

June 15, 1918

Price Five Cents

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



Linndale Farm Wins With Ayrshires

By Frank M. Chase

A FARMER watched the milking of a cow at a small agricultural fair in Iowa a number of years ago. The amount of milk drawn was large, and the farmer was pleased with the appearance of both the milk and the cow.

"There," he said emphatically, "is the kind of cows that I shall keep if I ever go into the dairy business." The man was John Linn, and the cow was an Ayrshire; and that is about all there is to say about the way Ayrshires came to Linndale Farm of Riley county, Kansas.

When the Linns moved to Riley county from Western Kansas in 1910, they were ready to make their debut into dairying, and promptly did so by the very sensible act of purchasing a purebred bull. More wisely still, the bull was a good one—College Marquis 2d, to be exact, and the first Ayrshire bull to be sold in Kansas. This sire was used successfully on a number of grade Shorthorn cows; five cows resulting from the cross produced an average of 327.6 pounds of butterfat in 365 days on very ordinary feed and care.

The results of the use of College Marquis 2d were so favorable that the owners of the bull decided that if one purebred was a good thing, more purebreds would be still better. Accordingly several registered cows and heifers were purchased in 1915. In June of the same year James W., the "& Son" part of John Linn & Son, graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural college where he had specialized in dairy husbandry, and immediately began to give his full attention to the dairy operations at Linndale Farm. His good work there since this time, incidentally, is not the least of the reasons why this farm has done some work that is worth the notice of other Kansas dairymen.

James is rejoicing this summer over the smashing of two state records in April by his choice foundation cow, Alta Drumond of Oakdale. In one day this cow produced 84.7 pounds of milk, and in 30 days 96.2 pounds of butterfat. Both of these records were formerly held by Canary Bell, owned by the Kansas State Agricultural college. This cow still holds the state championship for living cow of all breeds by the production in 365 days of 17,406 pounds of milk containing 668 pounds of butterfat. The dam of Canary Bell, by the way, is a half-sister to the present herd sire at Linndale Farm, Elizabeth's Good Gift.

SUCCESS DUE TO PUREBREDS

Of the 32 cows and heifers now in milk at Linndale 18 are purebred. All of the registered cows are in the advanced registry list, and the heifers are undergoing the semi-official test. Not every beginning dairyman, of course, would be able to acquire a purebred herd of this size and quality in three years. A large part of the purebreds at Linndale Farm have been purchased, whereas the majority of farmers would have been obliged to follow the slower method of raising their purebred herd from perhaps only two or three foundation cows, and the indispensable well-bred bull. At any rate the raising of purebreds in so far as it is practicable instead of the wholesale purchase of them, has the advantage of providing fewer pitfalls for men untrained or inexperienced in their handling.

To their good fortune financially the Linns made a number of their purchases from a breeder who was little known, having used no advertising, and who had never availed himself of the advantages of the official test. This breeder had some remarkably well-bred and highly productive stock, but because he was practically unknown to his brother breeders and neither he nor other Ayrshire breeders knew what his animals could do, he could ask but very moderate prices for the quality of the stock offered. Thus, thru a careful study of the pedigrees of this breeder's animals James saved considerable money in the purchase of his foundation herd. Every beginner, of course, could not be so fortunate, but the case illustrates the value of knowing the work of the obscure as well as of the widely-known breeder.

Sound thought is used in the care and feeding of the Linndale herd as well as in its selection and breeding. Two silos, one 40 by 14 feet and the other 40 by 12 feet are evidence of the large use of the great cow feed, silage. Upon this feed, in fact, with alfalfa, are based all of the feeding operations. The plan is to give the cows all that they will eat of these feeds, balancing the ration with the concentrates.

A rule holding pretty generally is that a good feeder is a liberal feeder. This is true

of the Linns. At the time of my visit this summer the milking herd was receiving besides pasture all the alfalfa, used as a soiling crop, that the animals would eat while being milked,

and a substantial amount of grain. The grain ration was composed of ground corn 4 parts, bran 2 parts and linseed meal 1 part, by weight, and fed at the rate of about 1 pound of the grain mixture to every 4 pounds of milk. Both the composition of the grain ration and the rate of feeding are changed when necessary to meet the requirements of individual cows. In winter the same grain ration is fed, along with the silage and alfalfa, only somewhat more of it.

The silage used is made from sorghum, Kansas Orange being the favorite variety for ensiling purposes. From $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of Kansas Orange sorghum Linn & Son in 1916 obtained 110 tons of silage, or an average of nearly $24\frac{1}{2}$ tons to the acre. The stalks in the field stood from 18 to 20 feet high. The silage is fed liberally from early fall until the alfalfa is available for soiling in the spring. Then alfalfa is used until green cornstalks may be had, after which time both crops are fed until frost.

EARLY SPRING RYE FOR PASTURE

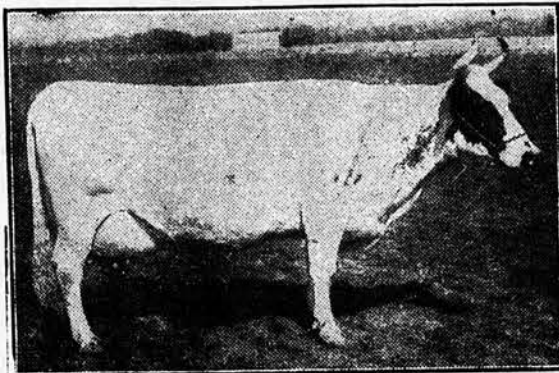
For pasture in early spring rye is called into service, and the Linns are enthusiastic over its milk-making abilities. Alta Drumond of Oakdale, in fact, made the two good records previously stated while on rye pasture. This spring their cows were on the rye field about March 1 and grazed it until May 1, when the bluegrass pasture could be used safely. After the cows are removed from the rye it is allowed to mature. Rye that had been pastured last year in this way yielded 25 bushels of grain to the acre. Last fall the dairy herd also had rye for pasture. It was sown in August, and before the close of September was large enough for grazing.

Among some dairymen there is a feeling that the milking machine cannot be used successfully on cows that are being officially tested. The experience of Linndale Farm appears to dispute this theory. Since early in the spring of the present year the mechanical milker has been used with success. It is certain that the use of the milker has not tended to decrease the flow of milk of the Linn Ayrshires during this time, else in the interest of making better milk records the use of the machine would have been discontinued. It is true that it is not quite so handy to weigh the milk of the cows individually when a milking machine is used as compared to hand milking. This disadvantage is very slight as compared to the great advantage of the machine in conserving hand labor.

Additional evidence of the success of the milking machine is found in the production of a special high grade of milk at Linndale Farm. Practically the entire production of the herd is delivered daily to the Base Hospital at Fort Riley. Forty-two cents a gallon is obtained for this milk. Considerable extra care in its production must be used, of course, to keep low the bacterial count which is carefully watched by the hospital authorities.

The excellent work along dairy lines that is being carried on by Linndale Farm is certain to have a favorable influence for more and better dairying in Kansas. In any worthy enterprise much credit is due to the pace-setters, to the men with vision who see the possibilities in a new or comparatively new business for a particular locality; and so, much credit is due the Linns for setting the business of dairying in Kansas ahead by a notch thru the use of superior methods.

Already their good work with the Ayrshires is winning for them wide recognition. James is secretary-treasurer of the Kansas Ayrshire Breeders' association, and his father is one of the vice presidents of the national association of Ayrshire breeders. Tho the Holstein breed has the present advantage of superior numbers in Kansas the breeding of Ayrshires is growing rapidly. According to James Linn's figures a hundred Kansas farms now have one or more purebred Ayrshires. Probably this figure does not represent the full extent of the breed in this state, as there is certain to be much difficulty in learning the name of every farmer within the state owning Ayrshires. But even if no more than a hundred farmers have these cattle, the beginning is considerable for a state in which dairying is as yet comparatively undeveloped and many more will be found here soon.



Alta Drumond of Oakdale.

National War Savings Day June 28th

That's the day we sign up.

That's the day we tell Uncle Sam just how hard we want to win this war. That's the day our government has officially set for us to purchase War Savings Stamps.

On June 28th every man, woman and child in the United States will be called upon to pledge his or her full quota of War Savings Stamp purchases for 1918.

You will be expected to pledge the full amount that you can afford—no more—but by the same token, no less.

In every state, county, city, town and village the War Savings Committees are preparing for this big patriotic rally of June 28th. Unless you have already bought War Savings Stamps to the \$1,000 limit, get busy with paper and pencil and figure out the utmost you can do.

Remember this. You take no chances when you go the limit on War Savings Stamps. They are the best and safest investment in the world.

They pay you 4% interest compounded quarterly. They can't go below par. You can get back every dollar you put into War Savings Stamps any time you need it. You can turn them in at the Post Office any time for their full value plus interest.

Uncle Sam is asking hundreds of thousands of men to give their lives to their country. He is asking you only to lend your money.

What are you lending?

National War Savings Committee, Washington



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United States Gov't Comm. on Public Information

This space contributed for the Winning of the War by

ARTHUR CAPPER, PUBLISHER THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, TOPEKA, KAN.

Control of Hog Cholera

Hog cholera appeared in this country about 1832, having been brought here from England. It is a germ disease. There are many predisposing causes among which might be mentioned worms, filthy water, eating green corn, and exposure in shipping. Lice, insanitary quarters, and improper ventilation also make hogs more susceptible to the disease. The first three produce intestinal derangements and indigestion, and all weaken the vitality and lessen the natural resistance of the hog, and make him more susceptible to the attack of the cholera germ. This germ is carried very easily from farm to farm on the shoes and clothes of people and on the feet of horses, dogs and birds when they come in contact with the contaminated material. Dogs dragging parts of affected carcasses from farm to farm, and the contamination of streams with dead cholera carcasses also will spread the disease.

The symptoms of the disease vary according to the severity of the attack. The course of the disease may run from the acute in which the hog dies within 24 to 36 hours after eating a hearty meal to the very slow chronic type when 60 to 80 per cent of a herd may linger from six to eight weeks, and finally recover after sloughing off ear tips and parts of the skin and hair. Usually two or three hogs in the herd at first will be sick with high fever. They appear dull, and their ears, snouts and tails droop. They bury themselves in litter, and when driven out they seem weak and gaunt, and will not eat. They also arch their backs and shiver as if they were cold. They become stiff and they have a staggering gait. Their eyes are inflamed and their eyelids get gummy from the discharges. If the lungs are affected a cough is present, purple blotches are found on the ears and thin skin on the abdomen.

Constipation develops at first and this is followed by diarrhea. The postmortem lesions usually observed show a purple discoloration of skin, a bloodshot appearance of the lymph glands, and small spots resembling fly-specks on the lungs, heart, intestines, kidneys, and bladder. The kidney sometimes is so spotted that it resembles a turkey egg; however, these lesions may be very few and difficult to see.

The best treatment is prevention. Control the spread of the disease by telling the public about it. Also establish a voluntary quarantine and enforce all necessary sanitary measures. Inoculate the infected and exposed herds with hog cholera serum. This is the only method known to veterinary science that will immunize the hogs and control cholera loss. Report cholera outbreaks promptly to the serum depot, and any advice or assistance needed will be given free by Federal and co-operative state officials.

Dr. H. M. Graefe.

Bureau of Animal Industry.

Encourage Kansas Breeders

Kansas breeders have sometimes wondered why futurities were not offered at the Kansas fairs for the breeders of livestock other than hogs. This has been due to the fact that enough breeders have not taken an interest in this matter to make it a success.

However, the Kansas Free Fair which will be held at Topeka, September 9-14, is putting on special classes for Kansas owned livestock that will very largely take the place of a futurity and should be of great interest to Kansas breeders.

These specials are as follows: \$200 each for junior Hereford bull calves, junior Hereford heifer calves, junior Shorthorn bull calves, junior Shorthorn heifer calves, Percheron stallion foals of 1918, Percheron filly foals of 1918, Percheron stallions foaled in 1917 and Percheron mares foaled in 1917.

Individuals shown in these classes also are eligible to show in the other classes for the same ages. This gives the Kansas breeder a splendid opportunity to show to the best advantage the stock he is developing and it is sincerely hoped that all Kansas breeders, and especially the boys, will plan to show something in these classes at the Topeka fair this fall.

Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

There's Strength in Union

Co-operation Has Paid Mighty Well in Denmark

BY JOHN F. SINCLAIR

AGRICULTURAL co-operation in Denmark began in 1882 with the co-operative creamery at Olgod, West Jutland. The movement spread rapidly. There now are more than 1,200 creameries handling practically all the cream of the country.

In organizing a co-operative creamery in Denmark every member enters into a contract to supply all of the product of his herd to the society for a fixed period, usually 10 or 15 years. All of the capital is obtained by raising a loan on the unlimited liability of the members.

As a rule, there is no reserve fund; the loan is paid out of the net profits for the period in which the loan is drawn. The general policy is controlled by the members, every member having one vote, and by an executive committee elected at this meeting. The creamery is managed by a competent butter maker appointed by this committee.

Every member is paid at stated intervals for the butterfat he has furnished. He receives for his product not the market price at the time of payment but the lowest price which had prevailed during the period. Accordingly a profit accumulates which is divided among the farmers at the end of the year in proportion to the amount of butter furnished. The skimmed milk returned to members is charged against them at a fixed price sufficient to cover all working expenses.

Co-operative creameries dispense with the middlemen and dispose of their produce themselves. For this purpose butter export associations have been formed. An attempt is made to maintain a high quality of output. They are conducted on a sound commercial basis and their managers often draw high salaries. As early as 1908 the turnover of the six export associations then established amounted to 40 million dollars. At the present time this little nation ships about 1 million dollars' worth of butter to England every week.

Bacon Curing

Danish pork producers have been even more tardy than the butter makers about organizing co-operatively. The first co-operative bacon factory was launched in 1885. The members of the bacon factories, like members of the creamery associations, contract to supply the society for a fixed period, generally 10 years. They procure the necessary capital by raising a loan on unlimited liability.

The method of raising loan-capital on unlimited liability, the method of gradually converting it into society-owned capital by reserving a sinking fund to pay off the debt when the original contracts terminate, and the method of distribution of the remainder of the net profits among the members are the same as in the dairy products industry. The basis of distributing dividends in these associations is the number of hogs sent in.

In 1910 there were 34 co-operative bacon factories with a total membership of about 93,000 farmers. In 1908 more than \$1,545,000 worth of hogs were slaughtered to supply the rapidly growing trade.

Egg Export Societies

The Danish Co-operative Egg Export society was organized in 1895. The purpose of this organization is to standardize the output and bring about greater stability in prices. The central society is made up of a large number of local associations each of which contains at least 10 members.

Every producer must stamp the eggs with his own number and that of the group to which he belongs so that it is possible to ascertain exactly who supplied the egg. The farmer who sends in a bad egg is fined. The eggs are then sent to packing centers, whence they are shipped according to a fixed price determined a week in advance by the managing committee.

Altho not 20 years old the Danish Egg Export society consists of 550 groups and did a business in 1908 of more than \$6,000,000. Danish eggs

bring fancy prices because they are always fresh, well sorted, well packed, and guaranteed.

No one factor has been more potent in giving Denmark her supremacy in the dairy industry than have the cow-testing associations. The movement began in 1892, when state counselor B. Boggild, at a meeting of the Kildebund Creamery patrons in July of that year, explained how records of the individual cows could be obtained. The result was that 14 farmers agreed to weigh the milk from every cow and send samples of it to the creamery. The creamery manager determined its richness by the Fjord centrifugal cream tester and published the record of the milk and butter yield from every cow, as well as the feed consumed. Shortly thereafter, and as a result of this, these men who had kept records formed the Kildebund Bull association, with the object of improving their herds.

Another state counselor, Frederick Hansen, a dairy expert employed by the government, and the owner of a dairy farm, had for several years studied the richness of the milk of individual cows by occasional testing and had been weeding from his herd the animals which gave poor milk. His neighbors, who sent their milk to the same creamery, noticed the increase in richness of the milk from his herd, and began to inquire into the cause. When sufficient interest had developed it was suggested that an association be formed for testing the milk of individual cows, and the economy of their production, so that every member of this association might have the same benefits of Mr. Hansen's investigations.

A meeting was called for this purpose, and the first co-operative cow-testing association was organized. A dairy expert was employed to examine the milk. Active operations began May 1, 1895, with 13 members, and so satisfactory have been the results that the association now numbers 24 members owning 522 cows, and employs two men as cow testers. Five hundred thirty cow-testing associations had been organized up to 1909, in this progressive little country. Reports from Denmark show that the average butter production a cow in 1908 was 224 pounds. This average is actually twice as much as it was in 1884.

Increased Prosperity

The movement has not stopped in Denmark. The first association in Germany was organized in 1897, and in 1909 there were 207 such organizations. In Sweden the number has increased from one in 1898 to 662 in 1909. Norway, Finland, Holland, Russia, and Scotland have quickly followed Denmark's lead. Increased prosperity has resulted wherever these associations are in operation.

This sketch of Danish co-operation would not be complete without mentioning their extensive system of buying at wholesale. This business, conducted thru a great central wholesale agency, amounted, in 1908, to 17½ million dollars. The commodities so handled include seeds, fertilizers, machinery, and in fact, every necessity for the operation and upkeep of the farm.

Watch the Horse Production

Facts gathered in this country by the institutions best equipped for investigation, and in the countries of Europe by investigators recently sent across, verify a condition which authorities for the last two or three years have said would become apparent by this time, concerning the production of horses suitable for farm work and the heavier work of the city streets.

"Thousands of farms," says the secretary of the Percheron Society of America, "have not enough young horses coming on to supply their own requirements for replacement. Instead of having surplus to sell they soon must buy." Particularly in England, the government has drawn heavily on the supply thru commandeering and despite efforts to maintain them breeding operations are greatly reduced.

Rather ordinary work geldings in England sell up to 100 pounds (\$500) and the better ones from \$800 to \$1,000 apiece.

In France the always small herds of purebred brood mares (to which the government gave its attention early) have not been much disturbed. The quality of these herds, however, is not what many have been led to believe, and they are now nowhere nearly capable of turning out the export product which is being hoped for as soon as the war ends. Naturally, in a country distressed as France is, the herds all have deteriorated from lack of care and supervision, until now it is easily possible that the herds of America can and will turn out a superior (tho numerically insufficient) product.

Prices in this country, while steadily gaining, probably will not begin to indicate the real measure of the shortage until next spring.

Holstein Breeders Meet

A remarkable growth in both membership and business of the Holstein-Friesian association of America was reported by the officers of it at the annual meeting of the organization in Milwaukee, June 5. During the fiscal year ending April 30 the association admitted to membership 1,195 breeders, 22 of whom were from Kansas. On the date mentioned the total membership of the association was 10,739, which number does not include 500 applicants who were to be formally admitted at the Milwaukee meeting. About one-half of the membership of the association has been added during the last four years. It now has more members than all of the other associations of breeders of dairy cattle combined.

Secretary Houghton reported the issuance of 92,465 certificates for the transfer of ownership of cattle during the year. Of these transfers 31,298 were for males and 60,230 were for females. A total of 88,276 cattle were registered, of which 28,730 were males and 59,546 were females. The excess of cash receipts over cash disbursements for the secretary's office was \$81,285.97. Wing R. Smith, treasurer of the association, reported the cash balance on hand of the association as \$45,279.97. An investment of \$205,000 in the first and second issues of Liberty Loan bonds was made.

The president of the association, D. Aitken, urged strongly the formation of state and local Holstein clubs. According to him there are now 176 clubs of Holstein breeders in 34 states. Wisconsin leads with 34 of these clubs, Michigan being in second place with 23. Kansas has three organizations of Holstein breeders, as follows: Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association of Kansas, A. S. Neale, secretary, Manhattan; Holstein-Friesian Association of Columbus, Charles Stephens, secretary, Columbus, and Southern Kansas Holstein-Friesian Breeders association Al Howard, secretary, Mulvane.

A Futurity Show at Topeka

These Kansas breeders of Poland China hogs have named their entries for futurity prizes in the free fair to be held at Topeka this fall and thereby have made their entries also eligible to the National Swine show to be held later at Cedar Rapids, Ia:

J. R. Adams, Gypsum.
Robert L. Barnes, Grenola.
Edmund R. Beavers, Junction City.
D. E. Bower, McLouth.
R. A. Brown, Howard.
Walter B. Brown, Perry.
Fred B. Caldwell, Howard.
S. P. Chiles, Jefferson.
Geo. Delfelder & Sons, Effingham.
Deming Ranch, Oswego.
B. F. Dorsey & Sons, Girard.
A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City.
Herman Groninger & Sons, Bendena.
J. J. Hartman, Elmo.
Jno. D. Henry, LeCompton.
Hill & King, Topeka.
Bert E. Hodson, Ashland.
Lawrence Houghton, Severy.
V. O. Johnson, Aulne.
C. M. Jones, Hiawatha.
Ketter Bros., Seneca.
W. D. McClelland & Sons, Blair.
H. A. Mason, Gypsum.
The Moore Farms, Gardner.
H. E. Myers, Gardner.
Olivier & Sons, Danville.
Ross & Vincent, Sterling.
Schmitz Bros., Seneca.
T. F. Teagarden, Manhattan.
Glenn Topliff, Howard.
H. B. Walter & Son, Effingham.
Willis & Blough, Emporia.

Keep the chicks busy and you will have a healthy flock.

Make your home service reach the firing line.

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Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
Poultry.....G. D. McCluskey

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Harvest Hands

It is said that a great many soft-handed town men are enlisting for work in the harvest fields. This shows a fine spirit whether the men amount to a great deal as harvest hands or not. Of course it goes without argument that a man who has passed 50 and who has been working in an office or a store for 25 or 30 years and who has never done a day's work in the hot sun in all these years, is not going to be a very efficient harvest hand. Still, if he is a willing soul and has the grit, he may be able to make himself useful on the farm even if he does nothing more than "chore round."

There is, however, a reservoir of really efficient labor that might be available. In the various cities and towns of Kansas are several hundred negroes who are accustomed to outdoor labor. The hot sun will not affect them and they are hardened to toil. They would make efficient harvest hands and would be ready to go for the wages proposed. There has been no particular effort to utilize this supply, I believe. I suppose the reason for this is race prejudice. The farmers have some reluctance about taking the negro laborers into their houses and, perhaps, in some cases, maybe in a good many, the women on the farms object to cooking for negro farm hands. I was reared on a farm where every year negroes were employed in the harvest fields. No color line was drawn at the table. I have eaten many a meal where negroes sat at the same table, and I never felt any humiliation on account of the association. However, I am not just now going to argue the race question. Personally, if I were running a farm I should get efficient help where I could, whether black or white. I realize, however, that the prejudice does exist, and I believe that self-respecting negroes do not care to go where they are not welcome. At the same time they would be willing to consider the matter from a purely business point of view. It has been suggested that outfits like threshing gangs might be organized with cook tent, cots and whatever might be necessary to make the outfit comfortable. The men would then take up the work in a neighborhood and clean it up so far as wheat cutting and harvesting is concerned beginning with the neighborhoods where soft wheat is raised and going on to the hard wheat country after the soft wheat had been harvested. After wheat harvest the oats would be ready to cut. In the meantime alfalfa harvest would also be on, and the men could help with the hay.

It is quite possible that an arrangement of this kind would be satisfactory to the negroes who would have the society of their own people. They would also feel more independent than if they were working individually for white farmers, feeling that there was a certain prejudice against them even where they were tolerated and fair treatment given them. In this year when the saving of the wheat crop is so essential do not let unreasonable race prejudice stand in the way of getting sufficient help.

Victory in the Air

We have been greatly disappointed on account of the slowness of our air program. We had imagined fondly that by this time there would be thousands of battle planes flying over France and Germany manned by American aviators. Instead of that we find that we are just getting fairly started. But there is considerable consolation in the statement that we are getting started. It is not wise to make definite predictions, but I do feel that it is safe to say we are getting fairly started. There are thousands of young men who have completed their training as flyers, and who are ready to go to the front as fast as machines can be provided. The machines are being provided. Already American airmen are making their presence felt in France.

I believe that within a few months the thousands of aviators who are ready will be provided with machines and this will mean that the allies will hold complete dominion in the air.

Maybe you did not know that British airmen brought down 336 German planes in less than three weeks. Possibly you have not read that within the same time these British airmen have

dropped 526 tons of high explosives behind the German lines and carried terror to the cities far inside the German borders. It will not be very many months until there will be more American airmen in the field than British or French, and instead of 526 tons of explosives being dropped within three weeks thousands of tons will be rained on the Boche army and German towns, transportation trains, ammunition factories, and the leading cities of Germany.

Terror is going to be carried into Germany thru the air. Maybe the complete mastery of the air will not come this year but if not it certainly will come next year. American bombs will demolish the palace of Potsdam and strike terror to the heart of the Hohenzollern who decrees the murder of babies, the outraging of women, and the bombing of Red Cross hospitals. Airplanes will not win the war alone, but they will help.

Hope Delayed

I made a guess some time ago that the war would end this year so far as the fighting is concerned. I admitted of course that it was only a guess but it was based on the assumption that the German drive against the West front in France would fail. We had reason in this country for that assumption. Great confidence was expressed in London and Paris that while a German drive might bend the allied line a little it could not break it. We also had reason to suppose that the combined French and British strength was greater than the German strength.

Well, we didn't know the facts; that is evident. I still believe that had this great drive proved to be a disastrous and most costly failure, the war would end so far as actual fighting is concerned, this year. Unfortunately it has not so far been the failure I had hoped and expected. Evidently the German army was stronger than we had supposed, and the allied armies were not so strong. Also, as it seems to me, the allies have been outgeneraled. Notwithstanding they expected the drive which began March 21, evidently they were taken by surprise and lost heavily in men, guns and ground. The truth is the Germans did break thru the allied line and did capture a large part of one British army.

Then came the lull, but not much comfort was to be gained from that. The allies did not counter-attack. They did not regain the ground lost. On the contrary they were content to wait for another drive. It was a good while in coming, and again the hope developed that in the first drive the Germans had been so badly mauled they were having trouble in reconstructing their shattered legions. The hope was born that the second drive could not be so strong as the first. We were also encouraged by the fact that at last the allies were under a unified command; that when the next drive did come there would be a unity of purpose that would prevent another surprise.

Up to the time this is being written this hope has not been justified by events. The Germans have been able to make a second drive as powerful and perhaps more powerful than the first. They have been able again to surprise the allies, and drive them back for a long distance and capture a large number of men and guns. They have captured important strategic points, and they are nearer to Paris than at any time since the autumn of 1914, just prior to the battle of the Marne.

There is no hope of ending the war until the Germans have met with a decided defeat. Up to the present they have not been disastrously defeated since the battle of the Marne. If that defeat does not come this year, then the war must go on into another year. It is still possible that the German drive may meet with overwhelming disaster. To say nothing of what French and British reserves there may be, we know that there is an American army in France of approximately a million men, and that it is growing at the rate of at least 200,000 a month. This army has not been used except in minor engagements. Possibly within a few days or a few weeks at the furthest we shall hear of a tremendous flank attack that will crumple the German army and cripple it beyond repair. If that should occur then there would be a strong probability of a speedy ending of the war, but until Germany has suffered a

grievous defeat the war must go on. Just now the German war party is in the saddle, and flushed with victory. It is worse than useless to talk of peace now.

When a civilian begins to talk about military strategy he is apt to be talking thru his hat, and so when we are inclined to feel very impatient with the way things are going on the other side of the water we should remember that we know really nothing of the facts. It may be that Foch is pursuing the wise course, but it certainly does give one the blues to read of the onrush of the German hordes, the capture of town after town and city after city, with thousands of French and British prisoners. In past wars the generals who were successful were, speaking generally, the ones who acted on the offensive rather than the defensive. There may, for all I know, have been greater military strategists than Grant, but there never was one who was more ready to fight. His theory was to keep after the enemy all the time, give him no rest. Possibly according to the books it wasn't always the best strategy, but the important thing was that Grant won. We have a feeling that if Grant were alive and in command of the allied armies he would start an offensive and that it would win, but then we may be mistaken.

