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FARMERS MAIL

AND BREEZE

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Dairying, and More Food

By F. B. NICHOLS

DAIRY FARMING is developing rapidly around Independence, in Montgomery county. There are more than 100 dairy farmers in this county, of whom about 70 are breeders of Holsteins—this community is becoming one of the important Holstein centers of Kansas. About 50 purebred Holstein bulls are in service; several are used in more than one herd. Sixteen farmers have purebred females.

War conditions and prices are doing much to encourage dairy farming. It is realized that dairying offers an efficient method of supplying valuable food. Montgomery county farmers have the ideal of producing the largest possible amount of human food, and they are using good cows to aid in the campaign. The progress of dairying in this county is one of the encouraging examples of the success of the farm bureau work in Kansas.

When E. J. Macy of Independence, the county dairying—only five purebred Holstein bulls were in the county. The members of the bureau decided that a dairy campaign was needed, and it has been kept up every day since then. In addition to the increase in the number of dairy animals, another progressive step was taken last fall in organizing the Montgomery County Cow Testing association. W. W. Costillo of Independence is the secretary, and G. L. Eichler is the tester. Twenty farmers are in this association—the tester spends one day a month on some of these farms, and two days on others. The work of the association was started February 1. Some excellent records are being made; four cows are making more than 65 pounds of milk a day. There are 212 cows included in the testing work.

T. M. Ewing of Independence is a good example of the farmers in this association; he owns one of the 65-pound cows. He has about 40 purebred Holsteins in the herd, which has been developed gradually. This farm has two silos, an excellent dairy barn, a milk house, and a water supply system. These improvements have been paid for from the profits of the business at the same time that the size of the herd was being increased. The progress made on this farm is an encouraging example of what can be done under upland conditions in Montgomery county in dairying.

A HIGH MILK PRODUCTION.

G. H. Ross has developed an excellent Holstein herd on an adjoining farm; he has 18 purebreds. G. R. Wheeler of Tyro has 30 Holsteins, including a cow making about 65 pounds of milk a day. Mr. Wheeler has an excellent barn and silos, and is well equipped for dairy farming. As on most of the dairy farms of Montgomery county, this place has a large acreage of the legumes, especially alfalfa.

Robinson & Shultz of Independence has the largest herd of Holsteins in the county, which includes some mighty good animals. This firm has been one of the leaders in the dairy movement around Independence for several years. It has supplied much of the foundation stock for herds in Southeastern Kansas. Other members of the cow testing association who have excellent herds are F. C. Owen, Miller & Son, E. N. Rice, John Lange, J. Hagner, J. R. Laddie, S. W. Douglass, Palmer & Berragar, F. E. Johnson, Fred Decker, A. G. Stephens, H. D. Shinn, A. H. McConnel, Joe Duncan and W. N. Banks. An effort was made from the first to place dairy farming on the substantial basis of cheap and efficient feed crops. The county has about 15,000 acres of alfalfa and more than 125 silos. Both the acreage of alfalfa and the number of silos will be increased greatly this summer. A large acreage of Sweet clover and Red clover also has been planted. Sweet clover is being grown very extensively in Montgomery county for pasture; John Fry of Independence has 70 acres used for this purpose. This pasture provided good feed until November 20 last fall, and the animals were



placed back on the field this year on April 1. No trouble has been encountered in getting the animals to eat the clover. D. A. Cripps of Elk City has 40 acres of Sweet clover used for pasture, and he will plant 40 acres more this year. Mr. Cripps keeps Shorthorns, and the animals have developed a considerable fondness for the legume. Roy Long of Neodesha also has had good success in pasturing the crop.

