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AND BREEZE

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Utility Values in Horses

By W. H. Peters

A BETTER type of horses can be produced in Kansas. The climate is especially conducive to good health, vitality and energy. All that is necessary in order that a farmer may produce good horses is that he do his part in selecting breeding stock and in the proper care and development of the colts. First, of course, a farmer must appreciate the importance and value of good mares and a good stallion to mate them with, as the selection of the sire and dams is more than half the problem in horse improvement. It is an easy matter to describe, and for that matter to teach a man how to select a good mare or a good stallion but it is quite another matter in many instances to secure the good mares and the good stallion.

Good mares and good stallions cost considerable money a head and if the farmer hasn't the money it is a difficult and discouraging proposition to try to secure the best for foundation stock. The real influence affecting the improvement of Kansas horses for some years to come will be the stallion. For the most part the mares now on the farms must be used for raising colts. If a farmer has been fortunate in collecting a bunch of good mares he is just that much ahead. If he has not been so fortunate it is just that much more important that he obtain in some way the services of a good stallion. It is unfortunate that the old time method of syndicating horses was ever allowed to be developed to so great an extent, for past experience has proved that it was not a satisfactory method of obtaining good stallions for a locality. The expense of selling a horse in this manner is so great that the dealer often had to sell a horse for a very high price to make a profit on him.

There are not many farmers who care to invest from \$1,500 to \$3,000 in a stallion and then go to the expense of standing him for public service at a fee that will barely pay expenses. Therefore, the only way that any considerable number of high class stallions will ever be put into service in a community is by the co-operative purchase of a horse. The trouble now is that as soon as co-operative purchase is suggested the average farmer recalls a time when he or some neighbor bought a share or two in an inferior syndicate horse. The trouble with the old time syndicate was that there were too many shareholders. Co-operative ownership of a horse will succeed best where there are from two to six shareholders located so all can conveniently obtain the services of the horse.

Once a company is organized to buy a horse the best horseman of the group should be delegated to make the purchase, and unless he is thoroly competent he should enlist the services of some disinterested person who knows a good stallion and the market value of stallions. It is the common belief of many farmers that a stallion has no fixed market value, but a buying trip with an experienced

and successful dealer will show one that the stud horse has just about as well fixed a value as the work horse or the beef steer when put on the market. In going about the purchase of a stallion one should take plenty of time and begin looking some weeks ahead of the time when the horse will be needed. A change of locality affects the welfare of a horse more than any other animal for sometime after the change is made, and it is better when possible to buy the stallion near home for in most cases if he is already acclimated he will do better than if given a long freight haul and a change of climate.

A stallion cannot be expected to give good colts and get a high percentage of mares in foal unless he is given plenty of exercise and proper feeds. He should not be allowed to go hungry nor should he be maintained in an excessively fat condition. More stallions are ruined by being maintained in too fat a condition than from any other cause. The reason for this, of course, is that most farmers will breed their mares to the stallion that looks the nicest, and the stallion owner endeavors to catch trade by maintaining his horse in a nicer looking condition than the stallion owned by his competitor.

I know a locality in which one farmer always won the majority of the colt prizes at



the county fair. His neighbors could never see how he did it for he had a stallion that was always in moderate flesh and not an especially attractive looking horse. The secret was that this man always worked his stallion and kept him in the best of health and spirits while most of the other horses in the neighborhood were maintained in a fat, lazy, anemic condition the year around.

Having in some way made sure of the services of a good stallion a farmer should keep his best brood mares and not sell them because a horse buyer comes along and offers \$10 a head more for the good mare than the poor one. The grade brood mare that raises good colts regularly is worth easily \$100 more than the inferior mare, and the good brood mare should be kept on the farm as long as she continues to produce a good colt every year. The farmer who has only common mares or who can afford to buy only common mares

must necessarily improve his horses more slowly than the man who has or can afford to buy real good mares to begin with. Having done everything to secure the best mares possible, and having bred them to the best stallion it was practicable to get, attention must be turned to the pregnant mare.

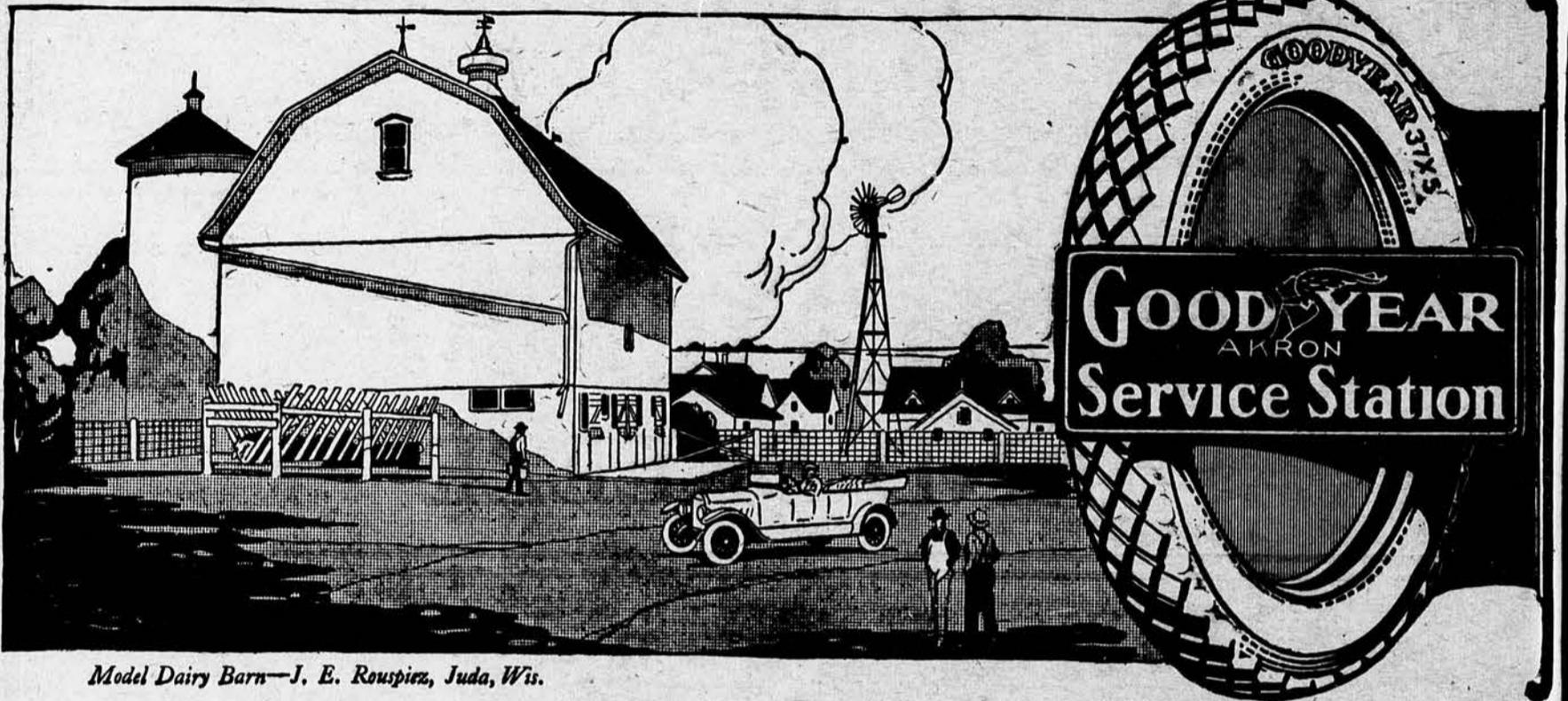
A farmer with a half section of land succeeds best in raising colts if he has one four-horse team of good geldings to do the roughest of the work. The brood mare is better off if she is worked steadily thruout the period of pregnancy provided she is in the hands of a good teamster, a good caretaker and is not worked too hard, pulled too heavily or abused. Mares that are in foal should receive more grain than barren mares or geldings even if idle in winter. A feed of 8 to 10 pounds of oats a day or a mixture of 3 parts oats and 1 part bran makes a good winter grain ration. Good clean hay free from mould should be used. As the spring work opens up the mares in foal may be worked up to within a day or two of foaling, provided they are not given too long a day or too heavy a pull and are not put on implements that require backing up.

The mare should be rested for four weeks after foaling if the colt is to be given a fair chance. During this time the mare and colt should be turned out into a pasture or lot for exercise every day after the colt is 2 or 3 days old. This will keep the mare in good health and give the colt a chance to straighten out, limber up and straighten his legs and pasterns. Many colts are injured in the legs by not getting a proper chance to exercise.

Few mares that are cared for properly will have difficulty at foaling time. Should one show signs of difficult parturition the services of a competent veterinarian should be obtained at the earliest possible moment. If the mare has been cared for properly the colt will require no special attention other than the crushing off of the navel cord 3 inches from the body and the disinfecting of it with a good mild disinfectant solution.

The udder of the mare also should be washed with a mild non-poisonous disinfectant solution before the colt nurses the first time to prevent navel ill. The best place to foal a mare is in the pasture provided she does not foal early when the weather is still cold and wet. Mares that foal early should be placed in a clean, well bedded boxstall, and should have the most careful attention.

So far as the mare is concerned the first problem presenting itself after foaling is to get her rebred. Most breeders believe the ninth day after foaling is the date at which mares are likely to come in season and to conceive. Failing to get them to breed on this day, or even if they do take the stallion then, they should be tried again at regular intervals of eight, nine or ten days. Mares frequently take the stallion and conceive if bred on the eighteenth to twenty-first days or on the twenty-seventh to thirtieth days.



Model Dairy Barn—J. E. Rouspierz, Juda, Wis.

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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



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Farm Editorials



A SPECIAL effort should be made this year in harvesting alfalfa hay. The price will be high; this leading Kansas crop will have a chance to make a big record in 1917 if the harvesting is done properly. The fundamentals of good hay making are well understood—what is needed is the careful application of principles which almost every man knows.

Farm poultry is getting much attention this season in every county. There is a boom on in the chicken business in Kansas.

There are five essentials to achievement in every line: Vision, initiative, sound judgment, confidence and courage. And each of these qualities is inspired and fostered by knowledge.—The Business Philosopher.

An excellent bulletin on the control of grasshoppers can be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. This is Farmers Bulletin No. 747, on Grasshopper Control; every Kansas farmer should have a copy. There are three principal methods of control discussed in the bulletin as being of more or less practicable value in combating grasshoppers: Destruction of the eggs, trapping the insects in the field, and use of the poisoned baits.

Give Sorghums a Chance

There will be a large part of the wheat acreage replanted to spring crops. It is very important that the crops which have demonstrated their ability to produce even if the season is unfavorable—and this means the sorghums—should be planted extensively. This is no time to experiment. Stay with the crops which have demonstrated that they are adapted to your locality, and use the sound methods which the experience of the past has shown to be fundamentally right.

Build a Silo

If you do not have a silo, plan to construct one. It is the best means of storing surplus feed. The Hays station has been feeding 3-year-old silage from a pit silo. The silage is a little dark, but is of good quality and the dairy cows eat it as readily as silage produced in 1916. They are producing just as well as if fed on last year's silage.

The spring is the best and cheapest time to build silos. The pit silo is the cheapest and is as good as any if constructed properly. Choose the kind of a silo you like best and put it in this spring. The best argument for silos in Western Kansas is that more are being built every year. We shall be glad to give assistance in silo construction to anyone in the district.
W. A. BOYS
Hays, Kan.

Economy in production demands that the greatest effort should be made to save all feeds produced. There is no better way to do this than in a silo. Farmers who live in the Central Kansas district in which Mr. Boys is working should get his help; men in other districts should get help from their district or county agents, or write direct to the extension division, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan. The silo should be built and ready for use before the crops are ripe; therefore the plans should be made soon.

Infertile Eggs

The farmers of Kansas lose considerable money every year because of improper methods of producing and handling eggs. One-third at least of this loss is easily preventable. It is due to the partial hatching of fertile eggs.

The eggs laid by a hen may be either fertile or infertile, depending on whether the male bird has been allowed to run with the female. A fertile egg is one in which the germ has been fertilized by the male bird. Except for this process of fertilization, the male bird has no influence on the eggs which the hens lay. Egg production is equally great in flocks from which roosters are excluded.

A fertile egg does not keep so well as an infertile one because the fertilized germ responds more readily to high temperatures than the unfertilized one. It is impossible to hatch an infertile egg or to cause

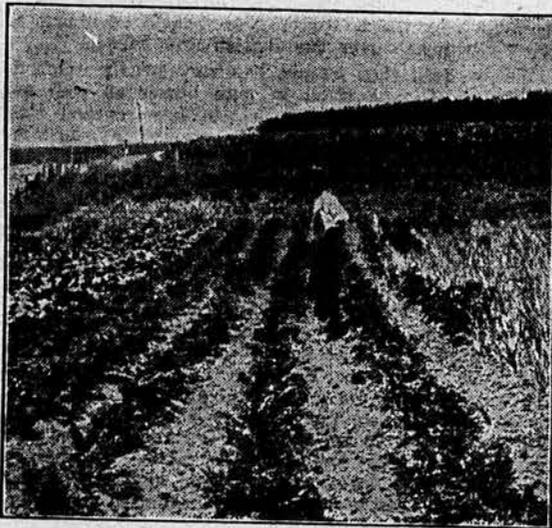
a blood ring to form in one. Such eggs are much more likely to reach the table in good condition. After the hatching season, therefore, the male birds should be sold. This usually will be about the last week in May in Kansas, or perhaps a little before.

Breed for Fall Litters

Every effort ought to be made in Kansas this year to breed all the sows available for fall litters. The prices for hogs—even stock hogs—will be high next fall, and good farm management demands that every sow should produce two litters this year. The period of gestation for a sow is about 112 days, so it is important that they should be bred soon.

Larger litters are obtained by flushing sows before breeding. This is done by feeding in such a way as to have the sows putting on weight at the time of breeding. The suckling sow should have her pigs weaned shortly before being bred. Her udder should be dried up by a reduction of feed. She should then be flushed and in a few days usually can be bred. After breeding, the sow should be watched to be sure she has caught. If she has not, 21 days later she will again show indications of heat and can again be bred.

A good purebred boar should be used. This will result in a more uniform lot of pigs and an upgrad-



Farm Gardens Need Attention.

ing of the breeding herd. For the young gilts and small sows a breeding crate may be necessary if the boar is large.

The pregnant sow ought to be fed a ration consisting of bone-making and muscle-making feeds. She should gain in weight but not be made fat. Pasture with a small grain ration is excellent for carrying the pregnant sow until she is almost ready to farrow.

Proper Drainage

Taking all things into consideration, water is undoubtedly the worst natural enemy of cross country travel whether by road or railroad. More traffic trouble has been caused and more roadway maintenance expense incurred from inadequate provision for drainage than from any other natural element. Railroads have been forced from sad experiences to pay attention to this important subject and to enlarge their drainage facilities, but country roads and highways have not always been located or constructed with a view to minimizing water difficulties.

An earth road is the hardest to keep in condition on account of the ease with which the surface absorbs water, hence the crown must be steep enough to shunt the water to the sides, where there should be ditches of ample size and capacity to carry the water rapidly into the natural drainage channels. The crown necessary varies somewhat with the kind of material encountered, but for general conditions the usual crown is 1 inch a foot. On a heavy grade, the amount of crown should be more than on the level or a medium grade. This is necessary in order to have the water run to the sides of the road in-

stead of down the center. For an 8 per cent grade a crown of 1 1/4 inches a foot probably is better, and for a 12 per cent grade use 1 1/2 inches a foot. Care should be taken not to allow an excessive crown for it is dangerous, traffic being likely to skid when the surface is slippery. A rational use of the road drag will fill up holes and ruts, keeping the crown smoothed, thus preventing the collection of water on the surface and the ultimate destruction of the road.

A Longer Term

The further we delve into the question of rural school attendance in its relation to the length of the school term the more evident it becomes that we need an aroused public opinion for a better rural school attendance. Kansas should have a more rigid and effective enforcement of compulsory attendance laws to make sure of this better attendance—not alone for the betterment of the children themselves, but as a matter of simple justice to the taxpayers. It is unjust to tax A to pay for teaching B's children when the authority that levies and collects the tax from A allows B to keep his children out of school whether it be thru indifference, ignorance or selfishness.

Furthermore, it is a crime against B's children to let him keep them out of school. Whether the poor attendance of pupils comes from the indifference of parents, a sleeping public opinion or a lax enforcement of compulsory attendance laws—or from all of these things—the penalty falls hardest and most directly upon the children in their lost opportunity for an education, the society must pay a heavy toll in the end for its own sinning against such children.

Conserve the Food

About twice the usual amount of garden seed was sold and planted in Kansas this year. This will make a large supply of vegetables available for canning, and it is of the greatest importance that all of this food should be saved. The remarkable success of the Glenwood Canning club in Leavenworth county, and the experience on good farms generally, have shown how profitable and satisfactory the good methods of home canning are. Every pound of food products should be saved, and it is important that Kansas farmers should prepare for this in the near future, so all materials will be available when the crops mature. This is a national problem; in speaking of it in a recent issue the editor of the Ohio Farmer said:

Some country girls have written to ask how to get in touch with the organizations and means for enlisting women's aid in our country's preparations for the conflict that must come before peace can be restored to the world. Some wish to roll bandages and make pajamas for the Red Cross supplies; some do not know what they wish to do or how their services can be used; some would nurse, and some would do clerical work. To all these girls, we are writing: Do the duty that lies nearest you. Can Dry! Let no garden, orchard or field produce go to waste this year. It will be the highest kind of patriotism to stay at home and help to produce and to conserve your family acres' utmost possibilities in foodstuffs. Fathers and brothers are going to plant patriotically, and you should work shoulder to shoulder with them and your mothers in keeping your families supplied with good food, well selected, well cooked and well served. And you are going to help make the surplus as big as possible, and let nothing be lost.

This will mean that you must know how to can vegetables, all kinds of them, so they will keep. You cannot do it by the old-fashioned open kettle cooking way. You cannot depend on their keeping—in fact, you can depend on their not keeping if canned this way. You must do it the "cold pack" or cook-in-the-cans way. Send to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask for the bulletins on cold-pack canning; and to your state agricultural college extension department for its instructions. Perhaps it will be able to send a demonstrator to your community to show you the easiest and best way to do the canning. Mothers and fathers! You are going to help the girls to can things for our country's sake, are you not? At least you are going to encourage them; you are not going to sniff and sneer at this "new-fangled" canning process, as too many fathers and mothers did in last year's canning club work. It is a question of patriotism this year. The country is going to need every canful of every kind of food that your farm can turn out. And because the can supply is going to be short, we must dry as many foods as possible—beans, peas, corn, and fruits. Get ready now with your supplies—cans, capping irons, solder, cookers, and canning instructions. The greater our food supplies the more swiftly effective will be our military aid and influence.

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

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

The Mission to Russia

I criticized, last week, the appointment of Elihu Root as representative of the United States to Russia sent there in an effort to bring order out of the apparent chaos. I was of the opinion that Root was not the man to send on such a mission on account of his connection with the great corporate interests of this country. At the time I wrote the article I supposed that Root was to be sent alone. This was a mistake. Along with him goes Charles Edward Russell, noted Socialist writer and speaker; James Duncan, vice president of the American Federation of Labor of Massachusetts; Charles R. Crane, manufacturer of Chicago, and Samuel Bertron, a banker of New York. In my judgment this makes a well-balanced and strong commission and I withdraw my former objections.

I do not know that this or any other commission sent to Russia can accomplish much of anything. I fear that the situation in Russia is such that it must run its course thru anarchy, turmoil and bloodshed until the storm of passions subsides and an orderly government finally succeeds. There are many who express great disappointment at the developments in Russia and are saying that the Russian people are utterly incapable of organizing and maintaining a free government. I do not agree with them in either their disappointment or their conclusion that the Russian people cannot maintain a free government. It does not seem at all surprising to me that there have been disorders and disorganization in Russia. It would be unreasonable to expect anything else. Here is a great people, ruled for generations by the most cruel autocracy in the world, robbed without compunction, kept in ignorance and brutally treated by their overlords. Suddenly these people are liberated. Within 24 hours the autocratic government is overthrown and a provisional republican government set up in its place. Is it remarkable that these people should be intoxicated with their new freedom and not ready to use it wisely? On the contrary it would have been most astonishing if they had quietly adapted themselves to the new conditions differing so radically from the old. It must be remembered, too, that in cases like this there are always designing demagogues who care nothing for justice or equality but are ready to take advantage of the aroused passions of men to forward their own schemes. There is no doubt that German influences have been busy in Russia working to make the new duma government ineffective, and no doubt many impractical but entirely honest radicals have unwittingly aided these representatives of autocracy in making the new government ineffective.

Finally, however, a Russian republic will be established. The Russians are a people of great possibilities. They are naturally honest, kindly and possessed of much ability. But the masses of them are ignorant and do not comprehend what a republic really means. This condition will render Russia of no force as a military power for the time being. The allies cannot expect any help worth while from the new government. It will keep that government very busy establishing itself, and it is not at all certain that it will be able to stay in power. I shall not be surprised to hear of its overthrow within the next two weeks. I expect to hear of an attempt to restore the old autocracy with a czar and bureaucracy favorable to Germany. But I do not expect to see that plan succeed. For several months, in all probability, Russia will be in a state almost of chaos and anarchy; but finally out of the stress and storm will emerge a real republic.

Give Them a Chance

If the government of the United States would permit it within 60 days there could be recruited 50 regiments of negroes who would make as fine soldiers as the world has ever seen. There are four regiments of negro regulars in the United States service and they are confessedly as fine regiments as there are in the regular army, which is equivalent to saying that there are no finer soldiers in the world. The negroes who would fill these 50 regiments are not even asking for a fair deal. They are not asking that commands be given them if they can qualify to fill them, which certainly would be no more than fair. They would ask nothing except the

poor privilege of fighting and if need be dying for a government which has never yet given them or their race a fair deal.

Unreasonable race prejudice, a determination to keep down the 11 million of citizens of this country who happen to have black skins, or some traces of African blood in their veins will prevent the organizing of these regiments. These days we are doing a good deal of talking about our devotion to the cause of democracy. We say that we are going into this war to help free the world from autocracy and establish in its place a world-wide democracy. That is a noble object and I am strong for it, but while we are demanding justice in Europe we ought to be willing to do justice at home. The average white man, it is true, does not consider it much of a privilege to be permitted to join the regular army, but there are thousands of young negroes who do, and they ought to have the opportunity.

Clouds and Thick Darkness

Advices from Washington indicate a considerable degree of pessimism. We are told that little or nothing is to be hoped for from Russia in the way of military help to her allies, but on the other hand there is still a grave danger that the new government may be forced by popular demand to conclude a separate peace. This would at once release for service on the Western front at least a million veteran soldiers which would give Von Hindenburg a great advantage over the British and French.

We are told that France has very nearly reached the point of exhaustion in man power as well as financial and that Great Britain has reached the summit of her endeavor. Italy we are informed is virtually bankrupt and weary of the war. The head of the British navy is reported as saying that German submarines are being built faster than they are being destroyed and that what is more ominous if possible, that the British shipping is being destroyed faster than it can be renewed. Japan is doing almost nothing and there is a feeling especially here in the United States that Japan is not a dependable quantity. On the whole it may be said that Washington is just at present shrouded with clouds and thick darkness. However, having summed up the worst causes for gloom and discouragement, let us see if there are not some rays of hope. There is every reason to believe that Germany is not entirely happy. She has suffered and is still suffering tremendous losses of men and material. Her armies have been and are being decimated fearfully and her best divisions are being shattered by French and British fire. Starvation does not sit as yet upon her doorstep but the masses of her people are undernourished and do not have the cheerful optimism they showed at the beginning of the conflict. While there is not much prospect that the new Russian government will render efficient aid to the other allies in a military way there is little probability that the new and enthusiastic democrats of Russia will be ready to conclude a separate peace which they know will help to more firmly establish the most despotic government in the world and the one most dangerous to the permanence of a democracy, especially such a democracy as that which they are trying to establish.

There is no doubt that the strain on France has been terrific, but when we remember that France when far less powerful and wealthy than now fought all Europe for fifteen years we cannot believe that she is ready to quit now when the hated enemy is still upon her soil. The financial strain on Great Britain has been terrific, but her man power is not exhausted and she now has the credit of the richest nation in the world back of her own. The ravages of the submarines have been horrible and the shipping of all the world has suffered tremendously, but I believe that within six months a way will be found to checkmate the sharks of the ocean.

In the early summer of 1864 when the North had fought for three full years without being able to conquer the Confederacy a terrible gloom settled over the nation. Even so late as August the great Democratic party met in convention declared the war a failure and demanded that immediate steps be taken to bring about peace on terms that would have been most humiliating to the North. Just then the nation was covered as it were with clouds and

thick darkness and yet that great convention had hardly adjourned before the whole loyal North was thrilled with the news of decisive Union victories. Within three weeks after the leaders of a great political party had demanded that the nation yield to the demands of the Confederacy the whole people of the North knew that that Confederacy was crumbling and tottering to its fall. I cannot believe that German autocracy is going to conquer the world.

What They are Thinking

In this time of world-wide distress and change there is one thing that gives me some little satisfaction and that is that I believe more persons are doing a great deal of serious thinking than at any time in the past. Possibly much of this thinking is to no particular purpose, that is it is not accomplishing anything so far as we can see, but it is certain that the world can move forward only when a great many persons are thinking hard and thinking rightly and as unselfishly as it is possible to think. Of course all the people who are thinking now are not thinking unselfishly. A good many are thinking very selfishly as a matter of fact, but a good many have been jarred out of a condition of selfish indifference by the terrible events that are shaking the world. Indeed selfishness itself is compelling a good many persons to think more in the terms of altruism than ever, because they begin to see that unless a fairer, more just system can be established they are likely to be involved in a common ruin.

I receive a great many letters from readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. These letters show that the writers are thinking pretty hard, perhaps not always in a practical way but they are thinking. I will give a few extracts just to prove what I say: Here is a letter from a farmer out near Meriden, Fred Gerber. He is a farmer, but evidently has had time to do some thinking about the great world-wide problems. "I believe," he says, "that the government should own all monopolies."

Speaking of the huge appropriation of 7 billion dollars to finance the war, this farmer says, "I do believe, really, that this money will be well spent because it will give us a democratic world. The people will then make their own laws. I hope there will not be a king left to rule after this world's war. Then we shall not need military preparedness. If it were not for the awful military caste in Germany it would be ahead of any other nation in the way of government, but militarism will cause the downfall of that country."

Now Mr. Gerber is either a German born or a descendant of German parents. It was such as he that the German government depended on to rise in this country and rebel in case of war. The German government did not understand how living under a free government would affect a German citizen.

Looking far into the future, J. D. Shepherd of Clay Center, writes me:

When all the civilized nations form a united federal government, then, and not till then will war and war's burden begin to lessen. War is public and national suicide. When the nations form a united federal government that shall endure, then war shall be recalled only as a hideous nightmare of the past and the burdens of war and armament lifted off the backs of poor war-cursed humanity, we shall be citizens of the world. Humanitarian man will love mankind in a more worldwide sense than now, under national egotism bounded by national lines. With wireless telegraphy, telephones and flying machines to annihilate distance and connect all nations, they must be one and inseparable finally. This great European war may hasten that day when nation shall no longer make war upon nation nor kingdom upon kingdom. A barbarian may be patriotic but a man really civilized must be humanitarian. Patriotism will be succeeded by humanitarianism. The trouble with this old world is that the common people are fenced off from one another's interests by national boundary lines. They go out to kill one another when their government heads declare war for them. They scarcely know why they war against one another but they have to follow the customs of all nations, and do as the heads of their governments order.