Just Go Along

In a recent issue under the title, "That Daylight Law," a writer asks, "Who has the power, except the Creator, to lengthen or shorten daylight? Does setting the clock ahead change the daylight? If one wishes to get up before daylight is it a sin? Can Congress lengthen or shorten the natural day?"

What is sun time and where is the standard? Why is the daylight longer in Dakota than it is in Florida on June 21? Congress had nothing to do with it. Isn't there a lot of foolishness about this time change? Give away your clock. Get up when you get ready. We have had four or five zones across this country for years in which time changes arbitrarily. Going west you enter Dodge City at 7 o'clock and leave at 6, but the sun doesn't change. The sun was not set by a clock and it is the most unsteady time keeper there is. Your watch or clock may be all right with the sun in one locality but move away from there and it is off. Don't worry about the time. Get up and go to work and when you have done a day's work quit.

Bluff City, Kan.

So long as a man is working for himself that advice is perhaps good enough, but when he is working for someone else or when he is employing other people he must have some standard.

So far as setting the clocks forward an hour is concerned I have not yet discovered that it has done either good or harm.

A Literal Hell

M. I. Brown of Delia takes issue with a statement I made in a recent issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze in which I used this language: "I think it safe to say that no intelligent minister really believes in a literal, eternal hell, such as used to be believed in."

"I cannot vouch," says Mr. Brown, "for the ministers of other denominations, but I do know that thousands of Catholic priests not only believe but teach a literal and eternal hell, such as was believed in 100 years ago. No doubt many ministers of other denominations will resent your insinuation of boneheadedness, but not to the extent of blacking your eye."

Well, there is some comfort in that anyway, because I should dislike to go about with either one or both of my orbs of vision draped in mourning on account of having questioned any theological dogma. If that would not be a literal hell it would be nearly that.

Possibly Mr. Brown is correct in his statement concerning the beliefs and teachings of Catholic priests. I must confess that I have not talked on the subject of hell with either Catholic or Protestant ministers and therefore my assumption concerning their beliefs may be wrong.

The old time popular conception of hell was that it was a place of physical torment, a great lake of

fire into which the unsaved were cast and from which their cries of torment rose and filled the sulfur-laden air, while the fortunate beings, few of them comparatively speaking, who had reached the abodes of everlasting bliss leaned in comfort over the walls of heaven and watched with interest and apparently without a single shudder of compassion, the writhings of their former earthly neighbors.

In support of their theory of a literal hell of fire and brimstone the case of Lazarus and Dives was cited. There was Lazarus resting comfortably in Abraham's bosom while Dives, lifting up his voice in torment, was begging Lazarus for a drop of water to cool his parched tongue.

I had supposed that this old belief in a place of physical torment had been abandoned by intelligent ministers of all denominations. Mr. Brown says that it has not. I infer also that Mr. Brown himself holds to the old time belief concerning the future hell. If so he cannot get any quarrel with me on that account. Any man who wishes to believe that has my permission. I cannot think of anything just now that concerns me less than the belief of another man concerning a future hell. There is so much hell here on earth that is real and terrible that I refuse to worry about any possible hell hereafter. If my statement concerning the teachings of ministers either Catholic or Protestant does violence to the belief of Mr. Brown or if it does not represent the beliefs and teachings of the priests of his church I hereby retract it. I did not suppose that they were still teaching the old fashioned sulfur hell, but Mr. Brown ought to know what he is talking about.

Negroes Are Making Good

It is conceded that there has been far less disposition to escape military service on the part of the negroes of the country than among the whites. And this despite the fact that the negroes have less reason to fight for our government than the whites.

Already thousands of colored troops are in France and on the fighting line.

They are making good over there. Already two colored troopers have been decorated with the French medal of honor on account of distinguished bravery. Two colored troopers, both wounded, stood off a German raiding force and enabled their own comrades to get to safety. There were 20 Germans against two wounded colored troopers but the odds didn't daunt the black men.

It is a negro riveter who has been awarded the special prize offered for the workman who would make the best record driving rivets in building the new ships. Among all the thousands of workmen this colored laborer took the prize for the greatest efficiency.

In the face of the record they are making are the doors of opportunity to remain closed to the colored men of this country? If so, then we lack a sense of justice and a sense of gratitude.

What are white men afraid of that they should refuse to give black men a fair deal?

Is it possible that they believe that if the black man was afforded a fair chance he would outstrip his white fellow workers? If not why deprive the colored youth of the opportunities to learn trades and become skilled workmen? Why deprive citizens of this country of their constitutional rights simply because of color?

The greatest sacrifice any man can make for his country is his life, and the greatest service he can offer to make is to risk his life. The government has demanded that the colored men make this sacrifice and it is being made willingly. Can the government then refuse to protect these men in their constitutional rights? If so the government is not a just government.

Farm Machinery Prices

I have received many letters from farmers about farm machinery. All these writers complain that the price of farm machinery is exorbitant, and out of proportion to the prices of farm products. The question is asked also: "What does the government propose to do about this?" In response to a number of letters of inquiry the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Houston, has written as follows:

"Many representations are made that the prices of farm machinery are unduly high. Others are made that difficulties are experienced in obtaining certain kinds of machinery within a reasonable time. Partly for the reasons indicated, the farm machinery industry, like a number of other industries of the nation, is being placed under license under the terms of the act, commonly known as the Food Control act, approved August 10, 1917. Section 5 of that act is the licensing section, and its language indicates the purpose in mind. The President is authorized to issue licenses and prescribe regulations for the same and requirements for systems of accounts and auditing of accounts to be kept by licensees, submission of reports by them, with or without oath or affirmation, and the entry and inspection by the President's duly authorized agents of the place of business of licensees. Whenever the President shall find that any storage charge, commission, profit, or practice of any licensee is unjust, or unreasonable, or discriminatory and unfair, or wasteful, and shall order such licensee, within a reasonable time fixed in the order, to discontinue the same, unless such order, which shall recite the facts found, is re-

voked or suspended, such licensee shall, within the time prescribed in the order, discontinue such unjust, unreasonable, discriminatory, and unfair storage charge, commission, profit, or practice. The President may, in lieu of any such unjust, unreasonable, discriminatory, and unfair storage charge, commission, profit, or practice, find what is a just, reasonable, nondiscriminatory, and fair storage charge, commission, profit, or practice, and in any proceeding brought in any court such order of the President shall be prima facie evidence. This section also provides proper penalties. I scarcely need say that it will be the aim of the authorities handling this matter, while protecting the consumers against any unreasonable practices or against profiteering and attempting to aid them in procuring their equipment at fair prices, to deal absolutely fairly and justly with the industry and to assist it, in any proper way, in obtaining the requisite materials and the necessary transportation, and in promoting such economies as may be feasible.

"You will observe that the law does not provide for direct price-fixing for farm machinery. It is true, however, that the power to prevent unfair commissions, profits, or practices indirectly may affect prices materially.

"It is impossible at this stage to give any detailed statement regarding the action to be taken by the department under the President's proclamation. I can only say that every effort will be made to assure to farmers an adequate and continuous supply of farm machinery and equipment at reasonable costs, to assist manufacturers in securing the requisite quantity of raw materials, to facilitate the shipment of these materials to the manufacturers and of the finished products to the distributors and to farmers, and to correct any abuses that may exist which the Food Control Act gives power to deal with."

The Food Control Act expressly exempts retailers as such from the licensing requirements and defines a retailer as "a person, copartnership, firm, corporation, or association not engaging in the wholesale business whose gross sales do not exceed \$100,000 a year." However, under the provisions of the Food Control Act, retailers will not be allowed to profiteer; under the regulations issued with the President's proclamation retailers engaging in such practices will not be able to get a supply of farm equipment. The regulations provide that a licensee shall not, without the express sanction of the Secretary of Agriculture, sell any farm equipment to any person engaged in the business of selling or utilizing such equipment, if the licensee has knowledge that such person, after the regulations became effective, has violated the provisions of the Food Control Act by making an unjust or unreasonable rate or charge in selling or otherwise handling or dealing in such equipment or by holding, contracting for, or arranging for a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him for a reasonable time.

It would seem then that if any farmer knows of exorbitant commissions or profits being charged by any retail dealer in farm implements, he should report the matter to the Department of Agriculture.

Truthful James

"Speaking of perseverance," remarked Truthful, "I think Bill Dusenbury was one of the most persevering men I ever knew. Bill settled on a claim out in Western Oklahoma where it was a long way to water. The fact was that the settlers concluded that it wasn't any use to try to dig for water there, but Bill said that he reckoned he intended to have a well. He was an industrious cuss, Bill was, and when he started on that well he made good progress. He rigged up a windlass and rope and bucket, and had a boy haul up the dirt. The neighbors would come around occasionally and tell Bill that he was wastin' his time and labor, that there wasn't any water in that country; but Bill just spit on his hands and went on diggin'. When he got down 300 feet he quit comin' up for dinner, took his lunch down with him. When he got down 500 feet he took his beddin' down and didn't come up at night; said it was more comfortable down there than it was on top of the ground, it bein' late in the fall and tolerably cool on the surface. It was also dry, dusty in fact, in the bottom of the well.

After he had been down there about three weeks without comin' up at all, they dropped a note down to him statin' that his mother-in-law had passed away and askin' if he wanted to come up to the funeral. Bill sent his regrets but said that at the rate he was goin' down he would perhaps meet the old lady soon anyway, and to go ahead with the funeral. When he was down 1,200 feet and the ground was still dry as a bone, the word came down to Bill that his wife had eloped with a lightning rod agent and he was asked what he wanted to do about it. Bill sent up word to tell the lightning rod man that he needn't expect any sympathy from him, that he would get what had been comin' to him on account of his general meanness, and the disreputable business he was in. Meantime Bill went on diggin'. About a month after that when Bill was down something over 2,000 feet he pinned a note to the bucket sayin' that he thought he could detect a smell of brimstone but he didn't intend to let that interfere with his diggin'.

It was 11 months and 15 days after Bill made

his last visit to the top and he had reached a depth of 3,600 feet, when his pick struck a powerful flow of artesian water. Bill grabbed the bucket and held on. In about a minute after that the men who were workin' the windlass saw Bill and the bucket shoot up out of the well and about 300 feet into the air on top of a great column of artesian water. It was a dangerous situation but Bill kept his presence of mind. He didn't fall off the top of that column of water but just wrapped his arms and legs around it and slid to the ground. "Where," calmly asked Bill as he wiped the water out of his eyes, "Where is the white-livered galoot who said there wasn't any water in this country?"

Perseverance was rewarded. Bill's wife and the lightning rod peddler were both mashed up by an automobile which saved him the expense of gettin' a divorce. The water from that artesian well irrigated 500 acres which Bill put in alfalfa, and in five years he cleaned up \$200,000, and married a fair widow whose former husband had left her \$50,000 in life insurance and \$50,000 in first class bonds. She said that when she found that Bill was after her, she knew that she might just as well give up first as last.

For a Real Victory

From an Address by Governor Capper April 16 at Gove City

My friends, we are going to take out some fire and tornado and accident and marine insurance for the United States of America in this war that will make certain there shall never be another one to disturb our peace and happiness. And we are the insurance agent.

But there is one thing we have all got to realize deeply—down to the very marrow of our bones. It is that victory over there begins here. We have got to put 100 per cent of our Americanism into this conflict. That means sweeping loyalty to this great nation from every straight-out American, whether our flag be his by birth or by adoption.

At this very hour, Kansas boys are facing the Germans, facing shells and bombs and poisonous gases; fighting in rain and mud and blood. They are bleeding and dying on the Western front. As compared to the sacrifices the Kansas boys are making, our part in this great life and death struggle is nothing.

A gray-haired mother said in my office the other day: "Three of my boys are in France, the fourth is in New York ready to sail, and Henry, my baby boy, enlisted yesterday, his twenty-first birthday. I have given all that I have in this world. I would do more if I could."

I know personally a hundred or more young men who have given up home, friends, life plans, and salaries of \$1,000 or more a year—given up their all to go to that hell of shot and shell and deadly gases on a \$30-a-month job. If those young men are willing to do the fighting for you and me, willing to do your job and my job "over there," what sacrifice is too great for us to make? Is there any call that is too great for us to meet?

We have been too easy with those who spread sedition and disloyalty. We are fighting now for the very existence of our homes and schools and democratic ideals, and there is no place in this state for any citizen who is not willing to put everything on his country's altar. Every man must throw all of himself back of the government. There is no half-way business about this war game.

When the German people understand that we are ready to spend our last drop of blood and to stake that last surplus dollar; that no matter how long the war continues we shall match them dollar for dollar with our untapped resources, then, and not until then, will their morale crumble like a house of sand.

They told us in Washington that the United States is overrun with German spies. I don't believe there are any in Kansas, but whether they are found in Kansas, or wherever they are found, there is only one thing to do to the spy—shoot him.

The government has taken our boys but it has not asked us as yet to give our all. We are asked only to do our part. And if we do our part promptly, cheerfully, all of us joining, we can end this bloody tragedy with fewer sacrifices of lives and without being forced to give up everything. Every red-blooded American hates a traitor and scorns a slacker—most of all the pocketbook slacker.

It is no time now to quibble or complain when our boys are fighting and dying at the front. Our money, and the best that we have, is needed right now to save the lives of those boys. The government has drafted the young men. Isn't it time to draft the money that is piling up in the banks? What good will all our money do if we get licked by the Huns? I promised the President and I promised the National War Council that we would back our government with all Kansas has—with the courage, the devotion, the spirit of sacrifice, and the unconquerable determination shown by its pioneers. I told them Kansas would back the government at Washington to the limit, that Kansas would be one of the first to go over the top for the Liberty bonds, that we would respond to every call the government made upon us. I know that that pledge will be kept faithfully and loyally.

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Intensive Production

THE thresherman to make money these days must crowd every working hour with production of the most intensive kind; if his machine lags or breaks down he is a loser. When the drive is on, his machine must work easily and work profitably. Adverse conditions must not slow his output to the losing point.

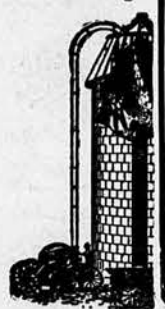
Moving machinery that is over-worked is liable to trouble. A mechanical part that can do the same work without power or motion is not. That is why the "Man Behind the Gun," exclusively used in the Red River Special Separator, gets results. It requires no adjustment and yet accomplishes more clean separation than other machines can get from end to end.

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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Sprays for the Potato Bugs.
Alfalfa Was Placed Under Cover.
Lightning Loss With Barns.
Insurance in the Grange.
Buying in Co-operation.

OUR PETITION for rain which you no doubt noted in this column last week was granted sooner than we even dared hope. During the week which ended June 1 we had two good rains in this locality which made fully 2 inches in all. It was mighty welcome for wheat, oats and potatoes were beginning to show the lack of moisture. We have had a number of showers here this spring and it may seem strange that we should become dry so quickly but the subsoil here has not had a wetting since May, 1917, and the showers of this spring scarcely reached down a foot.

Before the rain many fields of wheat were showing a yellow color on the leaves which was caused by dry weather. It is said that wheat roots go down as deep as the straw is long in which case the roots were certainly in dry dirt. When the moisture supplied by the showers evaporated during the two dry, windy weeks the wheat had no reserve of moisture on which to fall back and so began to suffer. Opinions differ as to whether the good rains we have had will put the wheat back again; at any rate it still gives promise of a crop much beyond the average.

The day before the first rain came we did two things which, perhaps, helped a good thing along; we cut one field of alfalfa and sprayed the potatoes. A visit to the potato patch disclosed a small army of bugs just coming out and we at once gave them a dose of arsenate of lead using a pound of this to 25 gallons of water. We first mixed the arsenate of lead with a small amount of water and then added it to the water in the barrel and applied it to the potatoes with a sprinkling pot. It was put on just after dinner and that night came the rain. We thought, perhaps, it might be washed off but if it was the bugs got their stomachs full first for a visit to the patch today found the vines free from bugs. Arsenate of lead does not wash off very easily and an ordinary shower need not be feared.

The alfalfa is a disappointment. Early in the spring it started well and up to May 1 it seemed to give promise of an excellent crop. But while thick enough on the ground it never seemed to gain in height after the snow of April 20 and I doubt whether it would cut much more hay now than then. We have the first field cut in the barn and the other in the swath and I think either field will make not more than 1/2 ton to the acre and perhaps, not even that. However, this light crop pays well for the harvesting and it must be taken off the ground in any case to make room for the second crop which now stands a good show as the top soil is well supplied with moisture. The rain which fell on the first field of alfalfa did not harm the hay much and stock will eat it as well as if it had received no rain.

We put all the alfalfa in the barn as when it is stacked outside much is lost in a wet season. When hay gets to be worth more than \$10 a ton right on the farm it does not pay to let any stand out in the weather. No matter how well we may try to stack it, it is seldom we escape with less than a 25 per cent loss. Some of this partly spoiled hay will be eaten by cattle but for market purposes it is a total loss.

The horse fork rope in the hay barn was put in new last fall and handled only the last crop of alfalfa. It is very stiff and kinky now and it will take some use to get it working freely. We failed to take the kinks out last fall and as a result have to tie the pulley to prevent swivelling or it twists round and round and will not go in the carrier. As the pulley cannot swivel when tied the load has to go up straight or the pulley will not enter the carrier. We should have

tied this new rope behind the wagon and trailed it for a mile or so. That takes all the kinks out and it seldom bothers after that.

The barn on the farm of a neighbor burned this week; cause, lightning. Lightning has an affinity for barns, especially barns which have been filled with new hay. Probably four barns are struck by lightning to every house that is struck and the barn is almost certain to burn while the house usually is saved. For this reason every barn should carry adequate insurance and it should be well protected with lightning rods. I am aware that many persons have no faith in rods but if they would read the result of investigations made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture they might change their minds. Our barn is rodged and I feel easier in my mind because of it during every electric storm. And I am not the only one to have faith in rods; the insurance companies are beginning to take notice that a rodged barn is so seldom struck as to be almost immune. So much protection has the Kansas Grange insurance company found rods that it makes a 25-cent reduction in the rate between rodged and unrodged barns. The unrodged barns carry a rate in this company of \$1.75 on the \$100 for a 5-year term while rodged barns pay but \$1.50.

This Grange Insurance company makes such favorable rates that we seldom find a member of the Grange who does not have adequate protection on all his farm property, livestock, machinery, hay and grain as well as on the farm buildings. I have been told by one who is in a position to know that the members of the Grange in Kansas are the best protected from loss by fire and wind of all farmers in the West. The low rate is the reason; a man feels much more like carrying full insurance when he has to pay but \$1.25 a hundred than when he has to pay \$3.

During the last two years the Grange rates have been raised slightly, to a level which experience has shown to be high enough to cover all losses. The rates in this company, which is a strictly mutual one, are as follows: For farm dwellings occupied by the owner, \$1.25 on the \$100 for a term of 5 years against all elements; barns of all kinds have a \$1.75 rate with a 25-cent reduction on rodged barns. Tenant houses take a 25-cent higher rate while livestock has a straight \$1 on the \$100 rate for fire and lightning. The tornado and wind rate on all property when taken separate is 50 cents on the \$100 and this rate had proved profitable, so much so that the company urges its agents to write the tornado risk when possible. Most property owners insure all buildings, machinery, grain and hay against all elements but most of them take only the fire and lightning rate on livestock.

In all cases where farmers by combining save a great deal of money as in the case of carlot buying or by this insurance company it will be found that the saving is virtually all in the personal service feature. Men are found in such organizations who do the work for a nominal fee for which a regular dealer must be well paid. For instance, in the matter of buying binding twine by the carload we pay the man who takes the order and who unloads the car but 2 cents a 100 pounds. This gives him day wages but no dealer could afford to handle twine for 10 times that commission. With most insurance companies the agent is paid a commission of 20 to 25 per cent of the premium; in the Grange company the solicitor gets a fee of but \$2 for every policy and often writes a risk for \$2 when the regular agent's commission for the same risk would be \$25 and, perhaps, even more. This does not mean that insurance agents are getting rich; it simply means that if farmers are so minded they can do much of their business at a nominal cost by getting one of their number to put in the time necessary at ordinary day wages.

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Money from Dairying

Help Cows to Fight Flies

BY FRANK M. CHASE.

Don't let the dairy cow do all the fighting in her annual struggle with the fly. Scanty pastures and sometimes an insufficiency of water are enough for her to contend with. Her switch and a somewhat less effective tongue, which might better be employed in gathering grass or chewing the cud, are her only weapons of defense against her enemy. Well may the dairyman afford to provide reinforcements to this natural fly-fighting equipment. They will add greatly to the cow's comfort and to her efficiency as a producer of food.

It is not a difficult matter to destroy most of the fly squadron almost before it flies. Flies breed in filth, in almost any kind of decaying vegetation or manure, horse manure being the first choice of what is commonly known as the house fly, which is very troublesome to dairy cows. The simple remedy is to prevent the accumulation of such material. No method of control will reduce the number of flies more quickly or more permanently than to keep large piles of horse or cow manure from accumulating. By removing all manure to the fields or to an enclosed pit not less than every two or three days full development of the fly larva is prevented and the fly question is solved. As flies do not migrate far the matter of fly control lies practically within the individual farmer's hands.

If manure has accumulated about the barn during the winter it should be removed to the fields in early spring. Later accumulations should be scattered in the fields every week if possible, or stored in a screened or covered manure pit. Farmers who save the summer supply of manure for spreading in the fall, unless carefully storing it in a covered pit or treating it with a fly destroyer, are providing an excellent place for the propagation of hordes of the winged pests.

In case it is necessary to store the manure near the buildings and not in a protected pit, fly development in it may be checked by the addition of 1 pound of powdered borax to every 16 bushels or 20 cubic feet of the fresh stable manure. Add a little water to carry the borax down into the manure. This kills the eggs and maggots without injuring the manure.

The mere statement of the amazing rapidity with which flies multiply is sufficient to suggest the importance of fighting the pest early in the season. Tho in its development the fly passes thru four distinct stages, egg, maggot, pupa and adult, in midsummer it may hatch from the egg, mature in from eight to 14 days, and in a few more days be ready to deposit eggs. This cycle, too, is repeated from spring until frost in the fall.

A single female fly deposits from 100 to 150 eggs, usually in two or more batches at intervals of a few days. It has been estimated that if all the eggs should hatch and all the resulting flies mature, one female laying eggs in the spring would have more than 5 trillion offspring by fall. Tho this does not actually occur such calculations help to show the necessity of beginning early if the fly is to be controlled effectively. The prevention of the hatching of one fly in the spring is equivalent to the destruction of thousands a few weeks later.

If the flies have been allowed to develop, and usually a few will come to maturity despite rigid preventive measures, the dairyman may still protect his cows by screening or darkening his stable or both, blanketing the cows, or by trapping or poisoning the flies. Poisoning of the pests may be done effectively with but little effort. A mixture of 10 parts of skim milk and 1 part of formalin is excellent for this purpose. Fill small tin pans, perhaps 6 or 8 inches in diameter and 2 or 3 inches deep, partly full of this mixture and place about the barn. Poisoning of flies in this manner should be continued thruout the fly season, tho it is doubly effective when done so as to catch the first flies of spring.

Formalin, which is a 40 per cent solution of formaldehyde, may be secured at nearly all drug stores for from \$1 to \$2 a gallon. It is very poisonous and should be handled carefully.

Numerous fly sprays that are helpful in controlling flies in the dairy are offered for sale. Various homemade fly repellents also are effective, and often cheaper than the purchased material. A homemade repellent found effective for two or three days at the Minnesota Experiment station consists of 1 pound of rancid lard and ½ pint of kerosene, mixed thoroly until a creamy mass is formed. This should be rubbed thinly over the backs of the cows with a cloth or the bare hands. A mixture of 3 parts of fish oil and 1 part of kerosene applied with a small spray pump also gave good results. At the Mississippi station a mixture of 2 parts of crude cottonseed oil, or fish oil, with 1 pint of pine tar applied with a large paint brush gave good results, its effect lasting for several days.

In controlling the fly pest emphasis should be placed upon sanitary measures and precautions that will result in killing or preventing the hatching of the first few generations in the spring. Work directed along these lines is not only most effective in the actual eradication of the pests, but also is helpful in lessening the number of flies generally about the farm, in the kitchen and dining room as well as in the cow stable.

Ways to Keep Cream Cool

Now that warm weather is here every possible means must be taken to get cream on the market in good condition. Attention must first be paid to cooling the cream just as soon as separated. However, the greatest exposure to heat usually comes when the cream is hauled to market, and the cans are left uncovered, and exposed to the hot sun and dust.

It has been found by experiment that the temperature may be kept more than 20 degrees lower when dampened blankets are thrown over the can or dampened blankets are used than when the cans are left uncovered. In addition, the dirt and dust are kept away from the cans and cream.

It is not only to the advantage of the producer to help in keeping up the quality of the cream so that good prices may continue, but low grade cream cannot be allowed to come upon the market in the future.

R. M. Cann.

Colorado Agricultural College.

For More Cottage Cheese

Thru increases in the production and consumption of cottage cheese the United States Department of Agriculture is striving to promote a larger use of dairy products. To encourage the production of more cottage cheese the department is now sending 47 women cottage-cheese agents into as many states. They are to demonstrate better ways of making cottage cheese, and also are to show many new and attractive dishes, using cottage cheese as a basis, which have been developed in Uncle Sam's food laboratories at Washington. A few of these dishes are cottage-cheese soup, cottage-cheese sausages, cottage-cheese salad, cottage-cheese tarts, whey honey and whey punch—all based on cottage cheese. This product has a food value approximately equal to that of meat.

Raise the Good Calves

Progress in dairying depends to a large extent on farmers raising the heifer calves from the good cows in their herds. Only in this way can they take advantage of the improvement in the production of the herd which they have been able to reach, and maintain a high production in their herd. The purchase of mature purebred bulls or of heavy-producing cows is not possible for most dairy farmers, altho no farmer can expect to make a success of dairying unless he places at the head of his herd the best purebred dairy bull that he can secure.

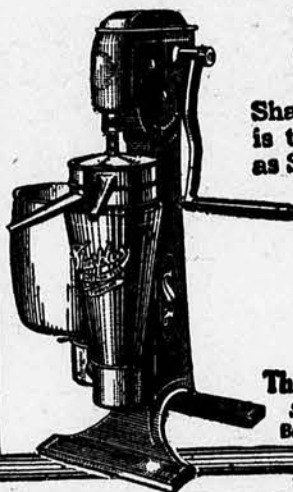
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THEN, why let him waste your cream by using a fixed-feed separator? The moment a fixed-feed separator is turned under speed it begins to lose cream. This loss averages 10 lbs. per cow yearly. And tests have proved that only one person out of 20 keeps up a fixed speed. Eliminate this cream waste by installing a

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It is of the utmost importance that all possible measures be taken to prevent disease losses of hogs, cattle and sheep this year. The government call for more meat must be heeded.

High feed prices make it necessary that every pound fed shall bring maximum results—not be wasted through indigestion, worms or ailments common to livestock.



On our unquestioned responsibility and absolutely at our own risk we urge you to try Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick—a practical health and life insurance for livestock and profit insurance for livestock owners. It tones up all the vital organs of the animal, wards off disease and destroys worms. Put up in solid brick form for economy and convenience in feeding. Animals crave it and partake of it as their condition requires it—keep themselves well without bother to you.

Order a dozen bricks from your dealer, let your animals have free access to it for 60 days. If you are not satisfied return what you have left to your dealer, who will refund all your money. If your dealer does not handle Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick, fill out and mail us the coupon below and we will see that you are supplied. We pay carrying charges. We are responsible—ask your banker. Please use the coupon.