A considerable effort has been made in growing cowpeas in this county. G. R. Wheeler and other farmers near Tyro own a pea harvester, which is used quite generally over the county. This has made it possible to produce the seed of the cowpeas at home, and in a normal year good yields are obtained. Cowpeas is used quite generally in Montgomery county as a catch crop. The acreage of the sorghums will also have been planted extensively;

The progress made in establishing these have been especially of farming has not come easily; it has required the cooperation of everyone in the county. There has been much grain farming in Montgomery county, and when systems of this kind are established the change to livestock comes slowly. Montgomery county also has had a good deal of development with oil and gas, and this frequently results in a lowering of interest in agriculture. Despite all of these things, however, there is a general belief now in the future of dairy farming, and an appreciation of the excellent financial returns that can be obtained from the cows. That is why Independence is becoming such an important Holstein center.

FOR A BETTER AGRICULTURE.

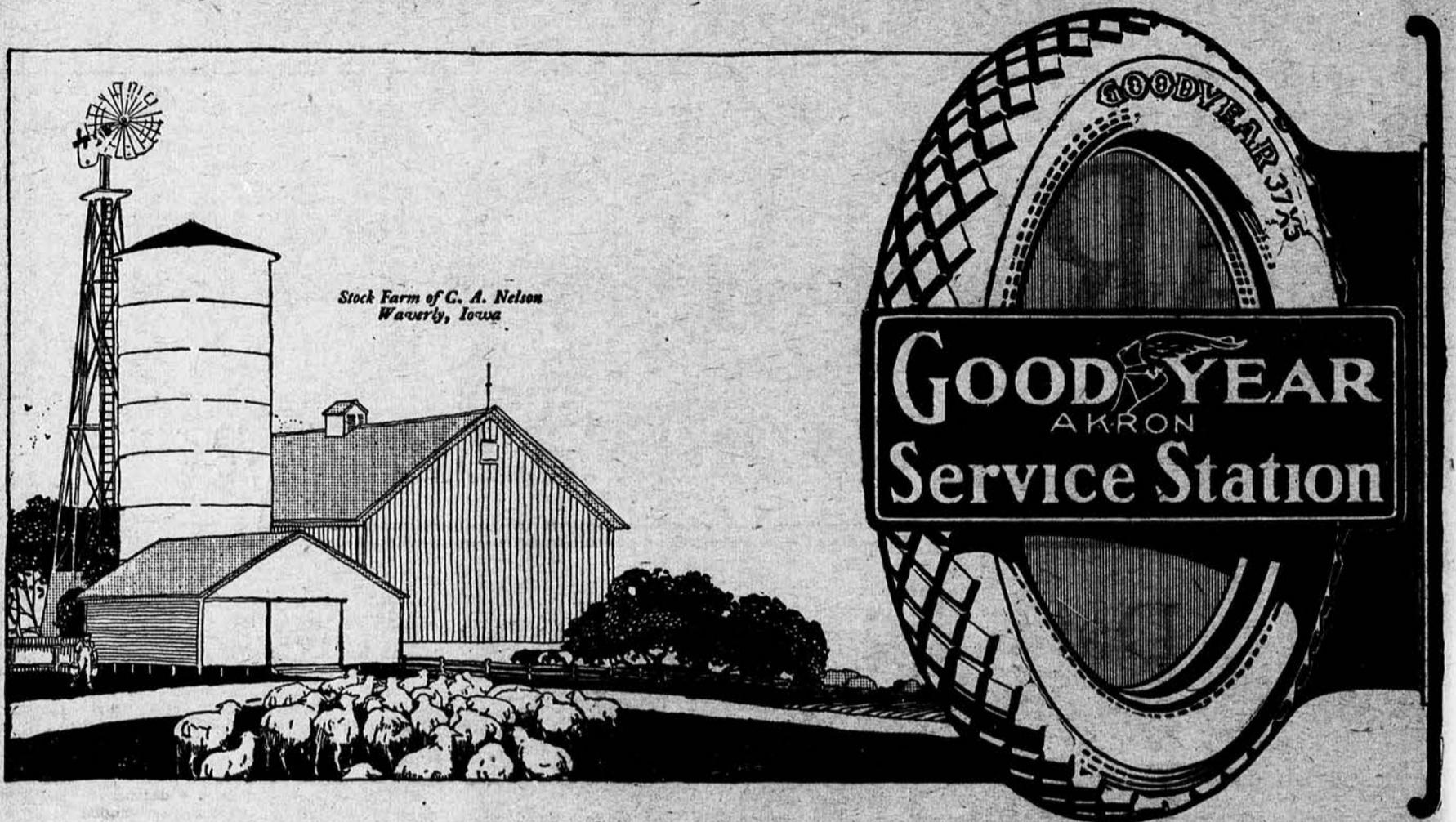
Dairy farming has been only one of the projects of the farm bureau. Mr. Macy has been busy in developing many lines of work. This includes tests with all lines of crops adapted to Montgomery county, to determine the crops of the most value. The development with livestock has included a great deal of sanitary work, especially with hog cholera and blackleg. A sale exchange has been conducted for the benefit of the farmers, and many livestock tours from farm to farm are arranged, for the older farmers and also for boys and girls. Community welfare projects—the building of a better rural life in Montgomery county—have received much attention from the bureau. The members have realized that the establishing of a satisfactory type of rural life in Montgomery county is of the greatest importance. This work has included boys' and girls' clubs, boys' hikes, a farm girls' automobile tour to some of the leading rural homes of the county, and general help in community building.