W. F. Ramsey of Beloit is a plain farmer, a deep thinker, widely read and a clear reasoner. Here is an extract from him showing why in his opinion Germany must be overcome if the rest of the world is to have liberty:

The Teutonic statesmen are fond of proclaiming that the Teutonic empires have kept the peace of Europe for 44 years, but what is the actual record of the last 52 years? Here is the list of the annex-

ation of their neighbors' provinces; Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Alsace, Lorraine, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Belgium, northern France and Russian Poland. No other nations of Europe have tried to annex a foot of their neighbor's territory during that time. It is self evident that if this policy of aggression on a peace-loving world is to continue, all other nations will cease to exist.

Austria declared war on Serbia in 1914 after the latter had yielded practically to the Austrian ultimatum. Germany declared war on Russia and France while the other nations were imploring the Teutonic allies to submit the dispute to some form of international arbitration, in vain. The Kaiser's position was "If the world will lie down and let me help myself to what I want I will consent not to make war on the world."

Those 16 provinces annexed by Germany and Austria are 16 reasons for an alliance of all Europe and the world against the policy of aggression. Shall we as honest men sympathize with the robbed or the robbers? Shall we strive to be intelligent or only stupidly indifferent?

In Prussia, Austria and the Mohammedan countries the ideals of war still prevail. The steady opposition of Prussia to all the Hague peace movements; her refusal to sign arbitration treaties; her steady increase of her armies and navies; her profound study of the science of war; the perfection of her preparation for war; her success during the first two years of the war, all tell a consistent story. The pro-Germans in this country who shout for the Kaiser are in the same class as the "poor whites" in the South who fought for slavery.

John Fisher, my Socialistic friend of Marion county, writes pessimistically:

I want to see the Kaiser done away with, not because I dislike him but because I believe in democracy. But I do not want to see a capitalistic oligarchy such as we are suffering under in this country. I want to see a real democracy in Germany. Is the outlook for democracy very bright in the world? You believe that after the war there will be better conditions for the common man, a fuller participation in government; a more equitable distribution of wealth and happiness. It is not my intention to quarrel with you, but did you think that line over before you wrote it? Millions of wealth producing people are killed; many more will be killed; millions are crippled. Many millions more in this country as well as in the old country are underfed and starving. Their producing power already is very limited and will be gone at the end of this war. The people in a weakened condition will have to support some way those millions of cripples, widows and orphans. And does not history prove that people ground down by misery and want do not fight the battles for liberty and economic justice?

No, John; history proves just the contrary. It is true that a people ground down in poverty and ignorance will not spontaneously rise against their oppressors. They must be led by some man or men of a higher class, but when so led they fight desperately for their liberties and endure hardship, suffering, wounds, death by bullets and starvation with almost unbelievable perseverance and sublime heroism. Where was there ever misery more profound, want more widespread than among the peasants of France before the Revolution? And yet those half-starved peasants, under competent leadership, overthrew the monarchy, organized on its ruins a government and beat back the united forces of the autocratic governments of Europe. The republic of Russia would have come sooner or later but it was the misery of the peasants brought about by an autocratic and incompetent and corrupt government in war time that hastened the downfall of the Czar. John Fisher, idealist and perhaps something of a dreamer, as all idealists are, says that he wants to see the Kaiser overthrown. But can the Kaiser be overthrown except by force? I doubt it. Unless the autocratic, military government of Germany is overthrown there can be no such thing as permanent peace and democracy in Europe. There is no indication that the German people are able or even willing to overthrow it, if they were able. If Germany wins this war the doctrines taught by Bernhardi will be more firmly established in Germany than they have ever been and teachings of men of the John Fisher type will be less regarded and more futile than ever.

A Socialist's Plan

Writing from Snyder, Okla., Mr. Wham, who signs himself a Socialist, says:

I am for smothering Germany; have been for two years or more. I am in favor of universal military law effective from passage, calling every citizen between the ages of 21 and 60 into the service; this splendid body of men to be divided into five reserves or divisions, to go to the trenches in the following order: No. 1. All idle rich, bankers and preachers; No. 2. All editors, clerks, useless merchants; No. 3. All transportation people, operators; No. 4. All artisans, and last of all the children of the soil, the breadmakers of the race.

Pass these basic laws and never again will the world be engulfed in a cruel, heartless struggle for commercial mastery.

I scarcely believe that Mr. Wham expects his plan to be adopted literally. Necessarily it would be impracticable to conscript for active service all of any one of these particular classes at one time to the exclusion of all others. Personally, I might not have serious objections to calling the idle rich, bankers and preachers in the service, but an army made up solely of that kind of people certainly would not be a very effective army. Neither, I fear, would an army made up exclusively of editors, clerks and useless merchants.

I am, however, in favor of extending the conscription, if we must have conscription, to all classes and I would put the age limit at 65 or even higher so that all men still sound in body and mind might be

called to the colors regardless of their age. The present conscription law no matter whether the House or the Senate plan finally is adopted, is unjust. The Senate bill proposes to pick out a limited class from 21 to 28 and compel them to serve. The House bill provides for a larger but still a limited class, from 21 to 40 years. Both bills excuse from service the members of the Senate and House, the government officials, the various state officials and the preachers.

On the theory that every man is duty-bound to serve his country in a military way, why should the government and state officials be excused, or why should the preachers be exempt? We talk a good deal about equal rights and privileges but equal rights and privileges means the putting into law the precepts of the Golden Rule, and the men who control the affairs of nations have not yet reached the condition of moral development where they can comprehend what the Golden Rule really means, to say nothing of being willing to put it into practice.

Even Mr. Wham, who no doubt thoroly believes that he is a genuine believer in equality and democracy, shows by his plan that he is not, because after assuming that all the idle rich, bankers, preachers, editors, clerks and useless merchants ought to be shot before others are called on, he goes further and proposes to send such useful people as those engaged in the very necessary business of transportation, artisans and operators to the trenches before any of the farmers are called. I submit that such a plan is not built on the Golden Rule—equal justice or real democracy. The fact is, and we may as well acknowledge it, that all of us are very selfish and perhaps incapable of thinking in terms of real democracy. We rail at others who enjoy special privileges and insist that they should be forced to give them up but if we happen to have a few special privileges ourselves we want to hold onto them.

Do City People Save?

Considerable space in the Farmers Mail and Breeze of April 28 is devoted to urging the farmer to work more hours this summer, that crop production may be increased, and at the same time a plainer bill of fare is suggested. Professor Waters even mentioning skimmed milk. Substitutes for meats are also recommended. If the farmer is to be advised to work his head off this summer that the rest of the world may have more to eat, should he be put upon a meatless, skimmed milk diet while doing it? While the city laborer is demanding shorter days and striking because he does not get them, or threatening strike, why ask the farmer to get up before the break of dawn, fill his insides with greens from the garden and bran from the flouring mill, expecting him to stop only long enough to take on a similar fill at the noon hour then drive on again until the cows voluntarily come in from the pasture to be milked, their milk to be separated, the cream to go to the city and the skimmed milk to be retained for the family and the hogs? If they want the farmer to work 16 or 18 hours a day this summer, that the world may be fed at a lower cost, for the sake of humanity let's suggest a man's diet for him to work on, not expecting him to do it on greens, turnips, bran and skimmed milk.

Another question comes to my mind, now that so many papers are filled with the city man's words of encouragement to the farmer to "go to it and see how much you can produce," what is the city man doing to help in this world crisis? Have he and his family cut out the theater and the picture shows? Does he really live more plainly than he did? Does he not demand the same service he always has demanded in the delivering of all his purchases to his door? Do he and his family dress more plainly and less up to the minute in fashion? Does his motor car stand longer in the garage that the gasoline supply may be conserved for uses other than for pleasure?

Instead of calling upon the farmer to work harder when he already worked harder than any man in any other occupation; instead of calling upon him to live more economically, when he already lived much more economically and dressed more plainly than the man of similar means in any other calling; instead of asking him to work harder and eat less, why not ask the city folks to cut out the expensive and foolish following of fashion in dress; the notion that their cuts of meat must be of the very choicest; that their fruits and vegetables must be of the best, and delivered to their kitchen upon call over the telephone? Would it not be as reasonable to ask city folks to cut out the theater party and the expensive supper at the fashionable cafe following; likewise, the persistent use of the motor car for pleasure only, since they tell us our army can get no use of gasoline burned by the pleasure seeking civilian? Why ask the farmer to whip up his already tired horses and still further to economize when he already is economizing to the limit, and say not a word to the cities about cutting out the wastes, following less in the footsteps of fashion or living more plainly?

Gridley, Kan. HENRY HATCH.

This matter of advising other people how they shall live, what they shall eat and wherewithal they shall be clothed is largely waste of time. Few persons really take such advice seriously, and the farmer probably pays less attention to it, if that is possible, than any other person.

The farmer likes independence and resents interference with his personal liberty or advice concerning how he shall manage his business. This is natural, because the very nature of his business tends to separate him from his fellowmen to a considerable extent and throw him largely on his own resources.

There has been a tendency on the part of town and city men to hand out a good deal of gratuitous advice to the farmer which only annoys him without benefiting him. He is apt to reply to such suggestions that he is not offering advice to the town men about how they shall conduct their business and when he wants any advice from them about how he should conduct his business he will call on them. However, it is not worth while just at pres-

ent to spend time chewing the rag. There is a serious condition confronting the country. It is everybody's problem and everybody in town and country ought to be willing to do what they can to help solve it. There are no doubt, many persons in the cities and towns who are guilty of extravagance and waste, but many are doing their best to economize. This is a time not for scolding and recrimination but for sympathetic co-operation between the people in the cities and towns and the people on the farms.

Show Your Patriotism

We must have food and clothing. Prices continue to soar, and our nation stands ready to enter the great war. Our soldiers will need food and clothing and we must supply a great per cent of that used by our allies. The interests of humanity, liberty and democracy demand that German autocracy be overthrown, and if we send our sons and husbands to war will we not lend our own greatest efforts to the cause for which they fight?

There are so many ways in which the women and children can help, that will prove a benefit in the practical education of the children and a benefit to the health of all, young and old. Take an inventory of the work of the day. The average woman will find that there are a great many small tasks, requiring much time that may be entirely "cut out." Let the children help you. They can attend to countless small matters, and see to it that they do their work regularly and without being told every time. Think a minute! It will mean less time for the boy and girl to play but they will make up for lost time and enjoy playing much more if there is a work time every day. For what are you educating, preparing boys and girls?

At a certain time during the life of every boy or girl there is marked preference shown for idleness. This can be abolished and the child cured of laziness. Oftentimes it is left to develop and we have the man or woman who goes thru life without the world having been made just a little better because of their having lived here. Compare the human drone with the sucker produced by certain fruit trees. Let the child know that there is a certain amount of work to be done. Create some responsibility at an early age. Mother will find that by reducing household tasks, employing the aid of the children, she will have several hours every day to devote to new interests, not especially new, but at this time doubly important interests.

The garden and poultry should receive more attention than ever. Canning and drying of fruits and vegetables should have more attention than previously. There should be nothing left in garden or orchard that can be used. I know a woman who does not throw away apple parings. She packs them in barrels, pours water over all and lets them stand 10 days. Then she strains and pours off the liquid and soon has excellent vinegar.

A fireless cooker which you can construct easily will be a great help to one who is planning to cut down the number of hours required in doing the housework.

Plan meals long before the time to prepare them. Have the menu very simple yet substantial and satisfying. The dessert may be simple, thus saving time. Economize to the limit on washing and ironing. Remember this is our duty in time of need, to attend to greater things, minor details, yesterday so very prominent in the list of the day's work, today may be forgotten. Call a halt on members of the family who are thoughtlessly causing mother unnecessary labor, by slovenly habits about the house.

Patch and be patriotic! Let's wear more patches than ever and when garments must finally be discarded, piece together blocks from least worn portions, for comfort tops. You may not need these articles but there may be those to whom such would prove a welcome gift, later.

The "History of Kansas" gives a description of clothing worn during the territorial life of the state. We may see such clothing worn again. We may have the joy of keeping our husbands and sons safely at home but they will be glad to know that the women are ready to help, and the wise woman will make a closer study of agriculture, will save the farm papers for future reference and be ever in a state of preparedness.

There is nothing to lose by such a course, and you and your children and husband will surely profit by the new mode of living.

Neal, Kan. EMMA COBB.

A Hero at Home

From one of Governor Capper's recent addresses to young folks.

While your farm is growing richer and your friends are coming closer, you are also growing richer in opportunities. You know, in reality a man doesn't have to join the army or go to the battlefields of Europe in order to be a hero. Sometimes he's a bigger hero if he stays at home and pays the grocer and keeps his children in school. And a man doesn't have to go to the slums of the great cities in order to find an opportunity to help the poor. Maybe the man working on the next farm needs help and consolation, encouragement and sympathy. An ambitious young woman need not go to New York City to do settlement work. She can settle down at home and help her mother and employ her spare time if she has any left, in making her home community happier and better. A man need not necessarily go to Washington to become a statesman or a patriot. He can pay his taxes and perform all the duties of citizenship in his own township.

Kansas is full of opportunities for the employment of all the surplus energy of every citizen. We are proud of the progress we have made as a state in a little more than half a century; but there are many things we need—Oh, so many. No Kansas man or woman need go gadding about the world looking for opportunities to do good—looking for work that is worth while. We have plenty to do at home.

Kill the Garden Insects

Save the Vegetables This Year for the Family Table

By J. H. Merrill

A SPECIAL EFFORT should be made to fight the insects in the gardens this year in Kansas—let's save the food. The home gardener must count upon the presence in his garden of insect pests, and if not combated they will interfere seriously with yields and in many instances will destroy the plants. In past seasons these pests have done much damage to the crops in Kansas gardens. In many cases the simple methods of control have been well understood, but we haven't wished to "go to the bother" to control the insects. This is a good season to start the fight; why not save the vegetables for the family?

In the control of insects and diseases that infest garden crops it often is possible to accomplish a great amount of good by careful sanitary management. In the autumn, after the crops have been harvested, or as fast as any crop is disposed of, any refuse that remains should be gathered and placed in the compost heap, or burned if diseased or infested with insects. Several of the garden insects may find protection during the winter under boards and any loose material that may remain in the garden. Dead vines or leaves of plants frequently are covered with spores of diseases that affect those crops during the growing season, and these should be burned, as they possess little fertilizing value.

Large returns can be obtained from a garden that is given the right sort of protection against insects. A well kept garden frequently will yield a return 10 to 15 times greater than would the same area and location if devoted to general farm crops. A half acre planted to the various kinds of garden crops easily will supply a family with \$100 worth of vegetables during the year, while the average return for farm crops is considerably less than one-tenth of this amount. A bountiful supply of vegetables close at hand is of much importance.

The following table lists the insects most likely to appear in the vegetable garden and supplies information in regard to the plants attacked and the treatment recommended.

Principal Garden Insects and Remedies

Crops Attacked	Insect Pest	What to do	When to do it
Beans, Peas	Aphids (Plant lice sucking sap from the leaves.)	Nicotine sulfate— $\frac{3}{4}$ pint to 100 gallons of water plus 3 or 4 pounds of soap. One teaspoonful to 1 quart of water plus a small piece of soap. Soapy spray—1 pound of laundry soap to 6 gallons of water.	When insects first appear.
Beets, Chard, Spinach	Web worm (Worm which eats and ties the leaves.)	Arsenate of lead—3 pounds of lead arsenate paste to 50 gallons of water. Must be applied with force.	As soon as insects appear.
Cabbage, Cauliflower, Turnip, Radish	Cabbage worms (Soft bodied worms which devour the leaves and ruin the heads.)	Arsenate of lead—3 pounds of lead arsenate paste to 50 gallons of water. Dust as for Colorado potato beetle.	As soon as the plants are set. Continue until heads are half formed.
	Cutworms (Fleshy worms which cut off young plants at surface of ground.)	Poisoned bran mash— Bran 20 lbs. Paris green or white arsenic 1 lb. Syrup 2 qts. Oranges or lemons 3 Water $8\frac{1}{2}$ gals.	As soon as the damage is noticed sow it broadcast in the evening so that the amount recommended will cover 4 or 5 acres.
	Harlequin cabbage bug (An orange and black triangular bug that sucks the sap.)	Hand picking bugs and eggs.	As soon as bugs appear.
Cucumbers, Muskmelons, Squashes, Pumpkins, Watermelons	Aphids	On cabbage and cauliflower, use sprays given under beans and peas and wet the aphids. On turnip and radish, use only nicotine sulfate with 3 pounds of soap to 50 gallons, or 1 ounce to a gallon.	When they become numerous.
	Squash bugs (Brown bugs which suck sap from under side of leaves.)	Hand pick bugs and eggs and trap with chips and small pieces of board. Soapy spray—1 pound of soap to 3 gallons of water. Strike the bug so as to actually wet it.	When insects appear.
Onions	Striped cucumber beetle (Small, yellow and black striped beetles which attack young plants.)	Protect young plants with screens. Dust with tobacco, lime, or sulfur. Apply arsenate of lead liberally, using 3 pounds of lead arsenate paste to 50 gallons of water.	When the insects appear. Repeat once a week until danger is past.
	Aphids (Plant lice sucking sap from leaves.)	Nicotine sulfate and soapy spray used as for bean aphids. Spray under sides of leaves to hit insects.	As soon as insects appear.
Potatoes, Egg plants, Peppers	Onion thrips (Small sucking insects causing white spots on plant.)	Spray as for aphids, using high pressure.	When insects appear.
	Potato bug (Thick, striped beetle and reddish larvae eating leaves.)	Arsenate of lead—4 pounds of lead arsenate paste to 50 gallons of water. Paris green 1 lb. Freshly slaked lime 1 lb. Water 50 gals.	Hand pick adults and eggs when plants are not large enough to spray. Spray when insects are attacking plants.
	Flea-beetles (Small jumping beetles which perforate the leaves.)	As a dust—1 heaping tablespoonful of Paris green or powdered arsenate of lead to 1 quart of flour of hydrated lime. Arsenate of lead and Bordeaux mixture on under sides of leaves.	Dust by means of perforated can or cloth bag while dew is still on plants. Spray when insects appear.
Sweet corn	Corn earworm (Worm found eating the kernels of corn in the ear.)	Three parts of powdered arsenate of lead to 1 part sulfur or flour.	Dust with cheese cloth bag, perforated can or powder gun when silks first appear and repeat every four or five days while corn is in silk.
Likely to attack any garden truck	Grasshoppers	Poisoned bran mash as recommended for cutworms.	Sow broadcast in the morning so that the amount recommended will cover 4 or 5 acres.

Farm Progress in Cowley

BY W. H. COLE

The local Grange ordered binder twine one day recently. The twine we shall use this year comes from the Kansas Penitentiary and it will cost us \$13.53 a hundred laid down at our station. Of course this is a high price, but after all, it appears to be quite a saving even at that figure, for we understand that the trust price is from 18 to 20 cents a pound. During recent years we have used more or less of the penitentiary twine and have always found it very satisfactory, and the saving in the price has always been a pleasing feature.

Hedges are now getting nicely leaved out, and if one is to put any dependence on the "old signs" it is now about the right time to plant corn. The people of days gone by depended a great deal on such signs, but the present day folks in their hustle and bustle have no time to consider them. When a field is ready to be planted now it is planted without consulting any signs. If the crop does well, all is satisfactory. If it doesn't, the fault is not laid at the door of any sign.

The soil was never in better condition for the planting of the late spring crops such as kafir, cane, milo, millet and the like. The winter freezes disintegrated the soil thoroly and the recent rains have provided ample moisture without overdoing the thing and running the land together. Good seed put into the ground now will most certainly produce a satisfactory stand if the seeding is even half way right.

People in this portion of the state are responding heartily to Governor Capper's appeal for more and better crops, and there will be but a small acreage that will be idle. Farmers are making an earnest effort to do their bit toward making this a bumper year for crop production. The recent hailstorm, which ruined hundreds of acres of wheat, is adding some complications to the crop situation.

There will be but little fruit raised in this part of the county. Earlier in the spring the frost and winds did a pretty good job of ruining it and what little was left was easy picking for the hail which fell recently. With the cost of living daily getting higher it is to be regretted that the folks here should be deprived of their fruit. The western portion of the county has, as yet, very good prospects for an excellent crop of fruit and that being the case we may be able to supply our wants by going to the orchards over there, but going 40 miles, and then paying for the fruit besides, is much different from getting it out of the orchard at home with no cost attached.

Missouri Needs Capper

I am in full accord with Governor Capper's plan to prohibit the use of needed grains in the manufacture of liquors. Old Missouri is badly in need of several Arthur Cappers. May Governor Capper retain his strength to pursue the good work in which he is engaged.
H. C. R.
Garden City, Mo.

Good for Governor Capper. He can draft me any time in this war against the liquor traffic. A war should also be declared on the profits that middlemen are charging for food, and on hotels that have raised their prices and cut the quantity and quality of food from their tables.
Wichita, Kan. J. A. Dumbottom.

In all but residence I am a Kansan and often wished I lived there. I want to thank you for the strong, loyal words by which you are influencing the men and boys of the state to live civic righteousness. Your grand state will not be disgraced under such leadership. Governor Capper has made a name for himself and his state—the best state I believe, in this Union. The Farmers Mail and Breeze is always found on our table, and always read. A little farm in Lane county made me subscribe for it. Now I cannot do without it.
Ocean Springs, Miss. Wm. Porter.

Anyway, poor old Jonah was the first hero to go down in an oil-soaked submarine.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Crops that are Safe

Sorghums Should be Planted Generally This Year in Kansas

By F. B. Nichols, Associate Editor

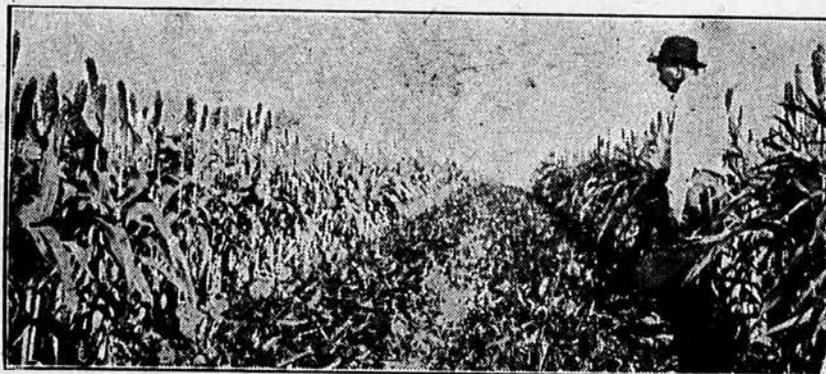
CROP growing presents some unusually difficult problems this year in Kansas. It will require the best thought and attention that can be given, if the highest production is obtained. The ideal should be to produce the best possible yields; the duty one owes to the country demands this, and in addition it is certain that very high prices can be obtained for all the food that can be grown. Good methods must be used.

In a time such as this it is important that one should play safe; stay with the methods and crops which have been successful in your community as an average for several seasons. This is no time for experimenting, for working out unproved theories. Use the system which has given good returns in former years. Every man should understand these local methods, and if he doesn't he can learn them readily from the more successful men if he will ask for help.

A bad complication which has come in the crop growing business is the high percentage of winter killing with the wheat. J. C. Mohler, secretary of agriculture, has estimated the percentage of wheat in Kansas that must be plowed up at 55 per cent. This will make it necessary to plant an abnormally large acreage of spring crops. The ideal should be to plant every acre of cultivated land; this is an excellent season to see that every vacant hog lot, every little patch down in a creek bend, and in fact absolutely all land that can be plowed is made to produce a crop. A farmer can "do his bit" for his country in the best way by getting the highest possible production from his acres.

Of course the labor shortage complicates this matter somewhat. That is one reason why special care and skill are required in crop growing this year. It is probable that the labor shortage will be especially serious in Southeastern Kansas, where the work in oil, mining and similar public works is drawing many men away from farming. The labor shortage in Central Kansas at harvest time, on the other hand, probably will not be so great as usual, for the reduction in the acreage of grain will reduce the labor of harvesting materially.

While the technique of planting this larger acreage of spring crops must be worked out for the local conditions, there is one class of crops that should be planted more extensively in every county; this is the sorghums. When a farmer plants any of the crops belonging to this family he is playing safe. The variety to plant will depend on the seed that can be obtained. It also should depend on the locality, for a large loss is coming every season from the sorghums because of the growing of varieties not adapted to the local conditions. For example, Red Amber sorghum is an excellent variety to grow



H. A. Markham Grows Two Rows of Cowpeas with Every Four Rows of Kafir. His Farm is in Grady County, Central Oklahoma.

for forage in Western Kansas, but as one goes eastward in the state its value decreases. The Kansas Orange sorghum has a high value in Eastern Kansas, but as one goes westward its value declines. It is probable that the line of equal value of these two varieties is about at Nickerson, where both have been grown in field tests on the farm of the Reno County High school.

Good results have been obtained from the growing of Dwarf yellow milo in Western Kansas. The eastern line for this crop is the place where the Chinch bugs are encountered. The end of the trail for White milo is the same place; this probably is near Dodge City. Freed sorghum does well under the high, dry conditions of Western Kansas, but it has shown up poorly on the fields farther east. Blackhull white kafir has done well in most sections; in the western third the dwarf strain is being grown extensively. Feterita made a good record in 1916, but it has the objection that it shatters readily and the birds seem to like it especially well. Sudan grass did not do so well in 1916 as it did in the two seasons before that, mostly perhaps because of the cold, wet, backward spring. This sorghum, however, has well shown that it has an important place in all parts of the state. This will be especially true when the price gets a little lower.

When possible, it is well to provide for the stand failing. One should always be prepared for replanting, for abnormal conditions may cause a loss of the seed even after good weather has arrived. Crops which will mature quickly should be selected for this. For example, feterita will mature rapidly, and is well adapted to planting late in the season. It can be used quite generally over the state where grain is desired. Freed sorghum matures quickly; at the Hays station in 1916 it matured in 70 days. This was a better record than usually can be expected, but the crop will get thru in 80 or 90 days almost every year.

If the sorghums are planted properly on well prepared soil after it has be-

come warmed, they are well started on the race. Good cultivation is required, of course, but this is easy if the right preparation has been given. There is a great need for more use of the hoe in getting the weeds out of the rows, and it is used on some farms in the eastern part of the state. It needs to be used in all sections.

Good methods of cultivation are required with all crops. This of course will be complicated more than in past years by the shortage of labor. All that one can be expected to do, of course, is to get the best results possible with the labor and equipment available. The weather will, as usual, have much to do with the results.

Finally, and again, one should plan to get every acre planted to something. Along in the latter part of the planting season, one can at least drill in some cane for hay—that will help in getting the livestock thru next winter. Cowpeas do well when drilled in this way in eastern and in parts of central Kansas. The crop to plant will depend on the local conditions, but give the land a chance to grow something.

Are You Going to Peoria?