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Club Boys Help Red Cross

Many Stunts are Planned to Raise Money

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Assistant Manager

MEMBERS of the Capper Pig Club do more than work for prizes. They're right up on the job of producing all the pork they can because it will help win the war. Many club boys have big brothers in Uncle Sam's army while they stay at home to help Dad, and they feel as if they are doing their share of the fighting. And how our club members have bought Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps and given to the Red Cross.

"There's going to be a Red Cross sale at the Fourth of July celebration at Barnard," writes Lewis Schmidt of Lincoln county. "I have a black goat and a pair of tame rabbits that I am



going to give. We are going to have them listed as 'What the Lincoln County Capper Pig Club Boys Gave.' Ivan Dubois of Phillips county has a three-eared pig that is quite a curiosity in his neighborhood. At a recent Red Cross sale Ivan had his pig for a sideshow, the proceeds to go to the Red Cross. Some stunt, wasn't it?

Sold a Red Cross "Baby"

Alva Cain of Seward county, a member in 1917, is in the breed club this year. He is in partnership with his dad and felt that he would not have time for the club work. The Cains have had hard luck with their Durocs this spring, but they offered one of their pigs to the Red Cross. Alva says: "We put it in the window of a real estate office. A blue ribbon was placed about the pig's neck, and a card hung in the window with the words, 'I am a Red Cross baby, body, soul and color.'" The Kingman county pig club boys decided they would like to pledge something to the Red Cross, so they have planned a box supper to be held at the opera house in Nashville.

Take a good look at Everett Hanson of Riley county and his entry of a Duroc sow and eight fine pigs. Everett says they're doing fine and that Riley is going to come back after the \$100 county prize this year. It isn't hard to believe the Riley rooters will make the other fellows hump, for they report 81 pigs in the county. Doc Holtman and his team had another good meeting a few days ago and are making plans for a big meeting in July to which they intend to invite some of the counties adjoining Riley. One of the good features of the last Riley meeting was the calling of the roll for a report by each member in regard to the condition of his contest entry.

Lincoln county has surprised us with another meeting. County Leader John Philip Ackerman wanted all of his team to be present when Governor Capper spoke at Lincoln, but on account of sickness two were absent. So they got together again at Lionel Holm's place. After a big dinner they had a ball game that ended only when the ball refused to hold together any longer. Mitchell county had its second meeting Decoration Day, with five boys present. At this meeting the Swine Breeders Association of Mitchell County was organized. Membership is open to all boys in that county owning purebred hogs. The boys are making plans for a co-operative sale this fall.

Several new county clubs have gotten together in the last two weeks. County Leader Theodore Lower of Sedgwick tells us the three club members in that county are on the job with a lot of pep. Ted says, "We had a fine time getting acquainted. There were just enough offices to go around, so we drew straws to see who should be president and secretary. The fellows that win the pep trophy will have to do some mighty tall kicking, because Sedgwick is after it." Also, Ted has nine fine Hampshires to help out.

Meade county, under the leadership of Raymond Hoskins, has begun its race for the pep trophy. Vinton Flinn was chosen president, and Denton Rossel secretary. Hodgeman is another county which has had its first meeting recently. With five members present they elected officers and made plans for a Fourth of July picnic. County Leader Bob Montee has lined up his Labette county team. They met at the Deming Ranch near Oswego and had an interesting time looking over the ranch. Mr. Sheldon, herd manager, showed the boys around and gave them some helpful information in regard to taking care of sows and pigs. Glen Bradfield was elected president, and Joe Elder secretary.

County Teams Will Play Ball

The second meeting of the Reno county team was held at the home of Albert McElroy June 1, with six members present. The Reno and Stafford county teams are making big plans for a baseball game at the meeting at Camp Carlile June 12. The Reno team has chosen a club reporter and every meeting is announced in the local paper. Later a report of the meeting is published. Miami is another county to report its second meeting. Like the club of 1917, the team this year has every member present at meetings. This time they met with Francis Crawford, county leader. Of course, they had a fine time and a fine dinner. For president they chose Bernal Pontious, and Clark Jenkins was made secretary. Francis reports 83 pigs in his county, with one more sow to farrow. This, of course, includes the pigs in the father and son entry of Clark and Mr. Jenkins.

There isn't any discount on the pep Nemaha county is showing under the leadership of David McDougal. The club has already held its June meeting, with seven members attending. The boys are planning a picnic in August, with all their parents present. Seven boys have 50 pigs, and there are two sows to farrow. Wabunsee county also has had its second meeting. Five boys report 40 pigs, and there's lots of pep. The Pottawatomie county secretary, Edwin Snyder, reports another good meeting with seven members present. About 50 persons gathered at Arthur Jackson's home for a good time. After several interesting hog talks, the boys played the dads a game of ball. When the smoke cleared the score was 23 to 22 in favor of the boys.

Will Doniphan Make Good?

The county leader of Doniphan, Francis Normile, had a real disappointment the other day, and I believe every county leader will sympathize with him. A meeting was called, and only one boy, Guy Pease, had pep enough to attend. In 1917 the Doniphan county boys made a pretty poor pep showing, but with nine boys lined up this year we had hoped the club would make things hum. There's still time for them to make good, and I hope every boy will decide right now to be on hand for the next meeting.

While we're talking about meetings, I think it is a good idea to remind club members that every boy must attend one meeting a month during June, July and August. The penalty for absence without a reasonable excuse sent to the county leader is five points off the year's grade for the first meeting missed, 10 off for the second; and absence for three consecutive meetings will be punished by the member being

(Continued on Page 14.)



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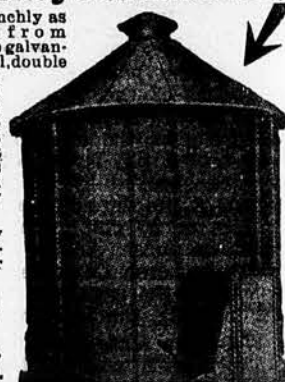
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A 1916 Sandusky with new Four Bottom Grand Detour Plow. Tractor overhauled. In A-1 condition. Was taken in on a trade. A bargain for someone. Also 7 ft. cut McCormick binder. Been used past five days.

W. S. Young Garage, Larned, Kansas

Farm Engineering

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

Ice for the Summer

Ice during summer is more than a luxury—it is a real necessity. Its uses are so many and varied that they cannot all be cataloged, but the housewife will find it valuable in helping her put on rational and tasty desserts during hot weather; it will keep foodstuffs and left-overs from spoiling; it makes dairy and creamery work a pleasure in that necessary temperature control can be accomplished readily and fancy creamery products can be handled properly. Of course a convenient supply of ice is essential, and it must be stored properly. The farmer living several miles from town and an ice plant cannot well obtain a regular supply economically.

Some persons may wonder where they can obtain ice—no creeks or ponds are near from which ice can be harvested. Fortunately, in most of the northern states nature is her own ice machine and she operates with maximum economy.

When artificial ice is not obtainable readily thru the year, when no clear-water streams or ponds are accessible, just get some galvanized metal cans 2 or 3 feet deep, 12 or 18 inches long, and 6 or 8 inches wide. Then, some cold winter day, when the temperature goes dropping steadily downward, set these cans, filled with clean water, out doors. By morning, or perhaps in two days, the water will have frozen into solid blocks, which can be removed readily by pouring hot water over the outside of the cans. This causes the ice next to the can walls to thaw, so the cans can be slipped off the block.

If metal cans are not available, there are on the market cans made of strong paraffin paper, in various sizes, which are comparatively inexpensive. These can be filled with water, and the ice, when formed, can be left in them, which renders the handling of the blocks much easier, and lessens the waste in storing. Or, if desired, the ice can be removed, and the cans used several times successively.

With reasonable care to prevent too rapid thawing, 200 pounds a week is ample to meet average needs. The time when the use of ice is desirable varies with the latitude and location, but in most of the northern states from six to eight months will encompass the period of warm weather. This means that from 5,000 to 7,000 pounds of ice will be consumed in a single season—allowing for waste. Three or 4 tons should meet requirements. Fifty-pound blocks are convenient to handle, and from 120 to 160 such blocks would be needed.

A good ice-box or refrigerator is essential. The walls should be well insulated, and the doors should be made to fit tight. Several doors are desirable—a separate door for the ice chamber keeps the ice protected somewhat. Drainage for the water resulting from melting must be provided. It must be remembered that the faster the ice melts, the greater the amount of cold released, and the more effective is the refrigeration. For this reason it is doubtful whether covering the ice with paper to reduce melting is advisable.

Tar Roofing

Two years ago I covered a lean-to at the side of the barn with tar roofing, but it seems to have been pretty poor stuff, for it is ready to break thru in several places. Is this the fault of the roofing? What is the best way to patch it up?

There are all kinds and grades of the so-called tar roofings, which usually are made by coating burlap or felt with some sort of a tar or asphalt compound. For many years the competition was so keen between manufacturers that quality was sacrificed and it was rather hard to get good stuff. Recently, however, the manufacturers realized that if they were to keep up their business, they had to make better roofing, and a certain standardization has resulted, with a much better product giving good service and satisfaction. Of course, cheap and inferior grades are still produced. Most reliable makers now put a time and ser-

vice guarantee on their goods—some actually back it up with a bond.

There are so many opportunities for "scamping" roofing that it is hard to say just what is the matter when it fails. The base may be poor and the filling may be adulterated. Good roofing, when properly applied, ought to last at least 15 or 20 years.

A roof made of prepared roofing can be repaired easily, using a patch larger than the hole by 5 or 6 inches. Tack the patch down well, and cover the edges and the tacks with the roofing cement which accompanies the rolls of roofing. It is a good idea to put some cement underneath the edges of the patch. One farmer reports that he spreads a coating of roofing tar over the hole, then covers it with a piece of canvas or denim, then applies more tar. No further fastening is used, and the patch sticks well.

To Get Greater Yields

A movement that is being promoted in Canada, reports Consul F. C. Slater of Ontario, with a view of assisting in a greater production of farm products consists in securing a considerable acreage of land nearby, employing an expert farmer to superintend its cultivation and at intervals selecting men from the various factories and industries to supply the labor when needed.

The greatest undertaking in this direction thus far appears to have been promoted at Windsor, where the board of trade in conjunction with the employers of labor have rented 500 acres near the city, hired an expert superintendent at \$100 a month, and secured a farm tractor and other necessary equipment to successfully cultivate and manage the land. The products of this farm are to be sold to the various employees at cost.

While this project is inspired by reason of the great demand for food resulting from conditions arising out of the war, yet the men formulating the idea appear to be of the opinion that it ought to prove a success after the war. It is pointed out that it would be of advantage to obtain the products of such a farm at cost, and would tend to promote a better feeling between employer and employee. Besides, most employees would welcome the opportunity of working a week on the farm in the nature of a vacation.

To Use a Ford

What is the cheapest and best way to hitch up a Ford to grind feed, shred fodder and fill a silo? How much horsepower will a Ford develop on a pulley? Does such a connection injure the engine? How much does it cost? Where can it be obtained?

One of the cheapest and best ways to use an automobile for power purposes is to jack up the rear so the wheels are off the ground, block the machine so that it cannot be shifted from its position and then attach an ordinary pulley to the rear wheel.

There are a number of special attachments made by the different companies that can be used. One such attachment is applied to the axle shaft of the engine at the front of the car; it is merely a plain clutch pulley.

The average horsepower of the Ford is 22 or 23.

The use of the automobile for purposes of this kind is somewhat doubtful since it is subject to somewhat unusual strains. The engine would have to operate at the maximum capacity and for rather long periods, and this may result in some injury to it. At any rate over-heating would be extremely likely to occur unless additional cooling devices are supplied.

The cost of commercial power attachments is extremely variable. It is suggested that the subscriber get in touch with an implement dealer who may refer him to a manufacturer of power attachments who can give him prices.

It takes 20 War Savings Stamps to fill a War Savings Certificate. A War Savings Stamp costs \$4.17 during June and 1 cent additional every month thereafter during 1918. On January 1, 1923, the United States will pay \$5 for every such stamp affixed to a War Savings Certificate.

The Spirit of Service

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Why Not Try to Earn \$1,000?

A Flock of Chickens Will Provide a Comfortable Living

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT, Secretary

IT'S FUN TO see how the figures add up—quite lively fun. In many cases the number of eggs gathered from day to day total into thousands at the end of the year; the price mounts up into hundreds of dollars and the chickens sold add some more dollars to that amount. Out of the total returns come the total expenses, comparatively small when one considers the profits brought by the farm flock to its owner. Capper Poultry club girls find that making out annual reports is quite as interesting as playing games.

"I've had lots of fun in making out the reports, even if it was a job," Evelyn Bowers of Linn county wrote.

It is true that we put a higher value on the things for which we must work than on those which are easily obtained. Every poultry club girl who has sent in an annual report has the same feeling of satisfaction as Evelyn. The pleasure experienced from day to day in finding the number of eggs gathered and the profits from chickens sold has become an accumulated pleasure at the end of the contest for 1917.

Grown Folks are Keeping Records, Too.

I was over in Missouri a few days ago, visiting the College of Agriculture at Columbia and I know you are not surprised to hear that one of the most interesting parts of my trip was a visit with Prof. H. L. Kempster of the poultry department.

"I should have been greatly disappointed if you hadn't stopped to tell me about the poultry club girls," Mr. Kempster said and then he asked what results your reports were showing and if the club members kept records to the end of the contest. So you see the interest in the work you are doing does not confine itself to the boundaries of Kansas. Your records will show facts which will be of permanent interest to the poultry industry.

From a drawer in his desk, Mr. Kempster took several reports. These were not reports kept by poultry club girls; they were records of men and women of poultry experiment farms in Missouri, neatly written and accurately figured, just as the great majority of poultry club girls' records are. I was particularly interested in the report of a retired farmer who at first had planned to go to the city to live but who had finally decided that a 5 acre place would provide him a comfortable living. He had never raised chickens but he entered into the poultry business in a businesslike way and at the end of the year the profit side of his sheet showed a gain of \$1000. Losses had been few and expense little because the record from day to day, week to week and month to month informed him as to what his chickens were doing and prompted him to correct mistakes from time to time. I hope to see poultry club members make such profits as this after they have been graduated from Capper Poultry club membership and gone into the business of raising chickens on a larger scale. As club members you are receiving business training which will prove invaluable.

Miss Davis Attends Meeting.

Shawnee county girls held their June meeting with Gwendolyn White, county leader. I wasn't there but my assistant, Cecile Davis, attended and brought back a glowing report of the meeting. "I can't tell you how glad I am that you asked me to go," Miss Davis said. "I didn't know how much fun Capper Poultry club girls have." Tables under the big shade trees just across the road from Gwendolyn's home were filled with good things and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon the guests partook of the delicious dinner which had been provided by the members of the poultry and pig clubs of Shawnee county. Then there was a program of recitations and talks. After that the girls were entertained in the home of a neighbor with Victrola music and the afternoon passed quite too quickly. Picnics are popular this month. Crawford county girls held their June

meeting in Lincoln Park at Pittsburg. Eight of the 10 members of the county club were present. The girls are planning to hold an inter-county meeting in August and expect to have representatives from four counties.

The last meeting of the Wilson county club was held with Julia Keim. "It was the best meeting we have had yet," Credith Loy wrote. "And oh, my, such a dinner. I shall never forget it."

In the afternoon the following program was given: song, "America"; recitation, "Our Country's Call." Julia Keim; "The Charge of the Light Brigade," and "Barbara Frietchie," phonograph selections; recitation, "How Strayfoot Settled Down," Ruth Bachelder; recitation, "A Song for Our



Marie Houghton of Greenwood County.

Flag," Credith Loy; phonograph selections; recitation, "Listen, Listen!" Mrs. Rostend.

The Clay county club has elected the following officers: president, Agnes Griffiths; secretary, Inis Van Scoyoc; treasurer, Lois Long; reporter, Lenore Rosiska. The recently elected officers of the Stafford county club are: president, Naomi Moore; secretary, Ethel Dykes; treasurer, Mona Guthrie; reporter, Freda Slade.

Every now and then it seems necessary to remind club members that they should always give their complete address and the name of their county at the end of their letters. Girls living in counties having membership of fewer than three should send their monthly farm flock reports to me as county leaders have been appointed only in counties having at least three members.

We have a picture this week of Marie Houghton and her Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Marie is the new leader of the Greenwood county club.

Extracts from Letters.

My hens are laying from six to eight eggs a day. I now have 41 little chickens and four hens are sitting on eggs from my contest chickens.—Eva Mellen, Fredonia, Wilson county.

Some of our young chickens are big enough to fry now.—Carrie M. Smith, McAlister, Wallace county.

Some of the money that my chickens earned for me I put in the bank to go towards my savings for a piano. I have bought a Baby Bond with part of it.—Marlon Gregg, McCune, Crawford county.

My 40 little chicks are something to be proud of. I am getting from four to six eggs a day from my contest hens.—Gail Leslie, Ashland, Clark county.

I wish you could see my little chicks. They are surely cute. I have 50 of them and am going to try to raise a hundred this year.—Alice Presnall, Dresden, Sheridan county.

For feed, I give my chickens a mash, composed of bran, corn chop, meat meal and bone meal, mixed with milk. This I feed both morning and night. To drink I give them milk and water.—Edna Moore, Osborne, Osborne county.

I pull timothy for my chickens. I get the soil so they can get the bugs and worms. I have 61 little chicks and two more hens are sitting.—Hazel Horton, Blue Mound, Linn county.

From my eight hens I get from four to seven eggs a day. I gave one sitting to the Red Cross for their auction sale. It sold for \$2.—Inis Van Scoyoc, Oakhill, Clay county.

I enjoy reading the extracts from letters and think they grow more interesting every time.—Anna Greenwood, Madison, Greenwood county.



"Wanted-Farm Help!"

That call is coming from every rural district in America right now!

One of the biggest problems faced by American farmers today is that of obtaining capable and dependable farm help.

This is no new need, but it has been tremendously intensified by the loss of service from tens of thousands of young countrymen who have been summoned to the colors, while at the same time farmers have been called upon to increase crop production.

One of the principal difficulties in obtaining steady and capable employees has been, and is, that most farmers sought unmarried workmen only, and offered no accommodations for men of family.

Many of the best farm workers in this country today are married men, who will not "hire out" in permanent positions unless they can have their families with them. These men for the most part would be contented and thoroughly dependable if they were given the opportunity to enjoy a home life of their own.

Provide tenant houses for your workmen, Mr. Farm Owner, and you will have gone far toward solving the problem of attracting, and holding, really efficient farm help—to say nothing of relieving your family of the drudgery of cooking for and "waiting on" field hands.

Modest, but comfortable and substantial farm tenant homes can be built for surprisingly little money, if the material you use is durable, workable, economical

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"Works Without Watching"

Designed by one of the foremost refrigerator engineers of the world. Simple construction, no engine or moving parts. No chemicals to handle—entirely safe. Requires no attention except building a fire. Takes little room, will easily go in kitchen. Should last a century. Write for catalog.

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An account of the African wanderings of an American hunter-naturalist, by Theodore Roosevelt. A big book of 584 pages, cloth bound, with more than 200 illustrations from photographs by Kermit Roosevelt and other members of the expedition. While our present supply lasts we will send one of these books, postpaid, with a yearly subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze for only \$1.75.

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With the Home Makers

A Cool Head and a Knowledge of What to Do in Case of Accident May Save a Life

IN CASE of an accident, what to do and what not to do until the doctor comes, usually puzzles even the most cool-headed person. Farm families are often remote from help when accident occurs, and unless prompt and intelligent treatment is administered, the injuries are aggravated and the chances for speedy recovery lessened.

Any person with common sense and self-control can follow the instructions given here for first-aid treatment and perhaps save a life before a doctor can be secured.

If baby swallows a penny or a pin, do not give an emetic or a violent purge, for the increased action of the intestines might result in a perforation. Feed bread and milk, mush, potatoes and similar foods with a view to encasing the object, and after the second day give a mild laxative.

If the coin or pin merely lodges in the throat and causes the child to choke, wrap your finger and reach after it, if you can see it, otherwise, take the child by the feet and give it a good up-side down swing. This treatment is usually effective.

The best treatment for small cuts and bruises is simply putting them to rest and keeping them clean. Large cuts, tho, should have the edges sewed together, if a doctor can be had. If not, apply wide strips of adhesive plaster to the sound skin on either side of the wound, place clean linen directly over the cut, and sew the strips of plaster together in such a way as to draw the edges of the wound together.

The bleeding is not a matter for any great concern unless a deep vessel is severed. It is nature's method of washing out the wound and she will stop the flow without assistance.

If a deep vessel is severed, the stream of blood must be controlled immediately. If the stream is bright red and escapes in spurts, the bleeding vessel is an artery. If the blood is dark in color and steady in flow, it is a vein. Squeeze the vessel up against some bony part with the thumb, and tie a strong bandage around the limb between the wound and the heart, if an artery in the leg is cut. If it is a vein, place the bandage on the side farthest from the heart. If you are not sure which it is, try both sides. Place a short stick thru the loop of the bandage and tighten it up. Do not leave the bandage on longer than necessary as the clogging of the circulation may do much serious damage if it is allowed to continue long.

Relieve the Shock

The greatest aid that an unskilled helper can give in a serious accident is to relieve the shock. If reaction is not quickly brought about the victim will die of heart failure. Put the patient in bed with the head lowered, cover him with warm blankets and apply hot water bottles and hot bricks to the feet and legs and around the heart. Rub the limbs to aid circulation. Leave the wounds absolutely alone except to cover them with a sterile sheet. In most cases of bad accidents the only legitimate field for first aid is in checking hemorrhage, reviving from shock and making the patient generally comfortable until the doctor arrives.

For a slight burn, apply bicarbonate of soda, but for more extensive burns use fresh lard, olive oil or carron oil. Do not attempt to apply home dressings to severe burns involving large portions of the body. The best help one can give in severe burns is in relieving shock.

If a person's clothing catches fire,

have him or her lie down flat and smother the flames with a rug, blanket or any heavy material, being careful to cover the face so the flames will not be forced upward to be inhaled. Remove the clothing carefully and if there are any large blisters, puncture them with a sterile needle and leave on the dead skin.

An insect may be removed from the ear by pouring a little water into the ear. The insect will come out with the water. Pour in alcohol instead of water to remove a seed or grain or anything which is likely to swell.

Do not attempt to remove a person with a broken bone until you have arranged some sort of splint. Secure a board long enough to extend the full length of the leg or arm, pad it with cloth, and bind the broken member firmly to it. Then take the patient home and let the doctor set the bone.

In case of sunstroke, raise the patient's head and shoulders and apply cloths sopping with cold water to his head and wrap his body in a cold sheet. If ice is available, rub it over the sheet. Stop the treatment when the patient shows signs of life so as not to send the temperature down too low.

In sunstroke the skin is dry and seems to be burning up, while in heat exhaustion it is cool and clammy. The treatment of heat exhaustion consists of having the patient lie quietly down in a cool place and giving him hot tea or coffee, or perhaps aromatic spirits of ammonia, to stimulate him.

The following rules should be observed by those who work in the hot sun, to avoid sunstroke, says Dr. C. H. Lerrigo:

Observe These Rules

Wear clothing light in color and weight; eat moderately; drink freely of cold but not iced water; do not work in the sun when ill; stop work and lie down if headache, dizziness or nausea attacks you; quit work if sweating ceases; wear light headgear with ample ventilation between the head and hat; in spells of excessive heat take a good rest in the middle of the day.

The best application for a bee, wasp or hornet sting is baking soda or moistened earth.

If one of the small boys sits on a fish hook, do not try to push the hook back. Push it on thru until the barb is exposed, cut it off with heavy scissors or a wire cutter, then withdraw what is left.

Now the Cherries are Ready

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

The cherry trees that rested last year are now loaded with fruit. They are the robins' delight. We hope to eliminate this trouble by substitution when the young trees get to bearing. It was quite noticeable in Oklahoma that the birds bothered the early cherries but chose to eat mulberries in preference to the later varieties. We are planning to plant some mulberries. A neighbor has a tree that he says has not failed to produce a crop of mulberries for 20 years. Once started, the substitute for cherries would always be on hand.

Whether spraying affected the number of worms or not, we can't say, but so far we haven't found any wormy cherries. We could well use a stoner and should get one if we could while it is needed. The cost of a stoner is about \$1.25 and it saves hours of time. With fruit free from worms, it is cer-

tainly advisable to use a machine pitter.

We have tried a new way of canning some of our cherries. We have eaten canned cherries that tasted like soap and others that would have passed for a tobacco by-product. It is said of the method we are now trying that it makes a canned product with the flavor of the fresh fruit. We let the cherries get as ripe as possible, then stone them and allow them to stand over night so the juice will drain to the bottom of the aluminum or granite kettle. In the morning, we drain off the juice and to each quart of juice, add the juice of 3 lemons. We measure a pound of sugar for each pint of juice; place a little water in a kettle and when it boils, add the juice and sugar. This sirup will be much clearer if the scum is skimmed off as it boils.

While the juice is boiling, we rinse the glass jars in hot water and fill them about three-fourths full of the pitted cherries. As each can is thus filled, we set it in a pan of hot water—not too near the front of the stove or the can will crack. When the sirup is clear, we fill the cans and screw on the caps. We then set the hot cans in a boiler or deep pan, pour boiling water around and over them, cover the boiler and leave for several hours. When cool, we screw the can lids tighter and place in a dark closet. The boiling sirup and boiling hot water will cook the cherries sufficiently, if ripe fruit is used. This method is not original; it was given to us by a friend.

It is said the cherry flavor may be given to ices, cherry sirups and drinks by cracking the seeds, crushing the kernels and soaking a sack of them in the juice that is to be used. A pint of water to a pound of sugar and the juice and pulp of a quart of cherries make a good foundation for cherry ice.

It often happens about this time of the year that half the hens on the place are broody. For some reason or other, they are now making a record as layers. The few that are broody are readily broken of their desire in a slatted crate. Their food is largely curdled milk. If the grain were other than corn it would probably be better. As it is, they are fed corn lightly and with the milk, they do not suffer. Some of the chickens that like the barn as roosting quarters better than the chicken house are going to market. They will have the roosters for com-

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Support EVERY FLAG
that opposes Prussianism
Eat less of the food fighters need
DENY yourself something
WASTE NOTHING



pany. The local merchant is paying 19 cents a pound for hens, 12 cents a pound for roosters.

Many good purebred roosters go to market at this time of the year. In the large markets, breeders sometimes are able to get good cockerels at market prices. If one cares to keep them penned for the season, it might be an economical way to get the next year's breeding stock. Our reds are likely to fight if we get a "hit and miss" bunch from various yards. Even when we get them from the same breeder, they sometimes fight until one is crippled.

In making Johnny cake, cornmeal muffins and other cornmeal dishes, we find rolled oats the best substitute for wheat flour. We have tried barley flour and like it less. It makes a darker, stickier product than the rolled oats. We grind the oats thru a food

chopper and use a little more of it than we used to use of wheat flour.

The oatmeal breakfast food that is left makes excellent cookies. A beaten egg, sugar, spice and shredded raisins in proportion to the amount of oatmeal mixed with enough wheat flour substitute to bind the ingredients are the main parts of the cookies. We add some melted lard and butter and a little soda dissolved in milk. One learns by experience how much sugar is needed and can add the same amount of fat, as a rule. The lack of wheat flour is teaching us to use our wits and that may be a lasting benefit.

Three One-Dollar Prizes

Have you a community canning club in your locality? Every community should see that perishable food products are not allowed to go to waste. To a certain extent the responsibility for this rests with the community, for there are always individuals who will not take the time nor go to the trouble of preserving food-stuffs unless community leaders make a special effort to see that this is done.

If you have a community canning club, write a letter to the editor of the women's pages of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, telling about the amount of products canned last year, the number of members of the club, what canning machinery was used, the officers that made the club a success, and your plans for canning this year. Your experience will be helpful to some other community which is just beginning community canning work.