Much success has been obtained with the work in insect control, especially in orchards. There is a great deal of soil in Montgomery county well adapted to growing fruit, and the farmers are taking an encouraging interest in producing fruit of the best quality. Many men own sprayers—most of the apple trees of the county have been protected properly this year from the insects and diseases. Mr. Macy expects to give much attention to the campaign for better orchards in the future.

The work with cows has been perhaps the most successful of the efforts of the bureau. The agriculture of the county is being

changed—better returns are being obtained, soil fertility is being conserved, and farm life is more satisfactory. Montgomery county is leading in the agricultural progress of Kansas. The success of the dairy movement should supply encouragement to the farmers in other communities who are getting started with cows. Farmers in Montgomery county have demonstrated that the keeping of good cows aids in developing a desirable system of farming.





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GOODYEAR

AKRON

Farming in War Times

THE CULTIVATION of corn should be continued until the crop is large enough to shade the land and until the root systems are well established. This means of course that the cultivation ought to be continued until after the corn is too large to be worked with ordinary single or double row machines. It pays well in an ordinary year in Kansas to get into the field with one horse and a five-toothed cultivator, and stir the soil after the corn is too tall for the larger tools. This is hot work, all right, on both men and horses, but it pays well.

This latter stirring will keep the capillary attraction broken, and the moisture will be conserved; and this is at the time, too, when the plants are making large demands for water on the soil. The yield of corn in Kansas depends largely on the supply of water in July and August, and there usually is not an especially large rainfall at that time. Therefore, it is important that the spring rainfall should be saved for the corn during the two hot months.

I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what light I have. I must stand with anybody who stands right, stand with him while he is right and part with him when he goes wrong.—Abraham Lincoln.

A Future in Horses

A better type of horses is being produced every year in Kansas. The business is making encouraging progress. Our vigorous, healthy climate and sound, clean feeds used in growing colts are responsible for the development of this strong constitution, efficiency and endurance, and likewise they are factors that make Kansas one of the most favorable localities in the world for growing the best of horse flesh. Good horses have never been in greater demand or sold for much higher prices than they are bringing right now.

Cutting the Grain

Cut cereal grains in the hard dough stage. "Nothing is gained by allowing the grain to stand longer than the hard dough stage," said Professor S. C. Salmon recently. "When cut at this time the unused food materials in the stalk will be absorbed by the grain and a plump berry results. Often valuable grain is saved by cutting as soon as this stage is reached rather than waiting for the grain to become fully ripe. A few days of adverse harvesting weather may result in great damage or even loss of the entire crop.