For the first time in the history of the International Farm Congress—the Dry-farming Congress—the annual sessions of this organization will be held east of the Mississippi River this year. The International Soil-Products Exposition, which is held annually under the congress management, will open at Peoria, Ill., September 18, and continue two weeks. The congress sessions will occupy four days and evenings of this period. Heretofore the principal efforts of the congress have been directed toward the solving of the problems of successful farming in the semi-arid regions, and its work in this respect has been of inestimable value to those sections. Present and future plans contemplate the active continuation of these efforts, notwithstanding the enlarging of the activities of the organization to include general agricultural interests and problems.

The desire of the exhibitors thruout the Western states to show their products in the East was largely responsible for the choice of Peoria for this year's congress and exposition. The number of state exhibits and other large collective displays is likely to be very large this year, despite war conditions. The following states already have provided for exhibits, by legislative action or otherwise: Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wyoming, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. Similar action is pending in nearly a dozen other states. Exhibits are being arranged for by the governments of the United States, Canada and Mexico, and also by the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The state and provincial exhibits will be on a competitive basis, with magnificent silver cups, trophies and cash prizes offered. The total premium offerings will exceed \$20,000, with competition open to the world. The sweepstakes offered for the best agricultural, horticultural and other products are of special value, and the competition to secure them is keen among thousands of the best farmers, in many states and thruout Canada. There are

special classes for products grown in the semi-arid regions, which are not open to irrigated products, or those grown in humid sections.

Thru the co-operation of the United States Congress, which has authorized President Wilson to extend invitations to other nations to send delegates, 15 or more countries outside the United States are expected to be represented officially at the farm congress sessions.

The congress offices are now open in Peoria, and the work of assembling and preparing for the exposition and the annual sessions is in active progress.

A Farmer With a Vision

BY STANLEY CLARK

A young man went to Western Kansas 30 years ago from Iowa, looking for land on which to start a home. In those days Uncle Sam was giving away homesteads to anyone who was willing to gamble that he would not starve to death on the land for five years. This young man took the chance and located 6 miles north of Oakley, Thomas county, and won out.

Today G. W. Howard owns a farm and improvements that would be a credit to any farming community—be it East or West. Mr. Howard has always had faith in Western Kansas and has stayed by the business thru the lean as well as the fat years. He owns 10 quarter-sections. Mr. Howard diversifies his cropping systems, having part of his land in wheat and part in cultivated crops, and he always has a good herd of cattle on the place. Last year he had 700 acres in wheat, and 900 acres in other crops. He keeps a herd of 85 to 100 cattle. All of his stock is high grade and is getting better all the time. He has kept a purebred bull at the head of his herd for the last 16 years.

About 30 horses are kept, and there are two tractors, a straw spreader, manure spreader, and all other up to date farm machinery. Mr. Howard realizes the advantage of being busy in the winter as well as the summer, and has a modern dairy barn capable of holding 18 cows. The barn has a cement floor, stanchions and a feed and litter carrier. He believes that no farmer who expects to make the keeping of livestock profitable should be without a silo. He has two pit silos, one 12 by 26 feet, the other 13 by 30. He emptied one by the middle of last December and while his sons, who are attending the agricultural college were home for the holidays, he refilled it with dry fodder adding plenty of water.

Mr. Howard has built a good silage hoist. He has placed cups on an old power belt of a threshing machine, which make a carrier similar to those in an elevator. This is run by a gas engine. He says that one man can get out a ton of silage in fifteen minutes. Then with the feed carrier running out over the feed bunks it makes the feeding of 100 cattle a small task.

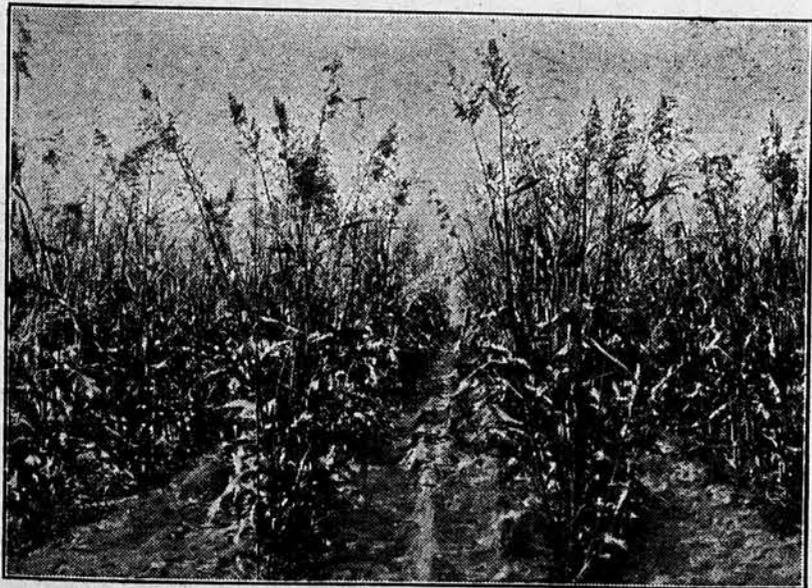
Things are pleasant around the house as well as handy in the barn. It is just as important to save labor at the house as to get improved machinery for the farm. Mr. Howard has fresh water in the house, puts up his own ice for summer use and has an automobile for himself and one for the boys. He has just installed a farm electric lighting plant with lights in the house, barn, garage and cow barn—twenty-two lights in all. He plans on getting an electric washer and iron. There is a good library of the latest books and he takes all the best farm papers and several national magazines. The Howard family enjoys music, and there is a piano, and a Victrola. Three of his sons are attending the state agricultural college, and the rest of the boys will go when they get old enough.

Mr. Howard says it pays to advertise and he was the first farmer in Thomas county to have the name of his farm registered. Any person passing his place can see in neat letters on the dairy barn, "Prairie View Farm."

It is a pleasure and an inspiration to visit Prairie View Farm and to talk with the man who has accomplished such things in Western Kansas.

Start Something

So find out what you want to be and do, and take off your coat and make a dust in the world. The busier you are the less harm you will be likely to get into, the sweeter will be your sleep, the brighter and happier your holidays; and the better satisfied will the world be with you.—Robert Burdette.



Freed Sorghum on the Garden City Station. This Crop is Well Adapted to High and Unfavorable Conditions in Western Kansas.

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AJAX Tires have the same quality you recognize in a thoroughbred horse or a prize registered bull. They have strength, endurance, vim bred into them.

As you know, 97 per cent of all the enormous output of Ajax Tires are Owners' Choice—bought by tire owners after experience with other tires originally supplied by the automobile manufacturer.

Proved on Country Roads
Here is where Ajax sells itself, tire against tire, side by side with other tires in real endurance tests. Ajax stubborn vitality proves itself in spite of hardest road conditions.

And Ajax Tires are uniform. Note how we make assurance doubly sure by a wonderful Twentieth Century electrical invention—the Ajax Automatic Heat-Control Device—

"The Clock With a Trigger"
This means unequalled strength and stamina—means that every Ajax Tire is like another. Yet Ajax Tires cost you no

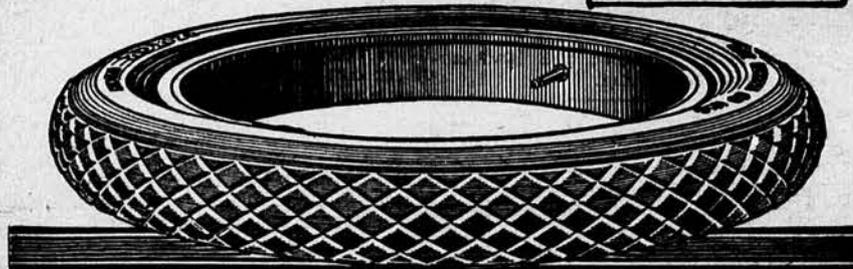
more than common tires that yield less mileage—are unguaranteed.

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No other tire-maker gives this written guarantee. And Ajax Tires are Registered Tires. Each tire is kept on record with the owner's name at our home office, to insure you full protection. Keep tab on what Ajax does for you. Likely you'll find it far exceeds our guarantee. And 5000 miles is just the minimum you may expect. Go see your Ajax dealer now. He has convincing proof.

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A Valuable Tip

Always buy Havoline Oil for your automobile in this original container. Insures purity, all-Havoline, no waste, certified quality, and full measure. It costs practically no more to buy your year's supply in these Havoline cans than by the barrel. But whether you get it by quarts or barrels, be sure you buy it in the original Havoline container.

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HAVOLINE

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

"It makes **OIL** a difference"

Ten More Kansas Hustlers

Take a Look at the Nemaha and Miami County Clubs

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager



Back, Left to Right: Harry Hicks, Ernest Williams, Zachariah Kill. Front: Harry Fowler, Wayne Randel.

MORE PIG CLUB pep has been in evidence this month than ever before. That's saying a lot, too. Through the state county leaders are getting their friends together and every group reports a fine time. Four of the Shawnee county boys met with me the other day and we plan a county trip soon when every home will be visited. Out at Edward Holliday's we are going to have an egg roast. It will be "different" for Edward's hens are ducks.

This week I'm presenting two of the livest county clubs in the state to you. These clubs are led by Harry Fowler of Nemaha and Clark Jenkins of Miami. Both boys were in the hundred dollar profit class last year; both attended the pep meeting at Topeka last September, and both are coming back this year. And both assure me that their clubs are the true-blue kind that will go thru with the work and do their level best in the patriotic pork production game.

The Nemaha county club picture was taken at their second meeting. At the first meeting every member was present, too. Zachariah Kill who in spite of his name is one of our very livest members, walked 7 miles to get acquainted with his friends. Took some pep to do that. Harry Fowler is 17, Zachariah Kill and Wayne Randel are 15, Harry Hicks is 14 and Ernest Williams is 12. Ernest and Harry have Polands, the other boys have Durocs. They have reported a fine lot of pigs. Last year Harry's Duroc sow reared nine pigs and he produced 1765 pounds of pork at a cost of \$3.80 a hundredweight. His profit record was \$108.35. He fed corn, shorts, a small amount of oilmeal and tankage and a lot of skim milk. Pasture tho made this fine profit possible.

The Miami county club had its first meeting when the boys got together at Clark Jenkins's home. None of the boys ever had met before but it didn't take long to get acquainted. All of them spent the night with Clark and they attended a show at Paola. "The visiting boys all were fine manly fellows," Clark's mother wrote me. I've formed the same opinion about every pig club member I've met. "We found out the Capper Pig Club not only makes better

hogs but better friends," wrote Francis Crawford. "I rode about 12 miles on horseback, Bernal Pontious rode 15 miles horseback, and Marion Bratton and his sister came horseback about the same distance. Vincent came on the train. We all went out and saw Clark's pigs, then we had our pictures taken. We had a dandy dinner. In the morning before leaving for home Vincent's father telephoned and said Vincent's sow had 10 pigs. Vincent was pretty eager to get home and see his pigs. We decided to meet at Bernal's home next time. We all left for home feeling that we had a dandy visit and that the other counties would have to go some if they beat Miami." All the other boys wrote good letters telling about the fine time they had.

I'll warrant that Vincent was eager to get home and see his pigs. His sow is an O. I. C., Marion has the same breed and the other boys have Polands. Miami may win, haven't they got it in "black and white?" Clark, Marion and Francis are 13, Bernal is 16 and Vincent is 16. Mary Williams, secretary of the Capper Poultry Club, visited Paola last fall and she tells me that Miami folks are the real quality kind. I believe it's true.

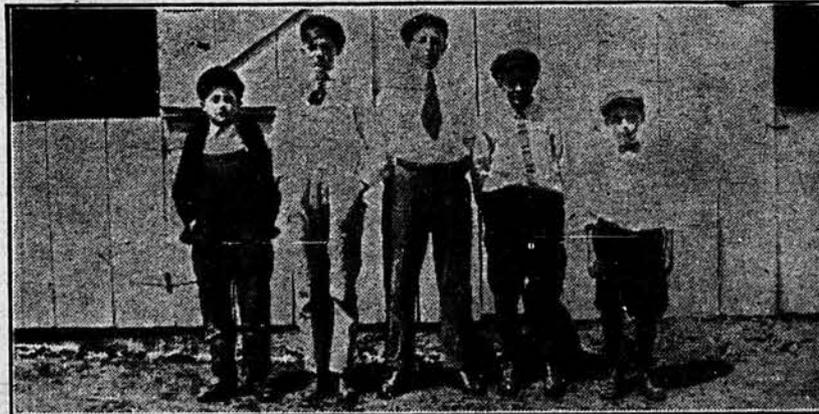
Clark Jenkins had the honor of producing the greatest number of pounds of pork reported in last year's club work. His Poland sow reared seven pigs and with 90 pounds added to the sow's weight he had 1970 pounds of pork to show. It cost him \$4.80 a hundredweight and his profit was \$101.83. Only the fact that Clark's feeding cost, based on the 1915 schedule of prices, was a little high kept him from winning a prize as his story graded well. As it was he finished in the first ten.

It might be well to say right here that we do not expect any pork production records in this contest to be as low as those reported for 1916. The schedule of values is based on 1916 prices when the contest was announced, which are much higher. So do not be discouraged if your feeding cost seems high. I want to urge every member to keep his pigs in the contest until they are ready for market, unless you are unable to secure feed. The sow and pigs may be weighed and taken out of the contest any time after June 1 but in my opinion the boys who will win prizes will feed well up toward the close of the contest, and will make more money, too. You should keep every gilt that will develop into a good brood sow. There's going to be a demand for purebred breeding stock this fall.

If you have ordered breed club stationery and have not received it let me know. Some of you failed to give your names.

Here are the officers for the Chester White and O. I. C. breed club: President, Jesse Wortman, Pleasanton; vice president, Leonard Wells, Haskell; secretary-treasurer, Raymond Shoup, Protection; assistant secretary, Lyle Lewis, Humboldt; directors, Paul Studdard, Leavenworth; Ralph Williams, Newton; Clarence Hayes, Sharon Springs. The White club has 45 members. Last year it didn't show much pep but it's going strong in 1917.

Some people eat and drink "any old thing," but are very particular about the quality of oil and gasoline they use in their automobiles.



All Sizes but All Boosters for Miami County. Left to Right: Francis Crawford, Clark Jenkins, Bernal Pontious, Marion Bratton, Vincent Sterbens.

Corn Needs Warm Weather

Frost Did Some Damage Recently to the Vegetation

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE WEATHER during the first week in May was good for small grain but it certainly was not good for corn. One week ago we had 31 acres of corn almost thru the ground and today it seems not a bit more advanced than it was seven days ago. At that I don't know but what it is better off than the corn above ground for that does not look so large as it did a week ago. These white frosts, while not altogether killing the top, have made it look yellow and sick. But with a day or so of warm weather which must come soon the corn should come out and be on the road toward a crop again.

When I looked out upon a frosty world on the morning of May 1 the first thing that popped into my mind was "What will this do to the potatoes?" At first it seemed that they might be killed back but by noon it was seen that no harm had resulted. This good fortune in face of cold severe enough to form ice on hog and chicken troughs is laid by some farmers to the "light of the moon" but most folks seem to think that the heavy dew, which covered all plants with moisture, is responsible for the fact that so hard a frost did so little damage.

I have often seen all kinds of vegetation killed back by frost and especially corn and potatoes. Such a frosting seldom harms corn as it usually springs right up again, but I don't like to see the potatoes killed back. They seem to start so bushy the second time and make such a thick growth of vine that the potatoes never seem to set so well. I can recall but one instance in which corn so killed failed to start again. That was in 1894 in Northern Nebraska. On May 27 a hard frost fell and all the corn was killed back to the ground. Some of the early birds had been over part of their corn with cultivators, and this cultivated corn never came up again while that not cultivated grew all right.

The kafir was all planted on this farm when the cold, rainy period set in and today, May 7, the seed has been in the cold, wet ground for 11 days. I am of the opinion that this kafir will have to be replanted because it was planted in lister furrows. It was too early to plant anyway but nearly all the farmers in this county had planted more or less of their kafir and we thought we might as well fall in with the procession.

While the week has been a very cold and wet one yet I think most of the corn will come all right. All of ours had good sprouts on it when the rain came and I have never yet seen corn so well sprouted fail to grow here unless on a seepy spot. The kafir has not sprouted and I don't expect that it will. If it does not come we shall split the ridges and plant again as soon as soil and weather permit. The kafir ground was not blank listed. We had given it a good disking before listing and the land was left in fine shape but I don't think it is so loose but what it can be split all right. If we had to replant the corn it might not be easy to split the ridges again as they were blank listed last fall and listed out this spring. This put the ground in such a loose condition that, despite our 3 1-2 inches of rain, I doubt if it would work off the lister properly.

It was "Walt Mason" night at Sunnyside Grange at the last meeting and every member was supposed to read one of his prose poems or give some fact or alleged fact relating to him or his work. All responded well and I am sure "Walt" himself would have been glad to see how much all enjoyed his humorous good sense which so often seems to be nonsense until panned down to bedrock. I have been reading Walt Mason for 25 years and so well did a poem of his which I read more than 20 years ago stick in my mind that I could recite it after all those years. I am just going to give it here and let all who need to do so apply the moral: "They are going from Kansas, they are going in the cars; they have hitched their little wagons to the smoothest sort of stars; they have sold their smiling homesteads in this barren land of drouth and they're going

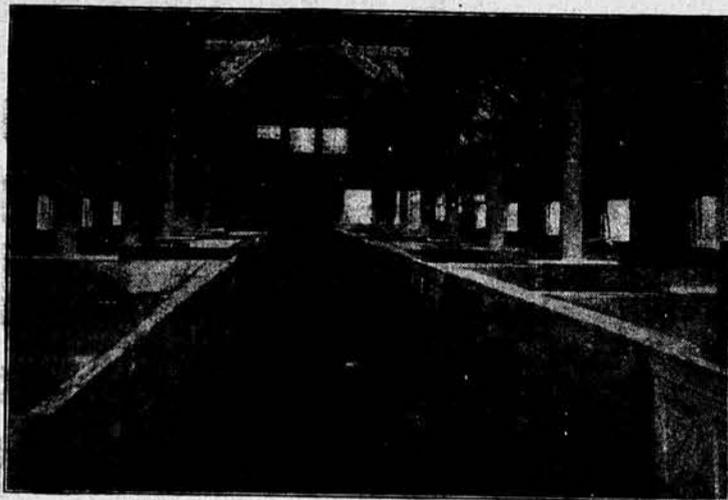
from Kansas to the wetness of the South; where the swamps are full of serpents, the mosquitoes full of tunes, the climate full of ague and the people full of prunes. They'll be coming back to Kansas when a year or two has flown; we may know that they're approaching when we hear them weep and groan. They'll be coming sore and weary, full of oaths and woe and bile and they won't look like the farmers who are going now in style; and the fattened calf won't perish to relieve their doleful dumps, for the calves were not intended to refresh a race of chumps. Still the wise men face the music and stay right where they are and don't hitch up their wagons to an immigration star; for they know that sunny Kansas has a reputation to maintain and—we mention it in passing—there are signs of coming rain."

Besides Walt Mason we took up at the Grange the matter of binding twine. It is true that the small grain crop of Kansas is never sure until in the bin but we have one of the best chances for wheat and oats Coffey county ever had. In addition to the small grain this county now uses an immense amount of twine in tying the corn and kafir. I have never seen a crop year so poor here that we did not use a lot of twine. So, as the poet says, we took time by the forelock, and made up an order for the season's supply of binding twine for which we had to pay 13 cents a pound. Our Grange placed its order with other Granges that have ordered together in the past. The buyer is an active member of a neighboring Grange, who, when he found that the penitentiary twine was all sold, skirmished around until he found a carload for sale at 13 cents a pound, which he immediately bought. His home Grange took half this carload and we expect to get ours out of what is left. Local twine dealers talk twine all the way from 17 to 20 cents and predict a shortage at that.

There is a new steel road drag on this farm supplied by Coffey county with which we are to keep 3 miles of the newly located county road dragged. For this we are to get a flat rate of \$15 a mile and have agreed to drag the road every time it needs it, no matter how often or how seldom that may be. Should we have a dry year we will make good wages but should the year be a wet one we don't expect to come out even. We took the job more as a matter of keeping up the road than with the expectation of making wages at it. This newly laid out road is 12 miles long and there are four farmers living along it who each take three miles to drag. In trials of the different ways of payment the county commissioners find that it is cheapest for the county and best for the roads to make a flat rate and compel dragging after each rain than to pay so much a mile whenever the dragman happens to feel like doing the work.

A letter which came from Peabody, Kan., this week asks a number of questions in regard to mowers which I had answered in this column but which answer had not then appeared in print. In brief, this inquirer wishes to know if it would be advisable to buy a 6-foot mower to cut alfalfa instead of a 5-foot. My answer was, that we had just proved our faith by our works by buying a 6-foot mower after having seen one used on this farm last season beside our 5-foot machine. I believe that the new 6-foot machines are so well balanced and have such large drive wheels that they do not pull so hard as the 5-foot machines made five years ago. One of the big hay men of this township bought a 6-foot mower last spring and cut 800 acres with it during the season and said that it cut apparently as well at the end of the season as it did at the beginning. At any rate, he bought another just like it this week. Several neighbors who have either done it, or seen it done, say that when a machine with a long cutter bar gets to pulling a little heavy the matter can be remedied by cutting a foot off the end of the bar, thus making a 5-foot cut mower out of a 6-foot. I have never tried this, so I can't say from experience how it would work.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



Where concrete floors and partitions are used, there you will find healthy, profitable hogs.

Give Your Hogs a Chance

There is only one way to raise healthy, profitable hogs — *You must protect them against disease.*

It's a waste of time and money to keep on dipping your hogs if your hog pens and hog lot are headquarters for disease and lice.

Concrete Floors Increase Profits

Concrete hog houses, concrete feeding floors and concrete hog wallows mean healthy, money-making hogs. Concrete is easy to clean and to keep clean. Rats, mice and lice can't make their homes in it. Feed is not wasted by being tramped into the mud.

The materials for concrete are easily and cheaply obtained. You can get the portland cement from your dealer. You can probably find the sand and pebbles on your farm or nearby.

Concrete for farm uses is the same material as that used for concrete roads, bridges, dams, foundations and important engineering works where strength, permanence and economy are desired.

Write for a copy of Bulletin No. 137. It will tell you how to build floors for hog houses and barns, feeding floors and concrete walks. It is free.

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CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

What could you do with \$278?

Farmer Sickmeyer, Jackson County, Ill., got \$278 more from 20 acres wheat treated with

Empire Fertilizers

than he did from a similar area without them. The difference in yield was 11½ bushels per acre. The difference in price, due to the better quality of the wheat, was 30 cents a bushel.

EMPIRE FERTILIZERS increase the yield, improve the quality, hasten maturity, and outwit many insect pests and fungus diseases. Send for our new book, mailed free.

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SUBSIDIARY OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL CHEMICAL COMPANY



A New Butler Tank Was Born May 12

Its Name Is Rus-Pruf Jr.

As you know prices of steel have reached unheard-of heights. Steel tank manufacturers are compelled either to raise their prices, cut down their quality or produce something new. Butler chooses to produce something new. Rus-Pruf Jr. is the result.

Scientifically Constructed

The new Butler tank is built along scientific lines on principles long tested and proved sound.

Everyone who has seen it says it will become the most widely adopted tank ever made. The new Butler tank gives the biggest value for the money ever offered the public. It is strong, substantial and has long wearing qualities that will surprise you. Every feature that adds life and durability to a tank is built into Rus-Pruf Jr. Our large, modern factories equipped with time and labor saving machinery enable us to make tanks cheaper than any other manufacturer if the same quality is delivered. That is why we know that Rus-Pruf Jr. is the best tank for anyone to buy.

The Butler Economy Tank

War time prices have created a demand for a low priced tank. Hereafter we will furnish a tank known as the Economy tank. We do not claim it is so good as Rus-Pruf Jr. but it is a good tank for the price and better than many tanks being sold for standard tanks.

GO TO YOUR DEALER He can tell you all about the new Butler tanks. He buys in large quantities and can supply you cheaper than anyone else. On your first tank he is authorized to allow you a special introductory discount. Ask about it.

Mail This Coupon N-O-W

BUTLER MFG. CO.,
Kansas City, Missouri
Gentlemen: Please mail me your free tank booklet telling about Rus-Pruf Jr. and other Steel tanks.

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Get the New Free Rus-Pruf Jr. Booklet.

It contains interesting and valuable information about Steel Tanks in general as well as Rus-Pruf Jr. If your dealer cannot supply you, use the coupon. We will mail your copy direct to you free. Don't delay. Write today.

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Home Canning Outfits
Grain Bins, Barn Ventilators,
Garages, Truck Bodies, etc.



Here's a Danger Spot - Watch It

The garbage can is a menace to the health of your family. The foul odors it emits, brings around flies—noted carriers of disease germs. If you sprinkle your garbage can every day with 20 Mule Team Borax you'll find that it will neutralize foul odors and keep the flies away. Of course this is but one of the many uses for

20 MULE TEAM BORAX

Its greatest use is in the laundry and kitchen. This Borax is the greatest known water softener. It saves soap—saves scrubbing, makes the clothes white and scrupulously clean. This Borax sprinkled in the dish water will relieve you of a lot of disagreeable work.

20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips

Soap in chip form. Saves you soap cutting. Blended in the right proportions, one part Borax to three parts of pure soap. Not a substitute for Borax but a time, labor and money saver that will pay you to use every wash day. See the picture of the famous 20 Mules on each of the above packages.

Sold by all dealers



FARM ANSWERS

This Mare May Have Foot Mange.

I have a mare that stamps with her hind feet every night. She stamps eight or 10 times, and then stops for perhaps an hour. What is wrong, and how can I remedy it?
Cloud Co. C. B.

The stamping of the feet by horses especially at night is frequently an indication of some irritating disease affecting either the feet or the lower portions of the limbs. The most common of these diseases is foot mange. I would recommend, therefore, that you examine the animal's feet very carefully for the presence of this disease. In case it is found the hair is to be clipped short, the parts scrubbed thoroughly with green soap and hot water by means of a stiff bristled brush after which the parts are to be dried and the following mixture applied once or twice a week: Green soap, 2 oz., sulfur 4 oz., oil of tar 4 oz., alcohol sufficient to make one pint.
K. S. A. C. DR. R. R. DYKSTRA.

Soak the Horse's Feet.

The front feet of one of my horses are sore. He was foundered. Can we do anything for him? We are not using him. A little travel on the road makes him very lame.
Mitchell Co. R. M.

I would advise that this horse's feet be trimmed up so that they will approach a normal shape and then the animal should be placed in a soaking tank filled with about 3 inches of water. The feet are to be soaked for at least two weeks. Sometimes it is sufficient to soak the feet for a period of 12 hours, then take the animal out of the water, applying vaseline or fish oil to the feet as this latter will prevent evaporation. This treatment is to be repeated at 12-hour intervals. Before the feet are placed in the water they are to be washed clean with soap and water. After the feet have been thoroughly softened up with this the animal is then to be shod with thick shoes or shoes with calks so as to lift the sole from the ground.
K. S. A. C. DR. R. R. DYKSTRA.

Give the Mule a Rest.

Our mule began to limp about two weeks ago. There is soreness or stiffness in her left shoulder, but no swelling. When not walking she stands with that leg put forward. We use her every day.
Linn Co. W. C.