There will be three \$1 prizes for the three best letters received by June 26. Address the Editor, Women's Pages Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Kansas Women are Organized

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

"Do not go to the farm for week-end visits this summer. The farmer's wife will have enough to do without entertaining guests."

D. F. Houston, Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, is thus advising city women. Nor should the farm woman feel called upon to invite her city friends to the country. She will need all of her energy for more necessary work.

Whether the city woman has a work to do on the farm is a question that has been widely discussed during the last six months. Mr. Houston urges that city women fill in the gaps made in positions in the city so that men may be released for farm service. The greater physical strength of the men will make them of real value to the farmer. City women can assist farm women with the cooking and at berry picking time.

This is a part of the message which Mrs. David Mulvane, chairman of the Kansas Woman's Committee of the National Council of Defense, brings back from Washington where she attended the war session of the national council. While city women may be called upon to do field work on the farm later on, Mr. Houston thinks the need for this has not come and that they can give more efficient service by filling positions from which men will be released. Readjustment of men and women to positions should extend into every kind of occupation. Retired teachers will be urged to fill positions formerly held by women who have gone into the business world. Teaching should be regarded as war work, for neglecting the education of our boys and girls would mean weakening the strength of our country for future years.

The purpose of the women's council of defense is to co-ordinate the activities and the resources of organized and unorganized women of the country. President Wilson says that what the national committee has been able to accomplish has been most encouraging and has exceeded the first expectations of those who were instrumental in forming it. Many barriers have been broken down and a new spirit of co-operation and of devotion to a common cause has been aroused. More than 12,000 women are working in the organization as officers alone. Each state division of the council is further divided into departments.

In every department of its work the Kansas division ranks along with other

states, Mrs. Mulvane says, and in proportion to its population Kansas is ahead of every state in the Union in number of food administration pledge cards signed.

The effective work of the Kansas committee comes as a result of its excellent organization. Each county has a chairman who is assisted by vice chairmen in the townships and others who are assigned to special duties. All are volunteers. Thru registration cards made out last year, women are being called upon for Red Cross, home and social service. Child welfare work is going on at a rapid rate. Kansas has stood high in all the drives and all the work the government has called for.

As chairman of the home economics department of the council, Mrs. Mary P. Van Zile of the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan, has arranged for home demonstration of war breads and other conservation foods in the counties. Thru Mrs. Paul Walker, chairman of the recreation department, the council is helping to provide recreation at training camps. Kansas is making extensive plans to take care of the women in industry. Linna Bressette is chairman of this department.

Arranging for patriotic meetings thru the speakers' bureau is another of the services of the women's council. Any county wishing speakers should write to Mrs. David Mulvane, Topeka, or to Edward Johnson, dean of the division of extension, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan.

Is Your Child Safe?

Every mother of children under school age and every expectant mother in Kansas who is interested in the welfare of her children should read the book prepared by the Kansas Division of Child Hygiene entitled "Kansas Mothers' Book." This book advises the mother about the care of herself before the child is born and the care of the baby and the child up to school age. It will be sent free to

COAL CONSUMERS MUST BUY WINTER SUPPLY NOW

Consumers must buy their winter supply of coal during the Spring and Summer for storage if production is to be maintained at a maximum and the country enabled to avoid a serious coal shortage this winter.



1918 MAY, JUNE, JULY, AUG. maintained at a maximum and the country enabled to avoid a serious coal shortage this winter.

H. A. Garfield U. S. FUEL ADMINISTRATION

any mother who sends her name and full address to the Division of Child Hygiene, Kansas State Board of Health, Topeka, Kan.

It is very important that every baby be registered. When the baby reaches manhood or womanhood a birth certificate may be required to prove descent, to prove inheritance of property, to obtain a pension, to enter school, to secure employment, for civil service, to establish ability to make contracts, to enter the professions, to join the arm or navy, to marry, and for other purposes. Protect your child. Ask your doctor if he registered your baby. Go to the local registrar's office and see if the registration has been filed. If you find your baby has not been registered, notify at once the State Registrar at Topeka. If your baby has been registered and you wish a certificate, write to the State Registrar for a certified copy of birth certificate (for legal purposes). This will cost you 50 cents, the fee required by law.

Expectant mothers who send their full name and address and the date of the expected confinement to the Kansas Division of Child Hygiene will receive nine very helpful prenatal letters and a pamphlet on prenatal care which contain just the information they need.

The Kansas State Board of Health is endeavoring to direct parents of crippled or defective children to the proper sources for treatment and asks that such parents write to the Kansas Division of Child Hygiene, giving their full name and address; the child's name, age and sex; how the child is defective; whether dependent or orphaned, for advice. The state pro-

vides for orphaned or dependent children, or for crippled or defective children of parents not able to pay for them.

A Cooking School for Women

Meat, wheat, and sugar substitutes were discussed at the conservation food demonstration at Topeka, June 3 to 8. Delicious breads and cakes, cottage cheese dishes, salads and dainty desserts were made by the domestic science experts to show interested women how the conservation dishes are made.

"Cottage cheese is one of the best meat substitutes," said Miss Rena Faubion of the Kansas State Agricultural college. "It contains a larger amount of protein—the chief material used in building muscle, blood, and bone—than either meat or eggs and furnishes this material at a lower cost. Wherever cottage cheese is available, its use is urged in order to save meat for our allies and soldiers."

Salads are particularly valuable in making use of left-overs as practically everything may be used in making them, according to Miss Faubion who showed how to make the following dressing for fruit salad: Heat ¼ cup of lemon juice, ¼ cup of orange juice and ¼ cup of any other fruit juice or combination of juices to the boiling point. Beat 2 eggs or 4 yolks slightly and add from ¼ to ½ cup of sugar or sirup and 2 level tablespoons of flour or 1 tablespoon of cornstarch. Pour the heated juices over the egg mixture and cook in a double boiler until thick. Just before serving add ½ cup of whipped cream.

To save sugar in strawberry sirup, Miss Mary Ward, food demonstration agent, gave this recipe: Put 2 cups of sirup and ½ cup of water on to boil in a porcelain-lined kettle. Boil slowly until it spins a thread. Remove the scum if there is any, with a wooden spoon while it is boiling. Mash 1 quart of ripe strawberries thru a fine strainer and add the juice to the sirup. Bring to a boiling point quickly, skim, boil for 5 minutes. Put into sterilized jars or bottles and put on covers. When cold, dip the tops of the bottles into melted paraffine. To make strawberry ice cream, mix 2 cups of rich cream, 1 cup of milk, and 1 cup of strawberry sirup and freeze. "Make some conservation cherry puffs while the cherries are ripe, if you wish a surprise for your family," is Miss Ward's advice. Make a drop batter of 1¼ cups of barley flour, ¾ cup of cornstarch, 4 teaspoons of baking powder, ¼ teaspoon of salt and 1 cup of milk. Put a spoonful in each of 10 or 12 buttered cups. Add a few cherries and cover with another spoonful of batter. Steam 20 or 30 minutes and serve with a sauce made as follows: Mix and cook 1 cup of cherry juice, ½ tablespoon of butter, 1 tablespoon of flour, and 1 tablespoon of sugar if needed.

Doctors Prescribe Wheatless Days

Wheatless and near wheatless menus are cutting down the business of the doctors, according to reports received from medical men of Kansas by the Food Administration. One prominent specialist in stomach troubles says that since January 28, the date the 50-50 rule went into effect, his volume of business has been cut in two.

Wheat flour is not so good for the digestive organs as the coarser meals and flours, the doctors say. Corn contains more fat than wheat and is heating but that is easily counteracted. If a man is afraid cornbread will make him too hot he should leave out some of his meat. If he eats plenty of garden stuff, the cornbread will not hurt him in hot weather, any more than it will hurt him to eat meat.

At the Cross Roads

He was a little Belgian lad Whom war had somehow failed to mar. Almost a baby face he had, Bewildered now and vaguely sad. "Where are you going in the wind And rain? And must you travel far?" He said, "I've started out to find The country where the mothers are." —Good Housekeeping.

The collapse of Russia was partly due to the lack of food supply for the army and the people.

To waste is to give aid and comfort to the enemy—and that is treason.



Minute Tapioca



'Apple Tapioca

(Illustrated above) Pare and quarter 6 large tart apples. Place in dish and pour over 1 cup sugar, little salt, 1 tablespoon butter substitute, and 1 teaspoon spice. Cook 15 minutes in double boiler half cup Minute Tapioca, pinch salt, and 1 quart boiling water. Pour over apples and bake until apples are soft. Serve with cream and sugar.

Insist upon Minute Tapioca. Look for the Blue Band and the Minute Man on every package.

A Man's Dish

Popular with the men folk are Minute Tapioca desserts because they're satisfying and delicious.

Popular with women because they're quickly made and always "taste like more."

Send for the Minute Cook Book (free). Try its many new receipts. You'll discover that Minute Tapioca makes housekeeping easier. Keep it always on your pantry shelf.

MINUTE TAPIOCA COMPANY

26 North Main Street Orange, Mass.

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The low cost Shaw Attachment fits any bicycle. Easily put on. No special tools or knowledge necessary. Write at once for Free Book, also about Shaw Motorcycle, a complete power bike at big saving. SHAW MANUFACTURING CO. Dept. 256 Galesburg, Kansas.

House Dress Pattern FREE!

A simple practical model The busy house worker will readily appreciate the good features of this design. The front closing makes adjustment easy. The sleeve may be in either of the two lengths portrayed. The dress is a one-piece model, with the fulness confined under the belt. The Pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The skirt measures about 2½ yards at the foot.

Special 20 Day Offer. To quickly introduce The Household, a big story and family magazine, we make this liberal offer good only 20 days: Send 25 cents for a one-year subscription and we will send you this House Dress Pattern Free. Be sure to give size and say you want dress pattern number 2359. Address

THE HOUSEHOLD Dress Dept. 32, Topeka, Kansas.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR GASOLINE

Through the genius and work of George E. Long of Ottawa, Kansas, kerosene oil is now a most satisfactory substitute for gasoline for dependable engine power.

A gallon of kerosene oil now gives more power than a gallon of gasoline. This marvelous result is due to the perfection of design and construction in Long's kerosene engine.

Five years ago, Mr. Long foresaw the need of a simple kerosene engine—one that the average farmer and shop man could easily understand and operate, and above all, one that could be sold for a low price and be durable and dependable for all work at all times of the year.



GEO. E. LONG

This was a big undertaking, as subsequently proved, but the problem has been successfully solved. It involved thousands of tests, under all conceivable working conditions, and by many men in all parts of the country. The correct principle of construction was developed in three years, for burning kerosene oil as satisfactorily as gasoline. And to make the engines in large quantities to get the low selling price desired, required the building of an immense factory at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

These engines, known as the Ottawa Kerosene engines, are shipped on 90 days' trial. The correct construction, durability, horse power rating, fuel consumption and easy operation are all guaranteed under a written 10-year guarantee, making the economy of Ottawa Kerosene power a proved fact for every user.

Mr. Long has just issued a new book, printed in three colors, which shows the construction and operation of all his engines in full detail. This remarkable book makes engines thoroughly and easily understood, even to those who have never seen any engine. In engine book making, Mr. Long has excelled, just as his many thousands of customers say he has excelled in engine building. His book gives full information of his entire line of sizes—1½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16 and 22 H-P, and styles in stationary, portable and saw-rig outfits. Every intending engine user should, by all means, read this exceptional book, before arranging to try any engine. This book is sent free, simply by writing for it to Geo. E. Long, Ottawa Mfg. Co., 557 King St., Ottawa, Kansas.—Advertisement.

Delivered To You FREE

Your choice of 44 styles, colors and sizes in the famous line of "RANGER" bicycles, shown in full color in the big new Free Catalog. We pay all the freight charges from Chicago to your town. 30 Days Free Trial. Order on the bicycle you select, actual riding test in your own town for a full month. Do not buy until you get our great new trial offer and low Factory-Direct-To-Rider terms and prices. TIRES, LAMPS, HORNS, pedals, fenders, single wheels and repair parts for all makes of bicycles at half usual prices. No one else can offer such values and such terms. SEND NO MONEY but write today for the big new Catalog. It's free. MEAD Cycle Company Dept. W177 Chicago

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Young Kansans at Work

A Vegetable Circus Tumbler

On the plains of the West in summer one may see great patches of a dull, greenish growth, in height ranging from 3 inches to 3 feet. In early autumn a reddish tinge mingles with the green. During the growing season this weed is modest and retiring in behavior. A stranger would little suspect it of being the tumble weed which in late autumn goes cavorting over the plains in an utterly reckless but often graceful manner.

The tumble weed's root-hold on earth is slight and as soon as the plant dries which it does quickly on the arid plains, it sails off on the breeze to carry seeds to fresh fields of endeavor. The modest plant has apparently expanded into a huge, brownish ball, almost feathery in its lightness.

Of tumbling weeds there are several varieties—the winged pig weed, the low amaranth, bugseed and buffalo bur, all of which are native and annual. As if these were not enough, we have imported—perhaps without intention—the Russian thistle and tumbling mustard. When tumbling all varieties look alike.

The Russian thistle is probably the most widely scattered tumbler in our land. It is usually thought to be of no use to man or beast, if one can say that a thing which provokes laughter in man is useless. An enterprising farmer, however, who was short on feed for his hogs, turned them into fields full of Russian thistles on which they feasted and grew sleek and fat. Cattle sometimes are fed on green tumble weeds and doubtless the time is not far off when some wizard will arise and find that he can make of this rollicking weed something which will add to the comfort or happiness of man or the animals beneath him.

On a winter trip across the Western plains one may be diverted not only by the antics of prairie dogs but by the contortions of tumble weeds which "roll up and tumble up" any way to get over the earth. A circus tumbler is no more agile or skillful in his art than is this vegetable tumbler.

The weeds pile themselves against barbed wire fences and snow sheds as high or higher than the fences. With their prickly branches they form a formidable barricade against which livestock is helpless. Man can end the blockade by setting fire to it.

A Stamp That Walked

A man bought some stamps from a druggist one day and after moistening one of them it slipped from his fingers and fell to the floor. He didn't bother to pick it up and after putting another stamp on his letter, left the store. A little later a clerk came from the back of the room and seemed to be troubled about something, while he kept his eyes on a certain spot on the wall. Finally he said, "I don't think I'm crazy but I do see something I can't understand." The druggist looked where he pointed and saw a postage stamp moving up the side of the wall! Both the men went nearer to investigate and found that the postage stamp the man had dropped had fallen on a fly and stuck to it.

Beautiful Silk from Ugly Worm

It is difficult to believe that beautiful silks, worn with grace by charming women, are products spun by repulsive looking worms.

Raising silk worms has been an occupation in China and Japan since very early days. As soon as the silk worm attains its full size it begins to weave its silken tomb.

Before the worms are ready to cut thru their temporary shelter, full-fledged silk moths, their life is ended by their care-taker in order that the threads which they have spun may be manufactured into silk. That is, the lives of the greater number of silk worms end in this way. Some, of course, are permitted to live to produce others of their kind.

Two monks introduced the silk worm into Europe, taking back from Asia with them a large quantity of eggs.

Silk-worm culture soon spread over Italy, Spain and France.

Most of the silk manufactured today is the product of the mulberry silk worm, but there are two other species—the ailantus and oak-feeding worms, which produce excellent silks and which thrive in America. In California the ailantus worm produces two crops every year and three crops of cocoons are not uncommon. Its product is of superior strength.

Naturalists think the oak-feeding worm which is a native of Japan is the best species to be raised in America. It has been successfully cultivated to some extent in the South.

China sends about 7 million pounds of silk cocoons annually to other countries. Italy produces 6,300,000 pounds and France 1,600,000 pounds.

Both Fortunate and Unfortunate

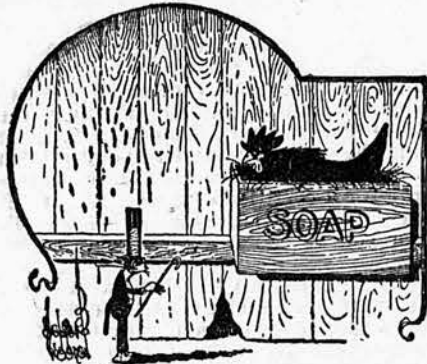
Someone has advanced the opinion that the letter "e" is the most unfortunate in the English alphabet, because it is always out of cash, forever in debt, never out of danger and always in hell at the same time. For some unknown reason the writer overlooked the fortunes of the letter and we call his attention to the fact that "e" is never in war; always in peace; it is the beginning of existence, and the end of trouble. Without it there would be no meat, no life, no heaven. It is the center of honesty, makes love perfect and without it there would be no groceries, hotels, money, stores, horses, feed, water, editors or news, as well as a great many other useful things.—Exchange.

These Will Make You Think

Here are some puzzling questions. To the first five boys and girls sending correct answers packages of post-cards will be given. Address the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

1. A girl's name, followed by a vowel, to make a city in the United States.
2. An article used to lock doors, followed by a part of the foot, to make a city in Ecuador.
3. A quick motion of the feet, followed by a vowel and a word meaning to rest, to make a country in Africa.
4. What group of islands in the Pacific is the name of a small singing bird?
5. A wrap to wear about the shoulders and a thickly settled place, to make the name of a city in Southern Africa.
6. A word meaning not old and the name of a fowl, to make the name of an island in the Pacific Ocean.

The answer to the code letter puzzle in the June 1 issue is: Dear Fred: As soon as my vacation begins, I am going to the mountains. Will you join me? Tom. Prize winners are Leota Toms, Tecumseh, Kan.; Marvin Hansen, Gypsum, Kan.; Eunice Bossler, Birmingham, Kan.; Harry Vanneste, Lawrence, Kan.; Aurelia Eckell, Isabel, Kan.



Mrs. Henn: "What do you mean by hanging around my coop this way?" Mr. Wratt: "I heard you were laying for me again."

For the Family Honor

Henry Arthur Stevens, who was charged at Folkestone, Saturday, with wearing military uniform without authority, gave an extraordinary reason for his conduct. Stevens is a little more than 15 years old but looks

three years older. He lived with his parents at Victoria-road, Ilford-lane, Ilford, and was employed at a chemical works. In November last his elder brother, aged 22, who was in the Northampton regiment, overstayed his leave in England, and was posted as an absentee. His younger brother, with the idea of saving the family honor, decided to take his place, and gave himself up to the police as the absentee. The boy was transferred to the military authorities and was taken to France. When the German offensive began March 21, the youth, altho he had had no military training, and did not know how to use a rifle, went up with his unit. He said he killed many Germans, and that he "could not help it when they came on so thickly." Afterward his unit came out to rest, and he was sent back to England under escort.

The magistrates dismissed the case. The boy wishes to remain in the army, and he is now with the military authorities.—London Times.

On the Installment Plan

One day Robert said, "Uncle Will, how much do you want for those pups?" "Oh, about \$2 apiece," was the reply. "But, Uncle Will," said Robert, "what could I do with a piece of a pup?"—Ex.

Will Keep the Food Pledge

I am 10 years old and I work for papa and mamma. I am going to raise a garden this year. My brother, who is 13 will help father in the field. Last year mamma and I together raised lots of chickens. Now my chickens are laying eggs and mamma and I sell them.

I did not raise a very large garden last year because there was not enough rain. This year I expect to raise more garden. Mamma sold some of the vegetables we raised last year and gave me a part of the money.

We are keeping the meatless and wheatless days at our house and are doing our best to save for Uncle Sam. I signed the food pledge and am trying to keep it. Alice Ford.

Fairfax, S. D.

The New Version

Kaiser Bill went up the hill To whip the American Nation; Bill fell down and lost his crown, He stuck on conservation. —G. F. Nardin.

Club Boys Help Red Cross

(Continued from Page 8.)

barred from the contest. Remember that in the fight for the pep trophy and the cash prizes that go with it, the award is based on 50 per cent on the showing made by the county leader and 50 per cent by his teammates.

I am glad so many counties have held their June meetings during the first half of the month, and it would be well if the July meetings are held during the latter half of the month, unless the boys have a holiday the Fourth of July. In this way, monthly meetings will be likely to interfere less with farm work. While these meetings are important, crops must be taken care of this year.

The breed club elections are on now and I hope every club member will take care to send in his ballot promptly. The result of the elections will be announced as soon as votes are in and counted.

SPECIAL TEN DAY OFFER

Our Big Weekly on Trial Ten Weeks for 10 Cents

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

The war calls for the team work of soldier son and soldier father—the hero of the trenches and the hero of the furrow.



Get the Greatest Degree of Service—Full Value from Your Automobile or Tractor

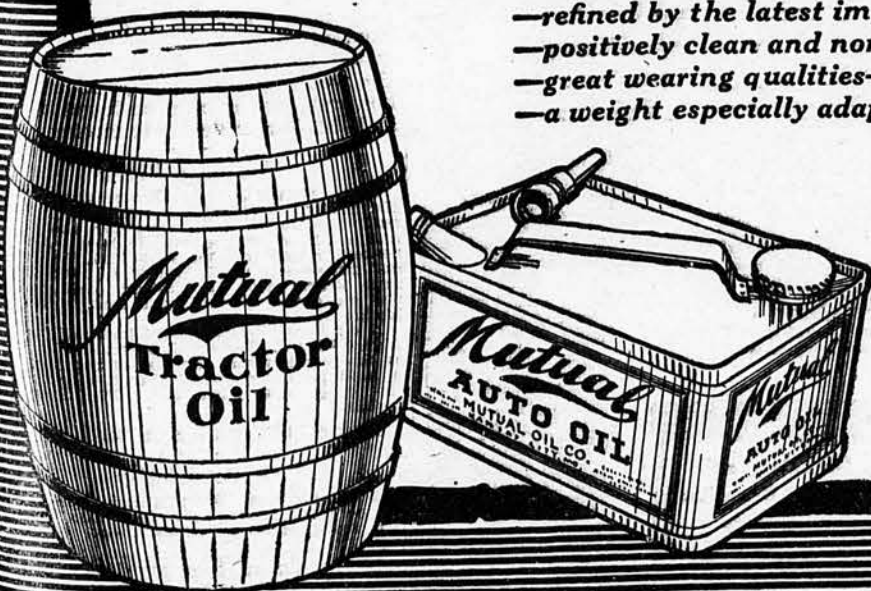
Friction is the greatest thief in the world. It is ever at work to steal power, to break down efficiency, to cause trouble, trouble, trouble for your automobile and tractor.

MUTUAL OIL IS FRICTION'S GREATEST ENEMY

Mutual Oils will reduce friction to a positive minimum. They will eliminate the unnecessary waste that comes from wear on parts. They will render the highest degree of lubricating service. Use Mutual Oil and your machine will develop a new and mightier power. It will give you more dependable, more satisfactory service—fewer trips to the repair shop. Mutual Oils will prolong the life of your automobile or tractor.

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- made from the best grades of "crude"
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Go to your local dealer. He can supply you with the correct weight of Mutual Oil for your tractor or automobile. If your dealer does not handle Mutual Oil, write us and send his name.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Doesn't Trust Lawyers

Will you give me the proper address for getting a patent on a device of my own? I would rather not trust lawyers, as I had some hard luck once as a result of trying lawyers.
J. B. R.
Gunsight, Texas.

Write direct to the Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

A Loan

We own a little property in Dresden, Kan., and would like to get a loan on it. Can you tell us where a loan can be obtained at a reasonable rate?
JACOB TOPPING.

Is there anyone in the money lending business who can accommodate Mr. Topping?

License

Where can I obtain a license to handle patent medicines in my store?
W. L. F.

You do not have to get a license to sell patent medicines, unless you are peddling the same about the country, or unless you are in an incorporated town where there may be a city license to pay. The state law does not impose a license in cases like yours.

Division of the Land

A, B, and C inherit 160 acres. A owns land adjoining this 160 and wishes his share of the land set off to him adjoining his land. B is willing that this shall be done but C is not, and desires to sell the whole farm. What can A do to get his share set off to him?
F. O. G.

A can file his petition in the district court describing the real estate and the names and the respective interests

of the heirs and ask that the estate be partitioned among them. The court after hearing the petition and ascertaining the interests of the heirs will appoint three commissioners to make a partition of the property among the heirs, provided such partition can be made without manifest injury. If this cannot be done then the commissioners shall appraise the property and upon the approval of the appraisement, the property will be sold and the proceeds divided among the heirs.

More Trouble With Chickens

A and B are both farmers and live across the road from each other. Both have chickens. B has quite a few more than A and when they get on A's side of the road or rather on A's premises, the children set the dog on them and otherwise hurt them and cause the young ones to die. B had 146 young chickens but now has only about 50. What can be done?
MRS. E. S.

The only thing that B can do is to keep her chickens at home. They are trespassers when they get on A's premises and A has the right to set the dog on them or kill them. That may not be an altogether neighborly thing to do, but it is A's right under the law.

Willing Property

1. A marries B. Their property is in B's name but A is entitled to one half of it. Can A and B each make a will leaving the property to the one who survives the other?
2. Must the will be drawn by an attorney?
3. Must the will be recorded and must there be a distribution made of the property? B has no children but has brothers and sisters. A has children by a former marriage.

1. There is nothing to prevent either of them making such a will.

2. It is not necessary that the will be drawn by an attorney. It must be signed properly and witnessed as required by statute.

3. The wills are not necessarily pro-

bated, but if probated must be recorded. The estate must be administered under the direction of the probate court in accordance with the terms of the will.

Exemptions

Will you please inform me if a young man within the draft age will be exempted if he holds a position as United States mail carrier or a departmental clerkship?
W. A.

If it can be shown that the services of the young man are necessary to the government in his position as a mail carrier or departmental clerk he will be exempted, but the mere fact that he is such a carrier or clerk does not carry exemption with it.

Income Tax

Are the salaries of any elected or appointed officers, either state or national, exempted from the payment of income tax?
Gridley, Kan.
S. C. COWLES.

Yes. The salaries of officers and employees under the United States, or any state, territory or the District of Columbia, or any subdivision thereof are exempt, also any fees received by them as such officers or employees. All of which I might say in passing is unfair. I know of no good reason why a man who is drawing a salary as a government or state official should be exempted from the payment of income tax.

Lawful Fence

There is a road running between my land and that of my neighbors. I have pasture on my side of the road and he has farming land on his side. I have a good fence on my side. He has his land just partly fenced and it is a very poor fence at that. Now if my cattle get thru the fence and on his land and injure his crops, can he make me pay damages? What kind of a fence is he required to have?
F. E.

If your county is not a herd law

county your neighbor in order to entitle him to damages for crops destroyed must have his land inclosed with a lawful fence. This may be a hedge fence if the county has voted for hedge fences, or it may be a wire fence composed of three barbed wires, the lower wire should be not less than 18 inches and not more than 24 inches from the ground; the top wire not less than 44 and not more than 48 inches from the ground, and the third wire equidistant between the top and bottom wires. The wires must be fastened on posts set not to exceed 2 rods apart, or if set 48 feet apart there must be stays between the wires not more than 12 feet apart. The following kinds of fences also are lawful; rail fence 4½ feet high thoroly staked and ridged; stone fences, 4 feet high, 18 inches wide at the bottom and 12 inches wide at the top; turf fences 4 feet high, staked and ridged and with a ditch on the outside not less than 2 feet wide and at least 3 feet deep; if the fence is made of rails, planks or other lumber the bottom rail or plank must be not more than 2 feet from the ground.

He Has Been Threatened

Two or three days after I bought my Liberty bond at the bank I received thru the mail a threatening letter from some neighbors of German descent, saying that they would destroy all my stock and property if I did not buy a Liberty bond within 24 hours. Now they have as much stock and land and are as able to buy Liberty bonds as I am, but neither family has bought one bond after writing what they would do to me. Now what I wish to ask you is when there is another bond drive how can I report such dirty bond slacker in a decent way? I am an American and do not desire to try to show so much authority in a neighborhood as they tried to show in my case.