"As many farmers grow fields of considerable area, cutting must be started as early as possible so the last grain cut may not become overripe and cause loss thru shattering. When using the header, however, the grain must be allowed to become quite ripe before harvesting."

Cutting the Sweet Clover

Examination of hundreds of acres of Sweet clover in the United States during 1915 and 1916 showed that the stand on at least 50 per cent of the fields was partly or entirely killed by cutting the first crop of the second season too close to the ground. That is the report of a specialist in forage crop investigations of the United States Department of Agriculture, included in Farmers' Bulletin 820, "Sweet Clover Utilization," published recently. To prevent the loss of stands, the specialist says, farmers should examine the fields carefully before mowing to determine the height at which the plants should be cut. At least one healthy bud or young branch should be left on every stub. The plants should be cut several inches above the young shoots or buds, as the stubble may die back from 1 to 3 inches if the plants are cut during damp or rainy weather. Every Kansas farmer who is growing Sweet clover should have a copy of this bulletin; it may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

To Use Milk for Cheese

Farmers and dairymen in England are being urged to use milk for the manufacture of cheese instead of butter. Specialists say that this offers a more efficient means of producing food than by making butter. Here is a statement issued recently by the secretary of the board of agriculture and fisheries, St. James Square, London, which tells of this:

During the period of food stress occasioned by the war, there are three ways in which our milk supply ought mainly to be used. These are:

1. For direct human consumption.
2. For the rearing of calves.
3. For cheese-making.

Almost all other purposes for which milk is used, are, in the present circumstances, wasteful. Of the three uses mentioned, the first is the most important, and all legitimate demands in this connection should be satisfied before the other purposes receive consideration. It is necessary, however, that great care should be taken by householders to make the fullest use of all supplies pur-

chased by them; that the milk in their charge should be cared for properly, so all loss of food material may be avoided; and that the quantity purchased should be limited strictly to the minimum requirement.

Similarly, suppliers of milk should take all such precautions as will prevent the waste of any surplus that they may have over what is necessary to supply their trade. With regard to calf-rearing, substitutes for milk should be employed entirely from the age of 6 weeks. To feed milk in any form to calves beyond that age is undoubtedly a waste of human food.

If all these precautions were adopted a much greater supply of milk than is at present available would be at the disposal of the cheese-maker. The board advocates the manufacture of cheese for two reasons:

1. Because the manufacture of cheese is the best way of conserving milk as a food. It retains the casein—the most valuable food constituent of the milk—which is not the case when butter is made. The product can be stored for a considerable time and is less perishable than most other forms of dairy produce. The by-product, whey, is an exceedingly useful pig food, and may to some extent be used for the rearing of calves.

2. Because, the cheese-making is an industry particularly to be encouraged during the war, it also is one which will be of considerable advantage after the war, to those who adopt it. Great Britain is far from being self-supporting in the matter of cheese supply, and for many years cheese has been imported largely.

Watch Your Crops for Pests

Be on the job against insect pests this season. Make your food contribution to the human family, not the insect family. A great part of the annual loss with grain crops in Kansas due to insect injuries can be avoided by vigilance and vigorous action. Frequently insect outbreaks originate within a limited area, and when this is the case it often is quite possible to stamp them out before any great damage has been done. If the outbreak is general, then community action is essential to prevent the infestation from becoming widespread.

Watch your crops constantly. Make a daily survey of the fields during the most active growing season, if possible.

When Harvesting the Flax

When flax is to be harvested with the header in Kansas it must be thoroly ripe so it can be stacked at once without danger of heating. This means that the stems must be dead and dried. When the flax is cut with the binder or reaper, so it may stand in the field in shocks or bunches to dry out, the straw need not be dead ripe. Flax should not be cut until the bolls are brown and the seed is well filled. Ripening may not be very uniform, especially on an uneven seedbed or after late rains, and blossoms often appear about the time some of the plants are mature, but the crop should be harvested after most of the seeds are ripe.