I cannot state positively what causes the lameness of your mule. The fact that she holds the foot forward points to some disease either in the back part of the lower surface of the foot or the tendons back of the canon bone, or possibly the shoulder joint. I suggest that this region be examined very carefully. The treatment will depend entirely upon what the examination discloses. I may say that I do not believe sweeny has anything to do with the trouble as that rarely produces lameness and is frequently the result of disuse of the limb rather than the cause of the lameness. I believe that I would advise resting the animal in a single stall for a period of 10 days or two weeks. If anything is found wrong in any portion of the limb specific treatment should be applied to it.
K. S. A. C. DR. R. R. DYKSTRA.

Removing a Wart from the Jaw.

I have a sheep with a red, and sometimes bloody, growth on her lower gum. It looks like a bloody wart such as I have seen on horses.
Greenwood Co. C. T.

The treatment of the wart on this animal's jaw varies considerably depending upon the nature of the condition. If the growth has a narrow base it usually may be cut out successfully. If it has a wide base I should recommend the application of tincture of iodine or a 10 per cent solution of formaldehyde. This latter treatment is not nearly so good as surgical treatment but many times the surgical treatment cannot be carried out. Another point of considerable importance is whether the tumor is of a malignant or non-malignant character. Under the head of malignant tumors we place such growths as cancers. A positive diagnosis of cancer can be made if the tissues are examined under the microscope, or from a clinical standpoint we are quite safe in diagnosing the condition as cancerous if it shows a tendency to recur after an apparent complete removal.
K. S. A. C. DR. R. R. DYKSTRA.

Percheron Horses in Kansas.

Please tell me about the Percheron breed of horses.
Butler Co. P. L. K.

Numerically, at least, the Percheron breed comes first in importance by a large majority, in Kansas as well as throughout the United States. Percheron stallions have been used extensively in grading up work horses. The breed has proved itself thoroughly adapted to conditions in all parts of the country and the blood of the Percheron "nicks" well with most any kind of mares with which Percheron stallions have been bred.

The breed is of French origin and has been developed from a foundation of medium sized, strong constitutioned, durable horses. As yet American breeders have not improved any upon the best specimens of the breed that have been imported from France, nor for that matter have they improved on the best imported representative specimens of any of the other draft horses. While America seems to be in every

way suited to the production of as good horse flesh as any other country in the world, our American breeders have only recently begun to select their breeding stock and to attempt to develop the colts with anything like the care necessary to produce the best in horse flesh.

Typical stallions of the Percheron breed weigh, when mature, 1,800 to 2,400 pounds and typical mares, 1,700 to 2,100 pounds. The prevailing colors are black and steel grey, the bays and chestnuts are occasionally found. In appearance the Percheron is medium in length of leg, symmetrical, massive appearing, heavily muscled throat and moves with a long, even straight away stride, showing good flexion of knee and hock at the trot. The head is short and broad, the face straight with a broad muzzle and large somewhat distended nostrils. The eyes are prominent, the ears short, fine, pointed and placed close together. The neck is of medium length, slightly arched and the shoulder sloping and laid in close. The back and loin are short, broad, heavy muscled and strong, the croup nicely rounded and the tail attached high. The Percheron is a deep bodied horse with large heart girth and a deep hind flank, giving him a strong constitution and easy keeping capacity. The forelegs are set squarely under the shoulders and when viewed from the side are straight and strong, and when viewed from the front are clean cut and flat appearing. The pasterns are of medium length and sloping, the fetlocks strong, the feet large, deep, wide at the heel and the hoof tough and waxy appearing. The hind legs should set straight and strong with clean cut hocks, cannons and fetlocks.

In selecting Percherons care must be taken especially to avoid horses with straight open shoulders, straight pasterns, long backs, steep, long sloping croups, light constitutions, high hind flanks, and thick crooked hind legs.

Meat Inspection Service.

How many men are in the government meat inspection service, and how many plants does this cover?
Shawnee Co. R. E.

The personnel of the service now consists of 800 veterinary inspectors; 1,000 lay inspectors, grade 2; 700 lay inspectors, grade 1, and laboratory inspectors, administrative officers, and clerical forces to bring the total to about 2,650 persons.

The number of establishments at which inspection is regularly maintained varies somewhat; however, for several years it has approximated 850, and includes practically every establishment of importance or large volume of operations in the United States. In the last five years the total of cattle, sheep, swine, and goats given both the ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections was in excess of an average of 58,500,000 a year. The average number of whole carcasses of such animals condemned during that period was more than 262,000 a year, while the number of parts of carcasses condemned a year was much greater. The records of the inspection and reinspection of meats and products subsequent to the slaughter inspection show totals running into billions of pounds annually, while the amount condemned on reinspection on account of having become tainted, rancid, or otherwise unfit for human food has approximated 18 million pounds a year.

For the last fiscal year the sum appropriated by Congress for meat inspection was \$3,375,000, within which sum the service was maintained. In other words, the cost was less than 6 cents for each of the 58,500,000 animals slaughtered. This charge covered the entire service from the first inspection of the live animal to the final examination of the meats in the finished products, when ready for delivery to dealers or consumers. In this connection it seems but right to add that there has been no sacrifice of efficiency and completeness to attain this low cost; on the contrary, it is the constant aim of the department to strengthen the service in these respects.

Varieties of Turkeys.

Where did turkeys come from? What are the varieties officially recognized?
Harvey Co. N. K. P.

All domestic varieties of turkeys are descended from wild turkeys found originally in North America from New England to Arizona and Florida and still found in the more unsettled sections of their former range, particularly in the mountainous parts of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and in the large swamps and hummocks of the Gulf states. Wild turkeys differ somewhat in color, the extreme of which is shown by the Mexican wild turkey found in Arizona, New Mexico, Western Texas and Northern Mexico, and the common wild turkey found in the eastern part of the United States. These two varieties differ in that the eastern turkey is of a brilliant copperish bronze, with the tips of the tail coverts and main tail feathers yellowish-brown, while the Mexican turkey is of a darker color, the bronze being shaded with black and the tips of the tail coverts and main tail feathers white.

Another species of wild turkey, found in Central America and known as the Honduras turkey, is quite distinct from the North American species. This turkey is of beautiful plumage, the general color being bright green, shaded with blue, red, bronze and black. It is somewhat smaller than the North American wild turkey and has never been domesticated to any great extent.

Six varieties of domestic turkeys are recognized by the American Standard of Perfection. Of these by far the most widely known is the Bronze, after which come the White Holland, Bourbon Red, Black, Narragansett and Slate.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Note Dated on Sunday.

If a note is dated on Easter Sunday, does that fact render it void as against the endorser? J. B.

No.

Who Inherits?

Who inherits a married man's property if there are no children and no will? M. R. In Kansas the widow would inherit all his property.

Agricultural Year Book.

How can I get the Agricultural Year Book published by the United States Department of Agriculture? W. J. O.

Write to your member of congress.

Marriage of Cousins.

If cousins go to another state in which cousins are permitted to marry, have they a right to come back to Kansas to live, if anyone objects? S. H.

Yes.

Usury Law.

Did our 1917 legislature pass a bill reducing the legal rate of interest to 8 per cent? Johnson, Kan. F. Y.

The usury bill passed the lower house but failed to pass the senate.

Parcel Post.

When did the parcel post law go into effect? Which President signed the bill? L. F. W.

The parcel post law was passed in 1912 and was signed by President Taft. It went into effect January 1, 1913.

Enlistments.

What different branches of service are there in the army in which a young man may enlist? Minneola, Kan. B. U. L.

I do not have the regulations. Write to the War Department, Washington, D. C.

Who Should Get the Money?

I buy a farm from Mrs. A, whose husband joins in signing the deed. Is he entitled to his half of the purchase money should he demand it? The farm was acquired thru their combined efforts.

If the land belongs to Mrs. A she has a right to all the money derived from the sale.

A Case of Trespass.

Is there any law against removing evergreen trees from an adjoining farm and planting them on the farm of the person who removed them? E. B.

If the person who removed the trees did so without the consent of the owner he is a trespasser and might be prosecuted for trespass and theft.

Thoroughbred and Purebred.

What is a thoroughbred? Does it mean the same as purebred? Are there thoroughbred cows, hogs and poultry? Lewis, Kan. V. M. H.

A thoroughbred, according to our livestock editor, is a breed of horses. According to this same authority there are purebred cows, dogs, hogs and poultry, but no thoroughbreds.

To Get Fish.

I have made a pond and should like to stock it with fish. Will the state fish hatchery send fish to anyone free? How does it send them? Would I have to pay the express? What is the best kind to put in a pond? N. H.

You should address a letter of inquiry to the fish and game warden, Pratt, Kan. He will give all the information you require.

Another Subscription Case.

I subscribed for a Missouri weekly in 1911, for one year. In 1914 I moved to Kansas. The paper was sent to me at my present address without my consent, but I have taken the paper from the mail box all the time. Can the publisher collect the back subscription? A. B.

The publisher could collect the subscription for one year after the expiration of the original subscription.

Hog Tight Fence.

1. A and B have adjoining farms. A desires to fence his place hog tight. Can he compel B to pay for making half of the division fence hog tight? E. P. G.

2. What is a lawful fence in Kansas? 1. He cannot compel B to make his fence hog tight unless the township has voted to permit hogs to run at large. 2. A lawful wire fence in Kansas consists of three barbed wires, the lower wire 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; the other wire placed an equal distance between the other two; the posts to be set not more than 2 rods apart and not less than 30 inches in the ground, or they may be 48 feet apart with slats between the posts not more than 12 feet apart.

Rights of Children.

A was killed, leaving a widow and three children, the oldest a child by a former marriage. He left no will. His parents are dead. His brothers claim a third of his property. Is this lawful, or should everything go to his widow and children? S. H.

The property should be divided equally between the widow and children.

Wife's Rights.

1. If a wife receives money from her father's estate and invests it in real estate in Oklahoma in her own name, could her husband come in at any time and claim a share? 2. At her death could he come in and heir with or without a will? 3. If she sells such property, can her husband demand a share of the proceeds? S. H.

1. Not until after her death. 2. Yes. 3. No.

Automobile Rights.

I had an experience last week going to town. The owner of a Ford car started out ahead of me. When I caught up with him I signaled him to let me pass as the road was too narrow otherwise. He kept the road for six miles so that I had no chance to pass. The road was hilly and I had a heavy car and on account of his being in the road ahead of me I could only speed up to around 20 miles an hour, which makes it difficult to drive a big car. Was he within his rights? C. O. N.

It was the duty of the driver of the Ford under our law to turn to the right and allow you to pass on the left.

Russian Thistles.

Is there any law in Kansas requiring farmers to keep their Russian thistles down or keep them at home? P. G. Z.

The law makes it the duty of the county commissioners to fix a time for the destruction of the Russian and Canada thistles by the owners of the land. A notice of the time fixed by the commissioners for the destruction of these weeds must be published in three of the county papers if there are so many, for at least three weeks before the date set for the killing. Failure on the part of land owners to comply with order is a misdemeanor.

Insurance Money.

A is a widow and had her life insured in favor of her brother, who paid the assessments a part of the time. A marries again and wishes to have the policy changed so her husband will be the beneficiary. Can B come in for a share of the policy after A's death? MRS. M. R.

The question does not state who B is, but I assume that he is the brother of A. First then is the question of the transfer of the policy. Whether such transfer could be made would depend on the terms of the policy. Ordinarily such a transfer will be permitted. B, the brother, will have no share in the policy unless he has an understanding or contract with A.

Change in the Herd Law.

Was the amendment to the herd law passed by the legislature of 1915 applicable to the whole state or only to certain counties? Independence, Kan. B. H. G.

Chapter 353, session laws 1915, applies to all counties which have the herd law, and reads as follows:

Whenever the owner of any real estate in a county having adopted the provisions of the herd law shall enclose his own real estate with a good lawful fence as provided by law, excepting that part between his land and the adjoining land owner, in such case such owner so enclosing his real estate shall have all the rights and powers conferred upon the owners of real estate under the partition fence law in counties not having adopted the herd law.

Lease Rights.

My father died in 1904, leaving a small estate. He was survived by his wife and four children. Two of the children were under age at the time of his death, but are of age now and have been for several years. The mother leased the land to an oil company two years ago, unknown to some of the children. Would that lease be legal if the children did not sign it? R. B. C.

If the father died without a will the land should descend half to the widow and half to the children, and the lease given by the widow alone would not be good unless the children joined in it. If the real estate has been divided the widow of course would have a right to lease her share. In asking questions the questioner should be careful to state all the facts. In this case the questioner does not say whether the father left a will. My answer is based on the supposition that there was no will.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



To the eye the Bearing surface is smooth as glass—

But the microscope reveals its roughness.

WORN BEARINGS

What do they mean?

THE repair man says: "That knock? Worn bearings." Tightening will temporarily remedy the trouble. Refitting or renewing is the only permanent remedy. But it is more important to know what will help prevent this expensive operation.

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In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container. If the dealer has not the grade specified for your car, kindly write our nearest branch, giving dealer's name and address.



CORRECT AUTOMOBILE LUBRICATION

Explanation:—The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils, for engine lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

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Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A," "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic" etc. The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

Table with columns for Model of, Year (1917-1915), and Lubrication grade (A, B, E, Arc, etc.) for various car models.

Table with columns for Model of, Year (1917-1915), and Lubrication grade (A, B, E, Arc, etc.) for various car models.

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also may be lubricated efficiently with Gargoyle Mobiloils. On request we will mail you a separate Chart specifying the correct grade for each make and model of tractor.

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It saves enough more of your grain and time over other machines to pay your thresh bill. "We know we saved our thresh bill," says Joe Goette and 10 other farmers of Herndon, Kan. Every bushel counts in the profits you make, and when you put the farmer's grain in the granary instead of the stack you can be sure of his business next year. Write us—also learn about our "Junior," the younger brother to the Red River Special. Just the right size for home threshing. Write

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Saw Mills
Baling Presses
E-B-10 Tractor
E-B-12-20 Tractor
Big Four "22" Tractor
Rowen "40" Tractor
Engine Pumps
Steam Engines
Threshers
Corn Shellers

What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

Blood Poisoning.

When you can conveniently do so please write an article on blood poison, cause and preventives, how to nurse a patient when infected and what precautions to use. Is it possible to become infected without the germ entering from the exterior surface thru some opening? MRS. M. C. G.

To the average person the subject of blood poisoning bears a mystery only equalled by its terror; perhaps more mystery and terror than is salutary, even granting its value in emphasizing caution. Our main defense from the attacks of poisonous germs is the protection given by the skin and mucous membranes. Pus germs may be found anywhere and everywhere. We think of them as being harbored in ulcers and old sores, but they are not confined to such locations—they are literally everywhere. Thus it is that a broken or cut surface of the body does not have to come in contact with some foul substance to become poisoned. The infection is already present on the outer skin and is intensified by contact with ordinary clothing, furniture, dust, and probably the applications used in washing and dressing the wound, unless sterilized.

My correspondent asks if it is possible to develop an infection without the germ entering from outside. It is not. But germs do not always enter the body at the point where infection is most evident. They are good travelers.

The fact that so many of us still live is good evidence that wound infection is not invariably fatal. We have our means of resistance. The first and best defense is in the stream of blood that gushes out of a wound and washes away the invading germs before they gain a foothold. This is so great a protection that it pays to make a slight wound bleed by "milking" the part, pressing the tissues toward the wound so that the blood is squeezed out. It is only in one case in a hundred that bleeding is so dangerous as to need immediate checking.

If a wound that bleeds freely were allowed to remain open to the air with nothing whatever touching it until entirely closed it would heal quickly and without infection. This being usually impracticable we apply a protective dressing, and if this is absolutely sterile the chance for prompt healing is very good; but be very sure that your dressing is sterile or it is a menace rather than a protection. Never pour water, or peroxide, or turpentine or anything else into a wound that has bled freely. You are breaking down natural defenses in so doing. In a lacerated wound without much bleeding you may swab the wounded surface with iodine or gasoline.

But germs will get in, of course. Then the army of white blood corpuscles comes to the front and a very lively fight ensues which causes heat, redness and swelling, that passes under the name of inflammation. If the battle progresses to the stage where a great many cells are destroyed we have the formation known as "pus" or "matter," the retention of which is a further tax upon our defenses. It is when the whole system is invaded that we get the stage of blood poisoning called "septicemia." In such a condition abscesses must be opened, drained and perhaps cleansed with an antiseptic solution. The attendant is perfectly safe if free from open wounds but will do well to wear rubber gloves in changing dressings. Soiled dressings should be burned or boiled, and bed linen should be boiled.

Disease germs to be especially feared in open wounds are those of erysipelas and tetanus. In war practice it is routine treatment to give every wounded soldier an injection of antitetanic serum. The result has shown an appreciable diminution of tetanus (lockjaw). One may object that a man cannot be taking a shot of serum for every little scratch he gets. True enough. Yet for badly lacerated or punctured wounds of a serious character, those in which bleeding is slight, especially if contracted around a barn-yard, the expenditure of \$2 or \$3 for a dose of serum is a wise investment. It may save you from a terrible death.

Death coming from a slight scratch or puncture of the skin may often find its explanation in the previous health of the patient. Old persons and those afflicted

with diabetes should exercise great care to avoid any injury to the extremities that may terminate in gangrene, to which such persons are especially liable. The average person in good health need have little dread of a wound that bleeds freely, and may protect himself against a lacerated wound with a dose of antitetanic serum.

Some Foolish Ideas.

My mother had a goitre and now one is developing on the neck of my sister. She is a very bright girl, and I do not see how anyone could think her defective in any way, but a neighbor tells us that goitre is a symptom of cretinism and all cretins are deficient mentally and physically. We should like your opinion. G. B.

Your neighbor is a victim of misapplied knowledge. It is true that many cretins have goitres, but not at all true that all persons having goitre are cretins. On the contrary the ordinary goitre, as developed by patients in this country, indicates an excessive activity of the thyroid gland—hyperthyroidism—whereas cretinism is a condition of under development of the thyroid, and the regular treatment consists in the administration of thyroid extract. Simple goitre may arise from many different causes, and in no way indicates weak mentality.

Red Cross Aid.

I read in the Topeka Capital about instruction being given to women in Red Cross first aid. How do you get it and what is it? A. B. L.

First aid classes for women are intended to teach them what they can do when accidents and sudden illnesses occur in their own homes. If you can find from four to 25 women in your vicinity who would like to take a course in first aid, and also a qualified physician to act as instructor you can easily organize. The course consists of 10 lectures and demonstrations, of 1½ hours' duration each, given by a physician, who, upon application, receives a certificate as instructor. There is a small fee for the examination at the end of the course. The lessons are outlined in a text-book; the cost of the edition for women is 30 cents. Information may be obtained of Major Robert V. Patterson, Medical Director, Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Why Reopen It?

I was operated on for appendicitis more than a year ago and my side seems to get no better. Am 19 years old. My doctor says I ought to have the side reopened and examined. A SUBSCRIBER.

Your doctor should tell you what he expects to gain by reopening the wound. Your description of symptoms is too vague to give me much idea of the trouble, but if the appendix is safely removed I fail to see what is to be gained by a second incision, and if the trouble is not appendicitis but some disturbance of the pelvic organs there are methods of examination not nearly so radical.

Sleep Outdoors.

Every night just before I go to sleep my left ear has a roaring noise. It has been roaring for a short time only. What shall I do? R. F.

Any attack of middle ear catarrh may cause roaring in the ears. Usually the first attacks are of short duration so it is probable that your trouble will be over before you read this. Do not slight the warning, however. It is an indication that your hearing is threatened. Avoid colds. Cure catarrh by outdoor living and sleeping. If you have enlarged tonsils or adenoids have them removed. Get the throat and nasal passages in good condition and the cure of the ears will follow.

A Few Notes.

Mrs. J. E. M.:
Your doctor may be correct in ascribing your trouble to nervousness and if so his advice to rest is good; he should also tell you to quit your coffee. Such a bad laceration as you mention is enough to cause all of your trouble. It should be repaired at once and you should go to a hospital to have it done, and take plenty of time for recovery. You will not get well immediately the operation is performed, for such a bad condition as yours, lasting for two years, breeds bad nerve habits that it takes time to overcome.

L. S. D.:

It makes no difference which wrist you give the doctor to feel your pulse. It is the same in either.

G. R. B.:

Your doctor may be justified in saying that the injured eye must be removed in order to save the well one. There is great sympathetic relation between the eyes.

N. N. S.:

Surgical operations at 74 are not desirable but if the operation is the only way to any prospect of comfort and your general health is fair, don't let yourself be held back by fear of the outcome.

Kill Lice

Begin now, in the spring-time—clean up your poultry, keep hens and little chicks free from lice so they will do their best. When hens pick feathers you have a sure sign of lice.



Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

means easy and sure lice riddance. Dust into hens' feathers, about roosts and houses. Put it into the dust bath, both hens and chicks will work it all through the feathers, bringing the Louse Killer right home to the lice. You can do your poultry no better service. Don't neglect them.

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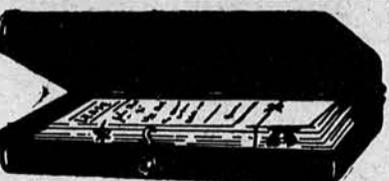
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The New Club is Organized

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON,
Jefferson County

The enrollment for our Mother-Daughter Canning club has been sent to the state club leader, Otis Hall, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan. As many know, the only way to work with the government organization of canning clubs is by forming a Mother-Daughter club. The purpose of such a team is to have the older members assist the younger. Girls or boys, either, between the ages of 10 and 18, inclusive, may be junior members of the team. The senior member may be any woman over 18 years of age. She need not be the mother of the junior member but may be sister, neighbor or friend. When the canned products are exhibited in any contest, the work of the team is entered as one entry and the two are judged together. The project of the team is the canning of not less than 25 quarts of fruit and 25 quarts of vegetables representing not less than five varieties of each. There is no red tape about the business: whatever any member cans belongs to her.

There are several advantages that come to organized clubs. A set of directions for canning fruits and vegetables is sent to every team in a club. As far as possible, a demonstration of canning is given, free of charge, by some one sent out from the extension department of the State Agricultural college. A further result is a spirit of co-operation, of local development and of helpfulness in many lines. Any reader who wishes to organize a club should send to Mr. Hall for leaflets giving rules and blanks for enrollment. When the enrollment is sent in, she should ask for a demonstration, if such is desired. We expect a big attendance at the demonstration which we hope to have during the first week in June.

For this club work we shall use our steam pressure canner set up in the stone furnace out doors. A number of letters and telephone inquiries have been received lately asking about the cost of the canner. Our canner is made of heavy boiler plate. It is the smallest size of the type. Even then, it holds 14 No. 3 cans—the size generally used for tomatoes—or 22 No. 2 cans, the size can generally used for corn and peas. When we bought the canner, the price of the retort was \$10 and of the sealing tools used in sealing tin cans was \$10 more. We noticed an advertisement in a recent magazine giving the prices for this make of canner and the lowest price mentioned was \$12. From that, we should judge that the price has advanced \$2.

If we were buying a canner now, we should probably get the aluminum pressure cooker recommended in government bulletins. The same size retort as ours in the aluminum type costs \$16. It is lighter to handle and being aluminum instead of iron, it may be used to cook large cuts of meat, big amounts of soup or anything desired.

One inquirer asked in her letter if we had a set of tools to use in sealing tin cans. We have but tin cans are said to cost so much this year that we do not plan to use them in our club work. For peas, corn and green beans, we shall use the pint glass jars. We already have ordered 30 dozen for the first uses. These were ordered thru a local merchant, and cost us 65 cents a dozen this year. We aim to get the heavy, white rubbers, cheap rubbers are never cheap in the long run. It requires a good grade of rubber to stand for 2 hours of boiling.

A writer in The Country Gentleman asserts that she merely starts the boiling on the stove. For the completion of the work she relies upon her fireless cooker. She says that she has left cans of vegetables on the hot plate in the fireless for six hours, removed them, completed the sealing of the lid and had no trouble with the loss of any cans. She attributes the success of her work, even though the lid was left unscrewed so long, to the lack of air in the cooker.

There has never been so much local interest in canning as at present. Part of this is due to newspaper agitation in favor of canning: Some do not want to see their garden surplus go to waste. Many others are excited by one report that follows another—some without

foundation, perhaps. The prediction that the government may require all the products canned in tin is given in many stories with many variations.

The state secretary of agriculture has urged that housekeepers save wide-necked bottles for use in preserving fruit juices and jellies. He says that we are threatened with a shortage of glass cans. We wonder why more emphasis is not placed on the saving of tin cans. Many cans that are sent out from canning factories have solder hemmed caps that may be loosened by a coal of fire. Hard wood makes the best coals for the purpose. If the can and cap are both washed and dried thoroughly as soon as the can is empty the can may well be used again. Some have found sealing wax a satisfactory material to use in sealing on the cap.

Summer Clothes are Simple

The pretty waist pictured in No. 8097 may be developed with any dainty wash material. The pattern is cut in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure.

Ladies' dress No. 8070 is cut in one piece and closes at the front. The pat-



tern comes in sizes 36 to 44 inches bust measure.

Children's dress No. 8076 slips on over the head and may have long or short sleeves. The pattern is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

How are You Saving?

What "war saving" are you doing? More people in Europe will die of actual starvation in the next 12 months than will be killed on the battlefields. The Allies depend on America for food. Our crops this year must meet the needs of the world. Waste of any sort, even tho it be only a few crumbs of bread or a spoonful of gravy, is treason to our country and a crime against humanity. It may even be the means of prolonging the war, for if England and France fail now because we have not done our part, America will be left to bear the brunt of the war for weary, heart-breaking years and we may pay in the loss of our sons for our thoughtless waste of food.

What can the mothers of America do? The Women's page calls its readers into a great Council of Defense and invites them all to suggest practical ways by which we farm women can do our bit. It must be in small things, and in small savings, but savings which seem small when done by one woman, if multiplied by all the women of our land, may be the mighty force which changes the course of history.

If you have found a palatable way to use left-over foods, tell that. If you have a good recipe for bread made of flour less expensive than wheat, give us that. Some other woman eager to do her part in war saving may not know it. Do you have a way to save high priced

sugar? What foods do you serve in place of meat?

How are you planning to save your surplus fruit and garden vegetables? Which will be canned and which will be dried? What canning recipes have you tested and found to be economical and good? Does your community have a canning club, or are any of the neighbors planning to use a commercial canner to increase their output?

How are you planning to arrange your work of cooking for the extra men who will be needed to care for the increased crops which must be planted this year? The task of keeping these workers efficient falls upon the women in the kitchens. Have you an idea which will help others meet this problem? Show your patriotism by answering the call today. There will be prizes for good letters—two cash prizes of \$1 each, and other prizes of less value—but don't write because of that. Write because you are needed and you wish to give of your help freely. Address the Women's Page of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., and send your letter before May 30.

No Cake in England Now

Nobody eats pie and cake in England now. It not only is bad form, but it is against the law also. A recent copy of the London Observer gives an account of the Cakes and Pastry order issued by Lord Davenport, food controller of Great Britain, which took effect April 24. All the tempting variety of crumpets, tarts and cakes and pastries which have made afternoon tea in England such a delectable feast are expressly forbidden and in their place the hotels and other establishments which make a specialty of afternoon teas are showing trays of plain buns and barley scones which come within the government's standard of economy. The famous tartlet known as the "maid of honor" which has been made at Richmond for more than 300 years and is sold in the summer months at the rate of 100,000 a week, will disappear until the end of the war.