This is a peculiar letter to say the least. If these neighbors are pro-German, as the writer intimates, why did they send threatening letters to compel him to buy Liberty bonds? His theory is that they did this in order to save their own faces, but they must know that if they put the pressure on a neighbor to make him buy bonds he certainly will try to get back at them in the same way.

If these neighbors are slackers report them to the county chairman of the Liberty bond drive and he will get action if he is the right kind of a person for chairman.

Railroad Side Track

We desire to know what the laws are in regard to building a side track. We have written to the superintendent of the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad at Newton and he refuses to take any action. We offered to pay for the material and supply the labor.
A. C. T.

You should take the matter up with the state utilities commission at Topeka. The Kansas law provides that railroads must build side tracks under certain conditions, as in the case of a grain elevator with a storage capacity of 10,000 bushels, or where there are coal sheds, but under government supervision it is quite possible that orders must be received from Washington.

Wife Abandonment

Mr. and Mrs. A were married eight years ago. As they both had children by former marriages they entered into a contract to the effect that each should manage his own property and do as he pleased with it. Now Mr. A has left his wife. Can she collect an allowance from him, as he has deserted her? Is it a penitentiary offense for a man to desert his wife?

Unless it was a part of the contract that each should be financially independent of the other, the husband would be bound to support the wife. He would not be guilty of a felony, however, unless he abandoned his wife and left her in destitute circumstances.

Renter's Rights

A rents a farm of 16 acres from B in the fall of 1911, giving grain rent for the cultivated land, cash rent for the pasture and a share of the prairie hay. Altho he rented the farm August 1, 1911, he did not get possession until March 1, 1912. About four years later, B desired cash rent for the meadow. A paid cash rent, settling on March 1.

A again rented the place last fall for 1918. About May 1, B desired possession August 1 of the meadow, and the rest of the farm. Can A hold possession until March 1 or until all the crops are gathered? The lease was verbal.

A can hold possession until March 1.

I Cannot Say

If a man buys 80 acres and signs a written contract to pay \$500 now and \$1,000 in two years, can the former owner make him pay it?
C. S.

If the contract to pay is secured by a mortgage on the land, collection can be made if the land is worth the money and there are not prior mortgages; as you put the question I cannot say.

Get Money Out of Your Tires

FOR some years you men who grow the wealth of our country have been putting money into tires. Isn't it time to think about getting money out of them?

You buy your plows, reapers, threshing machines, and your wagons to get money out of them. You measure the money you get out of them by the kind of service, and the length of service they render you in the business of farming. Measure the money you get out of tires the same way. Count the pleasure you get from them excess profit.

Tires today are the common factor in the business of farming transportation. Let Goodrich Tires make money out of tires for you in your hauling problems.

They will, because Goodrich Tires are built to give the maximum of the kind of service which coins into money, as real as the money you get out of your farm implements.

This is not a boast, a mere promise, or a dream. It is fact, proved in a nation-wide, year-long testing of—

GOODRICH SERVICE VALUE TIRES

The Goodrich brand on a tire—and you men of the farm know the value of a trustworthy brand—is a guarantee of high service. Goodrich has stood for what is best in rubber for a half century. That half century of experience starts Goodrich Tires with tire bodies built right, and treads tough to stand the roughest going.

But Goodrich, to take the last risk out of its tires, sends them forth with its Test Car Fleets, and batters them over every kind of road in our country; perhaps over the roads that pass your farm. Their strength and dependability are sure because they are proved.

It makes no difference what kind of tires you need, pneumatic tires large or small, truck tires, motor cycle and bicycle tires, Goodrich has the tires which on the farm coin themselves into money.

The big, generously sized pneumatic tires roll up phenomenal mileage. The truck tires outwear steel under the heaviest loads. Get money out of tires by making sure you get Goodrich Tires.

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER CO.

THE CITY OF GOODRICH · AKRON, OHIO.



WHAT SHALL I DO DOCTOR?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

The Farmer's Best Investment

Recently a farmer's wife wrote to me about her various ailments. She wrote she was not sure that I could do her any good by correspondence, but she thought that if I said she needed medical treatment her husband might be induced to give her the money to see a doctor. I hope there are not many husbands whose conduct would warrant such a letter, but I know there are some, and the number who incline in that direction without quite reaching the positive degree of meanness is beyond count. Many a sick woman struggles thru the work of a large family in some fashion; but she does nothing like the quantity and quality of work that she could do if in good health. Very few women are able to be happy and cheerful while sick and overworked. Upon the happiness and cheer of the mother depends the tone of the whole family. The husband whose wife is always sick and overworked has no conception of the bliss that might be his if she were only strong and rested. What a mistake to let her remain ill when medical care may make her well! What a mistake to permit her to overwork, for any reason whatsoever, when the difference between happiness and discontent is the issue!

The man whose wife has to take some special measures in order to waken him to her needs is a fool of a husband—a fool to his own interests and a traitor to those of his wife and children.

Swollen Feet

I have read your column in The Farmers Mail and Breeze, and am writing to ask a few questions, which I hope to see in print soon. I am troubled very much with my feet. They are very sore and sometimes swollen. I can scarcely bear my weight on them. The bottoms are hard. My feet perspire a great deal and smart and burn as if they were blistered. I take good care of them. Keep them clean, change stockings and shoes often and bathe my feet once or twice a day. It helps them and eases them at the time, but doesn't last long. They were frostbitten about four years ago and I suffered for a long time. Could it be from that? I have bathed them in salt water, used footease, rubbed liniment on them and I have tried also a glycerine lotion to soften them. Please tell me what to do.

The very fact that your feet were frost bitten may have been because of poor circulation of the blood. However, no matter what the cause, it usually leaves bad effects. Watch for flat-foot and if any sign of it appears, take special corrective exercises, such as I described recently. Bathe the feet every night in cold water and give them a good rubbing twice a day. Wear woolen goods the year round, only lighten weight in summer. Be sure that all the soap is rinsed thoroughly from the socks in soft clear water after washing. Change socks every day and shoes every other day. Use no application but talcum powder.

A Good Diet

Can you give me a permanent cure for paralysis agitans, or is it incurable? My nerves have been bad for several years. I am in my 70th year and am weak in body. I am not able to perform any work, but can walk around slowly. I have a good appetite and no sleepless nights. J. H. R.

I am sorry to say that there is no known cure for paralysis agitans. However, many old persons have it and live in reasonable comfort. The general treatment for the body is rest and a nourishing diet.

To Control Rheumatism

About three months ago my husband had an attack of sciatica, was out of work for about one month, and used crutches about two or three weeks. For treatment we gave him cabinet baths, two a day for about half of the time and in all he has had 60 baths. He became very much better, discarded the crutches, and his general health improved, but the afflicted leg does not get normal. It seems weak, and the trouble is nearly always noticeable and at times, especially after a little garden work. He has taken various medicines. Should he use care in diet? If so, what would be a proper dietary? Can you suggest any treatment that might help? Is it usual for this trouble to continue long? His double teeth, on the upper left side, give him trouble, but the dentist says there is nothing wrong. G. W.

The last statement shows that intelligent persons everywhere are beginning to realize that rheumatism does not come without a cause, which may be found in pus pockets at the roots of the teeth or in some other focus of infection in the body. When

rheumatism has developed, baths and other eliminative treatments may help to relieve the attack, but these do not remove the cause. In this case, the cause may be the troublesome teeth despite the dentist's assurance to the contrary. The only way to be sure is to have an X-Ray picture made of the teeth. If this proves them "not guilty" the family doctor must search further until the real point of infection is found and removed.

Another Case

I think that of all the diseases brought to me for treatment none is so common as rheumatism. It presents itself at all seasons, perhaps a little more frequently in the damp and dreary months, but it is common enough whatever the season may be. Its victims are more frequently the middle aged and old than the very young. Frequently complaint is made of attacks of long standing, lasting, with remissions and aggravations, for years. Very often the victim speaks of the valves of the heart being affected and sometimes mentions swelling and dropsy of the legs, showing that heart disturbance is serious. The patient generally wishes to know two things: what to rub on and what to take!

It is just as well to realize that rheumatism cannot be cured in any such light way. "A little something to rub on and a little dope to take inside" won't cure it. There is a cause for every case of rheumatism. Before it can be cured that cause must be found and removed.

The cause, in a great number of cases, has been found to be a collection of pus somewhere in the body, acting as a focus of infection. The pus may not be of great volume. It may be abscesses at the roots of the teeth, it may be diseased tonsils or other glands, it may be a diseased appendix or an ovary. Whatever it may be the trouble must be removed to cure the disease.

When the valves of the heart are

already affected it is probable that the heart affection will be permanent, but even here the best chance for checking the progress to worse trouble is by removing the basis of infection. There is no other way of curing rheumatism.

Live Wisely

I wish to ask you a few questions as to my health. I have nose bleed in my left nostril very often, and it is always hard to stop. I get so worried every time it starts to bleed. Would there be any danger in letting it bleed till it gets ready to stop? I have cramps after eating supper or get the least bit chilled at any time. It seems to be gas in the bowels. My flesh seems so sore all over as if I had been bruised. I am nearly always tired. I am almost 20 years old, and generally weigh 140 to 145 pounds most of the time. I am 5 feet, 4 inches tall. What should my weight be for this height?

I have doctored lots, but never seemed to get cured or much better. I have had my eyes tested as I had headache so much, and my eyes would feel tired after reading or studying a short time, but I am out of school now and have been troubled very little with my eyes. The doctors said I had adenoids and that my tonsils should be taken out right away and that they were the cause of my eyes hurting, and that I didn't need glasses. Would my health be much better by having them removed?

One doctor said I was anaemic. I think my kidneys act too often. I can't do very hard work, as my back aches nearly all the time. What do you think I should do? A. B.

One of your worst troubles is that you are too much concerned about yourself. If your doctors agree that the tonsils and adenoids are bad, have them removed. After that, don't do any more doctoring if you can avoid it. Try not to be too easily alarmed about yourself. A nose bleed, for instance, may go for half an hour without doing you any serious harm. Before you have your tonsils removed have your doctor examine the nose to see if it needs any treatment. You are a little heavy for your height, but it is all right if your flesh is firm and well distributed. Live as wisely as you can, and don't be over apprehensive.

To Cure a Hernia

I am a farm boy 23 years old, and have been and am working and helping my father on his farm. The reason for writing you is that I have a small physical defect and would like your advice. This physical defect is what one doctor calls a hernia. I would call it a small rupture. I noticed

it about four years ago, and I thought it would not get much larger, but I suppose on account of strain and extra hard work and lifting such as is necessary on the farm, the rupture has been enlarged some, until now it is as large as your thumb, and extends down into the sac. In the morning when I arise it is not present, but as soon as I am on my feet and by the time I get to the barn it is down—not so large tho as it gets when I am at work during the day. I asked one doctor about the defect three years ago, he said, "I wouldn't pay any attention to it. Many persons have the same trouble you have. I'd just go on as if I did not have it."

Just about a year ago I went to another doctor and asked him; he said, it "wasn't serious except that sometime it might form a head and break open," and he said, "by a small operation the hernia would be removed and this would make a perfect man out of you." Noticing that I was not much interested he then recommended a truss. I think I have given you the details of the case, so I would be pleased to have your advice on the subject. It is not asking too much of you. Would you advise other employment, the use of a truss, or would you advise an operation and have it done with? If so could you state the approximate cost? Some persons say such an operation is not very successful and will break down in time. S. E.

The only excuse for the bad advice given by your doctors is that possibly they did not recognize it as a rupture. In an old person there is some excuse for trying to get along with a truss but the only proper treatment for a young man is a repair operation. If skillfully performed the cure is permanent. It is absurd to "go on as if you did not have it," also very dangerous, for very many deaths occur from "strangulated hernia." You should be able to have an operation and hospital care all for \$150 to \$200. I can tell you another plan. A hernia of a slight character is not a bar to enlistment. If you enlist you will get an excellent operation and first class hospital care free of charge. Remember that delay in a case of this kind is dangerous.

M. B.: I congratulate you on getting so near to 80 years old and yet having such good physical faculties. None of the ailments that you mention need any special attention or can be helped very much at your age. You will find the act of urinating easier if you use a bowl of warm water. The little knots you can disregard. The cramps in your feet and legs call for a little less exercise.

Heavy horses are not for fast driving.



YOU could rub till doomsday, and with a quality oil at the point of contact the bars would never wear out. Without oil, or with an inferior oil, friction would result with its heating and wear.

So with the bearings and cylinders of your tractor or motor car engine. If you want power and long service you must protect them with an oil that still lubricates, no matter what the weather or speed at which you drive, and no matter how hot the engine may become.

There is no practical way to test motor oil unless you use it in your automobile. No "free sample" will prove anything except to the expert analytical chemist. But if the experience of a vast majority of the better class of car owners all over the country

were to guide you, you would empty your crank case today, clean it out with kerosene, fill it up with Havoline and start running. You'd be surprised at the new lease of life your car would take, running on Havoline.

You may find it necessary to drive your present car next year and the year after that. The oil you use is important to the life and service of your car, whether you continue to drive it yourself or want a good price when you sell or trade it in.

Your dealer knows the kind of Havoline Oil and Havoline Grease for the motor and gears of your tractor or passenger car. Ask his advice. Havoline Greases are compounded of Havoline Oil and pure, sweet tallow.



HAVOLINE OIL

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NEW YORK

SALE NOTES

BY T. W. MORSE

A remarkably good collection of Hereford cattle, obtained by Secretary Kinzer for the annual "Blue Ribbon" sale was sold at Kansas City, June 3. Coming from many herds and various sections, there was present no special demand centered on any particular class or line of breeding. A large and miscellaneous crowd of buyers bid on the animals that met their needs, and prices for the most part were strictly of the buyers' making. Lateness of the season, and some variations in the speed of the auction resulted in a few bargains in good young bulls, but most herd bull material sold well, and demand for the stuff held strong thruout the sale.

The top of the sale was \$3300, paid by the Pickering of Kansas City for a Beau Donald cow with calf at foot. In the bull section \$2500 was paid by George Boles of Texas for Fair Lad Fairfax 2d, and \$2400 was paid by Frank Fox of Indiana for Ralph Fairfax. From these figures prices ranged down to as low as \$150 to \$185, paid for just good plain yearling bulls. The offering of approximately 90 head averaged almost \$700, female lots averaging better than \$200 a head above the bulls.

Following are some representative transactions:

Bulls.

Beau Apollo 7th, September 17, 1916, George Robinson, Kansas City, Mo., \$175.
Beau Perfection 53d, September 21, 1914, W. D. Johnson, Kansas City, Mo., \$1,075.
Don Brummel 36th, September 1, 1916, Captain Ikard, Henrietta, Tex., \$300.
Generous Mansell, March 2, 1917, D. H. Winger, Peabody, Kan., \$230.
Maple's Lad 80th, June 1, 1915, B. T. Bartlett, Greencastle, Mo., \$600.
Prime Comfort, December 12, 1916, C. H. Early, Centralia, Mo., \$1,000.

King Buddy, April 14, 1917, H. I. Putnam, Prescott, Ia., \$1,025.
Clare Donald, February 3, 1917, C. C. Waters, Wellsville, Kan., \$160.
Rathbun 2d, March 10, 1916, W. B. Harris, Windsor, Mo., \$400.
Lafayette Lad 51st, April 20, 1916, W. D. Johnson, \$650.
Bright Lad, January 3, 1917, F. M. Hall, Crawford, Neb., \$300.
Ajax 2d, June 9, 1916, Henly Brothers, Pleasant Hill, Mo., \$300.

Females.

Lady Improvement 12th, May 29, 1911, S. A. Farmer & Son, \$260.
Miss Apollo, May 6, 1913, James Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo., \$400.
Dew Drop 3d, May 1, 1916, Lewis Linn & Son, Netawaka, Kan., \$500.
Generous Azola, March 2, 1917, Stockton Fountain, Centralia, Mo., \$395.
Generous Frona 2d, June 3, 1916, John Landers, Springfield, Mo., \$550.
Miss Repeater 89th, January 15, 1916, Pickering, Kansas City, Mo., \$1,500.
Sunshine Donald and cow calf, February 6, 1913, Pickering, \$3,800.
Fairview Abbie and cow calf, October 15, 1915, Frank Fox, \$500.
Mabel, October 10, 1914, Fox, \$1,500.
Miscellaneous Fairfax, June 30, 1916, George Cross & Son, Walnut, Ia., \$1,725.
Perfection Pearl and cow calf, February 2, 1916, Fox, \$1,025.
Clorinda 3d and cow calf, James Houchin, \$525.
College Girl and bull calf, August 27, 1913, W. J. Brown, Fall River, Kan., \$900.
Lady Anxiety 13th, April 6, 1915, J. E. Stewart, Lucerne, Mo., \$700.
Princess T. 13th, November 25, 1916, Pickering, \$775.
Daisy Donald and bull calf, September 6, 1913, Fox, \$1,500.
Empress Belle, March 28, 1915, Landers, \$650.
Lady Fairfax, April 8, 1916, Warren T. McCray, Kentland, Ind., \$750.
Mattie Fairfax, April 30, 1916, O. E. Green, Genoa, Neb., \$710.

Bulls for the Red Cross

Breeders of registered livestock have raised a great deal of Red Cross money in connection with their business. Much has been done in public sales, one of the most notable instances being that of the Guernsey breeders, who in their association sale in Chicago, took in more than \$20,000 in connection with the sale of a calf.

The biggest of these enterprises was started recently by F. I. Derby, a Shorthorn breeder and dealer of the South. His plan as announced at the last Central Shorthorn association

sale in Kansas City, is to sell in the South 50 choice bulls donated by Shorthorn breeders of this region and to handle the expenses in such a way that every dollar paid for the bulls will go to the Red Cross.

Thruout the South, where the purebred bulls are to be sold, bull clubs are being organized, on the basis of not less than \$1000 a bull, and the bankers and others of means and influence are seeing that the local livestock interests are so organized as to reap the greatest possible benefits from the Red Cross bulls, when they are purchased and brought home. As the first contributors to this Red Cross sale were breeders of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Nebraska, our readers will be interested in the following paragraphs from a letter the livestock editor has received from Mr. Derby:

"We have at last settled on the place and date for the Red Cross bull sale. It will be held in Birmingham on July 2, 1918. We have obtained the services of the best auctioneers in America for this sale. We have arranged for a parade of these bulls in the afternoon of July 1. These bulls will be led in this parade by 50 of the best looking Red Cross girls in Birmingham and will be accompanied by 50 select soldiers from Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.

President Wilson has been asked to purchase and resell the grand champion bull of this show and sale and to give the proceeds to the Birmingham Chapter of the American Red Cross.

"You never have heard of such interest and enthusiasm as is being manifested in this sale. I think the response of our Southern people to this cause will be very pleasing to everyone. Bull clubs are being organized everywhere that I have been, and it now looks as if we will have purchasers for many more bulls than we have. The purchase price of every

one of these bulls, except the grand champion, will go to the local chapter in which the purchaser lives, unless otherwise designated by the purchaser."

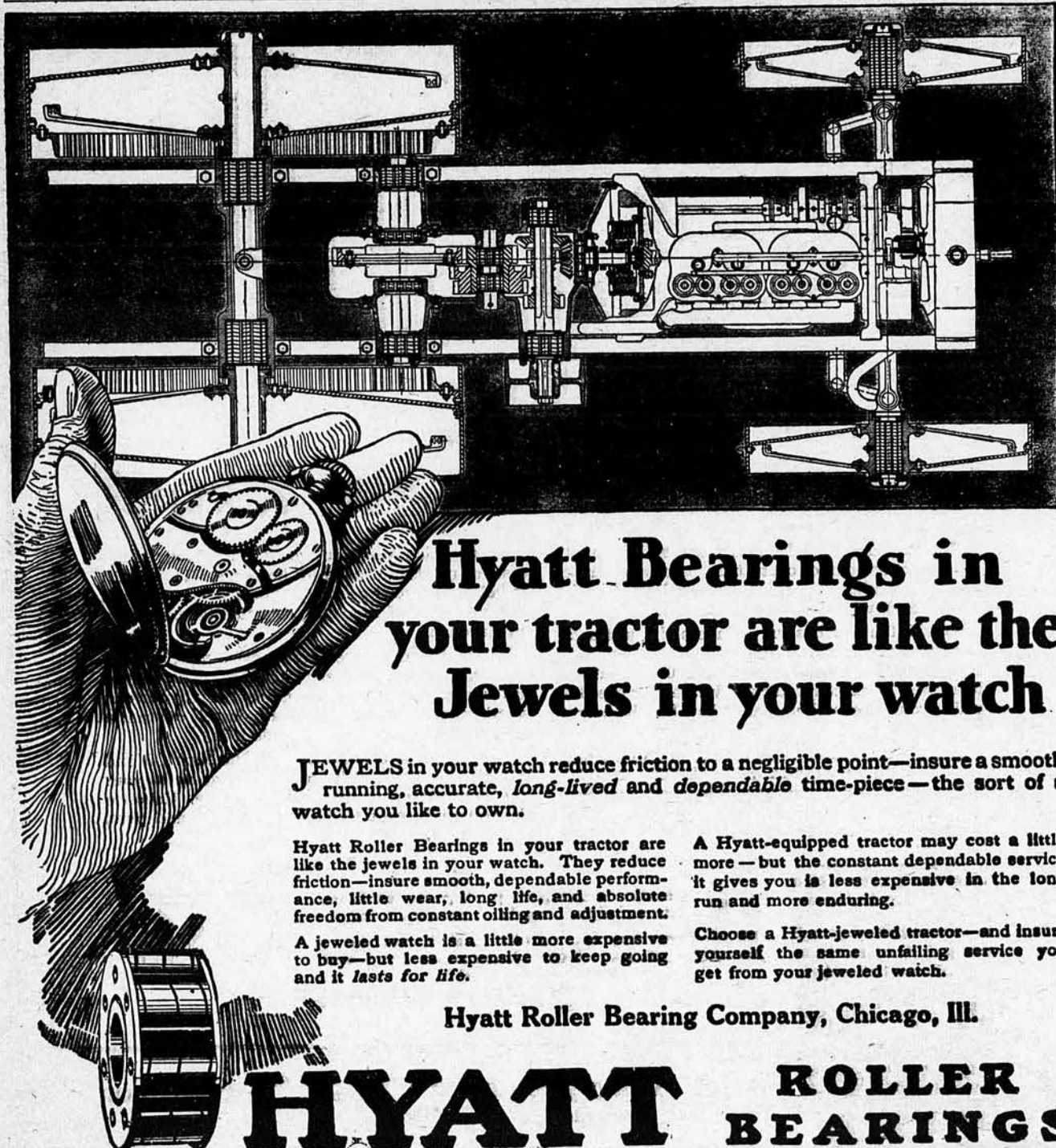
One of the leading events every year, among the breeders of milking Shorthorns, is the public sale from the Glenside herd of L. D. May. This year the offering, numbering 44 head, averaged about \$960. The top price was \$3,000 paid for a white 2-year-old heifer, a Canadian buyer being the successful bidder. Only three bidders west of Ohio made purchases.

In a public sale of Missouri bred Angus cattle held by Charles D. Milligan the registered animals made an average of nearly \$160 a head. A number of high grades sold briskly at about 30 per cent lower prices.

Polled Hereford cattle still are sufficiently "new" to give especial interest to the recent public sale of this breed made by Henry and H. J. Smith of Nebraska. The offering was said to be of exceptional strength. Surely the cattle sold well, the average announced for 46 head being more than \$1,000 a head. Prices ranged up to \$2,250 for a cow.

More high public sales of Angus cattle were held recently in Iowa. The three in mind followed in a series, the record sale of P. J. Donohoe, and while none of them reached the mark already reported for him, their combined average is in four figures. C. A. Rosenfield's average was reported as \$925, and those of J. Tudor & Son and W. H. Cooper, as \$1,200 and \$1,000, respectively. On two occasions prices of \$3,000 were recorded, and the top of the three sales was \$4,000, paid for a 5-year-old cow.

No one should dare to say he has the right to spend his money as he chooses when the liberties of the world are threatened. No one should dare when only the very highest efficiency in money, man power and materials can in this great emergency make the world safe against Prussian autocracy.



Hyatt Bearings in your tractor are like the Jewels in your watch

JEWELS in your watch reduce friction to a negligible point—insure a smooth running, accurate, long-lived and dependable time-piece—the sort of a watch you like to own.

Hyatt Roller Bearings in your tractor are like the jewels in your watch. They reduce friction—insure smooth, dependable performance, little wear, long life, and absolute freedom from constant oiling and adjustment.

A jeweled watch is a little more expensive to buy—but less expensive to keep going and it lasts for life.

A Hyatt-equipped tractor may cost a little more—but the constant dependable service it gives you is less expensive in the long run and more enduring.

Choose a Hyatt-jeweled tractor—and insure yourself the same unfailing service you get from your jeweled watch.

Hyatt Roller Bearing Company, Chicago, Ill.

HYATT ROLLER BEARINGS

The Only Good, the Common Good

Legislation that is not for the common good is not good legislation. Government that is not conducted for the common good is not good government. A public service not operated for the sole benefit of the public is a poor public service. It is so all the way down the line in the national, state and community affairs of the people. In fact, what is not for the common good is not good at all. When every American citizen believes this down in his soul, there will be a great change for the better. That change already is on the way. Not only in America, but all over the world, the war is giving this principle a mighty impetus.

The last place anyone would look for a statement of this kind expressed on the platform would be at an annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Yet such a declaration was made by R. G. Rhett, president of the national chamber, in speaking at its sixth annual meeting the other day at Chicago. President Rhett warned the American business world that industry and commerce must get together. Then he spoke these winged words:

"What is not for the common good is not for the good of business. When we have all learned that lesson, suspicion between employer and employee will disappear, conflict between capital and labor will cease, thoughts of coercion will change to co-operation, the spirit of greed will be transformed into service."

Fine and true, every word of it. The only way is the right way. The only way is the fair way, the square deal way. Any other way leads nowhere but downward and backward, it is time and human energy wasted.

Cutting the Oats Crop

Oats usually should be cut before the heads turn yellow. If the weather is normal, there will be two or three days when the heads are a greenish white. Oats cut at this period will ripen and cure out in the shock, and will shatter much less than those cut when ripe. They should not be cut when damp with rain or dew as they may discolor more or less.

Oats should be shocked as soon as cut. It is doubtful economy to leave them on the ground over night as they gather dampness and require considerable time to dry out. Opinions differ as to the best form of shock, but the eight to 10 bundle round shock seems to be preferred.

The common custom is to thresh from the shock. Too often, however, shock threshed grain is taken to the machine damp or even wet and the loss of grain that is left in the straw, together with the damage in quality of that which is threshed out, costs the average farmer many dollars. If the weather and the shocks are very dry the loss from this practice is lessened considerably.

Oats that go thru the sweat in the stack before they are put in the bin are always brighter and heavier than those threshed from the shock. Buyers on the Grain Exchange floor say that there usually is at least one grade of difference between stacked and shock threshed oats.

It should be borne in mind that when grain is threshed from the stack, home labor is utilized for all the hauling. This labor is always more economical than hired or exchanged labor. The actual amount of increase in labor for stack threshing is represented by the work of the man who stacks the grain and of the men who pitch the stacks to the separator.

The advantages in stack threshing are: 1. Saving in grain. 2. Improvement in quality. 3. Replacing high priced labor on threshing day with home labor at a time when it is less expensive.

Drummers Will Harvest Grain

Many drummers of Kansas have volunteered to assist farmers in harvesting the present crop of wheat. Fifty members of Sunflower Council No. 31 of the Order of United Commercial Travelers at Salina have offered to go wherever needed and to accept whatever wages may be offered.

J. C. Samuels, secretary-treasurer of the council, has sent the following letter to E. E. Frizell, state farm help specialist at Manhattan:

In reply to your letter of May 22, I will say that at a recent special meeting of the council about 50 members pledged themselves to the following program: To go to farms wherever needed, to work for such wages as might be considered fair and equitable, and to give such wages to the Red Cross.