Flax is considered as a crop which is rather difficult to harvest. When the straw is short and uneven, and the field rough, this is certainly true, but if the seedbed has been made uniformly smooth and compact, one should be able to cut the crop without loss. When the straw is long enough, that is from 18 to 24 inches, the ordinary self-binder can be used for harvesting flax. The hundles should be placed in long shocks until dry, when they may be stacked or threshed directly from the field. When the straw is too short to bind, the binding attachment can be replaced by a "buncher." Difficulty is sometimes encountered in cutting, especially if slightly green. Sickles must be kept sharp and clean. If necessary strips of linoleum are fastened on the slats of the reel or additional slats are put in.

The header is a good machine for harvesting large acreages of flax. The best method, when cutting with the header, is to let the flax get dead ripe and then haul it directly from the header to the stack.

More Sheep for Kansas

There is much interest in sheep in Kansas. This has been produced largely by the high prices for wool and mutton. The number of herds is increasing rapidly; in speaking of the best method of getting started in the business, D. A. Spencer, a specialist with sheep, said recently:

"The purebred is universally discussed in these days of modern livestock improvement. However, for the inexperienced amateur stockman to plunge abruptly into the purebred business is likely to result in discouragement and failure. A small number of purebreds may prove satisfactory, but the unusual demands of the purebred upon large capital and expert attention will seldom warrant large expenditures on the part of the man who has not had several years of experience in the breeding and production of market livestock.

"A moderate sized flock of good grade ewes can be purchased at a price considerably lower than would be required for the purchase of good purebred ewes. For the production of market lambs and for establishing a farm flock, the beginner usually will find it a safer proposition to first buy good grades at a moderate figure, instead of investing fancy prices in purebreds. It will here be distinctly understood that the grade ewes should be good, as the use of inferior animals will result in disappointment. The

blood of some one breed should predominate, and the selection of a particular breed to be maintained is important. The flock should then be mated with rams of the breed selected as most desirable for the location and environment. In this way it will be possible to improve the flock. The type and breed to be selected should depend largely on the market and farm conditions."

Good Neighbors

BY CHARLES DILLON

You won't need to read many installments of "McNeal's Answers," an endless serial running in this paper, to realize that there are a lot of mighty mean and grumpy men in this world. If this were not true my friend next door, Mr. McNeal, wouldn't be giving two-thirds of his time and gallons of his life's blood trying, vainly, to settle, amicably, the hundreds of quarrels between A and B.

And why, if you please, are men—and some women—so everlastingly cantankerous? Why cannot two sane and apparently decent farmers agree about the proper distribution of expense in putting up a fence between farms? Are men just naturally, constitutionally "agin" everything or is it indigestion? Are the women to blame? Is it poor cooking? If it isn't this, why do so many otherwise normal men get themselves embroiled?

I found something bearing on this point, a few days ago, in an opinion written by Chief Justice Winslow of the Wisconsin supreme court. The case grew out of a quarrel between a farmer and a man to whom he sold land adjoining his home. The purchaser objected to the odor arising from the farmer's hog pens—and the noise. Of course the farmer wouldn't move his hogs. He had a perfect right to keep them right where they were. "But," said the chief justice, in affirming the decision of the lower court, "insistence on extreme legal rights is not always good policy, to say nothing of good neighborliness. It is far better to make a friend of one's neighbor by foregoing, at his request, the exercise of some minor right which causes him discomfort than to make an enemy of him by insisting upon the right simply because the law gives it.

"A good neighbor is a great treasure. We can generally have such treasures if we are neighborly ourselves. The golden rule is just as good a rule of conduct now as it was 1900 years ago. We are confident that, if the defendant acts upon it in the present case, he will in the end experience greater satisfaction from that action than he now experiences in the affirmation of this judgment."

The Land Speculators

Thus far neither President Wilson nor Secretary Houston of the United States Department of Agriculture has moved against speculation in land, altho this form of speculation is infinitely worse in its effect on the food supply. Food stuffs held out of use can be seized and utilized within 24 hours. Holding idle land out of use during planting season is equivalent to the destruction of the food it could produce.