Boys and girls who love pets will feel the force of the food controller's new order also, for another provision of it forbids the giving of bread to animals. There will in future be no feeding of the ducks and swans in the parks with bread nor can anyone throw morsels to the gulls from the London bridges or to the tame pigeons outside the British Museum or the Guildhall. Flour made from wheat, rice or rye can be used only for human food and any person who wastes or permits to be wasted any flour or article containing it will be guilty of an offense against the Defense of the Realm regulations and liable to prosecution.

New Ways with Strawberries

Frosted strawberries are a dainty sweet to serve as refreshments at an afternoon party. Dip the berries one by one into the beaten white of an egg, then roll them in powdered sugar and let dry.

Strawberry sandwiches are a pleasing variation from ordinary shortcake. Make a batter by any good recipe for white cake and bake in two thin layers. When the cake cools spread one layer with crushed and sweetened berries, place the other layer on top, press lightly together, cut into small squares and ice tops and sides.

A delicious strawberry pie is made by filling baked pie crusts with crushed and sweetened berries. Cover with a meringue made of the whites of 2 eggs beaten stiffly with 1 tablespoon of sugar and brown in the oven.

Katie E. Hoover.

Scott Co., Illinois.

A Creed

I cannot find Him where men pray
And ringing anthems soar,
But in the streets where children play
I see Him pass before.
His presence I shall never know
Where sacraments are spread,
But I have felt Him bending low
Beside a little bed.
He is not in the market place
Hot with the greed of spoil,
But I have never missed His face
Where weary mothers toil.

I know the road up Calvary
Was dark and cruel that day,
Yet from its blighting agony
His strong heart turned away
Back to a hut in Nazareth
To days untroubled, free,
A littered shop, a breeze's breath,
A Galilean sea.
And so He never comes to me
With majesty of kings,
I only know my Lord to be
The Christ of common things.
—Edith L. Dunn in the Rural World.

Lift Your Corns Off With Fingers

Tells how to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

This tiny bottle holds the wonder of wonders. It contains an almost magical drug discovered by a Cincinnati man.

It is called freezone. It is a compound made from ether. Apply a few drops of this freezone upon a tender, aching corn or a hardened callus. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn or callus so shriveled and loose that you just lift it off with the fingers.

You feel no pain or soreness when applying freezone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the skin.

Just ask in any drug store for a small bottle of freezone. This will cost but a few cents but will positively rid your poor, suffering feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, or the tough calluses on bottom of feet.—Advertisement.



WANTED A Man To Travel For A Profitable Business

YOUNG MAN—21 years or over, with some farming experience preferred. To take charge of a profitable retail business in your county. Good reference required. If interested, samples on request. A Rare Opportunity. You owe it to yourself to investigate. For complete particulars, write (mention this paper) to



Kill All Flies! They Spread Disease

Placed anywhere, Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient, and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Ask for Daisy Fly Killer. Sold by dealers, or 4 sent by express, prepaid, \$1.00. HAROLD SOMERS, 180 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Embroidery Set FREE!

This beautiful 5-piece Table Set, Wild Rose design—1 large centerpiece with 4 doilies to match. Stamped on fine quality art linen 1/4 yd. long. This free to all who send only two 3-months' subscription to our big fancy work and family magazine at 10 cents each. 20 cents in all. Address: HOUSEHOLD, Dept. E.S.61, Topeka, Kan.

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The Uni-Lectric is a complete electric service station in home size. Generates standard 110-volt direct current. Big capacity—operates one to 50 lights, electric motors up to 1 h. p., electric irons, electric heaters, vacuum cleaners, force pumps, churns, separators, washing machines, etc.—24 hours a day, every day in the year if you wish. Uses standard lamps and fixtures.

No Belts—No Batteries

Our patented, high-speed, rotary sleeve valve engine operates the modern, high-speed generator with such smoothness that all necessity for storage batteries is eliminated. Thus the renewal of batteries and battery up-keep cost is entirely done away with. Outfit comes in one small compact unit, ready for quick installation. Simple, dependable and economical. The entire outfit is fully guaranteed. Write today for free copy of our new catalog on farm lighting plants.

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If they do not give you absolute satisfaction, take them back and get your money or a new pair free.

Boys' overalls like men's. Should your dealer be out of your size, write **LAKIN-McKEY, Ft. Scott, Kansas.**

Summer Work Clothes

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suit men exactly. They are tailored of genuine blue denim in 44 sizes. Most economical because they wear longest. Guaranteed to satisfy. Ask your dealer. Any size not in stock supplied in 24 hours by **BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT, Kansas City, Mo.**

Wonderful Plant Free

The Resurrection Plant changes from lifeless inactivity to lovely fern upon being placed in water. It will resurrect in this way any number of times. This beautiful plant sent free if you send us only two 2-months' subscriptions to the Household Magazine at 15 cents each. The magazine contains from 24 to 32 pages monthly of stories and special departments of interest to all. Address, **HOUSEHOLD, Dept. KP-30, Topeka, Kan.**

Where Boys and Girls are Sad

Millions of Hungry Children in Europe are Pleading for Food and America Must Send It to Them



HOW MANY Kansas girls and boys know what a war orphan is? If you were in Europe you would see thousands of poor frightened children and sad-faced women weeping, and hear strange talk about a dreadful war and about the fathers and brothers who have been killed and then you would understand. American girls and boys have so many things to make them happy—mothers and fathers, good homes, and plenty to eat—but there are hundreds of thousands of orphans across the water whose fathers have been killed in battle, their homes destroyed, and many of them are starving because there is not enough food to go around.

Little Raymond is a war orphan and altho he is only 6 years old, he must be brave, for he is the only man left in the family. Before the war began Raymond was very happy. He lived in a quiet, peaceful little village with his mother and father and sister and laughed and chattered and played just like other boys. Then one day after the Big War had begun and Raymond's father had gone away to fight for his country, word came that the enemy was advancing toward this village. Raymond's mother gathered together a few things and fled with the two children for her life and theirs. Their flight was so hurried and tearful; there was such a booming of guns and screeching of shells; and there were so many horrible things to be seen along the roadsides, that Raymond was frightened so he could not talk and he has not been the same boy since. He grew very solemn after that, seldom laughs any more and almost never says anything.

The family came into a small village which the enemy had just set afire and abandoned, and took possession of a half ruined stone house. They filled in the gaps as best they could with fallen stones and propped up its tottering walls and there they are living in constant fear lest the enemy return and kill them. Is it any wonder that Raymond is sad? When your mother tucks you into bed in the evening think of the thousands of girls and boys who haven't even a home of their own, and when you sit down to a table filled with good things remember the children across the water who sometimes have nothing but a bowl of soup and a piece of bread all day. America's task in the next few years will be to feed these unfortunate children. Let us each be ready to do our part.

Down Went the Lioness

A thunderstorm was indirectly responsible for the worst scare I got during the season, writes W. P. Lawson, in his "Log of a Timber Cruiser." The author had joined the Forest Service, and at the time of the adventure was helping survey the Gila National Forest.

I was crossing a ridge between Shepherd Creek and East Canon when I first heard the sound of thunder, and I made haste to descend into the canon, since the danger of being struck is greater on high points. Halfway down the slope I spied a pile of outcropping rocks just ahead. It looked like a cave and a good, safe shelter. The opening was about 3 feet high and just wide enough to squeeze thru. The storm was close at hand, and without more ado I dropped on my hands and knees and began to crawl in. Almost at once I stopped, for I heard a slight movement and looked up into a pair of the brightest, greenest eyes imaginable.

Within 10 seconds I found myself perched in a small oak, about 5 feet from the ground, with no recollection of how I got there. A female mountain lion, her tail waving gently to and fro, crouched close to the ground a short distance away, and at just that interesting moment I recalled with a sinking sensation that I had pretty nearly emptied my gun at a squirrel only a short time before. I was not sure

whether there were any cartridges left in the magazine.

The ensuing pause was one of the most uncomfortable periods I have ever spent. Fortunately for my self-control, it was only a few seconds before the lioness, which had been creeping nearer, stopped, lowered her head, and with a snarl sprang upward and forward. As she rose I shoved the pistol in her face and pulled the trigger. A welcome report followed; her body struck me and we came to the ground together.

I rose at once, hastily, still grasping my pistol, but the lioness remained where she had fallen. My one lucky shot, entering the mouth, had blown the top of her head off. I examined the magazine of my revolver and found that it was empty. Then I began to be really frightened.

When, upon returning to camp, I related the experience to the others, the cook at once asserted there must have been kittens in the cave I had attempted to enter.

"A lion would never stand up to you," he said, "unless she's got young uns. I'm going down tomorrow and get them."

He was as good as his word, and returned the next evening with two small, fluffy, tawny creatures and the skin of the old one, which was of little value at that time of year. We kept the kittens a short time, but they became troublesome before long, and so we killed them.

As for myself, I took good care after this to keep my gun full of cartridges and an extra loaded magazine in my pocket.

Here's a Fish Puzzle

Each of these pictures represents a part of a fish. See if you can guess them. A package of postcards for the first five correct answers received. Address the Puzzle Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by May 31. Answers not addressed in this way will not be counted.



The name and address in the puzzle in the April 14 issue is Frank Overbury, Underwood, Neb. Prize winners are Nora Baird, Wellsville, Kan.; Marie Kuhnle, Dorrance, Kan.; Marie Gillenwaters, Marianna, Ark.; Otto L. Zahn, Brownell, Kan.; and Lawrence Norton, Kalvesta, Kan.

Counting Geese in China

The goose rancher of China is one of the most curious persons you can imagine. He drives his geese thru the streets, 100 or more in a flock, and sells them to his customers. He carries a pole 10 or 12 feet long, at the end of which is a crook. If a goose takes it into his head to wander away from the flock, the rancher has only to reach out, hook the crook around the neck of the erring goose and he comes back to the flock less gracefully and speedily. Sometimes all of them, geese and rancher grow tired. Then they stop and the rancher picks out a comfortable stone, rests his back against it and takes

a nap. Sometimes the geese become restless before he awakens and begin to wander. When the rancher wakes up he takes an account of stock and if he is in doubt about all of his flock being present, he counts them in a very odd way. He drives the flock to a nearby wall and holding his pole about a foot away from the wall, he makes the geese go along this lane, single file. It is not difficult to make the geese do this, as they will invariably follow the leader, but should a goose determine to be contrary and go off, the rancher simply seizes the last goose counted, by the neck, so as to stop the flock. Then he stretches out his crook, seizes the wanderer and yanks him back into place; then the counting goes on until completed.

Do You Breathe Correctly?

There are careless ways of sitting and standing that draw the shoulders forward and cramp the chest; and it is as difficult for the lungs to do good work when the chest is narrow and constricted as it is for a closely bandaged hand to perform graceful penmanship.

Then there are lazy ways of breathing, and one-sided ways of breathing, and the particularly bad habit of breathing thru the mouth. The nose was meant to breathe thru and it is marvelously arranged for filtering the impurities out of the air, for changing it to a suitable temperature for entering the lungs. The mouth has no such apparatus and when air is swallowed thru the mouth instead of breathed thru the nose, it has an injurious effect upon the lungs. Establish the habit of deep breathing and ventilate the lungs thoroughly twice a day, by slowly filling them with fresh air and gradually exhaling it several times.

Sugar Diamonds

It is a fact that a mere lump of sugar may be changed into diamonds. Sugar is made up of carbon combined with oxygen and hydrogen and it is the carbon from which the diamonds are produced. The diamonds are very small, and are of no practical value, but they are real diamonds nevertheless.

A Thought for the Week

A useful life cannot be entirely peaceful. You must do your duty as you see it. You cannot dodge. You will stub your advancing feet against jealousy and bigotry. And the more decidedly you progress, the more vehemently you'll conflict with those who dislike you.—Selected.

WHAT!
NO SLEEP LAST NIGHT?

If coffee was the cause change to **POSTUM** and sleep!

"There's a Reason"

100 Lbs. of Pure Soap—75c
\$9.00 to \$19.00 Saving on Each 100 Pounds

Wage War on Waste

This is the Patriotic Duty of Every Housewife

Thirty-five pounds of refuse grease, bacon rind, soap meats, etc., (wasted unless you turn it into soap) ten gallons of water and seven and half cans of Lewis' Lye will give you 100 pounds of pure soap. This is real economy—the war time duty of every woman.

You can contribute a big part to the national economy which must be practiced by every true American woman if you help conserve the manufacturing resources and make what you can yourself. And you can save more money by making your own soap than you can save by making any other common household necessity.

Mrs. Robinson's famous recipe and only a few minutes of your own time will cut your household drudgery in half and give you a wonderful hard soap, absolutely pure, just the right strength for washing and cleaning, and absolutely reliable.

The same Lewis' Lye that manufacturers are saving money with, waging war on waste in their own plants, is the Lewis' Lye that you can use to wage war on waste in your own household expenses.



Lewis' Lye

The Standard for More Than Half a Century

For over fifty years Lewis' Lye has been converting waste grease into pure hard soap that turns the hardest water into soft water—that can be used on even the daintiest fabrics—that takes half the work out of washing. And you can save from \$9 to \$19 on every hundred pounds of soap you use by making it yourself.

It has been used for scrubbing floors, kitchen chairs and tables, leaving them clean and white; it has been used for washing dishes, quickly dissolving the grease from pots, pans and kettles; it has been used to give a sparkling polish to glassware.

Soap Made with Lewis' Lye Has Been the Prize Winning Soap Everywhere

Now you can use Lewis' Lye with your refuse grease and with water from your well or faucet, not only to give you less work in your household duties but to help you play your big part in your patriotic services to the country.

The Same Price of 10c a Can

—standard for over fifty years—is the price you pay now. This is our big contribution to national economy. Without increased cost to you —without adding on war prices, we are helping you to make soap at the same price your mothers and grandmothers paid—the same soap that for over 50 years has been the standard for quality, pure soap wherever there have been thrifty, home serving housewives.

Play the part in your home that your men are playing in the fields and in all the work that they do — the part of saving — the part of contributing the economy which the nation demands.

If you will send us the coupon, we will send you the prize winning recipes of Mrs. Robinson — the same recipes that have won all the prizes in the big home soap making contests conducted by the big agricultural papers all over the country.

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Philadelphia, Pa.

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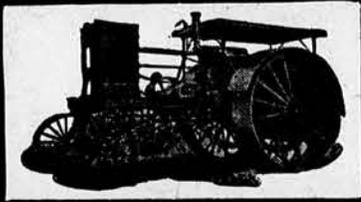
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KOUNS

All-Steel, Galvanized, for easy loading, stacking or placing hay in barn. No other has steel teeth.

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GET THE FACTS. See 10 Kansas City, Mo. Send for new FREE catalog today.

Tells why chicks die

E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert, 4585 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled, "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should certainly write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

"Yes sir, it sure does pay to thresh your own grain! I don't have any big crew to cook for and pay. I use my own 6-horse farm engine and three of us run the whole outfit. I can thresh whenever I want to and get all the grain, nicely cleaned and not cracked. My little Universal is certainly a wonder."

Southwest Universal Thresher
The big little machine that revolutionizes threshing. Threshes anything that grows, better than big, old style machines. Every farmer can afford one. Write today for price terms and full description. Booklet No. 122

Southwest Mfg. Co.
1724 Main St. Oklahoma City, Okla.

Look for a Club Letter Soon

County Leaders Appointed and Ready for Work

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS, Secretary

LOOK FOR a letter or a visit from your county leader soon, girls. County leaders were appointed this week and you will hear from them before the last of May. Your leader is going to do the very best she can to help your county win the special county prize, but she cannot do it all by herself. She needs the help of every girl in her county. The way to win prizes or success in any line can be spelled in just one word, girls. It is a pretty big word but the meaning is easy to remember and I hope every one of the members of the Capper Poultry Club will learn the word now and never forget it even if she lives to be a dear, white-haired old lady. The word is co-operation and it means everybody working together. Don't you like it? I do.

Now I'm going to see how well you have learned the spelling and meaning of our new word. I'm not going to ask you to look away from the book and write it out, but I'm going to ask you to live it out. That means every girl in every county is going to work with her leader and the other girls to the very best of her powers. When the leader calls a meeting, every girl is to go if there is any chance at all for her to get to it. Of course if she is ill, or mother is ill, or something happens which nobody could help, that would be different. When the leader asks you for your monthly report, send it in just as soon as you can. It is a fine thing to be a leader, but it is every bit as fine and worth while to be a private in the ranks if you have learned to live our word, co-operation.

Enter Your Flocks Soon.

There aren't many more days left now until it will be time for all the farm flocks and the purebred contest flocks to be entered in the contest. We should like to have as many girls as possible send theirs in next week to save a rush at the very last. Breed clubs will be formed early in June and then you will have the fun of voting for officers. Girls who live in a county where the membership is not complete will have a chance to write letters to other girls with their own breed of chickens and form friendships that way. Of course any girl who wishes may write to any other girl in the club. That is what we publish names and addresses for. In a few weeks now we shall print the names of members in all counties which are not full so that you may have a complete membership list of the Capper Poultry Club for your books.

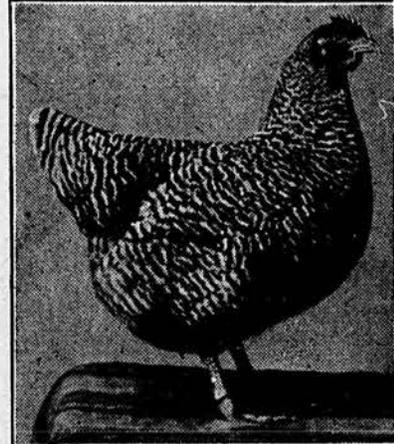
Four more counties have been filled in the last week. This is the list. Don't forget to save it.

Name and Address	Age
NORTON COUNTY—	
Vera Simmons, R. 1, Alma	13
Doris Rorabaugh, R. 1, Norton	10
Mary Conarty, R. 1, Norton	11
Veda Bright, R. 1, Norton	12
Bernice Bright, R. 1, Norton	13
PHILLIPS COUNTY—	
Fern Linn, Box 16, Glade	12
Mary Griffin, R. 4, Phillipsburg	12
Iva Coffin, R. 3, Phillipsburg	10
Thelma Clearwater, R. 3, Phillipsburg	13
Thelma Rice, R. 1, Speed	10
STAFFORD COUNTY—	
Freda Slade, R. 3, Stafford	10
Martha Moore, R. 1, Stafford	13
Ethel Dykes, R. 1, Turon	11
Mona Guthrie, R. 3, Stafford	10
Naoma Moore, R. 3, Stafford	14
WILSON COUNTY—	
Mae Watson, R. 4, Fredonia	14
Marguerite Morris, R. 1, New Albany	11
Bessie Sell, R. 4, Fredonia	15
Gertrude Blair, R. 2, Chanute	14
Ruth Smitherman, R. 2, Buffalo	18

Here is a good letter from Dorothy Applebee of Jewell county you will all like to read. She says, "I am sending the entrance blank of my 20 Barred Rock chicks. I bought them on April 16 and they were hatched that day. I paid 10 cents apiece for them and they are strong and thrifty little fellows. I helped my aunt two weeks while her family had the measles and mamma took care of my chickens. My grades from the county superintendent came the day I got home from my aunt's and I was happy to find I had completed the common school course. I shall enter the Mankato high school this fall if nothing happens. I may use the money my aunt gave me for helping her, to build a henhouse for my chicks. I canvassed for the Household last year and received a set of dishes as a premium and then sold them

to mamma for \$5, which buys my baby chicks and pays for incidentals in raising them."

Helen Greene of Lincoln county has entered purebred Barred Rocks for her contest flock also. Helen began her farm flock record keeping March 16 and between then and April 15 their 95 purebred Rhode Island Red hens and pullets laid 109 dozen eggs valued at \$29.41. Feed cost \$7.50. Helen's papa and mamma are much interested in the record keeping and in finding out whether hens can pay for themselves. Helen had quite a time with her eggs for her contest flock. They were ordered but they didn't come



A Worker for the Barred Rock Club.

and didn't come, and Helen was pretty worried. Then she found they had been expressed over the wrong railroad and had come to the wrong town. The agent there sent them to Beverly but forgot to notify Helen, and the eggs had been at Beverly seven days before she found it out. And as if that wasn't enough trouble, the hens refused to sit and Helen had to wait several more days for that. But the eggs hatched all right and the chicks are busy in the contest now. It doesn't do any good to worry after all, you see, for most things usually come out right if we do our part.

Make Capons of Young Roosters

Double the pounds of market poultry, increase its quality, and market it next February and March when there is no other supply of fresh poultry available. It can be done at a profit to the poultry grower besides supplying the consumer with a strictly fresh high quality product at a reasonable price. The way to do it is to make capons of the young roosters.

Instead of putting them on the market in the hot months of the season when there is an abundance of various poultry products for sale at comparatively low prices, caponize them and market in February when all poultry products are scarce and high. The capon will make a profitable growth every day up to that time.

Half the chickens hatched this season, or nearly so, will be male birds. Sold in the ordinary way this half of all our poultry will reach the markets during the hot months of July, August and September. It will be too hot to put them in cold storage at that time. Held as roosters they soon become staggly and tough and will not be worth much on the market and must then be sold at a loss.

The only practicable way to save the male half of our flocks so that they will be fit and available for food when needed is to make capons of them. This should be done when they are from 6 to 8 weeks old. Or when they weigh 1½ to 2 pounds.

I have a list of 30,000 poultry raisers that made capons the last two years. Write me your town and county and I will be glad to refer you to a neighbor who is making big profits on capons.

George Beuoy,
State Council of Defense,
Cedarvale, Kan.

The plainest print cannot be read thru a gold eagle.

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Register the Purebred Cows

Official Records Stimulate Interest and Increase Values

BY ROY L. ANDERSON

HERDBOOKS conserve the purity of a breed, being based upon purity of blood. Any animal is eligible to registry if its sire and dam are purebred and have been registered. An advanced register is a herdbook within a herdbook, based upon individual merit and designed to aid improvement within the breed. Any animal that has been recorded in the herdbook may, on showing the required degree of merit, be advanced, the advancement being indicated by entry in the advanced register. Advanced registration is especially adapted to the improvement of the dairy breeds of cattle. The Holstein-Friesian association of America was the first to establish such a system.

While the different associations do not ignore the value of conformation as indicated by their score cards, the test is based more largely on the individual merit of animals as measured, on the part of the cow, by her ability in milk and butterfat production, and on the part of the bull by his prepotency in the production of daughters of merit.

It enables the breeder who wishes to improve his herd to ascertain the true dairy ability of his cows, not only to his own satisfaction, but to that of his neighbors and customers also.

By the records it enables the breeder, as the owner of grade or common cows, to select a bull with heredity qualities such as will most likely, when mated with his cows, increase the productive capacity of his herd. Many owners of grade and mixed herds will buy nothing but a bull of advanced register breeding.

Indirectly it pays a breeder officially to test his cows and enter them in the advanced register, because he thus aids in raising the standard of the breed and in increasing its popularity.

It pays the breeder directly because on proving the capacity of his cows to the satisfaction of the buyer, he increases their selling value, also the selling value of their progeny.

The breeder may win considerable prize money, for the different associations distribute a large amount of money every year as prizes for record production.

The greatest advantage in breeding advanced register cows is the recognition of being a successful breeder of high producing cows, and in this way the breeder will gain a good reputation.

It keeps the many breeders of dairy cattle striving for higher production and stimulates interest in breeding operations, because competition becomes very keen. If the breeder is successful in breeding high producers, buyers will go a long distance to buy his stock, and he will have no difficulty in disposing of any surplus.

Get the Calf to Eat Hay

As soon as the calf shows a desire for roughage it should be given a little good hay, preferably clover or alfalfa. Soon after a little dry grain may be placed in a box where the calf can eat it. Sometimes calves manifest a desire for grain at first, that will lead them to eat too much of it, in which case they may refuse it entirely and give the feeder a good deal of trouble. Only a very little grain should be given the calf at first and the allowance should be increased very slowly, always being sure not to give too much. Care should be used also not to feed more hay than the animal will consume in from 1 to 2 hours. The hay the calf does not eat does it no good and while it is not so bad to feed hay to excess as to feed too much grain, it is entirely useless to do so and should be avoided.

Skimmilk is Full of Food

A wholesome and nutritious article of food that can be made from sour-skimmilk or buttermilk is known as cottage cheese, schmiekase, and soft cheese. The method of manufacture is to heat gently the soured milk to 85 to 125 degrees and then to draw off the whey through a cloth strainer. The curd then is kneaded with the hands or with a pestle to make it granular. Salt is added, and the flavor may be improved by the addition of cream or butter; however it is best to

sell the cheese without the cream and permit the customer to add cream. Caraway seed and nutmeg are added by some dairymen.

There is a large demand for cottage cheese in villages and towns, and numerous dairymen are making considerable profit from its sale. It is a source of revenue to some creameries during spring and summer months.

Recently I visited a dairy where cottage cheese is regularly manufactured. Fifteen pounds had just been made from 20 gallons of skimmilk, which at 15 cents a pound netted the dairyman \$2.25 for the 20 gallons of milk or 11 cents a gallon. Such milk when fed to calves, pigs and chickens is worth only 3 or 4 cents a gallon. That dairyman prepares the cottage cheese for market by printing it in brick shaped packages and wrapping every pound print in parchment paper. The cheese is moulded in a printer that is similar to a butter mould, except that it is slightly larger, so that every print weighs one pound. J. J. Hooper.

A Poor Cow is a Luxury

The man who milks cows feels that he is making money if the price paid for butterfat is more than 35 cents a pound. An investigation shows, however, that some men could make more money selling their butterfat for 20 cents than others could make by selling at 40 cents.

It is the cost of production that is the important factor, since the average price paid for the year does not vary greatly from one year to another. The problem is one of efficiency of cows. The poor cow, compared with a good one, is like the first motor car compared with the modern machine.

Too Late to Treat This Cow

I have a milk cow with one teat that I have been unable to get any milk from for the last two years. Can you tell me how to restore this teat to its normal condition? T. S.

In view of the fact that you have been unable to get any milk out of your cow's teat for the last two years I should consider the condition incurable. Usually conditions of this character can be treated successfully only if treatment is applied immediately after the animal freshens and not after it has been permitted to go over one or two milking periods.

Jersey Men Will Organize

Forty breeders of Jerseys have issued a call to all breeders and those interested in Jerseys to meet in Holton, Kan., Decoration Day, May 30, to organize a state breeders association. The Holton Business Men's association will give a dinner to the visiting Jersey men and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance.

For a copy of the call for this organization and further information, write R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kan.

Kansas Cow a Record Winner

An 8-year-old Holstein cow owned by Segrist & Stephenson, of Holton, Kan., has broken the state seven-day record by producing 544.6 pounds of milk and 26.6 pounds of butter. This cow took the place of her sister that held the record with 460.1 pounds of milk and 26.29 pounds of butter and that sold in the recent Searle sale for \$1,000. Charles Seifert, of Leavenworth, was the purchaser.

Dairy Meeting at Topeka

An auxiliary meeting of the Kansas State Dairy association will be held at Topeka, May 19, 1917. A definite program was not arranged in time to be announced here, but J. B. Fitch of the Kansas State Agricultural college who has the work in charge assures us that a worth while program will be ready.