"They also agreed that if they do not earn their board with their work to pay the farmer the difference in cash, provided he in turn will agree to give the money received to the Red Cross. This we think somewhat better terms than the farmers could get from the I. W. W.'s. We believe that we can do as much work as many of that organization.

"We shall keep this matter before our members, and I think we can give some assistance to farmers in harvesting their grain should there be a labor shortage.

Big Margin for Wastage

Sometimes we wonder how, from a world of plenty, we have come so quickly to a condition of shortage in so many essential things. Usually it is enough to reflect that the bottom of the ocean holds the answer, but here is a sample of the wastage that is going on nearer home—a sample of a class of losses occurring so often as to be forgotten only too quickly.

In St. Louis the other day two government warehouses were destroyed by fire—presumably of incendiary origin. The loss was 3 million dollars. It included in addition to great quantities of munitions big stocks of clothing and clothing materials, one of the items being 15 million yards of khaki cloth for uniforms. This is an example of the things necessitating greater production than we ever have known before.

Now for a Harvest Contest

Kansas farmers who desire to show their skill in harvesting will have an opportunity soon to take part in a very interesting contest. E. E. Frizell,

state farm help specialist, has sent the Farmers Mail and Breeze a copy of the following challenge issued by Rawlins, Thomas, Cheyenne and Ellis counties to all header and binder crews in the state:

To E. E. Frizell, State Director of Farm Labor: Rawlins county having challenged Cheyenne, Thomas and Ellis counties to produce a header crew that will harvest and put in the stack in a 10 hour run, more wheat than the champion header crew of Rawlins county, as well as a binder crew that will harvest and shock more wheat in a 10 hour run than the champion binder crew of Rawlins county; and Cheyenne, Thomas and Ellis counties having accepted this challenge, we the undersigned harvest labor representatives of these counties hereby challenge all of the other counties in the state to produce header and binder crews that will harvest more wheat than the champion crew of the four counties mentioned.

The contest is to be conducted under the rules and regulations to be arranged by a committee to be appointed by you. J. A. Crawford, Atwood, Rawlins Co.; R. W. Crayshaw, Colby, Thomas Co.; O. A. Snell, McDonald, Cheyenne Co.; Louis Kraus, Hays, Ellis Co.

"This contest," says Mr. Frizell, "no doubt will encourage many counties to make an effort to harvest as large a number of acres as possible in one day." Prof. Charles E. Weeks of the Hays Experiment Station will be chairman of the committee on rules and regulations.

Better to have the team matched in power and endurance than in the matter of color.

Use of Fireworks Restricted

The storage, handling or use of fire-crackers and all other kinds of explosives intended for the celebration of July 4 and other patriotic occasions constitute a serious hazard, and require unusual care on the part of everyone. Because the conservation of life and property is of extraordinary importance to the American people now engaged in a great war for human liberty, L. T. Hussey, the state fire marshal, has made the following regulations in pursuance of the powers vested in him by statute:

"The use or the keeping for storage or sale, or for any other purpose of any fireworks or other explosives, intended or used for purposes of celebration or pyrotechnic display within 1,000 feet of any building used for business or residence purposes, or of any barn or store house, or of any stack of grain or feed, is forbidden in the state of Kansas so long as this country shall be engaged in war."

Capper With the Farmers

Please announce the organizing of the Farmers' National Committee on War Finance with Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas as Chairman. The committee comprises representatives of most of the important farmer, live-

stock, and other organizations of the country, and will make a vigorous campaign to compel the privileged interests of the country to pay their full share of the cost of the war. The slogan of the committee is: "Equality of Financial Sacrifice."

The committee will urge the taking of all incomes in excess of \$100,000, and if necessary, of \$50,000, temporarily heavy taxation of excess and war profits, and the complete elimination of profiteering. The committee declares that 10 to 12 billion dollars can be raised in the revenue bill Congress is about to enact. An educational campaign will be conducted among the farm organizations of the country, to see that Congress secures the opinion of the people back home on this matter.

Benj. C. Marsh,
Executive Secretary.

Holstein Specials for Kansas

In the leading two Kansas fairs this fall the Holstein-Friesian Record association will add to the regular premiums, as follows:

Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, Twenty-five per cent cash to be paid on the general classification.
Topeka Free Fair, Twenty-five per cent cash to be paid on the general classification.

Butter when churned too long becomes solid and greasy instead of open and grainy.

Western Electric POWER and LIGHT



Automatic Regulator
Makes Engine Self-Starting



Automatic Regulator
saves the Battery



Portable Utility Motor
Ready for Any Kind of Work

THE automatic regulator device on Western Electric Power and Light is found on no other electrical plant. This exclusive feature places this outfit in a class by itself.

This wonderful little device simplifies the making of electricity and represents an entirely new method of charging a storage battery.

Uses Any Engine

And, best of all, this Western Electric plant will operate successfully with

It removes the human element and the chance of overcharging the battery; thus insuring longer life to this—the most delicate part of every lighting system.

It does away with the complicated switchboard and makes this plant unequalled in simplicity of starting and operating.

any kind of an engine. If you already have one you can use it with this outfit.

Let us tell you about this plant, and how easy you can get electricity on your farm. Mail the coupon for Booklet.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY INCORPORATED

608 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.
1425-1429 Curtis St., Denver, Colo.
500 South Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY, Inc.

Please send me your Power and Light Booklet No. MB-6

Name _____

P. O. Address _____

County _____ State _____

FARMERS' EXCHANGE

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

To trade: A 2 horsepower gasoline engine for a six-shovel riding cultivator. Allen Lundy, Genoa, Colo.

For sale: One Acme header and two boxes. J. M. Weikal, R. 1, Kingman, Kan.

For sale: A Heider tractor and a three-bottom plow. F. M. Tiffany, Mount Pearl, Colo.

For sale: A 36-inch Advance separator. Alva Alexander, Protection, Kan.

For sale: One 6-foot Acme wheat binder. J. B. Courtney, Jetmore, Kan.

For sale: An 8-16 Mogul tractor, a four-disk Saunders plow, a 12-foot Acme header and one Van Brunt 12-

hole disk drill. Henry Krob, R. 1, Ford, Kan.

For sale: An Emerson 14-inch breaking plow. J. E. Deniston, Montezuma, Kan.

For sale: A double row Emerson blank lister. Archie E. Crabb, Garden City, Kan.

For sale: An Avery 20 horsepower and an Avery five-bottom plow. C. F. Wells, Meade, Kan.

I wish to buy a small separator, not to exceed a 24-inch. George H. Malott, Bethel, Kan.

I wish to buy a good second hand threshing rig. Ed. Broden, R. 2, Morganville, Kan.

For sale: A Nichols and Shepherd 16 horsepower tractor and a McCormick header. C. N. Bunds, Hanston, Kan.

For sale: A tractor plow and a McCormick binder. Frank Boyd, Garfield, Kan.

For sale: One Moline Universal tractor Model C, complete with two 14-inch bottoms, rear carrying trucks,

and two extra plow shares. H. C. Ainsworth, R. 8, Olathe, Kan.

For sale or trade for cattle: One Emerson 12-20 kerosene tractor with four disk plows in excellent condition. Price \$800. M. F. Mecar, Calhan, Colo.

For sale: One good cook shack, and four wheel engine tender. Phone 1515, Dan Wise, R. 1, Conway Springs, Kan.

For sale: A Sandwich hay baler in good condition. Mrs. C. G. Squire, Esbon, Kan.

For sale: A Cushman engine with a binder attachment. L. D. Sentney, Hutchinson, Kan.

For sale or trade: One J. I. Case 25 horsepower engine and a 40-inch separator. O. E. McKettrick, McCracken, Kan.

For sale: One Emerson triple gang plow with six horse hitch. E. D. Brockway, Wellsville, Kan.

For sale: A 7-foot McCormick grain binder, almost new. Price \$160. Joe A. Feitz, Hays, Kan.

For sale: A 10-20 Louisville motor plow and a two bottom plow. Price,

\$800. It burns either kerosene or gas. Frank J. Revere, Council Grove, Kan.

For sale: A nearly new McCormick 7-foot grain binder and a good 12-foot Jones header. Both are in good condition. Price, \$200. Frank Wilbring, Spearville, Kan.

For sale: One 25 horsepower Avery engine, a good Advance separator, good tank and wagon, garage outfit, lighting plant, and tools for blacksmith and car work. A. M. Cook, Rozel, Kan.

For sale: One Bull tractor, and one two bottom 14-inch J. I. Case power lift plow in good condition. Second hand Ford car will be accepted in trade. Albert Diehm, Siloam Springs, Ark.

For sale: One 11-inch ensilage cutter suitable for pit silos. Price, \$35. C. P. Coad, R. 4, Box 63, Cawker City, Kan.

For sale: A six horsepower Sandwich engine and a Sandwich boiler in good condition. Price, \$400. C. C. Hooper, Conway Springs, Kan.

For sale: One new Racine separator and a John Deere heavy frame engine plow. George Lutz, Fowler, Kan.

For sale or trade: One complete Case threshing outfit consisting of a 30x60 horsepower gas and oil tractor and one 36x58 steel separator with all accessories. S. E. Jennings, Lamar, Colo.

About the Relative Prices

I have just read Governor Capper's speech delivered in Washington recently in which he spoke for the farmers of Kansas and I wish to say that I think it is the best thing I have seen in a long time. Now as to the farmer being loyal, last fall all the farmers were asked to put in wheat, which we did. I put out 20 acres and now I must buy a wheat binder that will cost me \$250. It should be bought for \$100. A corn planter in 1917 cost \$45; now the price is \$75. Corn binders in 1917 were \$90 to \$110; at present they are \$155. Everybody is patriotic but the farmers. Now this unjust increase in farm machinery is not only an imposition on the farmer, but it is dangerous to the grain industry. I have heard men remark that rather than pay \$250 for a binder to harvest \$225 worth of wheat they would be obliged to leave the grain in the field. Grenola, Kan. J. E. Lambert.

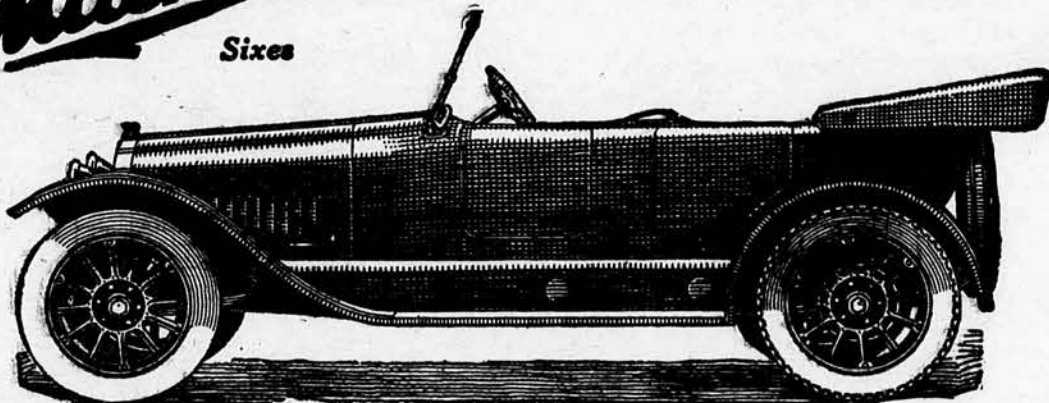
The People Earned It

How money makes money is shown by the Potter Palmer estate. Potter Palmer was a business genius. He accumulated, in an ordinary lifetime, an estate of 8 million dollars. For 16 years this property has been in the hands of his widow, who died the other day in Florida. In those 16 years the increase in the value of real estate has doubled the 8 million, making it 16 million.

This is what is called the "unearned increment." This increase was added to the property by the labor of Chicago's millions of people and the resulting progress and development of the city. The public that created it does not get a cent of this 8 millions of added value, except the very small part returned by our present system of taxation.

Land values rise most rapidly in the big cities. New York City is now trying to give to the people who earn it a somewhat greater share of this unearned increment. It is being done by a system of taxation which will prevent the great landed proprietors of New York City from doubling their huge fortunes every eight or 10 years by simply holding on to what they've got. New York is putting a gradually increased tax on their lands and at the same time reducing taxes on their improvements. The effect is to compel these big landholders to do something with their property which will benefit the public as well as themselves.

Mitchell
Sixes



\$1350 and \$1625
f. o. b. Racine

Here \$1350 Buys The Sort of Six You Want

THE new Mitchell Light Six is the only Six at \$1350 which combines so much size and room, such power, such beauty, and such extreme endurance. If you are going to buy a car in this class, this is the car you'll want. You will find nothing comparable at this price this year. You will find no modest-priced car built to such standards of sturdiness and strength.

A Big, Impressive, Powerful Six

The wheelbase is 120 inches, which means unusual size and room in a 5-passenger car. The motor is a 40-horsepower Six which we have spent years in developing.

The rear springs are shock-absorbing, so this is a comfort car. The lines are long, low and exquisite. A famous designer calls this model his handsomest creation.

The equipment is unusually complete. The finish coats are fixed by heat, so the luster is enduring. Every touch and detail give the car distinction.

Scores of Improvements

For several months a staff of new experts gave attention to this car. Each is a specialist in strength and endurance—a man who has made his mark. We employed these men to make the Mitchells over-sturdy cars.

Part after part has been improved to meet new tests and standards. The over-strength

in many a part has been increased 100 per cent or more.

Yet the Mitchell which they so improved was a 14-year development. In over forty countries it has won fame for endurance. A number of them have been run over 200,000 miles each. As built today, these cars excel anything in their class.

The reason for these extra values lies in our factory efficiency. Years have been spent to equip this plant to produce the Six-type economically. We build the complete car—chassis and body—under scientific methods. And the savings all go to you.

As a result, Mitchell D-40, with 120-inch wheelbase, sells at \$1350 at factory. Mitchell C-42, with 127-inch wheelbase—a 48-horsepower, 7-passenger car—sells at \$1625. And we build them in 16 body styles.

Write for our new catalog, also name of nearest dealer. You cannot afford to buy a fine car before seeing what these cars offer. You will never buy, when you know the facts, a less enduring car.

MITCHELL MOTORS COMPANY, Inc., Racine, Wisconsin

Prices subject to change without notice.

Big Wheat Yield Expected

Crop conditions in Kansas are excellent. The yield of winter wheat is estimated at 97,114,000 bushels or 14.43 bushels an acre. Kansas also has 51,000 acres of spring wheat that will yield 622,000 bushels. No damage has been reported by the Hessian fly and very little by chinch bugs.

Oats have been greatly improved by recent rains and are estimated at 84 per cent of normal. The corn acreage has been reduced and several counties report poor stands. Much replanting has been necessary. Condition of corn is estimated at 85 per cent of normal. The hay crop is about 85 per cent of normal and the production is estimated at 4 1/4 million tons. Much of the alfalfa was injured by heavy rains and the quality is not as good as it was last year.

Kearney County—A heavy rain May 30 washed out the sorghum crops, and many other fields had to be replanted. Stock doing well. Eggs 25c; butter 40c.—A. M. Long, June 8.

Graham County—We had 12 inches of rain in two days which badly damaged growing crops. Pastures are excellent and stock is doing well. Farmers are busy replanting fields where crops were washed away.—C. L. Kobier, June 8.

Gove County—Nearly all the bridges in this county were washed out May 31 when we had a rain of 6 inches. Lots of damage was done to listed crops. Pastures are good. There is very little wheat in the county.—E. Richardson, June 9.

Brown County—Wheat has headed and will make an excellent yield. Oats crop will be as good as usual. Harvest begins June 10. We need rain very much. Oats 65c; corn \$1.50; hogs \$16.50; cream 42c; eggs 30c.—A. C. Dannenberg, June 8.

Osborne County—This is ideal weather for all spring crops. Some replanting had to be done on account of heavy rains. Alfalfa crop is good and most of it is in the stack. Wheat looks fine and is in head. Pastures are growing nicely and cattle are fat.—W. F. Arnold, June 8.

Russell County—Wheat is headed out. Some kafir must be replanted because of poor seed. Potatoes and garden crops never were better. Corn has made a good stand. There are few hogs in the county this year. Plenty of rain.—M. Bushell, June 8.

Geary County—This is fine weather for our crops. Alfalfa crop was light. Corn is doing nicely but is a thin stand in some fields. Wheat will make about 15 bushels an acre. Oats is heading but is very short. Stock is doing well on good grass. Few hogs for sale.—O. R. Strauss, June 8.

Smith County—Crops are making excellent growth. Wheat and oats crops are far above expectations. Many corn fields were washed out during the recent heavy rains. Prospects are good for a big hay crop. Potatoes are better than for many years. Butterfat 42c; eggs 22c; corn \$1.25.—E. Crown, June 8.

Lyon County—The second crop of alfalfa is ready to cut in some fields. Weather is delightful. Corn is doing well, and kafir and cane have made good stands. Plents of small fruits and apples. Potato bugs are doing considerable damage here. Gardens are doing well everywhere.—E. E. Griffith, June 9.

Books County—The country looks as nice as I have ever seen it. Pastures are green. Corn shows up well. Oats and the wheat that survived the winter will make good fields. Cattle are fattening on good pastures. Wheat has headed out. Harvest help is in demand.—C. O. Thomas, June 7.

Marshall County—Timely rains put the wheat in excellent condition. Corn is all planted and being worked. The fields generally are clean; some replanting had to be done due to poor seed. Pastures are good and cattle doing well. First crop of alfalfa was very short and is not all cut. Help is scarce.—C. A. Kjellberg, June 7.

Kiowa County—Wheat and pastures are thriving since the recent rains came. A large acreage of corn was put out but the stand is poor. We found many dead trees in our groves and orchards this spring. Three inches of rain fell May 31. Butterfat 42c; eggs 24c; corn \$1.55.—H. E. Stewart, June 8.

Reno County—Most of the crops are making excellent growth, but corn does not show much life. Heavy rains have washed the fields badly and much of the corn had to be replanted. First crop of alfalfa has been cut, and some is still in the fields waiting for better haying weather. Wheat is tall and prospects are good.—D. Engelhart, June 8.

Sumner County—This county will have an excellent wheat harvest. Corn is backward on account of heavy rains, but the stand is good. Harvest will begin about June 24. First alfalfa crop was excellent, but wet weather has kept farmers from harvesting it. Wheat \$2; corn \$1.60; oats 85c; eggs 30c; butterfat 48c; butter 30c.—E. L. Stocking, June 8.

Pawnee County—Some damage has been done recently by high water. Wheat and oats have been greatly benefited by recent rains. Corn is making a poor stand and many farmers will replant their crop. The alfalfa crop is good. Stock is doing well on pasture. Corn, mixed \$1.35; butter 30c; butterfat 48c; eggs 20c; alfalfa \$12 to \$15.—C. E. Chesterman, June 8.

Registered Guernseys

E. Bartlett of Walnut, Crawford Co., purchased the bull and two heifers advertised by R. C. Krueger in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of June 18. Mr. Bartlett is one of the prosperous farmers of that vicinity, who says he has farmed for years but would not know how to do so without milk. He has developed a high grade herd always using a purebred sire but now expects to breed registered stock.

Fight to conserve; conserve to fight.

LISTEN! REAL SEPARATOR! NEWS!



Rush your order quick—save while you have a chance!

Opportunities don't come every day, but here is a cream separator opportunity for you! Our company has received an order from England for over \$1,600,000 worth of tractors and motors. We are being crowded for heavy production on these goods. We need room in our factories and warehouses. We also want to use some of the machines that we have been using in the manufacture of cream separators.

OVERSTOCKED! We Must Have Room for Tractors

We anticipated this condition and have built up ahead approximately 4,000 cream separators, which will carry us through this season. It is the first time in our history that by speeding up we have been able to get a good stock on hand. NOW we want to clean up this stock quick in order to make space and to make room which we can use for tractor production until the separator manufacturing season starts up again in the coming fall.

BUY YOUR SEPARATOR NOW!

Now don't get the wrong impression. Don't think because we are creating these prices that separators have gone down. They have not. Every day, every week and every month separator costs are rising. It isn't a case of profit with us right now. It is a case of room for tractor production.

If you are thinking of buying a cream separator within six months, twelve months or eighteen months, order today—right from this ad. Don't wait, because I believe this is a rare opportunity that you may not get again for a good many years.

Therefore, we are going to make the following unheard of low prices for these times on the 4,000 separators.

LOOK at This PRICE SLASH!

Make This Great Saving While You Can!

I don't think there is any question but what the prices of our separators on the next batch we run through for next fall and next year's business will have to be sold at from 20 to 25% or even higher than our present regular prices, without this reduction!

It is unnecessary for me to repeat to you the merit of our wonderful Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator. It is made just as good as the highest priced separator, from the very best materials by skilled workmen on automatic machinery, all parts of the separator standardized, interchangeable and alike, and the machine is guaranteed to you to skim perfectly, turn easy and stand up. You have ninety days to decide whether or not you want to keep it, which means 180 milking tests. It must satisfy you or no sale.

These New Low Prices Good Until July 4th

Our regular low price of No. 4	\$46.90	\$43.90
Our regular low price of No. 7	\$55.80	\$51.80
Our regular low price of No. 9	\$61.90	\$56.90
Our regular low price of No. 11	\$72.75	\$65.75



READ!

Galloway separator has given the best of satisfaction. I get all the cream and uniform test. There hasn't been more than two points variation in cream test all summer. M.B. HICKOX, Miller, S. Dak.

Reserve one before the price goes up

These Slashed Prices Good Only Until July 4th—Act Now!

Accept this proposition today. Order right from this ad. No. 7 and No. 9 are the most popular sellers. Don't order too small a size.

There are thousands of them in use. Ask any neighbor who has a Galloway and he will tell you it is as good or better than any of the high-priced machines on the market, no matter whose make or how sold.

We can ship quick the same day we get your order. Freight conditions are good now and quick delivery sure. Don't let this rare opportunity slip by because it means a big cash money saving to you. Write today sure.

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

A little chew of Gravely helps the Observation Officer through many a hard hour.



He Will Welcome a pouch of Real GRAVELY Chewing Plug

Any gift from the folks back home means a lot to the boy.

When you send him tobacco, let it be good tobacco—tobacco worth sending all that long way—the flat, compressed plug of Real Gravely.

Give any man a chew of Real Gravely Plug, and he will tell you that's the kind to send. Send the best!

Ordinary plug is false economy. It costs less per week to chew Real Gravely, because a small chew of it lasts a long while.

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

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

Dealers all around here carry it in 10c pouches. A 3c stamp will put it into his hands in any Training Camp or Seaport of the U. S. A. Even "over there" a 3c stamp will take it to him.

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

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

Established 1831



AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

Your territory may still be open. With your own car you can reap handsome profits selling

LOGAN OVERSIZE TIRES GUARANTEED FOR 7,500 MILES

Hundreds of satisfied users. Repeat orders come unsolicited. No stock or salesroom necessary. Complete advertising helps furnished by us. Write today for territory, dealer's price list and full information.

Logan Tire Company

4511 North Broad St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

TIRES 1/4 LESS

There's a way to obtain high-grade tires at manufacturers' prices. Write and we'll tell you. Freshly made tires, every one

GUARANTEED 6000 MILES

(No seconds.) All sizes, non-skid or plain. Shipped prepaid on approval. This saving on guaranteed quality will open your eyes. State size tires used.

SERVICE AUTO EQUIPMENT CO.

608 Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BEE SUPPLIES LOWEST PRICES

Big money for you in keeping bees this year. Full line of everything needed. Write for new 1918 catalog and full information about different size outfits and supplies.

CLEMONS BEE SUPPLY CO., 127 Grand Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO.

American Ford Tractor
WILL NOT HARM NOR HEAT
YOUR FORD! AND USES OIL
AMERICAN "FORD-A-TRACTOR" CO.
Culbertson Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Capper Poultry Club

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

Eggs for Hatching and Baby Chicks for Sale

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

Plymouth Rocks (Barred, White, Buff), Marie Riggs, Secretary, Banner, Kan.
Rhode Islands (Rose Comb Reds, Single Comb Reds, Rose Comb Whites), Grace Young, Secretary, R. 2, Leavenworth, Kan.

Wyandottes (White, Silver, Buff), Marie Hiatt, Secretary, R. 1, Colony, Kan.
Orpingtons (Buff, White), Lilla Bradley, Secretary, R. 3, LeRoy, Kan.
Leghorns (Single Comb White, Single Comb Brown, Single Comb Buff, Rose Comb Brown), Rose Taton, Secretary, Satanta, Kan.

Langshans (White, Black), Thelma Martin, Secretary, R. 1, Weida, Kan.
Buttercups, Helen Hosford, R. 1, Pittsburg, Kan.

Anconas (Mottled), Estella Chaffee, Hamlin, Kan.
Light Brahmas, Agnes Wells, Meade, Kan.

All eggs and chicks offered for sale are purebreds from the contest pens.

Capper Poultry Club

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

Fashion Book FREE!

For a limited time we will send our big fashion book illustrating and describing 200 latest styles for ladies and children to all who send us six cents in postage stamps to pay cost of mailing. Address, The Household Pattern Dept. 7, Topeka, Kansas.

FREE TO YOU



GIRLS! GIRLS!

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

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

June and Better Poultry

BY T. E. QUISENBERRY

June is one of the most important months of the year. This is the time when too many poultrymen become slackers and lax with their poultry work and methods. This is the time when "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." This is the time "when a stitch in time saves nine." During this month many little things demand attention and often mean the difference between profit and loss.

In the first place, if you have not hatched as many chicks as you will need for either layers, breeders or for exhibition purposes, we would advise you to continue to hatch thruout June. These birds nearly always carry off the prizes at the late winter shows and if properly fed and cared for will begin to lay about January 1.

During the hot days of this month see that the drinking pans are never allowed to go dry. The lack of water will greatly reduce your egg yield and also stunt the growth and development of your young stock. Keep the drinking water in the shade.

No doubt many of the yards are beginning to be more or less barren of green food and perhaps in many cases are filthy. We would advise plowing the yard or stirring the soil to encourage the birds to work in it. Sow some wheat, oats or other grain in the yards and keep tender, succulent green food available.

See that your growing stock do not lack for anything necessary to their growth and development. Provide shade and give them as much moist mash every afternoon as they will eat with a relish in 15 to 30 minutes.

Many of your older birds will now be ready for the roosting poles. Chicks of this age are likely to pile up on cool nights and many poultrymen suffer greater losses when the chicks have reached this age and when they are practically raised than they do when the chicks are first hatched. To prevent the chicks from crowding and to encourage them to take to the perches, we would advise building temporary roosting poles so they are about 1 foot or 18 inches from the floor. Build a light frame or slanting run-way from the floor to the first roost pole and cover the underneath side of this run-way and the entire underneath side of the roost poles with poultry netting.

Build these temporary roosts so they will just fit and entirely cover the rear portion of your colony house or roosting quarters. This will prevent the chicks from dropping down between the roosts and the house. This device protects the chicks from their droppings. Even if the chicks should crowd on the wire and on these temporary roosts, the weaker ones are still protected because the wire below permits them to breathe and prevents smothering, even if they are covered by the larger chickens. But you will find that the chicks will soon take to these temporary roosts and it insures plenty of room for every bird. They grow rapidly and their plumage is kept clean, and they are kept in good health at a critical time. No time is so dangerous as when you take the heat away and are trying to teach the chicks to go on the perches.

Thruout the hot season your brooding coops, colony houses, roosting poles, nests, laying houses and breeding houses should be sprayed once a month with some good liquid lice killer, or mix 2 gallons of crude oil, 1 gallon of kerosene and 1 gallon of crude carbolic acid and use this mixture as a spray. All nests, roosts, cracks and crevices should be painted with this mixture at least once a month during the summer season.

Keep the weeds and grass cut down around your poultry yards or else confine your chicks to their coops and houses every morning until after the dew has left the grass.