The obstructionist is like the tick which irritates but never weakens the charge of the ram.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



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THIS cheaper, better, quicker way of getting in the hay goes into effect on your farm the day you begin to use **International, Keystone, or Osborne** hay tools. Hay is properly air dried and cured, and no leaves or blossoms are threshed off by either side-delivery rakes or loaders. The speedy but gentle handling of the hay often saves the crop.

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Bankers Life Insurance Co., Lincoln, Neb.

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If you would like a dandy boy's or man's watch, here is your opportunity to get one absolutely free of charge. These watches are given only to members of the Capper Watch Club, but you can become a member of this club if you desire a watch. The watch is guaranteed to give the user satisfaction in appearance and durability, as well as time-keeping qualities. It has a substantial engraved case, nickel plated, open face. The movement is American made.

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CAPPER WATCH CLUB, Department 202, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Cultivation of Garden Crops

Frequent shallow cultivation should be employed for most garden crops, and during the dry weather the depth should not exceed 2 inches. By keeping the surface soil well stirred what is termed a "dust mulch" is formed, and while this layer of finely divided soil will become quite dry it prevents the escape of moisture thru the pores of the soil. A mulch consisting of fine manure, clippings from the lawn, or any similar material, spread to a distance of 10 or 12 inches around the plants will preserve the moisture; but the mulch should not be so heavy as to exclude the air. A crust forming over the soil after a rain or watering is detrimental to plant growth and should be broken up as soon as the land can be worked. To determine when the soil is sufficiently dry for cultivation, apply the usual test of squeezing in the hand. Sandy soils can be worked much sooner than clay soils after a rain. Too much importance cannot be placed upon the matter of thorough cultivation of the garden, and if the work is promptly and properly done there will be little difficulty in controlling weeds.

There are several one-horse cultivators especially adapted for work in the garden. These may be provided with several sizes of teeth and shovels, and are easily transformed for various kinds

The Bum a Bum Farm Hand

A strong second to the plea not to enlist farm boys and men for the fighting forces, comes from F. E. Strahan, president of the Northeast Nebraska Breeders' association. In an urgent letter to the federal Department of Agriculture, he says:

"Leave the farm hands in the country to man the plows and harvesters, and put no handicap on the farmer and stockraiser if you want bread for the Nation and support for the army. To send the riff-raff from city pool halls and saloons to the country, would leave us worse off. They could not earn their high-priced board. They do not know whether alfalfa grows on trees or is dug out of the ground like potatoes. In hitching up a horse they would not know which end to put next to the wagon. Put these fellows in the army. It will take a great deal longer to drill them for farm work than for army service." Isn't this rock-bottom common-sense?

of work. In working the crops while they are small the harrow or smaller teeth may be used, and later when the plants become larger the size of the shovels may be increased. Many gardeners, however, prefer to use the harrow teeth at all times.

Cabbage a Profit Crop

M. F. Ahearn, associate professor of horticulture, in the Kansas State Agricultural college, says it will pay to grow cabbage this year. Cultivate the crop, keep down weeds, and fight insects. The most dangerous insect enemies of the cabbage crop are the cabbage worm, the cut worm, and cabbage aphid. Cabbage plants usually are set in the field in rows 30 inches apart and 13 to 18 inches apart in the row. The cost of planting and caring for an acre of cabbage is: Fertilizer, \$5; plowing, \$2.50; leveling and harrowing, \$1; seed, 50 cents; growing plants, \$1.80; setting plants, \$6; cultivation and ditching, \$2.50; hoeing, \$2; irrigating, \$1.50; cutting and hauling, \$10—total, \$32.80.

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Losses from the Gophers

BY LEE R. DICE.

More than one-tenth of the Kansas alfalfa crop is destroyed by pocket gophers every year. This animal is the most destructive mammal in the state. In 1915 there were 1,359,000 acres in Kansas planted to alfalfa, producing 5,057,180 tons of hay. If it had not been for the pocket gophers the state should have produced in that year 561,900 tons more of hay. At a value of \$10 a ton the loss due to these animals amounted to more than 5 million dollars. With the present increased acreage in this crop and the higher prices now prevailing the loss caused by gophers this year will be much greater. This does not take into account the damage done by these rodents to orchards, grass lands, and to garden and field crops of all kinds, especially to potatoes and root crops.

This enormous loss of valuable food material is entirely unnecessary, for the gophers may be eradicated from any farm at a small cost. If a whole community or county will combine to fight the pest the results are much more permanent, as otherwise an area once cleared is soon restocked with the animals coming in from adjoining farms. Complete instructions for their eradication will be sent on application to the chairman of the committee on injurious mammals, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan. Special assistance will be given organizations that help clear the animals from definite areas.

Purebred Stallions are Popular

Eighty per cent of the stallions advertised for public service in Kansas this year are purebreds and only 20 per cent are grades and scrubs, according to Dr. C. W. McCampbell, secretary of the state livestock registry board.

In 1909, the year before Kansas had a stallion license law, 70 per cent of all the stallions advertised for public service were advertised as purebreds while half of them actually were grades and scrubs. Not one grade or scrub stallion has been advertised as a purebred this year as compared with 2,022 in 1909. The stallion license law will not permit fraudulent advertising.

A great change also has taken place in the kind of stallions standing for public service in Kansas. In the last six years, the grades and scrubs have decreased 1,300 and the purebreds have increased 700.

This demand for sires of better breeding is due largely to the stallion license law, the main purpose of which is to give stallion patrons a means of knowing exactly the breeding of any stallion they may wish to patronize.

How to Destroy Moles

BY LEE R. DICE

Use the specially designed mole traps for killing moles. Poison or ordinary steel traps cannot be used successfully against these animals. Efficient mole traps are on the market and may be obtained thru the regular hardware dealers. The Nash trap and the "out-sight" mole trap may be mentioned as good examples. All of these traps make use of the mole's habit of ridging up his runway again after it has been crushed in. The runway is filled in at one place and the trap set so the trigger is pushed up and the trap sprung as the animal attempts to force his way thru.

The mole very rarely eats any vegetable food, his diet consisting almost entirely of worms, insects and larvae found in the ground. Most of the damage to plants attributed to this animal is done by mice, which use the mole's underground tunnels. However, there is evidence that in rare instances the mole will feed on sprouting grain or corn.

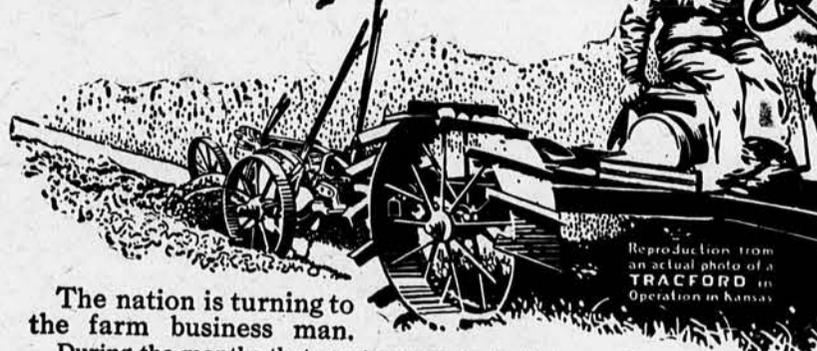
A Square Deal

The people re-elected Capper governor by the tremendous plurality of nearly 160,000 votes because they know the grafters have no strings on him, and that he is trying to give everybody a square deal.—Ottawa Guardian.

To stand for anything is to stand against something.

We are always for the man who wishes to work.

War means more acres tilled - at less cost per acre



The nation is turning to the farm business man.

During the months that are to come, he is the one who must solve the problem of bigger and better crops, more intensive and extensive farming, at less cost per acre. It is these problems which the

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will help to solve to the greatest profit and satisfaction of the man on the average American farm—the man who wants power farming at less than big-tractor expense.

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You May Have One of These Flags Free



Your Flag and My Flag

By Wilbur D. Nesbit

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

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

"OLD GLORY" Long May It Wave

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

If You're For America First You Will Show Your Colors

Too many of us are content to let others display their loyalty while we merely look on and assent. We should not only acknowledge our patriotism, but we should also show it.

The flag we want to give you is 3 ft. x 5 ft., sewed stripes, warranted fast colors, absolutely rain proof and guaranteed not to fade. It is a flag we take pride in giving you and you should take pride in receiving. It is the stars and stripes and therefore the most beautiful, most glorious flag in the Universe.

OUR FREE OFFER—For a limited time we will send this beautiful Flag postpaid to all who send us only three one-year subscriptions to the Farmers Mail and Breeze at \$1.00 each, \$3.00 in all. New, renewal or extension subscriptions accepted on this offer. Address

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I can't give it praise enough. I had a 16 in. Galloway engine bolted to my 16 in. corn mill and it does the work where an 8 h. p. of another make did not. M. P. SNOOK, DECATUR, IOWA.

It has not cost me one cent for repairs. Am now buying a 14 h. p. engine and washing machine for the house. Consider the Galloway simplest engine made. ADOLPH DARNOWSKY, TAMA, IA.

I found the 16 h. p. Galloway simplest, most powerful, best governed engine I ever saw and \$225 cheaper. HENRY WELHAM, MILTON, WIS.

My 8 h. p. Galloway was 5 yrs. old this fall. Works perfectly—good for 15 yrs. yet. HAROLD W. BARBER, DELPHI, IOWA.

THE WM. GALLOWAY CO., 45 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa

Grange Notes

BY EVE GASCHE

Several inquiries have come about a state bureau of markets; how many states have them, and which state has the best one. One asks for the best state market law. I do not know how many states have such laws; neither do I know which state has the best one. I have only the Ohio law, sent me by a friend in that state. I will send that now and try to learn what other states have such laws. The Ohio law created a bureau of markets in the department of the state board of agriculture, and the full text follows:

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Ohio:

Section 1. There is hereby created a bureau of markets in the state board of agriculture, and necessary rooms, furniture, stationery and other supplies shall be provided by such department.

Sec. 2. The secretary of the state board of agriculture, with the approval of the board, shall appoint a competent person as head of such bureau, and such other employes as may be needed, and fix their compensation.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the bureau of markets: 1, to investigate the cost of production and marketing in all its phases; 2, to gather and disseminate information concerning supply, demand, prevailing prices and commercial movements, including common and cold storage food products, and to maintain market news service to disseminate such information; 3, to promote, assist and encourage the organizing and operating of co-operative and other associations and organizations for improving the relations and services among producers, distributors and consumers of food products; 4, to have power to make rules and regulations for the grading, packing, storing and selling of all food products within the state, not contrary to law, and to enforce such rules and regulations by actions or proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction; 5, to investigate the practice and methods, and any specific transaction of commission merchants and others who receive, solicit, buy, handle on commission, or otherwise, food products; 6, to act as mediator or arbitrator when invited in any controversy that may arise between producers and distributors which affects the interest of the consumer; 7, to act on behalf of the consumers in conserving and protecting their interests in every practicable way against excessive prices; 8, to act as market adviser for producers and distributors, assisting them in economical and efficient distribution of food products at fair prices; 9, to encourage the consumption of home grown products within the state.

Sec. 4. The bureau of markets, thru experts employed for such purpose, shall have power to inspect and determine the grade and condition of farm produce both at collecting and receiving centers.

Sec. 5. All expenses incurred pursuant to this act shall be paid from funds appropriated for the use of the state board of agriculture.

Sec. 6. To take such means and use such powers relative to shipment, transportation and storage of food-stuffs of any kind, as may be necessary, and as it may deem advisable or desirable in case of emergency creating or threatening a scarcity of food within the state.

The governor, thru the chairman of the appropriations committee, saw that an appropriation of \$24,000 for two years was entered on the budget of the agricultural department for the express purpose of caring for this important bureau.

started where they have never been found," said Edward C. Johnson, dean of the division. "Those who are interested in this subject should write the United States department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 477, 'Sorghum Sirup Manufacture'. The extension division of the agricultural college will supply a list of manufacturers of small mills and evaporators needed for this work."

Keep the Farm-Boys

The state council of defense met May 8 in Topeka. There was much attention given to the labor conditions—it is believed that the supply of labor for Kansas farms will be deficient this year. These resolutions written by Governor Capper were unanimously adopted:

It is the sense of the Kansas state council of defense that in view of the great shortage of all kinds of farm labor in the United States, which is increasing daily with the call for men to go into the army and navy, and in view of the fact that the feeding not only of our own army and people but of the armies and peoples of the allied nations is the first necessity to win the war, we urgently recommend that each community rely largely on the labor available in the community itself; that each county organize a strong committee on labor; that a survey of all available labor be listed and classified; that all but the most urgent public work as well as private improvement be discontinued during the harvest season; that manufacturing plants and places of business in general release as much of their labor as may be available for farm work; that the said committee in each county keep in communication with the state department of labor and industry, Topeka, so that the excess of labor in one locality may be readily transferred to another; that the services of the great army of boys and girls of Kansas be enlisted in the production of a maximum food supply, and to this end we recommend that the governor be authorized to prepare and present a suitable badge to all young men and women certified to him by the county committee of labor as having rendered creditable service.

Resolved, That the highest patriotic duty of the young farmers of Kansas is to stay on the farms until the present crops are secured;

That we also urge upon them that volunteering is no more honorable or patriotic than the selective draft.

"The young man who has had farm experience is much more greatly needed in the fields this year than in the military camps," said Governor Capper. "No man is a slacker who devotes his energy to increasing crop production in a state like Kansas, on which the nation is depending for an ample supply of food. The federal authorities as well as the state government recognize that the place for the farmer's son is on the farm.

"It is more important that young men stay on the farms than that men go from the towns to work on farms. Agriculture needs competent workers."

Governor Capper has been much pleased at the response that has come from farmers, bankers and others to the efforts of the Kansas council of defense. At the same time he is insisting that a fair price must be paid for all farm products that the farmer may be protected in the unusual effort he is asked to put forth.

"A time of food shortage is not the time to lower the prices which the producer is to receive," said the governor, "and no attempt will be made, I am confident, to do this. What I do object to, is the distributor's taking advantage of an acute situation to fix selling prices purely in his own interest, despite the fact that he is a man who has no claim whatever to any excessive profit. The farmer should realize that he will be protected and that there is no danger of over-production."

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"The council is demanding that city people do their part also, and they are responding wonderfully. The banker, the business man, the housewife, realize that effort and sacrifice are required of them, the same as of the farmer in the fields or the soldier in the camp or trench."

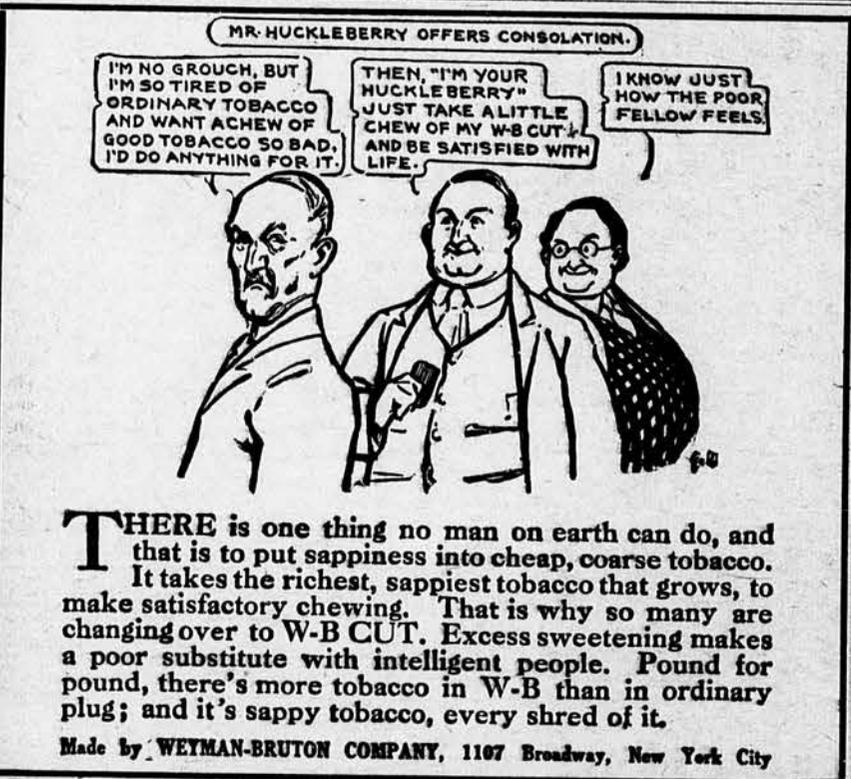
The number of farmers who make butter grows smaller as the cream checks grow larger.

MR. HUCKLEBERRY OFFERS CONSOLATION.

I'M NO GROUCH, BUT I'M SO TIRED OF ORDINARY TOBACCO AND WANT ACHEW OF GOOD TOBACCO SO BAD, I'D DO ANYTHING FOR IT.

THEN, "I'M YOUR HUCKLEBERRY" JUST TAKE A LITTLE CHEW OF MY W-B CUT, AND BE SATISFIED WITH LIFE.

I KNOW JUST HOW THE POOR FELLOW FEELS.

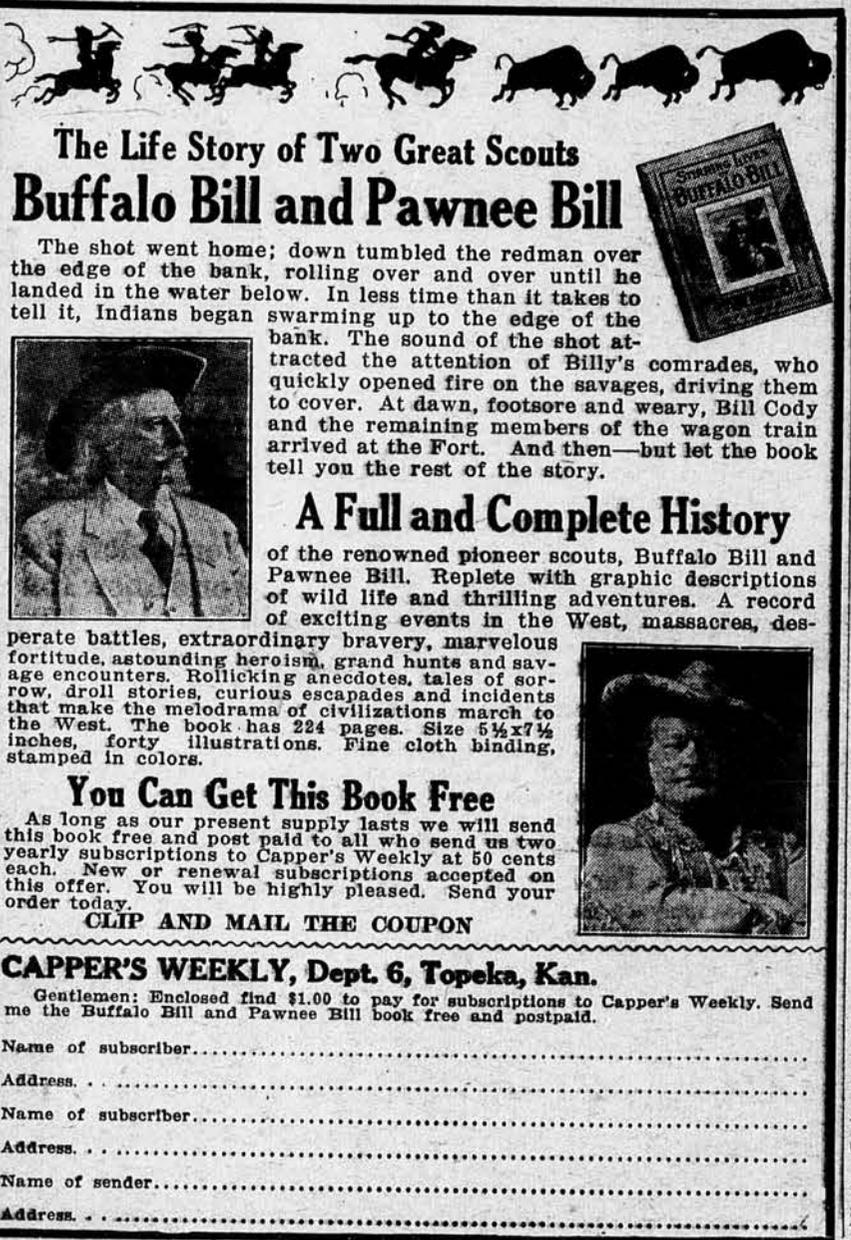


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The shot went home; down tumbled the redman over the edge of the bank, rolling over and over until he landed in the water below. In less time than it takes to tell it, Indians began swarming up to the edge of the bank. The sound of the shot attracted the attention of Billy's comrades, who quickly opened fire on the savages, driving them to cover. At dawn, footsore and weary, Bill Cody and the remaining members of the wagon train arrived at the Fort. And then—but let the book tell you the rest of the story.

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of the renowned pioneer scouts, Buffalo Bill and Pawnee Bill. Replete with graphic descriptions of wild life and thrilling adventures. A record of exciting events in the West, massacres, desperate battles, extraordinary bravery, marvelous fortitude, astounding heroism, grand hunts and savage encounters. Rollicking anecdotes, tales of sorrow, droll stories, curious escapades and incidents that make the melodrama of civilizations march to the West. The book has 224 pages. Size 5 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches, forty illustrations. Fine cloth binding, stamped in colors.

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Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$1.00 to pay for subscriptions to Capper's Weekly. Send me the Buffalo Bill and Pawnee Bill book free and postpaid.

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Union Grange No. 807 at Waverly gave a box social and a fine program recently, with dialogues, readings, songs and music. It certainly was a credit to the members and to the lecturer of the Grange, Miss Hazel Marsh. All the boxes were beautifully decorated and all sold at a good price. A box of chocolates was auctioned for the most popular young woman and a necktie for the laziest man. The proceeds were to be used toward buying a piano for the Grange.

Cane Molasses for Kansas

The planting of a few acres of cane and the making of old-time molasses will become a common practice this year on many farms in Kansas. Letters are coming to the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college proposing that small co-operative clubs secure mills and evaporators.

"Such clubs were common years ago in Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and some other states, and are likely to be revived in these states as well as

started where they have never been found," said Edward C. Johnson, dean of the division. "Those who are interested in this subject should write the United States department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin No. 477, 'Sorghum Sirup Manufacture'. The extension division of the agricultural college will supply a list of manufacturers of small mills and evaporators needed for this work."

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Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLZ.

Lesson for May 27. The Holy Spirit and His work. John 15:26-16:14. Golden Text. He shall teach you all things. John 14:26.

As the Master talked on and on at the close of the feast, the disciples at last were forced to accept the truth of His going away, but they wondered why He had to leave them and sorrowed for themselves. Jesus had urged them to cultivate love, the perfect love of God, and explained it to them. Then He turned from the theme to the inevitable hatred they would encounter after His going away, for as long as He remained on earth the disciples would meet little opposition. All the hatred of the Pharisees was directed against Jesus. Whenever He would be removed from out their midst the popular disfavor would fall directly on His little band of faithful followers.

In the original creation Satan was fair, but when in his pride he substituted himself for God, all love faded out of his heart and in its place came the darkness of hate unutterable. This hatred of good by evil had its origin then in Satan's antagonism to God, and the enmity between the two was foretold in the Garden of Eden, when God spoke to the serpent which had tempted Eve. Therefore when Jesus came into the world to be the Saviour of all mankind, it was natural for Satan to gather up every energy and resource of his nature to molest and injure if possible, this pure love from God. The disciples realized how weak they must prove against such heavy persecution, as they knew Jesus had undergone, without His beloved presence and they began to discuss among themselves many perplexing questions.

Seeing their grief and great perplexity Jesus gently reminded them of His promise to send a Comforter. It was strange that during the three and a half years the disciples had been with Jesus and listened to Him talk on the different themes, discussed with such varied audiences in every imaginable place, that He could have many things yet to say to them, things that they in their saddened condition could not bear but, that later, the Comforter should reveal to them.

The Comforter is the personal spirit of Jesus sent as a substitute for Himself, and its mission is to guide in the ways of truth, to speak in the stillness of our souls the things of God. Thus with Jesus gone to His Father and the Holy Spirit come in His place, there would be no physical distraction from His outward life, only the spiritual impression of His unseen presence as a perfect channel of communication with God.

Food Control is Needed

Governor Capper is asking for a better control of the food situation, with a view to eliminating speculation. This will be of advantage to both the producers and the consumers. A telegram asking for legislation along this line was sent Sunday night to President Wilson, Champ Clark, speaker of the house, and Thomas R. Marshall, vice-president. The plea of the Kansas executive is in line with the action taken by the Illinois council of defense last week.

The telegram follows:

President Woodrow Wilson, Washington, D. C. I respectfully appeal to you to advance the food control bill as an emergency measure that should precede all other legislation after the passage of the bill providing for an increase of the army. Sentiment is united on the need of the pending bill for the stringent control of food markets at the earliest moment.

Events are proving we cannot temporize with greed. I urge as speedily as possible the suspension of speculative activities of all exchanges and maximum and minimum prices for food products and coal. I urge during the period of the war, as may be necessary, that the government take over all storage plants, packing houses, warehouses, terminal elevators, coal mines, and such other industries and utilities as may be required for the control of the marketing and distribution of necessities.

I am constantly receiving urgent appeals from those suffering from exorbitant prices, or from market manipulation. They ask that something be done for their relief or protection.

The American food gambler, whom the government is defending in this war, in common with other citizens, is proving a greater foe to his countrymen and a greater menace to his country than is the enemy. I believe the government is justified in going to any lengths to deal with him as promptly and as expeditiously as it would with a common and less dangerous traitor.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Governor.

Grain Prices Continue to Climb

(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.)

Last week's trade in wheat put a climax, to date, on the sensational war markets of the last three years. On top of the extraordinary advances that preceded it, more was added to prices than in any previous week, and conditions became so strained in the trade in Chicago May deliveries that the directors of the board ordered the discontinuance of transactions in the May contracts. The Kansas City board Saturday prohibited any new orders in May wheat and requested that all existing contracts be filled or settled at the earliest possible moment.

The week's advances were: May wheat, Kansas City, 4 1/2 cents; Chicago, 4 3/4 cents; July, Kansas City, 4 3/4 cents; Chicago 5 1/2 cents; September, Kansas City, 5 1/2 cents; Chicago, 5 3/4 cents. Prices for carlots Saturday were about 32 cents higher than a week ago.

Millers and exporters continued to pay large premiums over the May price. Choice No. 2 hard wheat on the Kansas City board sold as high as \$3.42 Saturday, 13 cents above the top price reached for the May delivery.

It has been an altogether abnormal market thruout for two reasons: one, that the representatives of foreign governments hold large contracts which sellers have found difficulty in filling; and the other that there suddenly developed an unprecedented domestic demand for flour, regardless of price, due to the excessive purchases above current needs, for household consumption all over the country. Millers say this demand is the chief reason why they have been able to pay the extraordinary prices for wheat to grind immediately. It is probable that some millers had flour contracts for which they had not purchased wheat, but generally the millers have been operating very conservatively.

The May government crop report, issued after the close of the market Tuesday, showed 12,447,000 acres of winter wheat abandoned—nearly double the largest loss in any previous year—and a crop forecast for only 366 million bushels, 115 million bushels less than the 1916 crop.

Primary receipts of wheat were again large last week for this season of the year, 3,322 cars at five markets, almost equal to those of a year ago, nearly 20 per cent larger than two years ago, and 60 per cent more than three years ago. This liberal movement to central markets, when country reserves of wheat are supposed to be very small, is one of the striking features of the situation.

The movement of corn futures was almost entirely a reflection of the fluctuations in wheat. Clearing prices Saturday were 5 to 8 cents higher than a week ago, a small rise in comparison with wheat's big advance. Carlot prices rose 6 to 8 cents, but there were indications that high prices were checking the demand. Arrivals at central markets were about normal for this time of year, a third less than a year ago, but 40 per cent more than two years ago. Exports were 1 1/2 million bushels, almost as much as the receipts at the three leading markets.

Abnormally cool weather aroused some anxiety over reports of the grain, where planted, rotting in the ground, necessitating replanting, a serious matter when good seed corn is so scarce and high, that many farmers probably have no surplus for second planting. This factor, however, probably will be of little importance if warm weather sets in at once. A large increase in the corn area is expected.

Saturday's grain quotations were: Wheat: No. 2 hard, \$3.34 to \$3.42; No. 2 soft, \$3.30 to \$3.38; No. 3 mixed, \$3.35; Corn: No. 2 mixed, \$1.59 1/2 to \$1.60 1/2; No. 2 white, \$1.69 to \$1.69 1/2; No. 2 yellow, \$1.59 1/2 to \$1.61; Oats: No. 2 white, 74 1/2 to 75c; No. 2 mixed, 72 1/2c to 73c; No. 2 red, 73c to 74c.

Monday and Tuesday prices for killing steers declined 10 to 15 cents. In the next three days the market was strong and Friday's prices were 25 to 40 cents higher than Tuesday's. Killers bought eagerly after Tuesday. The top price for native steers was \$12.40 and for Western steers \$12.60. A liberal supply of steers fattened on sugar beet pulp sold at \$11.25 to \$12.25. The Great Western Sugar Company marketed 18 carloads Tuesday that brought close to \$56,000. The 103 ranch of Oklahoma had 10 carloads of 900-pound steers that sold at \$11.25. Nine carloads of Point Rock, Tex., steers, short of 900 pounds in weight, brought \$11.20. A few bunches of ordinary steers sold as low as \$8.75, but the bulk of the offerings brought \$10.50 to \$12.

Prices for cows and heifers advanced about 10 to 15 cents, with demand active. Yearling steers and mixed grades showed no quotable change. Veal calves and bulls were quoted steady.

This cattle were in moderate supply, with prices firm. Demand slackened some late in the week because the inquiry developed that cattle of only ordinary quality were offered. Prices ranged up to \$11.40 and stockers up to \$10.50.

In the last four days prices of hogs advanced 50 cents. They are again about \$16, within 5 cents of the high record, and 55 to 60 cents above the low level of the last four weeks. Expectation is that receipts will diminish in the next few weeks. Smooth, heavy hogs are scarce, but at the same time the movement of pigs and extreme light weight hogs has diminished, evidently in anticipation of grass being a cheapening factor in growing weight.

How much killers will have to pay for the small supply of winter fed lambs yet to be marketed is uncertain, but last week they paid \$1 more than the preceding week, to \$18.40, and probably would have paid \$19 Friday if any of choice quality had been offered. Other sheep and lambs were quoted up 50 cents to \$1. Spring lambs sold up to \$16.95, and clipped lambs \$14.50. Killers depend largely on spring lambs and grass fat sheep at this season of the year, but because of weather conditions in the Southwest the movement has been delayed.

If you make a bad bargain, hug it all the tighter.

Advertisement for Raynster raincoats. Includes a large illustration of a man in a raincoat, a 'US' logo, and text: 'FOR rainy weather you need protection. A Raynster gives you that and more. It gives you comfort and room to work. Raynster. These storm-coats are made and backed by the United States Rubber Company, the largest rubber manufacturer in the world. They are made in a staggering variety of styles and sizes, and at many prices. There are dress-up Raynsters and Raynsters for work, in men's, women's, boys' and girls' sizes. When you buy a storm-coat, look for the "Raynster" label; it bears the Honor Mark of a Great Company. Write us for our free book showing many styles of Raynsters. United States Rubber Company (Clothing Division) New York.

Advertisement for Boys' Catcher's Mitt or Mask FREE. Special 20 Day Offer. Includes illustrations of a baseball mitt and a catcher's mask. Text: 'Boys, this Catcher's Mitt or Mask is just the thing to protect yourself from those in and out shoots of the pitcher. The Catcher holds one of the most important positions on the diamond and should be protected from injury when receiving a swift thrown ball or a foul tip from the bat. No one should try to catch without a mitt or mask when they can procure them free on our easy plan. Our Special Free Offer. The Boys' Catcher's Mitt is large size, face and fingers of craven tan leather, perspiration proof back, oxblood strip, webbed thumb, deep pockets. The Mask is small size, new style, heavy steel wire, japanned, made with slide pads and elastic webbed strap retainer; strongly constructed, durable and reliable. We will send choice of these premiums to all who send us four yearly subscriptions to our big monthly magazine at 25 cents each. Both premiums given for eight yearly subscriptions at 25 cents each. New, renewal or extension subscriptions will be received on this offer. Address: THE HOUSEHOLD, DEPT. M. M. 4, TOPEKA, KANSAS Premium No. 21

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

LANDS.

LET ME SHOW YOU THAT WE ARE pricing farms so you will want to buy. J. F. Baker, The Farmer Land Man, Waverly, Kansas. LAND BUYERS: HAVE NUMBER GOOD half sections Montana land for sale. Snap prices. Cheap terms. Call or write Elliott & Co., Havre, Montana. FINE HOME—80 ACRES, 6 ROOM HOUSE, 12x12 ft. barn, 16x16 ft. granary, 70 ton silo, hen house, cave, wells, windmill, orchard, windbreaks 1 1/2 miles southeast of Sylvia, Kan., on Ninnescah river. \$70 per acre for quick sale. No trade. W. Bookless, Owner, Tyrone, Okla. ATTENTION FARMERS! 300 RICH, choice Eastern Oklahoma and North Louisiana farms for sale and rent on easy terms. We have already located hundreds of families who have made good. Best opportunity ever offered to farmers to get homes of their own from the owner. Write James P. Allen, Claremore, Okla.

MALE HELP WANTED.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR FRUIT AND ornamental trees. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Pay weekly. Carman Nursery Co., Lawrence, Kan., Dept. A. WAR MAKES HUNDREDS GOVERNMENT jobs open to farmers, men-women. 375 month. List positions free. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-51, Rochester, N. Y. WANTED 500 SALESMEN TO SELL MAGIC Motor Gas. One quart price \$2.00 equals 5 gallons gasoline. Not a substitute. Greatest product ever discovered. Large profits. Auto Remedy Co., 208 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo. SALESMEN: MAKE \$10 DAILY SELLING Speed King to automobile owners. Greatest gas saver and carbon remover discovered. Guaranteed to save 25% or money back. Write for particulars. The Speed King Co., Stafford, Kansas.

SHORT STORIES MANUSCRIPTS WANTED

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

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MISCELLANEOUS.

WANT TO HEAR FROM PARTY HAVING wheat land for rent. Frank Stamme, Senefel, Okla. ANY ROLL FILM DEVELOPED 5c. Prints 3/4x5 1/2 or smaller 3c. 24-hour service. National Photo Co., Omaha, Neb. HORSE OWNERS—MY FATTENING RECEIPT mailed for 75c. Sound flesh guaranteed. No horse too old. G. Bickie, Tulsa, Okla. BIG BARGAIN FOR SHORT TIME ONLY. Send only 10 cents and receive the greatest farm and home magazine in the Middle West for six months. Special departments for dairy, poultry and home. Address Valley Farmer, Arthur Capper, publisher, Dept. W. A. 10, Topeka, Kansas.

The Crops Need a Warm Soil Now

The soil still is cold, and the growth of all crops is slow. A few hot days will bring up the corn. In some counties a fair stand already is reported. Fruit prospects are good in some counties, but in others the May frosts did considerable damage.

Cherokee County—Frost has done some damage to fruit and gardens. Weather is fine for crops to grow now. Hogs scarce and none for sale. Eggs 35c; butter 33c.—A. E. Moreland, May 12.

Clay County—Wheat in this county is being plowed up. Corn coming up well, considering cold weather. Cold weather has been very hard on small chickens. Frost May 10.—H. H. Wright, April 14.

Greenwood County—We have had 3 inches of moisture the last two weeks. Corn shows a fine stand. Pastures good and stock doing well. Hogs are scarce and very high. Potatoes up and look fine.—John H. Fox, May-12.

Bourbon County—Good rains have relieved the stock water situation and greatly improved wheat and oat prospects. Corn planting finished and acreage about normal. Late frosts are hard on all spring crops.—Jay Judah, May 12.

Dickinson County—Corn planting will be finished this week. Wheat and oats look good and with favorable weather will make an average crop. Alfalfa soon will be ready to cut. Grass and gardens coming nicely.—F. M. Larson, May 12.

Morton County—The good rains look encouraging to the farmers. Lots of barley has been sown and farmers are listing corn. Grass short but growing, and stock has wintered well. Feed getting scarce. Everything high.—E. E. Newlin, May 10.

Sedgewick County—Wheat, oats and alfalfa doing fine, but corn is coming rather slow. Weather cool with light frosts. No demand for farm laborers. Plenty of rain this month. Wheat \$3.10; corn \$1.60; hogs \$15.85.—J. R. Kelso, May 12.

Scott County—Cool weather and frosts have retarded the growth of vegetation. A large acreage of corn being planted. Stock doing well. Soil in fine condition. Not much war excitement here. People do not seem to realize the seriousness of the situation.

Harvey County—Plenty of rain. Wheat, oats and alfalfa doing fine. Ground rather cold for corn planted deep in listed furrows. Livestock was taken to pasture May 1. Wheat \$3; corn \$1.60; butter 30c; eggs 28c; sugar \$9.44; flour \$3.50.—H. W. Prouty, May 11.

Doniphan County—Corn planting delayed due to rain and cool weather. Lots of corn to be planted next week. A large acreage of wheat being plowed up and planted to corn. Young colts are arriving, but farmers report very poor luck with pigs.—C. Culp, Jr., May 12.

Woodson County—The weather has been cloudy and cool for several weeks, but is fine today. Corn is a good stand and oats look fair. Wheat showing great improvement. Plenty of stock water and cattle doing well. Pastures rather short.—E. F. Opperman, May 11.

Montgomery County—We are having frost and cloudy and cool weather. Stock water is low. Wheat and oats short and thin. Corn is a fine stand. Farmers cutting alfalfa. Wheat and rye lead in this county. Eggs 30c; butter 30c; hens 17c.—Mrs. J. W. Eisenberry, May 12.

Phillips County—Ground in good condition for listing. Wheat being plowed up and ground being planted to corn. Hardly enough wheat to reseed the county this fall. Good rains this week have greatly benefited spring crops. No hogs in the county. Corn \$1.60.—Roy Stanley, May 12.

Norton County—Nice rains this month. Fall wheat which was left in the ground is doing well. All spring grains look excellent. Half of the corn crop is planted and ground in good condition. Norton county farmers need no urging to do their best. Wheat \$3.05; corn \$1.55.—Sam Teaford, May 12.

Marshall County—Spring has been cold and very backward. Considerable corn planted before the rains will be replanted. Everyone putting in all the crops they can take care of. Large number of pigs and chickens, at the prices of grain high. Corn, millet, and alfalfa being put in wheat ground.—C. A. Kjellberg, May 12.

Sheridan County—Plenty of moisture now, but it comes too late for the wheat. We still have a prospect of about a fourth of a crop. Corn acreage will be 200 per cent larger than any previous year. Barley acreage small due to high price of seed. Stock on pasture, but grass backward. Cream 42c; eggs 30c.—R. E. Patterson, May 8.

Pawnee County—We had a light frost May 6 and 7 which resulted in little damage. Corn coming slowly and pastures thin. The largest acreage of alfalfa sown for years will be sown this year. Plenty of moisture. Fruit prospects good and gardens are coming rather slow. Wheat \$3.10; butter 35c; eggs 28c; butterfat 34c.—C. E. Chesterman, May 12.

Harper County—Plenty of moisture, altho spring and warm weather have been very backward. Corn planting over and kafir and cane are being planted. Wheat in this county will have about 70 per cent of a stand. No old wheat in farmers' hands. Everything is high. Wheat \$3; corn \$1.60; kafir \$1.65; oats \$1.85; butter 40c; cream 40c; eggs 28c; poultry 18c.—H. E. Henderson, May 12.

Morris County—Farmers rushing the corn planting after a delay of 10 days due to wet weather. Weather too cold for corn and wheat, but fine for oats. Pastures are slow and short. Potatoes and gardens coming fine and everything is going in the ground in good condition. Prices high and farmers have little to sell. Corn \$1.60; oats 85c; bran \$2.10; shorts \$2.45; butterfat 37c; eggs 30c.—J. R. Henry, May 12.

Cloud County—The recent rains checked all farm work for some time and put the ground in prime condition for corn planting. The farmers are making up for lost time

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

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

LUMBER, MILLWORK, FENCE POSTS, wholesale mill prices. Send carpenter's list for freight prepaid estimate. Keystone Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.

now. A light frost May 4 damaged oats and alfalfa slightly, but did not injure fruit. Prospects good for all fruits except peaches. Rough feed nearly gone, but pastures good and stock doing well. Lots of young chickens and more hogs than when last reported.—W. H. Plumly, May 11.

Gray County—Spring work is well advanced with a very large acreage planted to spring crops. Almost the entire wheat crop in this county is a failure. Some wheat in the northern part of the county which received timely rains may produce enough for next fall seeding. Barley and oats look well. Some corn up, but we need a good rain for rapid growth. Stock wintered well and is doing fine on range now. Sod is being broken for wheat.—A. E. Alexander, May 12.

A Constructive Governorship

The people of Kansas have cause for pride in the fact that, in this greatest of all world crises, there is a man in the governor's office who is big, broad and brainy enough to grasp the situation intelligently and understandingly, and who is patriotic enough to apply himself to the duties and responsibilities laid upon him as chief executive.

Whether in the mobilization of Kansas men to serve their country in the army and the navy; the mobilization of the wealth of Kansas to perform its part in this war for humanity and righteousness; or the mobilization of the vast army of fighters of the soil that Kansas may do her full share toward the production of food for a hungry world—in all these Governor Capper has been first among the executives of the states of the Union to respond to the call.

It has been that way all thru Governor Capper's administration. His every thought, his every act, has been in the direction of human progress, for the achievement of highest ideals in citizenship. Many Kansans do not agree with Governor Capper politically. Many are disposed to criticize his administrative acts and his methods. But, after all, every man and woman in the state, must surely admit that he has exhibited qualities of statesmanship and business management, along with human sympathy and understanding that have combined to make his the most constructive administration the state has ever had.

And now that the Kansas people are "sizing up" the men available for the United States senate in the campaign of 1918 we feel fully warranted in predicting that an appreciative people are not going to overlook Governor Capper. The state needs statesmanship, business ability and leadership in the nation's capital.—Kansas City, Kan., Globe-Gazette.

Farm Progress in Johnson

BY ROBERT McGRATH

The first week in May finds us with the ground too wet to work. The rain was a much needed one and the soil was soaked. Ponds and wells are now filled. There was a scarcity of water on some farms before the rain. Pastures have been slow in coming but now with a series of fine days we expect them to grow rapidly.

The wild onions are up in the native pastures and there is a peculiar taste of onions in the butter. Farmers having tame pastures do not have the wild onion problem to solve. On this farm there is a combination of tame and native pastures; the onions are exclusively in the native variety. The flavor of the butter is determined somewhat by the food the cows eat. We remember a time in August when pastures dried up from drouth and the cattle grazed on weeds. The butter produced from the milk was unfit to eat.

The rainy day jobs on this farm consisted in making chicken and turkey coops; repairing a gate; trimming hedge and fixing the cultivators. These are all small jobs, but there are many small things that fit into the general scheme of farming which if neglected will bring loss to the owner.

Our biggest job on sod and brush land is not so much in obtaining a stand of corn as in maintaining it when one has it secured. Spring is a hungry time for crows, squirrels and woodchucks as it is the family rearing season. Planting an excess of seed does not always give a stand as the rodents often eat in patches instead of picking here and there about the field. The first cultivation usually checks the advance of these pests.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

FERTILE KANSAS LAND CHEAP

Those who located in Central Kansas 20 years ago are the big farmers today. Their land has made them independent.

Your chance now is in the five Southwestern Kansas counties adjacent to the Santa Fe's new line, where good land is still cheap.

With railroad facilities this country is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the place today for the man of moderate means.

Wheat, oats, barley, speltz, kafir and broom corn, mife and feterita grow abundantly in the Southwestern counties referred to. Chickens, hogs, dairy cows and beef cattle increase your profits.

You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6 per cent—price \$10 to \$15 an acre. Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy-purchase contract. Address

E. T. Cartledge, Santa Fe Land Improvement Co., 1891 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

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Premium No. 20 This Boys' League Baseball is a regular boys' size ball, made with rubber center, very heavy and durable. Fine quality horsehide cover, fancy and carefully stitched, each in box, sealed. We will send this League Ball postpaid to all who send us four yearly subscriptions to our big monthly magazine at 25 cents each, \$1.00 in all. Address, The Household, Dept. B. L. 7, Topeka, Kan.

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The greatest love story ever written; a fascinating tale of love and romance; thrilling scenes; startling climaxes; hundreds of thousands have read it. To quickly introduce our popular monthly magazine, The Household, containing from 20 to 32 pages of short stories, serials and special departments we will send this book free for 2 one-year subscriptions at our special club raisers rate of 20c each. THE HOUSEHOLD, DEPT. M-M-16, TOPEKA, KANSAS

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Send No Money If you want a set of these books, send us your name and address and we will send you the particulars as to how to join the Capper Boy Scout Club and get the books free. A postcard will do. Address Capper Boy Scout Club, Dept. 30, Topeka, Kan.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

Special Notice

All advertising copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 20 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

250 ACRES WHEAT land. Gove County, Kan. Price \$2000. We offer other bargains. Parish Investment Company, Kansas City, Missouri.

WE OWN 100 FARMS in fertile Pawnee Valley; all smooth alfalfa and wheat land; some good improvements; shallow water. Will sell \$8 acre or more. E. E. Fritzel & Sons, Larned, Kansas.

240 ACRES 1ST CLASS Alfalfa, grain and dairy farm. Close to town. Good improvements. Irrigated by electric pumping plant. Price \$1000. Write for plat. Chas. D. Gorham, Garden City, Kan.

CHOICE 170 ACRE FARM, well improved, fine location; also 80 acre farm, well located, good improvements. Both of these farms are in crop ready for cultivation. Must sell. Can give immediate possession. Write for descriptive list. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kan.

GOOD SINGLE QUARTER NEAR HUGOTON. Fine quarter wheat land, 11 miles south of Hugoton, Kan. Near school. 80 acres in cult., rented for one-third, delivered. Price \$2,500. Carry \$600. Five years at 6% if desired. E. J. Thayer, Liberal, Kansas.

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

Combined Farms and Ranches

From 640 to 2500 acres. Well grassed pasture and productive farm land. Write for particulars and land list. No trades. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

EASTERN KANSAS BARGAIN

200 acres, all first class land, no stone, highly improved, fine location. Must sell at once. Low price, easy terms. Send for full information. Address. Owner, Lock Box 367, Iola, Kansas.

80 ACRES FOR \$4250

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

CHEAPEST FARM IN KANSAS

160 A. on rock road 4 mi. from Iola. All level land; second bottom, no overflow. Fair improvements. Cash price \$45 per a. A real bargain. Write for complete description. Iola Land Co., Iola, Kansas.

Lane County

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

FINE FARM

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

320 Acres Only \$2500

Level, good soil; 20 miles west of Johnson City, Kan. Only 2 miles from the new proposed railroad to be built soon. Come at once or write. C. V. Ogilvie, Fisher, Kansas.

ALFALFA LAND

222 acres about 160 acres of the best creek bottom land, part of the balance rolling. A fine little combination hog and cattle farm. 1/2 of a mile of running stream, big ponds of water full of fish. An ideal place to commence making money at once. This 100 acres of bottom land is especially adapted to raising alfalfa without irrigation. This must be seen. \$25.00 an acre, 1/2 cash will buy it. Send for our map and folder. The King Realty Company, Scott City, Kansas.

BIG LAND SALE

We will sell at Public auction 15,520 acres, or 97 quarter sections of Western Kansas land, located in Morton County, Kansas, North of Elkhart, and north of the Cimarron river, on

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1917

Commencing promptly at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

This land will all be sold in 160-acre individual tracts. Herein are given the detailed facts concerning a farming region just now in process of development, that is bound to occupy a conspicuous place in the agricultural future of this country. Before the construction of the Santa Fe Railroad in 1913, Morton County, Kansas, was exclusively a cattle country, no farming being done on account of freighting the products a great distance to railroad points, other than small patches of feed being grown for the protection of live stock. Railroads always bring settlers to any country, and we have been blessed with some competent farmers who are familiar with soil culture and have raised some profitable crops in the past four years.

The principal crops grown are wheat, broom corn, milo maize, kafir and feterita. The first records that were ever kept of our agricultural products of Morton County, Kansas, commenced with the year 1914. Below is a tabulated statement of same for the years 1914, 1915 and 1916. This report was taken from the statistics of our State Agricultural Bureau.

	Wheat per acre	Broom Corn per acre	Milo Maize per acre	Kafir per acre	Feterita per acre
1914	17 bu.	450 lbs.	23 bu.	21 bu.	23 bu.
1915	16 bu.	449 lbs.	26 bu.	22 bu.	24 bu.
1916	10 bu.	350 lbs.	12 bu.	11 bu.	23 bu.

This is an average yield of our entire county.

ALFALFA POSSIBILITIES

50% of the land that we have advertised for sale has an inexhaustible supply of water within 35 feet of the surface, and in fact all of the land that we have described has an underflow of wholesome water from the Rocky Mountain Water sheds.

The Dean Cattle Company is not a farming organization and have never farmed further than raising feed for their live stock but are familiar with the possibilities of these lands as a farming proposition, seeing it yearly demonstrated by their neighbor farmers, and realize thoroughly that a man with energy and any knowledge whatever of farming would be successful on any of the property we have described.

Elkhart, Morton County, Kansas, (our railroad shipping point) was four years old this last April, and has a population of 870 people. We have an electric light plant, city water works, ice plant and an up-to-date modern newspaper. We are endowed with as good schools and High School as there is in the state; 4 churches; well attended. Telephone system; 2 banks; 2 wholesale houses; 11 general mercantile houses; 2 up-to-date drug stores; 3 garages; 2 meat markets; 3 good hotels and cafes; 3 large lumber yards; 3 modern hardware stores; picture show and skating rink. The city is incorporated and run as a city. We are blessed by having the Santa Fe road, the monthly cash receipts of which will average \$30,000.

The largest broom corn market in the world. The largest milo maize, kafir and feterita market in the State of Kansas. In fact we have a little city, modern in every respect, consisting of progressive, Christian, God-loving and God-fearing people.

Those who attend this sale by railroad will have to leave Dodge City at 8:15 A. M. May the 23rd, via A. T. & S. F. Railroad. Parties will be conveyed from Elkhart to the grounds where the sale will be conducted free of charge. The bidders will be standing on each quarter section of ground as it is sold. We desire you to see the land you purchase at the time you bid on it.

This land is of a chocolate, sandy loam formation, just enough sand to conserve moisture and to cultivate nicely. Adaptable for the growth of an abundance of crops above mentioned. Every acre that we will offer for sale is tillable and fertile soil, smooth and practically level.

This land will be sold on the 24th day of May, 1917, commencing promptly at 10:00 o'clock A. M., in 160-acre tracts absolutely without limit or reserve as to price.

ATTRACTIVE TERMS

We require a cash payment of \$500 on each quarter section and the balance in six equal annual payments at the rate of 6% interest per annum. Lunch served at noon by the Ladies' Aid Society of Elkhart.

YOU CAN'T BUY WITHOUT BEING PRESENT. DON'T MISS THIS SALE.

THE DEAN CATTLE COMPANY, Owners

Auctioneers—Bruce King, Hutchinson, Kansas; J. D. Barmore, Rolla, Kansas; W. A. Thompson, Stonington, Colorado; A. B. Burnside, Bucklin, Kansas. Clerks—H. S. Haggard, Elkhart, Kansas; C. A. Middaugh, Elkhart, Kansas.

Address all communications to S. T. KING, Sales Manager, Headquarters, Framer Hotel, P. O. Box 245, Elkhart, Kan.

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

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

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200 A. 6 mi. R. R. station; 60 acres in cult. Small farms. \$1500, 1/2 cash, bal. long time. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

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

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

For Sale

An excellent grain and stock farm, 400 to 440 acres, 4 miles east of Vinita, Okla. No waste land; no overflow; extra good improvements; splendid growing crops. Price \$45 per acre, very small cash payment, balance to suit purchaser. Address Owner. W. M. Mercer, 86 Fox St., Aurora, Ill.

COLORADO

100 A. 2 mi of Palisade, Colo. 30 a. in alfalfa, 15 a. potatoes and small grain, bal. pasture that can be farmed. All under woven wire fence. 5 r. house, barn and other buildings. Cash, \$6000. No trade. Address, Geo. Kunkelman, Palisade, Colo.

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

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

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

500 A. IMP. ranch; well watered, fine location. Near good town. Exchange for mdse. C. C. McCormick, Aurora, Mo.

118 A. 4 1/2 MILES of Garnett, Kan. Price \$7,670. mtge. \$3,100. Want Western land. Thase Holcomb, Garnett, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

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

THE VERY BEST of orange, garden, general farming and cattle land, in the highlands district of Florida, close to cities, with paved roads, railroads and development, in any sized tracts, for exchange or sale. Terms to suit. Address Florida Good Homes Co., Seagriff Building, Kansas City, Mo.

TWO FINE QUARTERS. One 3 mi. east of Brownell. Plenty water. 80 a. in cult. 10 years' time on \$2400. Priced at \$35 per acre. Other 7 miles N. E. of Ellis; 120 a. under cult., bal. hay meadow; improvements fair. Wish to sell immediately. Will take clear residence up to \$4,000 on either farm. Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kan.

Colorado Irrigated Farm

I own an 80 acre irrigated farm in the famous "pea-fed" hog and lamb district in San Luis Valley in Colorado. There is a fair house, barn and granary and a safe supply of water assured for irrigation. All fenced hog tight. It is producing good crops. More farmers from the wheat or corn belt have made good there than in other western countries, for it does not require a great change in methods. It is also a place where a person with lung trouble can recover and still keep working, for it is 7,000 feet high with a bracing atmosphere. Near fine fishing and hunting. Price \$95 per acre. Might consider good Topeka residence property or Kansas farm in trade. Hugh McVey, Adv. Counselor, Capper Publications, Topeka, Kan.

WISCONSIN

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

UPPER WISCONSIN. Best dairy and general crop state in the Union. Settlers wanted; lands for sale at low prices on easy terms. Ask about our cutover lands for cattle and sheep grazing. Write for booklet No. 21 on Wisconsin. Address Land Department, See Lines, 1207 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

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

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Draft Horses.

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

Nov. 8—Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan. Polled Durham Cattle.