You will perhaps have more chicks become broody this month than during any month of the year. Don't allow them to remain on the nest after they have stopped laying. If there are fertile eggs in the nest this will start chick development and also encourages the growth of mites and lice. By breaking up broody hens promptly, every poultryman can increase his average egg yield during the year 15 to 25 eggs a hen.

If you are thru hatching we would

advise you to remove the males from the laying pens for the remainder of the season and produce infertile eggs. This will prevent the loss of a large number of eggs that will go on the market during the hot season. While the eggs are being held for market keep them in a cool place.

Males that are intended for next year's breeding purposes should be given the very best of feed and care. Give them plenty of range and an abundance of green food. It is advisable to saw their spurs off within about 1/4 inch of their legs and also blunt the point of their beaks so that if two or more are placed in one pen you will not run the risk of injuring a good male. Birds that are intended for breeders the following year should be kept with a few females.

If you intend to do any caponizing you should begin to select the males

Answering "Packer Arithmetic"

In the Farmers Mail and Breeze of April 27, on page 22, there appears an item designated "Packer Arithmetic," in which it is stated that the Directors of Swift & Company have declared a stock dividend of 50 million dollars, increasing their capital from 100 million dollars to 150 million dollars, and that this dividend is not made from earnings. The question is asked, "Where did Swift & Company get it if not from earnings?" You suggest that possibly it was part of the 10 cent a year that the packers allege they get per capita of population. There are inaccuracies in your statement that we desire to correct.

Swift & Company have not declared a stock dividend of 50 million dollars. Swift & Company propose to issue 25 million dollars of new stock to be sold for cash at par to present shareholders. This additional cash is absolutely necessary to keep the business going. When the packer pays \$40 for a hog that used to cost \$20, the extra \$20 must come from somewhere. Swift & Company is now licensed by the government, and is operating under the supervision of the Food Administration, and the profits of the meat-packing business are limited to 9 per cent on the capital employed or about 2 cents on each dollar of sales. This profit, however, is not guaranteed by the government.

It is, therefore, clear that only a very small part of this extra \$20 can come from profits. As prices go up, it has been necessary for the packer to borrow at the bank the increased value paid for livestock. In addition to the large calls for cash due to high prices, the government is requiring us to carry much larger stocks of meat than normal. Our borrowings at the bank have increased 200 to 300 per cent, and it has become necessary that the shareholders put more cash into the business to protect the company's credit, and to enable it to carry the large stocks and heavy outstanding accounts.

We have more than 20,000 shareholders, a great many of whom are employees. To enable all of the shareholders more easily to finance the purchase of the new stock issue, the company is issuing at the same time a 25 million dollar stock dividend. This 25 million dollars does not represent earnings but is based on a reappraisal of the property of the company as of January 1, 1914.

Swift & Company has not said that packer's profit amounts to only 10 cents a head of population annually. Swift & Company has stated what is a fact, that packer's profit amounts to less than 10 cents a family a week.

Swift & Company.
(Signed) O. C. E. Matthies,
Commercial Research Dept.
Chicago, June 7.

which you expect to use for that purpose. This is one of the best months in which to caponize your young cockerels. They can be placed on range with the pullets and kept in a good growing condition until time to market them.

Hens that are not intended for breeders or layers, that are not suitable to carry over for another year, should be sorted out during this month and sold before the market is flooded with friers and broilers. Keep such birds as you know have been good breeders, good layers, or that have made a good test according to the Hogan method. Cull and make room for the growing stock.

The Week's Market Report

(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. All quotations are from the Kansas City market.)

Wheat—Official fixed prices.
Corn—No. 2 mixed, nominally \$1.60@1.61, sales, nearly white, \$1.75@1.76; No. 3 mixed, nominally \$1.35@1.53; No. 4 mixed, nominally \$1.45@1.50; No. 6 mixed, sales \$1.40; No. 1 white, sales \$1.75; No. 2 white, nominally \$1.75@1.80, sales \$1.78@1.80; No. 3 white, nominally \$1.65@1.70, sales \$1.67@1.70; No. 4 white, sales \$1.60; No. 5 white, sales \$1.50; sample white, sales \$1.50; No. 1 yellow, nominally \$1.63@1.65; No. 3 yellow, nominally \$1.67@1.60; No. 4 yellow, sales \$1.45.

Oats—No. 2 white oats, nominally 74¢@75¢, sales 75¢; No. 3 white, sales 74¢; No. 4 white, nominally 73¢; No. 3 mixed, nominally 72¢@72½¢, sales 72½¢; No. 3 mixed, nominally 71½¢@72¢; No. 3 red, nominally 71¢@74¢; No. 3 red, nominally 72½¢@73¢, sales 73¢.

Kafir—No. 2 white, nominally \$2.70@2.75, sales \$2.75; No. 3, nominally \$2.68@2.72; No. 2 mixed, sales \$2.70.

Milo—No. 2, nominally \$2.70@2.75, sales \$2.70; No. 3, nominally \$2.68@2.72.

Rye—No. 2, nominally \$1.75@1.80.

Barley—No. 4, nominally 90¢@1.05.

Hogs—Bulk, \$16.75@16.95; heavy, \$16.50@17.00; packers and butchers, \$16.75@16.95; light, \$16.50@16.90; pigs, \$16.25@16.75.

Cattle—Prime fed steers, \$17.00@17.70; dressed beef steers, \$13.00@16.90; western steers, \$14.00@17.50; southern steers, \$14.00@17.50; cows, \$7.25@14.00; heifers, \$5.50@15.25; stockers and feeders, \$8.50@15.75; bulls, \$8.50@12.00; calves, \$8.50@15.50.

Sheep—Lamb, \$16.00@20.00; yearlings, \$14.00@18.00; wethers, \$13.00@16.50; ewes, \$11.00@16.00; stockers and feeders, \$7.00@17.00.

Hay—Prairie, choice, \$20.00@21.00; No. 1, \$18.50@19.50; No. 2, \$14.50@18.00; No. 3, \$6.00@14.00. Lowland prairie, \$4.00@10.00.

Timothy, No. 1, \$19.00@20.00; No. 2, \$14.50@18.50; No. 3, \$7.00@14.00. Clover mixed, light, \$18.50@19.50; No. 1, \$15.00@18.00; No. 2, \$8.50@14.50. Clover, No. 1, \$13.00@14.00; No. 2, \$8.00@12.50. Alfalfa, choice, \$23.00@24.00; No. 1, \$20.50@22.50; standard, \$15.50@20.00; No. 2, \$11.00@15.00; No. 3, \$8.00@10.50. Straw, \$5.00@6.00. Packing hay, \$4.00@5.00.

Be Careful Whom You Pay

Do not pay your subscription for the Farmers Mail and Breeze or Capper's Weekly to anyone whose name does not appear in the following list:

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Anderson, J. F. Baker;	McPherson, D. R. Hawley;
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Barton, R. E. Jones;	Meade, W. A. Dunham;
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A War Savings Stamp doesn't weigh much but it has a mighty influence. You can carry a lot of this influence and never feel the burden.

If you eat contrary to the Food Administration's request, the kaiser's representative and not your boy may fill the vacant chair at your table.

"Keep the food coming."—General Pershing.

After Sheep are Sheared

THE SEASON is here when we usually hear of great losses to newly shorn flocks of sheep. These losses are due to sudden and unexpected weather changes—cold or wet weather or both—where the bare backed sheep cannot be protected. A dry, warm place for a few hours usually is all that is necessary. The newly shorn sheep should be provided with sheds and dry ground to bed on until the new growth of wool gets started, or at least until the animal becomes tempered to the changed conditions of its bare body. The tendency among sheep owners is to



shear early. This practice is observed more generally on the range than on the sheep farm. Formerly the first or middle of June was regarded early enough, when the weather was very warm, and there was no possibility of cold nights or cold rains to chill the bare sheep.

In those days the old Eastern sheep farmer brook-washed every sheep on the farm. This practice has been abandoned generally owing to the advantage of selling in the grease and dirt, and getting almost washed price for the wool. The dirt that is taken out of the fleece by the scouring process of the woolen factories would suggest that woolen factories should be established in all sheep growing localities all over this Western country in order to keep the dirt at home. It seems an unnecessary waste to sell wool to be shipped 1,000 or 2,000 miles, to be shrunk in weight 60 or 70 per cent on account of the dirt and grease it contains. The freight on this dirt and grease is charged up to the sheds with good rain proof roofs should be provided so as to crowd the sheep under shelter where they will be reasonably warm and dry, in case of frosty nights and cold rains after shearing. A rain proof roof, a well drained location for the sheep shed or barn, so that the floor of dirt, cement or boards is dry at all times are necessities for the comfort and well being of the sheep. Wall racks where a liberal supply of hay can be forked so as to bridge over the rain and cold spell is very necessary, and is worth many times its cost.

The shearing of fat sheep is a different matter, as they can be shifted around to the various stables and sheds and made reasonably comfortable, until shipped. It pays to select favorable, mild weather for the shearing of all classes of sheep in the early spring. May is soon enough, and even then, the flock should be brought to the yards and sheds in case of cold rains. It pays to protect all farm animals from weather damage but this is made more urgent with the sheep, because of its heavy coat of wool being taken off, and the animal turned out naked to the weather. Colds, catarrh and pneumonia are some of the results from a too radical change in temperature with these newly shorn animals. The careful sheep owner never loses a sheep from this cause. The breeder and handler of purebred sheep keeps a supply of covers made from closely woven gunny sacks or damaged grain sacks, made to fit like an overcoat. These cover the sheep completely over the back and sides extending up to the neck and with fastenings to hold them in place. A few sheep may be equipped in this way, and will not cause much trouble from the cold in the early spring. Sheep are unusually valuable now and it will pay to let the fleece stay on the sheep until warm weather is assured, or to provide a warm stable or sheep cover of some cheap fabric.

Finish With a Self-Feeder

There is no doubt but that healthy pigs given a suitable variety of good feeds in the self-feeder will get ready

for market about as rapidly as is possible under any system of finishing. To be sure, some shotes which are predisposed to early fattening will be "done" sooner than the others if the feeds are available for the maximum development. Ordinarily, hogs of a squatty, easily fattened type are ready for market first and may even be ready to go when weighing 150 pounds, if self-fed from weaning time. If they are active and good on their feet, it is probable that they can be continued successfully on the feeders and sold with the remainder of the bunch; but if they are poor-footed or inclined to be sluggish and inactive, it is best to let them go as soon as they are finished, regardless of their weight.

Occasionally shotes become so fat, when weighing 125 pounds or more, that they develop the humps, as do very fat suckling pigs. When individuals are found in that condition, they should either be slaughtered or be fed a lighter ration and given an abundance of exercise until they recover. However, very little trouble is experienced if the shotes attain a weight of 90 to 120 pounds before being given access to the self-feeder. Pigs of a stretchy or rangy type, even if self-fed from the time they are weaned, very seldom fatten to an undesirable degree before they have attained a good market weight.

Don'ts for the Self-Feeder

1. Don't feed corn in the feeder without some good supplement. Pigs need additional protein and minerals.
2. Don't forget the water and minerals—self-feed them both.
3. Don't start the pigs on the feeder without working them up to a full feed gradually.
4. Don't let the feed sour in the bottom of the hopper.
5. Don't use the feeder unless you wish the pigs to get ready for market at the rate of about 1.25 pounds gain a day.
6. Don't feed breeding animals from the self-feeder unless they are very thin or unless a sufficiently bulky feed is used.
7. Don't expect to self-feed pigs to as great a weight as you can carry them when hand-feeding; they finish at a lighter weight.
8. Don't confine the self-fed pigs to such a small lot that they do not get the proper amount of exercise.
9. Don't set the feeder in a mud-hole. Put it on a platform at least, and under a roof if possible.
10. Don't trust the feeder to do it all. You must fill it when empty and inspect it daily to see that it is working properly.

Patriotism

BY ELLIS PARKER BUTLER

How long would an American-German, thinking and talking pro-Americanism, be tolerated in Berlin? How long would a German, thinking and talking anti-Austrianism, be tolerated in Munich? If you who read this were in Germany today, would you expect to be allowed to talk against Germany simply because you were an American? Would you not be profoundly grateful to be permitted to remain alive and keep your mouth shut? If America is not united for the war, it is, at least, to be hoped that from now on no human being in America will talk sedition.

There are two possible sorts of human beings in America today—foreigners and citizens. Of these it is the duty of citizens to be loyal; foreigners will be taken care of as they deserve, according to their actions. There is a third variety of human beings in America—an impossible sort—citizens and disloyal. In time of war such a creature is as unimaginable as an atheistic Christian. I cannot imagine, in time of war, how any being can be at once a citizen and disloyal. Any German in Germany, talking disloyalty to Germany, would be placed against a wall and shot. If you can't talk for America, keep your fool mouth shut.

War is scraping our sugar bins and our granaries. The less we waste the longer it will take to empty them.

While labor is short farmers must fight shoulder to shoulder, neighbor by neighbor where the battle is thickest.

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS!

SURE WINNER



Draw with pencil from one to two and so on to the end. When you have finished you will have the perfect picture of a great man. Name the picture and mail to us and we will immediately send you a big surprise package FREE and POSTPAID for your trouble. OUR OFFER: We are the largest publishers in the West and are conducting this club to advertise our business. When we receive your solution, we will send you a big surprise package FREE and full information, as to how you can become a member of our club and receive a GENUINE STERLING SILVER RING with the picture of the great man on it. It is positively the most beautiful finger ring you have ever seen. Brand new, just out and a patriotic novelty. A ring that anyone would be mighty proud to wear. Suitable for either man, woman, girl or boy. This is positively the greatest offer ever made. Just a little easy work which you can do in 30 minutes' time, is all we ask. ACT QUICK. Send your solution and correct ring size TODAY. Address

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

ANCONAS.

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

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THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH LIGHT Brahmas bred by me 20 years. Eggs 15, \$1.00; 100, \$4.00 prepaid. Mrs. V. E. Rogers, Sharon, Kan.

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BABY CHICKS—JULY DELIVERY. PREPAID. Guaranteed alive. Barred Rocks; Buff Rocks, Reds; 12 1/2c. White Leghorns, 11 1/2c. Youngs Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

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

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

FORDS CAN BURN HALF COAL OIL OR cheapest gasoline, using our 1918 Carburetor; 34 miles per gallon guaranteed. Easy starting. Great power increase. Attach it yourself. Big profit selling for us. 30 days trial. Money back guarantee. Styles to fit any automobile. Air-Friction Carburetor Company, 560 Madison Street, Dayton, Ohio.

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

HANDLE MORE BUSINESS? ARE YOU getting all the business you can handle? If not get big results at small cost by running a classified ad in Capper's Weekly. The Great News Weekly of the Great West with more than a million and a quarter readers. Sample copy free for the asking. Only 5c a word each week. Send in a trial ad now while you are thinking about it. Capper's Weekly, Topeka, Kan.

DOGS.

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

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

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

9 RUSSIAN AND STAG CROSSED PUPS 6 weeks old. 9 coyote pups, 2 mo. Paul Fife, Nickerson, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—FOX TERRIER DOGS, \$5, \$10, \$25. This breed exclusively for fifteen years. Mrs. S. E. Langworthy, Nortonville, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MASON SOLD 18 sprayers and auto-washers one Saturday. Profits \$2.25 each. Square deal. Write Rusler Company, Johnstown, Ohio.

PATENTS.

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

WANTED, NEW IDEAS—WRITE FOR list of Patent Buyers and Inventions wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion of patentability. Our four books free. Patents advertised free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 325 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

War Problems of Farming

From the Address of Dr. Alonzo Taylor last week at Commencement at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Whether and to what extent, at the close of the war, the burden of war taxation, directly or indirectly, will fall upon the agricultural classes remains to be seen. Certainly, no disproportionate burden should be placed upon them; and at present, during the carrying on of the war, no disproportionate advantage should be accorded to them.

This is the meaning of the word "fair" price, employed by the President and the commission that fixed the price for wheat. The word "fair" includes consideration of increased cost of production and of increased cost of living. "Fair" means such a price as will enable the agricultural classes to receive returns proportionately equal to pre-war conditions. "Fair" means for the consumer a price that imposes no relative increase in the cost of subsistence. War-time experience in Europe illustrates that the wage curve does not follow the curve of the cost of living directly, but always lags. This lag constitutes a critical problem for the state at war.

The deflection of agricultural labor is everywhere the result of war, early in appearance and persistent in operation. By October, 1916, 30 per cent of the permanent agricultural labor of England had left the land; while in France 60 per cent of the male workers had departed. In Germany prior to the war 42 per cent of the workers of the soil were women; this had risen in the fall of 1917 to 80 per cent. The nations in Europe have been unable to effect a noteworthy improvement in this situation. The government recruiting organization for farm workers in England had secured for the early season work in June, 1917, 70,000 workers, a number quite large in itself but utterly inadequate to cover the deficit.

Germany has secured no inconsiderable numbers of farm workers from Denmark, Holland and Switzerland, since in all of these countries there was a lack of employment due to depletion of industries. During the present summer Germany is recruiting agricultural labor from Western Russia in accordance with the well known teutonic methods of persuasion. France has secured small numbers of agricultural workers from Northern Spain and Switzerland, and has imported from China coolies in numbers really surprising when the distance is considered.

All in all, however, with the recruiting of old men and boys and with the transfer to farms of inactive men from cities, there has been no material improvement possible in England, France and Italy. The defensive in Italy, made necessary by the German drive of the fall of 1917, has enforced a large increase in the Italian army, the burden of which has fallen upon agriculture. Everywhere it has been dependent for the maintenance of agriculture.

Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze

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.
T. W. Morse, special assignments, 300 Graphic Arts Bldg., 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.

Percheron Horses.

July 25—L. Lauterbach & Son, Mt. Hope, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

June 17—H. C. Lookabaugh Beginner's Department sale, Watonga, Okla.

Red Polled Cattle.

Sept. 5—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

Jan. 31—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Sept. 4—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER

L. Lauterbach & Son, Mt. Hope, Kan., have claimed July 25 for a Percheron sale. They have sold their farm, hence this date. They will offer two stallions and seven mares of breeding age. Four of these mares have colts at foot and rebred to the splendid imported stallion, Lydus, a stallion that has very few equals. Write early for catalog. Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Large Type Poland Chinas.

Howard R. Ames, of Byars, Okla., has a card announcement in this issue of this paper in which he is offering large type Poland China baby pigs. He also has for sale a few sows, bred or open. He is pricing them for quick sale. The pigs are sired by Famo Columbian, Big Russell and Model Wonder. These boars represent the best blood lines of the breed. The dams of the pigs include such sows as Queen Wonder, Lady Orange, Blue Valley Giantess, 16th, Miss Mabel and Colossus Lady. These are big, roomy sows, weighing from 700 to 800 pounds and represent the best herds of Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. Mr. Ames was formerly located at Maple Hill, Kan., where he bred for years, a very high class of Poland Chinas. At that place he was a regular advertiser in the Capper Papers and his hogs pleased his customers. Note his advertisement in this issue and if interested in his offering write at once, mentioning this paper.—Advertisement.

N. Kan. and S. Neb. and Iowa

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Carl F. Smith, Riley, Kan., is advertising Red Spotted Poland China sows and gilts and a few fall and spring boars in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Write him at once if interested.—Advertisement.

The Western Herd of Chester White hogs is one of the good ones and F. C. Gookin, Russell, Kan., is the proprietor. He has breeding stock for sale at fair prices and you better write him your needs.—Advertisement.

R. F. Dilley, Summerfield, Kan., breeds Duroc Jerseys and has 85 spring pigs that are doing nicely. His herd boar is Willis Overland, by A. Critic. His spring pigs are out of choice herd sows and he offers a few of them at private sale, at once.—Advertisement.

Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan., is one of the pioneer breeders of Spotted Poland Chinas and his herd is one of the best in the west. He offers, at attractive prices, 40 February and March boars and five good September boars. Write him for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

Mott Bros., Herington, Kan., offers 20 splendid registered Holstein heifers, two years old and bred to freshen this fall and winter, at attractive prices as they are short on pasture. They are the "Maplewood Farm" kind and you know what that means. Write them at once for prices, but they would much prefer that you come and see them. You better write or wire them when you are coming. They are the kind that strengthen any herd. They will be sold worth the money.—Advertisement.

Morrison's Red Polleds.

Chas. Morrison, the big Red Polled cattle breeder of Phillipsburg, Kan., reports business especially good this season. He has shipped young stock to Colorado, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Kansas this spring. He is offering young stock for sale at this time. Note his advertisement in this issue and if interested in Red Polled cattle, write for prices and particulars. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

Fresh Holstein Cows.

Lee Bros. & Cook, the well known Holstein breeders and dealers of Harveyville, Kan., have a card announcement in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze in which they are making very special prices on some heavy milking cows. A number of the men who have been working for Lee Bros. & Cook are going to the harvest fields next week and for this reason the firm is anxious to move these cows. The prices they will make for the next few days will be found considerably lower than such cows have been bringing. If you want some of this kind, go at once to Harveyville, and look over the special offering.—Advertisement.

Barnett's Poland Chinas.

J. M. Barnett, Denison, Kan., breeds Poland Chinas and at the head of his herd is one of the smoothest big type boars I

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

Special Notice

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

IMP. 160, 1 1/4 ml. of town. Price \$8,000. E. H. Fast, Burlingame, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

I HAVE several good farms for sale cheap, in German Catholic settlement. Crops looking fine. Will bear inspection. Jake Brown, Olpe, Kan.

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

SMALL RANCHES in Lyon county, 880 acres, 4 miles Santa Fe, smooth land, highly improved, only \$50 per acre. 1300 acres best blue stem pasture \$40. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STOCK FARM FOR SALE 333 a. farm, three miles from town, six room house. Hog house, stone barn, cave, good water. About 50 a. creek bottom, 50 a. upland, balance pasture. Will pasture 50 head of stock. Must sell by Sept. 1st. Price \$16,000. Terms. Owner, J. Blaine Fagerberg, Olsburg, Kan.

LYON COUNTY, BARGAINS. 760 A. Imp. 100 a. bottom, 300 cult., \$35,000. 320 a. Imp. 50 a. bottom, 100 cult. Spring watered, \$50 per acre. 160 A. Imp. on National Auto road, 70 a. cult., \$50 per acre. Near towns. Good terms. No trades. Write E. B. Miller, Admire, Kansas.

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

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

ever saw. He is Big Jumbo Chief, by Bloemendaal's Big Chief, who was the sire of the highest priced litter of 1916. The dam of Mr. Barnett's boar is a great sow called Number 18 in the H. B. Walter herd and said to be the largest sow Mr. Walter ever owned. So you will readily see Mr. Barnett's splendid boar is not an accident. Mr. Barnett has claimed Wednesday, Feb. 12, as the date of his bred sow sale, which will be held at his farm near Denison. In this sale he will sell 19 gilts that will be a year old this fall, that are as good as any like number that will go in a bred sow sale this winter. From his good crop of spring pigs he will select the top gilts and with a few extra choice tried sows he will be able to offer Poland China breeders and farmers a great lot of Poland China bred sows. He

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

KAW VALLEY

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

160 Acres For \$2600

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

RANCH TO TRADE

640 acres in Seward Co. Immediate possession—no improvements. Farm land adjoining for sale reasonable. Price \$12.50 per acre. Will trade clear or take mtg. for difference. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

FOR SALE

120 acres located 2 1/2 miles of a good railroad town. Good 3 room house, nice blue grass yard, shade trees, good barn, hen house, hog house, cattle barn, 40 acres fenced hog tight and in alfalfa. This is all good black limestone soil, all can be cultivated. There is 30 acres in fine blue grass pasture. Price \$70 per acre, terms if wanted. Dodsworth Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

MISSOURI

OUR BIG new list for the asking. Amoret Realty Co., Amoret, Mo.

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

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

FORTY clover, grain and stock farms. Limestone soil. Fine 240 acre grain farm. W. R. Taylor, Aldrich, Polk County, Mo.

POLK CO., real bargains, in grain, stock, clover farms with fine flowing springs. W. M. Fellers, Flemington, Mo.

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

POOR MAN'S Chance—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-0, Carthage, Mo.

MUST SELL—170 a. Polk Co., Mo. Good improvements. 5 acre orchard, 15 acres timber, bal. prairie. Sell for \$50 per acre, good terms. Possession now. T. A. PRITCHARD, Collins, Mo.

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

MONTANA

MONTANA The Judith Basin offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Surveys by ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—not once in awhile. No irrigation, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from the owners. Prices lowest, terms easiest. Free information and prices sent on request. Address THE COOK-REYNOLDS CO., Box K-1405, Lewistown, Montana

LAKE BASIN LANDS BILLINGS, MONTANA

Exceptional bargains to the farmers. Northern Pacific just completed new line. Eight new elevators, six lumber yards, banks, etc. Buy from owners, low price, easy terms. Free information on request.

North Bros., Inc., 212 Broadway, Billings, Montana

will price right now, a few good young sows that will farrow in September.—Advertisement.

Moser's Sensational Durocs.

F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan., is known to Duroc Jersey breeders in both the west and the east because of sensational purchases he has made during the past fall and winter in the best bred sow sales. Big Lizzie, by old Proud Colonel, was the highest priced sow sold in the Bishop & Hanks sale and Mr. Moser paid \$805 for her, bred to old Pathfinder. She farrowed a litter of 17 in February and is raising 10 of them, six boars and four gilts. It is a wonderful litter and I believe it is the most valuable litter, breeding and individuals considered in the

COLORADO

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

COLORADO WHEAT, CORN AND ALFALFA FARMS.

135 valley and table improved and uniform farms of 160 and 320 acres in N. E. Colo., in best western corn and wheat belt. Crop failures unknown. Territory rapidly settling with best class Kan., Neb., and Iowa farmers. Average yield for 10 years, corn 35 to 45, wheat 30 to 45, oats 50 to 65. Splendid alfalfa and fruit country. Our shallowness to water gives subirrigation and draws additional rainfall which guarantees larger yields than any western territory. Write for free booklet, photos, excursion rates and statistics.

PLATTE RIVER VALLEY LAND CO., Keeline Bldg. Omaha, Neb.

Washington Co. Wheat Lands

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

MINNESOTA

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

ARKANSAS

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

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

1500 ACRE river bottom plantation, 1000 cleared, 20 houses, produced over \$40,000 last year. Price \$90,000, and \$25,000 cash will handle deal. Write for particulars and list. F. S. Horton, Hope, Ark.

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

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

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

OKLAHOMA

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

200 A. 1/4 ml. R. R. city, this county. All tillable, 150 a. cult., balance pasture and meadow. \$33 per acre. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

FARMS—The best buy today is Oklahoma farms. Quarter sec., six miles from good railroad town; all fine bottom; good improvements; only \$5,500. Terms if wanted. A. B. Armstrong, Guthrie, Okla.

SOME BIG VALUES in fine alfalfa land, located in the famous Canadian river bottom, near Calumet, Okla. 160 acre farm 1 1/2 miles good town, 70 acres alfalfa land. Price \$7,000. Write or call. Wallace & Zook, Calumet, Okla.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

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

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

state and should sell for more money than any other one litter owned in the west. Another litter of equal merit but not as many in the litter is by Joe Orion King, better known as "Scissors," by Orion Cherry King and the champion at the National Swine Show last fall. Another litter that is simply grand is by Cherry King Disturber. Now on July 26 Mr. Moser will sell 40 head at Sabetha, Kan. 24 of this number are big, well grown, high backed gilts of last September and October farrow and all bred to splendid boars for September farrow. As attractions he will sell a boar and a gilt from the Pathfinder litter, a boar by the great "Scissors" and a boar and a gilt from the Cherry King Disturber litter. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Write today and have him book

you for the catalog and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write. And don't forget the six great fall yearling boars that go in this sale.—Advertisement.

Albin's Duroc Jerseys.

Will Albin, of Saffordville, Kan., starts a card announcement in the Duroc Jersey columns of this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze in which he is offering boars and gilts of March farrow at \$25 each; also two outstanding yearling boars, at \$100 each. The herd boars in the Albin herd represent Golden Model and Defender breeding. The dams of the pigs offered are equally well bred. These pigs, therefore, represent the best there is in Duroc blood lines, and the prices are certainly reasonable. If interested in Mr. Albin's offering, write him at once, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Duroc Jersey Spring Boars.

O. L. Hite, Route 7, Topeka, Kan., has a card announcement in the Duroc section of this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze that should interest any of our readers wanting well bred Duroc Jersey pigs. Mr. Hite's offering includes three boar pigs of March farrow. These pigs are just weaned and ready to ship. They are doing nicely. They are sired by Orion Model, a Golden Model bred boar and out of a Colonel sow. Their second dam is by the grand champion, Tat A Walla. There is grand champion breeding in every blood line represented in the pedigree. Mr. Hite is only asking \$25 apiece for these pigs. First checks will get the pigs. Write him at once mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Honeycut's Duroc Jerseys.

J. O. Honeycut, Marysville, Kan., is a real Duroc Jersey breeder, as is proven by the crop of spring pigs he is developing. His crop of pigs last season was just as good and sold in bred sow sales last winter for the high dollar. He has claimed Jan. 22 as the date of his big bred sow sale which will be held at the farm near Marysville, Kan. J. O.'s Sensation Wonder 2nd, is a yearling and a big smooth fellow that will develop into a half ton hog, easy. Invincible King, by King Invincible, one of the largest hogs of the breed, is also in service in the herd.—The spring crop is by these two boars. He has for sale two good fall boars, cheap, and a few fall gilts will be sold.—Advertisement.

Holstein Dispersion Sale.

This is the last call for the Frank B. Pratt dispersion sale of registered Holsteins at Wayne, Ill., Tuesday, June 18. Wayne is about 30 miles from Chicago, with good interurban train service every hour. C. L. Bratzler, Algonquin, Ill., is sales manager. It is a little late now to write for the catalog but if you are in the market for registered Holsteins, you can't do better than take any train to Chicago and attend this big dispersion at Wayne. 85 head will be sold, including the great King Segis Golden Belle, 20 of his daughters and 35 cows that are now fresh or to freshen soon. Better go if you want registered cattle at your price. The sale was advertised in the last issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Turinsky's Duroc Sales.

A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan., Washington county, is a Duroc Jersey breeder who holds annual fall and winter sales at Barnes, Kan. He is the owner of Junior Orion Cherry King, by Orion Cherry King, Jr. This is one of the richly bred boars of the breed, in the west and a remarkable sire of the big, stretchy kind that develop into the kind that commands the high dollar. Another boar of just as popular breeding is Pathfinder's Gold Finder, by old Pathfinder, and out of a Proud Col. dam. He is a year old in September and out of a litter of 14. Mr. Turinsky's boar and gilt sale will be held in Barnes, Saturday, Nov. 9, and his bred sow sale will be held in Barnes, Feb. 27. Both sales will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Schneider's A. R. O. Holsteins.

Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan., breeds registered Holsteins and is the president of the Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas. His herd while not large is one of the real good ones. This spring he has been making some A. R. O. records. The best was 23 pounds of butter in seven days. The cow establishing this record gave 92½ pounds of milk in one day and for seven days averaged 87 pounds, containing 23 pounds of butter. Her bull calf, six months old, is for sale. The next best was 21 pounds, one 20 pounds and one 18 pounds. Two heifers not quite two years old, made records of 16 pounds of butter in seven days. Mr. Schneider is a regular advertiser in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Write him for general information about anything you need in the Holstein line.—Advertisement.

Big Duroc Litters.

A. L. Breeding, Home, Kan., Marshall county, is a Duroc Jersey breeder that is not content with just ordinary breeding and ordinary individuals. Two choice sows sired by Illustrators 2nd, are raising 15 mighty choice pigs, sired by Joe Orion 5th. Also two good litters by Blk Col., one of them a litter of 12 and all are splendid pigs and great prospects. Others are just as choice and as a whole I have not seen a better lot of pigs this season. Some are by a great son of Select Col., "Bud" William's great herd boar, at Red Rock, Okla. Mr. Breeding will make a sale Oct. 23 that should be of special interest to breeders all over the country. In it he will sell 30 March gilts that will be of the best of up to date breeding and they are going to be mighty choice as individuals. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Good Hogs Fed Right.

J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan., Brown county, is a Duroc Jersey breeder with 200 spring pigs that are coming along fine. He has just vaccinated them with the double treatment and they are doing nicely. Highview Chief's Col. is the splendid boar at the head of his herd and the sire of most of the pigs. Mr. Bockenstette is a stockman and up to date farmer who makes a success of whatever he undertakes. He is making a success of the Duroc Jersey business and has been a good buyer of choice sows in leading sales and has a reputation for taking care of what he does buy. That is after all, of more importance than many other matters in the pure bred hog business. He has an ideal farm for the business and last fall built a model hog house. He will hold two sales, a boar and gilt sale in Hiawatha, in November and a bred sow sale at the same place March 7. Both sales will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

There isn't a boar of any breed that has sired more uniformly good even litters than has Joe Orion 5th, Geo. Briggs & Sons' great breeding boar. Joe Orion 5th is a son of Joe Orion 2nd, the \$5,000 boar, owned by Enoch Bros., of McComb, Miss. Briggs & Sons have owned some mighty good boars during the time they have been breeding Durocs but it is doubtful if they ever have owned the equal of Joe Orion 5th.—Advertisement.

Orion Col. for Sale.

R. C. Beachler, Duroc Jersey breeder of Mahaska, Kan., offers for sale his great breeding boar, Orion Col. This boar is a good individual and a good sire and is a grandson of Col. Gano. Mr. Beachler also has eight good fall boars, sired by Orion Col., that he is pricing reasonably. They are out of sows by Sterling Model Top. Fifty spring pigs, boars and gilts, are also for sale. They are mostly sired by the young herd boar A Golden Wonder, a splendid young sire carrying the blood of the Golden Models and Crimson Wonders. Write Mr. Beachler at once and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Andrews' Shorthorns in Demand.

Thos. Andrews, of Cambridge, Neb., held his second 1918 Shorthorn sale on May 22. The offering was composed of good useful cattle and they sold for good prices, considering the fact that one draft from the herd had already been made this spring. The cows and heifers bred to the great breeding bull, Scotch Mist, were in strong demand and were the top sellers. 39 females sold for an average of \$328 and a couple of young bulls averaged a trifle over \$200. F. B. Kerr, of Farnam, Neb., topped the sale at \$575, buying a very choice heifer bred to Scotch Mist. Humphries & Boyle, of Culbertson; Haigler Ranch, Haigler, Neb., and Luhr Bros., of Enders, Neb., were heavy buyers. A heifer contributed by Mr. Andrews and a bull contributed by Mrs. Williams, of Gothenberg, Neb., netted the Red Cross something over \$1,000. Col. H. S. Duncan and Col. Ed. Snell were the auctioneers.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. H.

Searle's New Location.

Frank J. Searle, owner of the Holstein herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle, formerly located at Oskaloosa, Kan., sold his farm at that place and has recently bought a farm near Lawrence, Kan. Mr. Searle will stock the new farm with Holsteins. It is only a matter of time until he will be selling the readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze about the good stock he has for sale. In the new farm Mr. Searle expects to handle only the best. In the future the Sun Flower herd will be better than it was at the old stand.—Advertisement.

Food is sacred. To waste it is sinful.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

John D. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

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

HOMER T. RULE
LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire for dates.
REFERENCES: Mail & Breeze, fieldmen and breeders for whom I have sold.

HOMER T. RULE, OTTAWA, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Garrett's Durocs Ten Fall Gilts.
Bred for August and September farrow. 110 spring pigs ready to ship.
R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Nebraska

FROM WORKMAN
Duroc-Jersey Hogs
Weaned pigs, no akin
—bred gilts or sows
with litters.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Albin's Big Type Durocs
Herd headers, Golden Model and Defender breeding.
Boars and gilts of March farrow, best of breeding \$25 each. Two outstanding yearling boars at \$100 each.
WILL ALBIN, SAFFORDVILLE, KANSAS

Durocs of Size and Quality
Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three state fairs. Special prices on boars and bred gilts, from Crimson Wonder, Golden Model, Illustrators and Defender breeding.
JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS.

Trumbo's Durocs
Herd Boars, Constructor and Constructor Jr. 234259, first prize boar at Kansas State Fair 1917. Immuned boars ready for service \$35 to \$60 each. Write today.
W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KANSAS

Jones Sells on Approval
March boars out of Orion Cherry King dams, sired by King's Col. 6th. In breeding and as individuals these challenge the best.
W. W. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

TWO BIG SALES
Sept. 4, Duroc Boar and Bred Gilt Sale. Boars sired by H & B's Pathfinder. Gilts bred to H & B's Pathfinder. Sept. 5, complete dispersion of Red Polled herd.
W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.

DUROC-JERSEY
HERD BOARS

For sale, the mature boar ORION COL. Can't use him longer in herd. Also 3 selected fall boars, sired by him, and 60 spring pigs, boars and gilts. Reasonable prices. Inspection invited.
R. C. BEACHLER, MAHASKA, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM
DUROC-JERSEYS
Fall gilts, and spring pigs; prize winning blood for sale at reasonable prices.
SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

CHOICE IMMUNED DUROC BOARS
Sired by Taylor's Model Chief 128455, winner at American Royal and Missouri State fairs. Also gilts bred to Great Wonder and Pathfinder boars. W. R. Houston, Americus, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Gilts
September gilts, sired by Bert's Critic and out of mature sows. Bred or open. Bred to Orion Model. Good growthy gilts, priced reasonably. O. H. Doerschlag, R. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Choice Duroc Gilts
Sired by Graduate Col. Jr., bred to a corking good son of King the Col., the greatest Duroc boar that ever lived. Priced right to move them at once. All immune.

MIKE SEIWALD,
Eudora, Douglas County, Kansas

Bancroft's Durocs
September boars and gilts open or bred to order for September farrow. Early March pigs weaned and ready to ship May 8th.
D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kansas.

Taylor's World Beater Durocs
Choice weaned pigs; registered and delivered free; high class service boars, largest of bone and ideal colors, heads and ears, sired by boars of highest class.

James L. Taylor, Prop.,
Red, White and Blue Duroc Farm,
Olean, Miller County, Mo.

Otey's Durocs
Hercules 3d, a giant 900-pound boar in breeding flesh, and Pathfinder Chief 2d, the largest and smoothest of all the sons of the mighty Pathfinder, head our herd. Fifteen gilts bred for summer and fall litters for sale. Write or come and see them.
W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

Gwinnell Durocs
Herd boars—Grand Wonder 6th, Gano's Masterpiece II, Orion Illustrators II.
400 SPRING PIGS—400
For Sale—Sows bred for August and September farrow. Boar sale in October. Bred sow sale in February.
F. E. GWINN & SONS, MORROWVILLE, KAN.

Royal Grand Wonder
Is producing the big kind. Sows bred to him sold in my February sale at highest average of any Duroc sale in Kansas. I have for sale some splendid gilts bred to this great boar for September farrow. Also fall boars ready for service. Entire herd immune. Come and see the herd or write me.
B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan.

BOARS
Three nice, cherry red, Duroc Jersey boars of March farrow, weaned and ready to ship. They are sired by a Golden Model boar and out of a Col. sow; second dam by Tat A Walla. Grand champion breeding all the way through. First check for \$25 gets choice.
O. L. HITE, R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

Bargains in Baby Pigs
Splendid, big boned, big type Duroc Jersey pigs, of thousand pound ancestry, weaned and ready for immediate delivery. Twenty dollars apiece, papers furnished with every pig. Order at once and get the early ones.
A. L. ESHELMAN,
Grand View Farm Abilene, Kansas

BAZANT'S FAMOUS SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

The big bone, Big litter mortgage lifters of your fathers. The proven profitable hog for the farmer.

Special 30 days private sale

250 March pigs for sale just weaned. Pairs and trios not related.

Pigs shipped on approval to responsible parties.

40 two and three-year-old sows in my herd weighing from 500 to 700 will challenge any like number in any herd for size and quality.

R. J. BAZANT, NARKA, KAN. Sunnyside Farm Republic County

Poland China Hogs.

Large Type Polands
Baby pigs, sows, bred or open. Priced for quick sale. Favorable blood lines. Howard R. Ames, Byars, Okla.

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

Old Original Spotted Polands
40 February and March boars and five September and October boars. All immunized and eligible to record in both associations. ALFRED CARLSON, Cleburne, Kan.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS
Three sows bred to farrow in September. Fall gilts bred to farrow in September. Bargains at \$65. Also fall and spring boars.
CARL F. SMITH, BILEY, KANSAS

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS
Ten husky September boars. Also 75 choice March Pigs. Pairs and trios, not akin. All are pedigreed and priced to sell.
P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS.

Perfection Spotted Polands
The old original, big boned kind. Spring pigs for June delivery. None better. Send for circular and prices before buying elsewhere. THE ENNIS STOCK AND DAIRY FARM, HORINE, MO. Just south of St. Louis.

Townview Polands
Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 77396, 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

Blough's Big Polands
10 great boars (September). Weight about 240 lbs. each, by Our Big Knox and out of famous Blough sows. Prices will suit.
Wills & Blough, Emporia, Kan.

WISWELL'S POLANDS
15 fall gilts by the noted Chief Model. Will sell them open or bred to a good yearling boar by the Grand Champion Caldwell's Big Baby or Long Timm by Frazier's Timm. 75 spring pigs by Chief Model and Long Timm. The best we ever raised. Don't believe you can find better bred hogs in every respect. Immunized. Write for breeding and prices. Just South of Olathe.
A. L. WISWELL, OCHELTREE, KAN.

ERHARTS' BIG POLANDS
A few September and October boars and choice spring pigs either sex out of some of our best herd sows and sired by the grand champion Big Hadley Jr. and Columbus Defender, first in class at Topeka State Fair and second in futurity class at Nebraska State Fair. Priced right, quality considered.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, NEES CITY, KAN.

Mar. Boars
and gilts sired by Hercules 2d and Grandview Wonder. 75 fall pigs for sale, in pairs and trios not related. (Picture of Hercules 2d.)
ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

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

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS

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

Howell's Hampshires

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

Hampshires on Approval

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



SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE 200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Phone 2918, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

Chester White Hogs Bear pigs to be shipped at 10 to 12 weeks of age. E. E. SMILEY, Perth, Kansas

CHESTER WHITES for sale. All ages. Would exchange for pig. C. C. COGSWELL, KINGMAN, KAN.

Chester White Private Sale A few tried sows to have summer litters and a few boars ready for service, for sale. F. C. COOKIN, Russell, Kan.

Big Smooth O. I. C. Boar Pigs Ready to ship. H. W. Haynes, Grantville, Kansas

Pure Chester White Pigs From prize-winning strains for sale. E. M. Rockards, Ozark, Kan.

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

HORSES.

Percherons—Belgians—Shires 2, 3, 4 and 5-year stallions for sale or let on shares. I can spare 75 young registered mares in foal. One of the largest breeding herds in the world. FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa. Above Kan. City.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Percherons and Herefords

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

June 20, 10:00 a. m.

Sale of Shetland Ponies (Full Bloods)

On account of ill health. Including the Foster prize winning show stock.

45 Head

Stallions, mares and colts; also some draft horses, dairy cattle and hogs at the Foster Farm 2 miles south of country club, Topeka, Kan. Lunch served by Red Cross.

R.J. Foster, Topeka, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

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

RED POLLED CATTLE.

Red Polled Bull Roan 28437. Priced for quick sale. O. B. Clementson, Holton, Kansas

FOSTER'S RED POLLS Write for prices on breeding stock. O. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS

Morrison's RED POLLS

Young stock for sale. Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle O.H. Sparks, Sharon Springs, Kansas, can furnish my bulls for northwest Kansas. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

For Sale, One Registered Hereford Bull 34 months old the good kind and bred right. D. M. French, R. F. D. 4, Winfield, Kansas

PRIME HEREFORDS

Headed by the 2,500 pound Anxiety-March-On bull, Enoch 3rd. Herd bull for sale, account of heifers nearing breeding age; also young bulls and females. F. S. JACKSON, TOPEKA, KANSAS



For Sale 18 head richly bred 3 and 4 year old Hereford cows; calving now. A few very desirable young bulls. Must sell; have no pasture. Fred O. Peterson, R. F. D. No. 5, Lawrence, Kansas.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Two Guernsey Cows Fresh 2 Jersey cows fresh. 2 Guernsey heifer calves 10 weeks old. 1 high grade Guernsey bull 7 months old and 1 three months old. One extra good registered Guernsey bull 5 months old, 2 heifers coming 2 years old. Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 113, Lawrence, Kansas

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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

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

Elmwood Shorthorns

2 bulls for sale, one a 2 year old and a good sire, and one 10 mo. old. Come or write. R. E. Halsey, Wiley, Kansas

Two Shorthorn Bulls

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

Stunkel's Shorthorns

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

Meuser & Co's Shorthorns

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

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED

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

Shorthorn Business

The 1918 receipts at this office will run approximately four times as much as in 1914, 25% above those of last year. Transfers in March were 50% greater than in March, 1917. \$200,000 will be offered as Shorthorn prizes during 1918. The Shorthorn is the breed for you. AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N 13 Dexter Park Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Shorthorn Bulls

20 choice young bulls 10 to 20 months old. Sired by Secret's Sultan and Master Butterfly 5th. All in good condition and priced to sell. W. F. BLEAM & SONS, BLOOMINGTON, Osborne County, KANSAS

Lookabaugh's Shorthorn Plan

Beginner's Department

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

June and July Holstein Bargains

60 head of choice two-year-old high grade heifers bred to King Segis bulls to freshen in June and July. 50 springing cows, of good ages. 150 Heifers bred to freshen this fall.

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

HOPE HOLSTEIN FARM

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

1887. J. M. Lee brought the first Holsteins to Kansas. 1917. Lee Bros. and Cook have the largest herd of Holsteins in the West.

Blue Ribbon Holsteins 3 bred heifers and a registered bull \$325

On account of several of our men going to the harvest fields we will make very special prices on 30 heavy milking cows. These cows are good individuals and giving a nice flow of milk. Our prices for next 30 days will be considerably less than such cows are worth. Come at once if you want these bargains.

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabunsee County, Kansas Wire, Phone, or write when you are coming.

Maplewood Farm Holstein Special

We have decided to sell 20 of our purebred registered heifers. Two years old or coming two. The kind that you always find at Maplewood Farm. They are bred to freshen in the fall and winter. We are short of pasture and will sell them at reasonable prices. Come to see them at once.

MOTT BROS., HERINGTON, KANSAS

150 Head of High Grade Springing Holstein Cows and Heifers

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

The Best Bargain You Will Ever Get

8 registered Holstein cows all young, some have official records, and 2 heifers, priced to sell quickly. C. H. HIGGINBOTHAM, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS.

Choice Holstein Bull Calf, 10 weeks old, \$25.00. J. BLANE FAGERBERG, OLSBURG, KANSAS

Braeburn Holsteins

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

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

HOLSTEIN CALVES. 25 heifers and 4 bulls, 15-18 pure, 15 weeks old, from heavy milkers. \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. Send orders or write EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.

OAK HILL FARM'S HOLSTEIN CATTLE yearling bred heifers and bull calves, mostly out of A.R.O. cows. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.

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

For Sale or Trade

One registered Holstein bull, 4 years old. P. YOUNGERS, WILLOWDALE, KANSAS

JERSEY CATTLE.

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

Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys Herd headed by Queen's Fairy Boy, a Register of Merit bull out of a Register of Merit dam, by Raleigh's Fairy Boy, an undefeated champion. Sire of more R. of M. cows than any other imported bull. Write for pedigree. M. L. Golladay, Prop., Holden, Mo.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

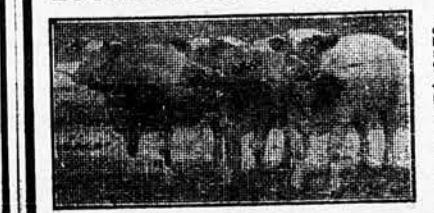
SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Park Place Shorthorns

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

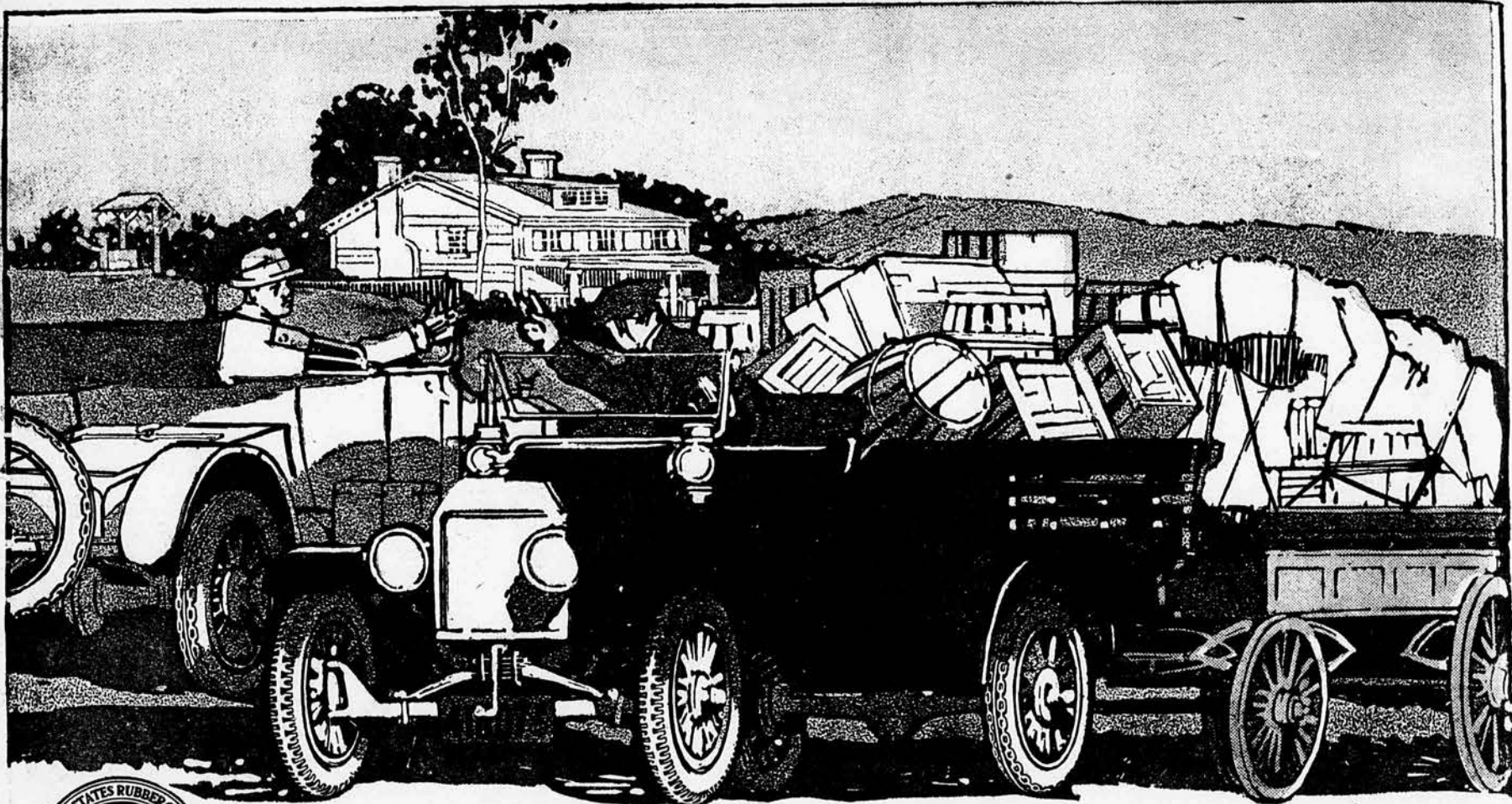
PARK E. SALTER, Fourth Nat'l Bank Bldg., Phone Market 2087 WICHITA, KANSAS

LOOKABAUGH'S SHORTHORNS—Beginners' Department



EVERY FARMER AND EVERY BOY AND GIRL Can make money raising Shorthorns if they follow the plan laid down by our Beginner's Department. If interested in Shorthorns send your name today outlining your condition and let us give you the benefit of our experience that has helped many to gain both profit and pleasure. Fill out coupon attached.

COUPON H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Oklahoma Kindly enroll me for one of your souvenirs of your Shorthorn Beginner's Department. I am interested in Shorthorns. State age, class you are most interested in. Name _____ Address _____



Linking Farm and Market

Transportation is an increasingly vital factor in the farming industry.

As farm crops become more diversified, the markets must be studied more carefully and reached more quickly.

Profitable farming has found a wonderful aid in motor transportation.

Power-driven vehicles on rubber tires have greatly widened the possible market that can be reached from any given point.

They have made timely marketing possible, enabling the grower to take advantage of price changes.

They have cut to a minimum the time used. What was formerly an all-day trip now requires but a couple of hours and leaves the horses at their work on the farm.

Using motor vehicles for business reasons, it is important that you

treat their equipment in business fashion.

Buy tires on the principle that long and continuous service is the first requirement.

In this year of war, your time and efforts are more important than ever before. You need your car more. Your tires must be dependable.

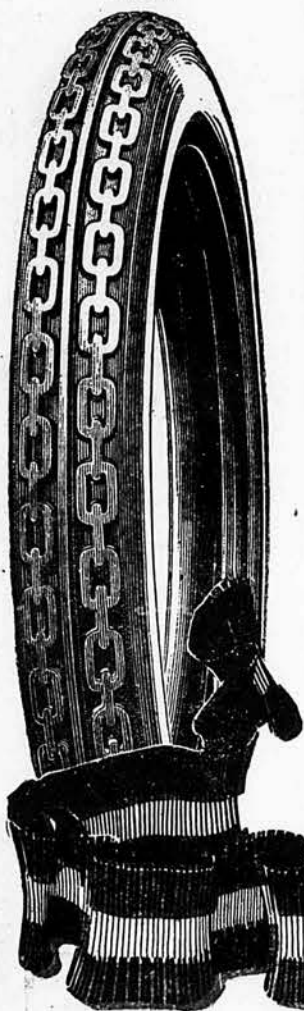
Equip with United States Tires.

Use them for the same reason they are chosen by big commercial companies having large fleets of cars—because they give greater mileage per dollar of cost and permit maximum service from the car.

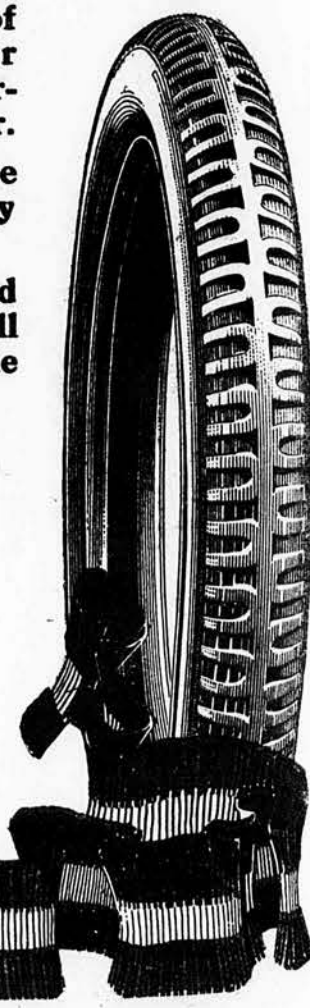
There is a United States Tire scientifically built to meet every condition of service.

One of the thousands of United States Sales and Service Depots will cheerfully aid you in selecting the right type and tread.

'Chain'



'Usco'



United States Tires are Good Tires

For commercial cars the Solid Truck Tire and the 'Nobby Cord.' Also Tires for Motorcycles, Bicycles and Aëroplanès.

United States Tubes and Tire Accessories Have All the Sterling Worth and Wear that Make United States Tires Supreme.