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

May 31—R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kan. Poland China Hogs.

May 24—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb. Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

May 24—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb. July 26—W. M. Putman & Son, Tecumseh, Neb.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

W. W. Trumbo, Peabody, Kan., has at the head of his Duroc herd two extra good breeding sires, one is Golden Model 146175, the other is Constructor 187651. Golden Model is closely related to the many prize winners at the Northern shows and Constructor is a son of the grand champion Good E Nuff Again King and is himself a show hog, with wonderful spring of rib and loin with good bone and almost perfect head. Mr. Trumbo is booking orders for spring pigs by these sires and out of his best herd sows. Write him your wants, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

See Stunkel For Shorthorns.

E. L. Stunkel, Peck, Kan., is the successor to the late Henry Stunkel, who for years was noted for the number of registered Shorthorns he produced on his farms near Peck, Kan. Ed Stunkel, his son, retained a large number of the best breeding females of his father's great herd and expects to continue the great work started by his father years ago. At the head of this herd were for years two excellent breeding sires, Star Goods and Victor Orange and on their daughters and granddaughters is being used Cumberland Diamond, purchased of H. W. Brothers at a long price. He is a proved sire. One of his calves at eight months old sold in this same auction at \$800. If you want a good bull or bred cows or heifers read Mr. Stunkel's ad in this issue and call at Peck, Kan., and look for what you want. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

A Great Herd of Herefords.

W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan., have 700 registered Herefords that for size, bone and quality considered the writer knows of no herd anywhere near its equal. For a number of years before Billy Bowman had been recognized by the Hereford fraternity his herd had been producing the kind of Herefords that show size, bone and quality that breeders require. He has not only done this to the extent that he is regularly invited to meet with the Hereford boys at the Baltimore but he has shown how show Herefords can be produced practically under range conditions with the use of Ness county short grass, cane, kafir and ensilage. Large numbers are raised and at a minimum cost and in such a manner that they go on and make good for every purchaser. Generous 5th, Imp. Shucknall Monarch, Sampson, Lawrence Fairfax and sons of Generous 5th, are being used as sires and a strong line of show shape calves and young things are in evidence of their breeding quality. They will have out this year at the fair a herd that will attract attention and as usual will select a large offering for their regular annual October sale. If you want a young herd bull and do not care to wait until the sale write your wants today and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Erhart & Sons' Big Polands.

A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan., whose sale of Poland Chinas at Hutchinson, Kan., last February averaged \$150, still hold the record for highest sale average in both Kansas and Oklahoma for 1917. Erhart & Sons will be out again this year to the shows with a stronger show herd than ever. No hog man can visit the Erhart herd, as did the writer last week, without being convinced that there is such a thing as extremely large Poland Chinas of unusual quality. The Erhart herd sows, a large number of which are real show sows, weigh just in breeding condition from 500 to 700 pounds and in show shape a few without doubt would weigh from 800 to 900 pounds. These sows have been mated with such sires as the grand champion Big Hades, Jr., Columbus Defender, a prize winner at both Kansas and Nebraska State Fairs. The greatest lot of spring pigs ever produced from this herd both in point of numbers and quality are just now being developed from the pig to show form and without losing their gloss. This is a feat that is seldom accomplished except with the right kind of hogs and with the aid of a real hog man. Erhart & Sons have left a few late fall boars that will develop into excellent herd headers that will give your hogs more size. They are also booking orders for spring pigs either sex. Send your order today mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan., breeds the old original Spotted Poland China and is one

of the best known breeders in the West. He is a regular advertiser in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and you will find him a mighty good man to deal with. Look up his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and write to him today.—Advertisement.

J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., a well known Poland China breeder, has over 100 spring pigs that are doing nicely. They are by King of Kansas, Long Jumbo Jr. and Jumbo Wonder. They are out of the big Griffiths' herd sows and are good. King of Kansas has never been shown but he is one of the most popular Poland China sires in the West. Mr. Griffiths will immunize his spring crop of pigs this coming week.—Advertisement.

Big Poland China Boars.

J. J. Hartman's "Elmo Valley Herd" of big type Poland Chinas at Elmo, Kan., is one of the strongest in the state. Not only in popular and up to date blood lines and big, smooth type, but in numbers. He is advertising in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze some choice fall boars that were held over for this season's trade. They are out of his big prolific mature sows, everyone of them above the 600 pound mark. In fact the sows in Mr. Hartman's herd are far above the average. These boars were sired by Elmo Valley and Orange Valley, two big boars that would be a credit to any herd. Mr. Hartman has 130 spring pigs and by June first he will have 300. If you want a fall boar right in breeding, individual merit and one that has been handled right, you better write today to Mr. Hartman. Look up his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Linscott's Jersey Dispersion.

One of the greatest Jersey cattle herds in America is to be dispersed at Holton, Kan., May 31. The Linscott herd was established in 1878 and for many years has ranked with the very best herds in the whole country. It is the first officially tested herd in Kansas, contained the first register of merit cow in Kansas, produced the first record of merit cow ever bred in Kansas, first and second register of merit sires in Kansas, and owned the highest official testing cow in Kansas. Also owned the first imported bull, winner of first on the island and the first bull ever owned in Kansas out of the world's champion cow, Jacoba Irene. Remember there will be 20 calves in this sale sired by Jacoba's Irene Premier and thirty cows bred to him. Readers of this paper that love Jerseys should investigate this great offering. One hundred and twenty-five head sell, an absolute dispersion. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper. Parties unable to attend may send bids to J. W. Johnson in care of R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kan.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

The George Allen & Sons' annual Shorthorn sale held at Omaha May 2, attracted visitors and buyers from many different states. A great offering and a big crowd of men that now good cattle always guarantees good prices. L. E. Crews, Premier, Neb., and F. B. Kerr of Farnam, were both heavy buyers. S. A. Nelson & Sons of Malcolm took one at \$760 and Blank Bros. & Kleen of Franklin bought several. Ed. Farley of Bancroft, Neb., topped the sale at \$1105. Forty-three females sold for \$20,870, an average of \$484.30. Six bulls brought \$2,895. Average \$482.50. Other prominent buyers were Jones Bros. & Atkinson, Warrensburg, Mo.; L. R. White, Lexington, Neb.; M. J. Fitzgibbon, Missouri Valley, Iowa; W. L. Smith, Memphis, Tenn.; F. C. Barber & Son, Skidmore, Mo.; W. E. Finch, Cambridge, Neb.; and E. Ogden & Sons, Maryville, Mo.—Advertisement.

Nelson & Sons' Best Sale.

The S. A. Nelson & Sons' Shorthorn sale held at Malcolm, Neb., May 1, was a big event. An immense crowd filled the big tent and prices ruled strong from start to finish. The fact that recent rains made roads impassable for automobiles failed to diminish the size of the crowd. Nelson's Special was met by a big delegation of Mr. Nelson's farmer neighbors in lumber wagons and taken to the farm. The entire offering

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

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

Be An Auctioneer

Make from \$10 to \$50 a day. We teach you by correspondence or here in school. Write for big free catalog. We are also starting a new breed of horses known as "Wagon Horses." We register 25 of the best mares in each county. Foundation stock mares to weigh about 1,250 pounds. Stallions must be registered Percherons. W.B. Carpenter, Pres., Missouri Auction School, 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

SHEEP.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS Yearlings and two-square built, hardy bucks with weight, bone and heavy fleeces. Quick shipping facilities and priced cheap. 412 head. Near Kansas City. Howard Chandler, Chariton, Iowa.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

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

Fall Boars

September boars that are right in every way. I can pick you a herd boar out of this lot if you write quick. Good value for your money.

J. M. Nielson Marysville, Kan., (Marshall County)

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Fall Boars and Gilts by Garrett's Critic B, also a few gilts bred for fall farrow to Gano's Golden Model. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, Steele City, Nebraska

Bancroft's Durocs Guaranteed influenza September boars and weaned March pigs. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

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

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

TRUMBO'S DUROCS Herd boars Constructor 187651 and Golden Model 146175. Write your wants. Stock double immuned. Address: W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM DUROC-JERSEYS Booking orders for spring pigs, sired by A Critic, out of Tat-A-Walla sows. SEARLE & COTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

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

Duroc-Jerseys Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

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

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

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

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

O. I. C.—BRED GILTS, SPRING PIGS Both sex. H.W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JERSEY CATTLE.

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

LINSCOTT JERSEYS R. J. LINSOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

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

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

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

Pleasant View Stock Farm Registered Red Polled heifers, Two twelve months old registered Percheron Stallions weighing 1290 lbs. each. Poland China hogs. Halloren & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

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

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

Shaw's Hampshires 150 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immuned, double treatment. Service boars and bred gilts. Satisfaction guaranteed. Walter Shaw, R. 6, Wichita, Kan.

F. B. Wempe's Quality Hampshires A few fall boars and gilts for sale. A nice lot of March and April pigs for sale in pairs and trios. Best of breeding. Pedigrees with everything. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

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

GILTS ALL SOLD, 3 FALL BOARS YET Baby pigs, as fine as they grow cheap if ordered before June 1st. W. C. MILLIGAN, Clay Center, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS Fall gilts bred to order. Fall boars all sold. March and April pigs for sale in pairs and trios. Pedigree with every pig. Carl F. Smith, Cleburne, Kan. (Riley County)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

sold for a trifle over \$17,455. The 38 females averaging \$396 and 11 bulls averaged \$218. L. H. Ernst of Tecumseh, topped the females buying lot 21, a very choice roan cow with a heifer calf at foot and bred again. The price paid was \$1025. The heaviest buyers were L. E. Crews of Haigler Ranch, Haigler, Neb., and C. A. Saunders of Manilla, Iowa. Other heavy buyers were: F. E. Kerr, Farnam, Neb.; Geo. Allen & Sons, Lexington, Neb.; M. M. Morton, Nortonville, Kan.; Albert Hultine, Saronville, Neb.; Peter Hopley & Sons, Atlantic City, Iowa; C. D. Fike & Son, Pleasant Dale, Neb.; F. A. Egger, Roca, Neb.; F. F. Mosley, Wymore, Neb.; C. A. Ritchie, Gresham, Neb.; George Sheldon, Nehawka, Neb.; A. C. Smith, Mullen, Neb.; and R. H. Hanson, Concordia, Kan.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

The attention of our readers is invited to the impressive facts stated in the announcement of the American Shorthorn Breeders association in this issue. The information tersely expressed in this announcement makes a strong case for the Shorthorn and supporting it is the practical experience of farmers throught the country, covering a period of many decades. The Shorthorn continues to gain popularity on the American farms.—Advertisement.

Don't Sell Your Sows

Within the next 60 days I fear that the market hog growers and a good share of our breeders will, against their own better judgment, sell large numbers of brood sows. Every summer there is a market movement of "grass widows"—sows from which pigs have just been weaned—and the unusual price prevailing at market centers this year will be the influence that may induce you to follow this pernicious habit. We admit it is a good time to cull. If you send only the sows that are indifferent pig raisers, well and good, but if, in addition, you let the price over the scales tempt you to part with good pig raisers, you do not deserve success in the business.

If you must, of some necessity, reduce your herd, breed the sows and offer them for sale, for if you can't use them, there are hundreds of others who can. Let them go into other hands ready to produce, for the new owners, pigs that will augment the pork supply in 1918. The world will need it all. Let us conserve and increase production.—Duroc Bulletin.

About Memorial Day

BY GRACIA P. WOOD

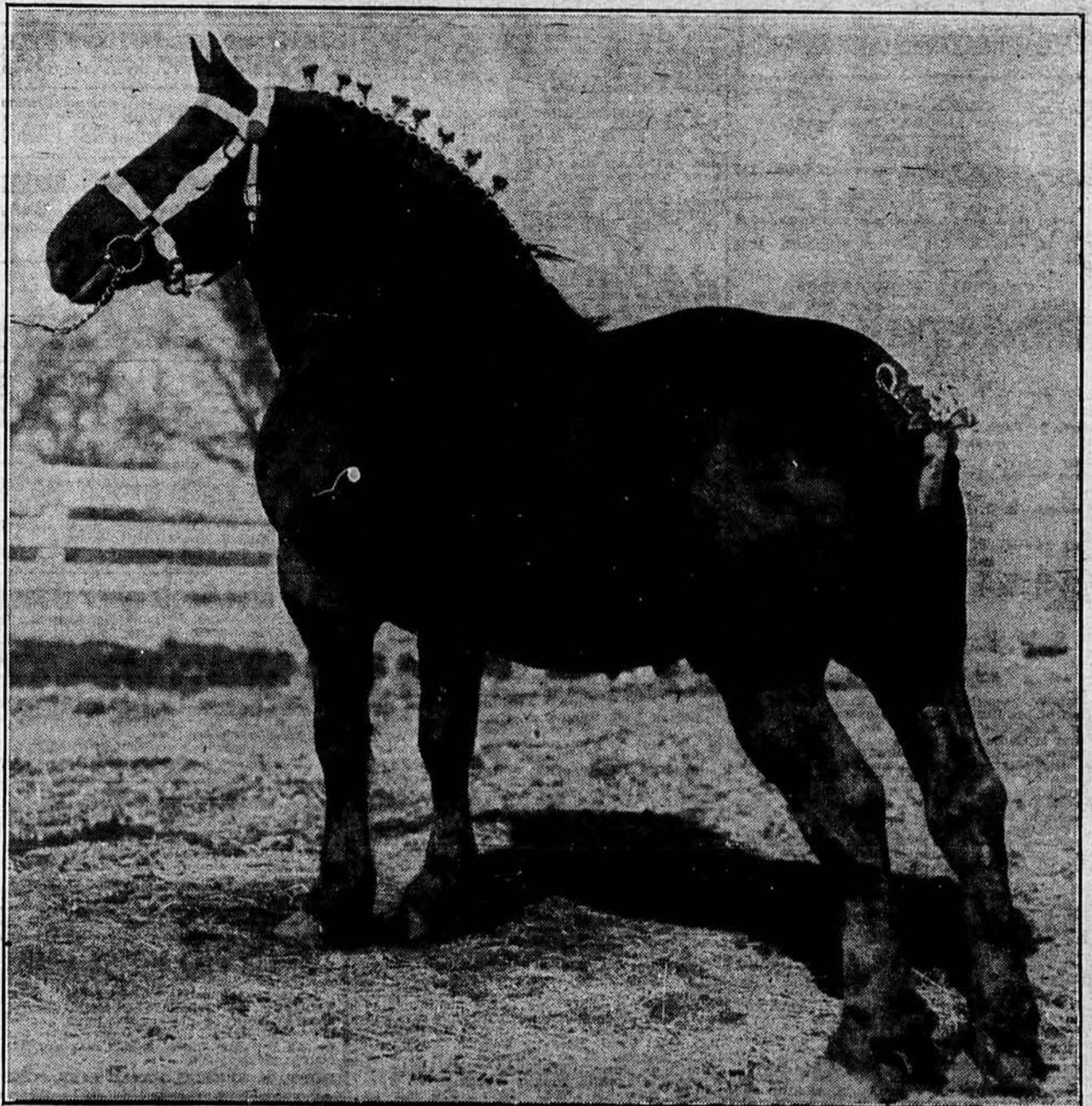
In every neighborhood there is a certain group of men distinguished from all others by the little bronze button they wear in their coat lapel. Every year their band is lessened; and no new members can ever be added to its dwindling ranks. But as their number grows less and the heads of those who are left become whiter, the sign of the G. A. R. is to them a more precious treasure, and the one day in all the year that is set apart for themselves and their comrades already gone, more sacred.

But this year, somehow, every thing is different, and by fear and the realization of what war means, our eyes have been opened. We see in the bent and aged forms of the old soldiers we have always known, the brave boys-in-blue they once were; we can imagine them, not as old men from whom life's vitality and keen interest is gone, but as eager youths whose ambitions, interests, loves were as intense as any of our boys today can feel. Back of the shrunken cheeks of our grandmothers is the shadow of the girlish face that was saddened by the war and aged by the parting from those more dear than life. In their matter-of-fact reminiscence we can catch the sob of broken hearts and lives. Time, that has held us so far apart is almost swept aside by this new war and we understand that the great fundamentals of life; love, suffering, patriotism, are the same in all ages.

They are already drilling in khaki, the boys of our generation, and our hearts ache at the thought of what it may mean. They are so young, so ambitious, so glad of life! And if they go, if they suffer, and if they return—some of them—shall we ever become weary of honoring them? Shall we ever think one day a year too much? And if our children or our children's children forget while one of our brave boys still lives what should we say?

The G. A. R. posts are smaller this year than ever, and it is a greater effort for them to manage the Memorial Day service. With our new appreciation, our new understanding of what it means to them shall we not enter into this year's ceremony with a real interest and helpfulness?

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



Black 3 yr. registered Percheron stallion, my own growing, weighs 2040 lbs. Very likely material out of which to make a great sire.

I have 48 of these black 3 and 4 yr. stallions, strictly No. 1 horses that will make a good herd better. Yearling and 2 yr. stallions. Young registered fillies, also mares with colt by side and bred again.

Percherons, Belgians, Shires

Farmers who get the heaviest and choicest horses buy from the grower.

Fred Chandler, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa Above Kansas City

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

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

FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT
CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

JACKS AND JENNETS.
FOR SALE OR TRADE
One extra good jack, 16 hands, black with white points. Weighs 100 pounds now. Would consider a pure bred Percheron mare. **H. H. GLEN, Route 2, Nowton, Kansas**

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

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

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

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

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE.
Guernsey Cow coming three years old, registered, well bred, good type, desirable. **J. W. MARLEY, OSWEGO, KAN.**

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.
LINDDALE FARM AYRSHIRES 8 choice bull Their dams are on A. R. test. Write for particulars. Visitors always welcome. **John Linn & Son, Manhattan, Kan.**

SHORTHORN CATTLE.
THE DEPENDABLE SHORTHORN
At the last International a car load of Kansas Shorthorn steers dressed 67.25%, the highest record of the show. At the recent Inter-Mountain Livestock Show, Salt Lake City, Utah, a car load of Colorado Shorthorn steers were grand champions. A group of Pennsylvania Shorthorn cows have official milk records averaging 15,157 lbs. of milk and 578.1 lbs. of butter fat.
If you want beef or milk or both, use Shorthorns.
AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N.
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Illinois

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

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

Knox Knoll Shorthorns
A few choice bulls of serviceable age. Some younger. Also booking orders for Mule-foot pigs. Write for catalogs. **S. M. KNOX, HUMBOLDT, KAN.**

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

Mystic Victor
by Vain Victor, by Barmpton Knight and out of a Mysie cow, by Lord Mayor is a two year old Shorthorn bull I am offering for sale fully guaranteed. He is an excellent breeder. I am now using a son of Cumberland's Type. Write for further description and price.
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

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

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Registered Herefords

18 coming yearling bulls; well bred and well grown; 8 cows and heifers, 3 with calves at side, 3 bred. All priced to sell. FRED O. PETERSON, Route 5, Lawrence, Kan.



GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Smoky Hill Galloways

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

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write.

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also G. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS.

Clyde Girod, At the Farm.

F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan. Breeders of Purebred Holsteins

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

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR OFFERING

of choice extra high grade, young cows and heifers, all springers, in calf to purebred sires, large developed females, good udders, nicely marked and the right dairy type at prices that challenge comparison for Holsteins of their breeding and quality. A visit to our farm will convince you. Keep us in mind before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us.

GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas

Polled Hereford Herd

We are closing out our entire herd of Polled Herefords at private sale. At present we offer twenty choice Registered Cows and Heifers. In order to move these cattle at once we have reduced the price on the entire lot to Thirty-Five Hundred Dollars. Come quick if you want these cattle for they are worth a lot more money. They are in fine condition.

Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.



HEREFORDS

At A Bargain

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

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

C. W. McCune, Olivet, Kan. Breeder of Registered Hereford Cattle and Hampshire Hogs.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

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

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

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES 20 heifers and 5 bulls, 5 weeks old; nicely marked. \$30 each crated for shipment anywhere. EDGEWOOD FARM, WATERLOO, WIS.

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

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

High Grade Holstein Calves 12 heifers 15-16 pure bred, 4 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$18 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

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

Maplewood Farm HOLSTEINS

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

W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

We Guarantee Them To Be As Represented.

ESHELMAN'S HOLSTEINS ABILENE, KANSAS

Let us fill your pastures with springing heifers or buy a load of bred heifers or cows to freshen this fall. Special prices in car load lots. We are sure this class of stock will be much higher in price, in still greater demand and harder to get later.

We have a number of heavy producing cows on which we can give an official record of production. We are sure this will assist you to buy more intelligently.

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

A. L. ESHELMAN, ABILENE, KANSAS

PECK'S HOLSTEINS

We have a choice lot of extra large high grade Holsteins, including fresh cows, heavy springing cows and heifers, and young calves. Also registered yearling bulls. Come and see our herd. You will not be disappointed. M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kan.

Jas. B. Healey at the Farm.

M. A. Anderson, Cashier Farmers State Bank.

MR. DAIRY FARMER, SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY

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

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

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

Haeger's Decoration Day Sale Algonquin, Ill., May 29 and 30

175 Head Registered Holsteins

50 sons and daughters of the World's Famous Sire, King Seg's Pontiac. The cattle in this sale are all young, nice individuals of the best breeding; many have been prize winners in the largest shows. If you want Holsteins, don't fail to attend this sale. All over six months old are tuberculin tested. For catalog and information, address

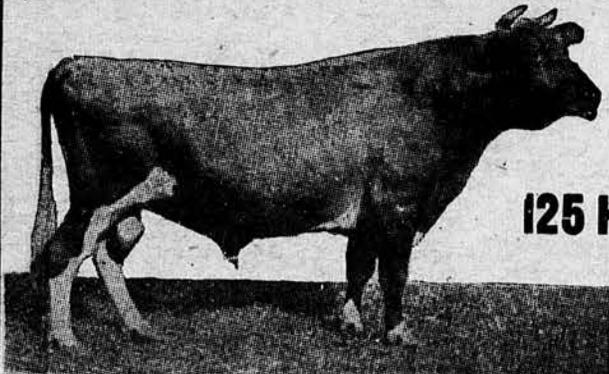
R. E. HAEGER, Sale Manager, Algonquin, Ill.

Linscott's Jersey Cattle Dispersion Sale

Holton, Kan.

Thursday, May 31st

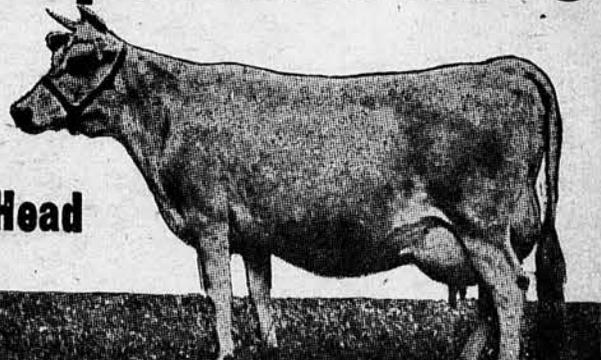
125 Head The Greatest Offering Ever Sold in the Middle West 125 Head



Gambon's Knight, whose sire, Gamboge's Knight, has 49 register of merit daughters.

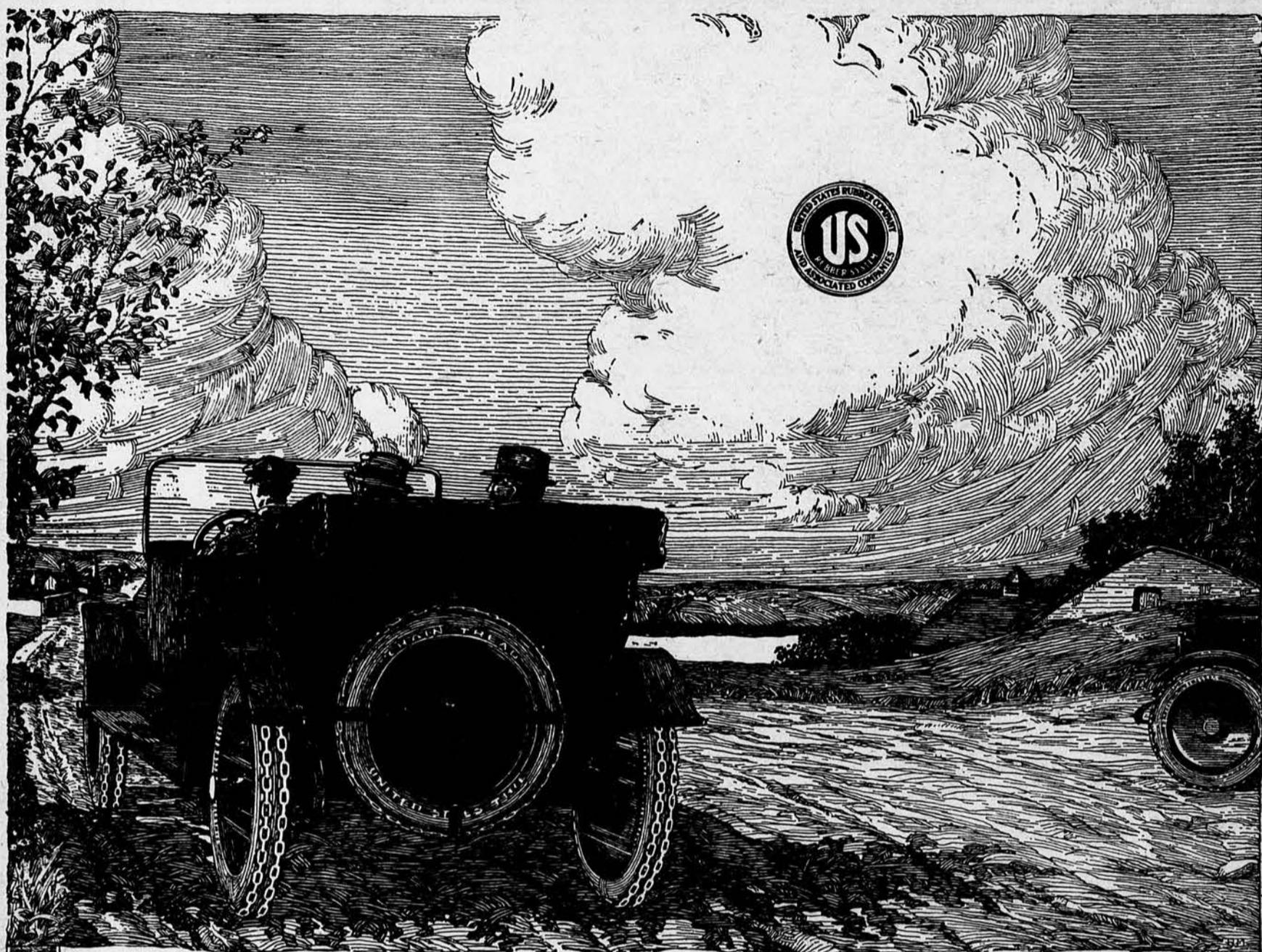
or more cows sired by the great imported bull, Oakland's Sultan; absolutely no postponement on account of weather.

Auctioneers: Col. Perry and McCulloch, Fieldman: John Johnson. Please mention this paper when asking for catalog.



Gamboge's Gray Beauty; test 784 lbs. and 12 oz., in a year. Sister to Gambon's Knight.

RALPH J. LINSOTT, Holton, Kansas



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