Putting wheat into an elevator and holding it off the market is bad enough. To dump it into Lake Michigan would be worse. Yet the owner of idle land capable of raising crops is as great a public enemy, as much an ally of the kaiser, as the wheat speculator who would dump food into the lake. He may not be so bad morally as the food speculator, because he may lack the capital to cultivate his land, or because his crime against society has never been called to his attention. A few years ago rebating was considered respectable. So was running for office on funds supplied by a railroad corporation. So was the employing of children in factories. The holding of idle land today is not yet considered a social crime by many people. But it ought to be so considered.

There are officials in Washington who do regard land speculation as a crime. Secretary Lane of the Department of the Interior considers it so. So does Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who recently denounced food speculators in terms that rang thru the country. He asserts that the government should levy a tax on every idle acre capable of growing food.

C. G. Bangert is a North Dakota farmer who sees farther than his nose. He has a program for solving the food problem that makes any proposal thus far offered by the government seem superficial and trifling. Says Mr. Bangert in a letter to the Non-partisan Leader, official organ of the Farmers' Non-partisan League:

"Would it not be possible and advisable for our government to take one or two hundred million dollars of the 'war fund' and lend it to practical young farmers who might be induced to go upon the present uncultivated farm lands and produce foodstuffs?"

As to procuring land: Get in touch with the owner of every uncultivated tract of land, and ask him to contribute the use of it for two years, and if he refuses to do so, and there is no good excuse for such refusal, levy an 'uncultivated tax' of at least \$1 an acre annually and in this way compel him to do his share.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
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Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
Poultry.....G. D. McClaskey

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

An Unreasonable Yarn

Naturally in a time like this utterly preposterous stories will be started and some persons who ought to have a lot more sense not only give credence to these stories but circulate them. The latest I have noticed is a statement made by the Rev. Dwight Hillis, who for many years has occupied the pulpit once filled by Henry Ward Beecher. Doctor Hillis is said to have told a Denver audience that Germany had recently made a tentative offer to the allies to pay them an indemnity of 30 billion dollars on the condition that Germany was to have the freedom of the seas and retain her army and navy. Then she was to send her army and navy across the ocean and collect the indemnity from the United States to recoup herself. No more utterly preposterous story has been printed since the war began, and if Doctor Hillis has no more sense than to believe it he certainly hasn't sense enough to fill the pulpit once filled by Beecher. As much as I have it in for the leaders in Germany I give them credit for having some brains.

The Army of Conscription

Registration day passed just as I felt certain it would pass, with remarkably little disturbance anywhere in the United States. The people of this country are not enthusiastic about going to war. The fact is that a majority of them hate war and especially a foreign war. The people of this country understand perfectly well that it is no child's play to transport huge armies across the Atlantic ocean with the equipment necessary to supply such armies. They appreciate the fact that it is a gigantic task we have undertaken and there is very little flamboyant braggadocio that some orators and editors have indulged in in the past. The people of this country do not believe that the United States can lick all creation and they know that we have not prepared for war. They have read of the horrors of the European battlefields and they dread the thought of bright American boys being subjected to the same kind of dangers. They are not laboring under any delusions about this war at all. But a vast majority of the people of the United States are law abiding citizens who believe in their country and who are willing to make great sacrifices if convinced that such sacrifices are necessary, to preserve their government. Probably a majority of them were originally opposed to conscription but when conscription became the policy of the nation this loyal majority quietly yielded to it and determined that it must be carried thru.

The young men who went to register went quietly and maybe a bit sadly, because most of them are not longing for a chance either to be killed or to kill other men, but they were willing to obey the law, and if actually required to go to Europe and fight, they will go there quietly and do their duty bravely and proudly. There was no "hip hip hurrah" about this registration. It was the serious going about a great and difficult task by a people who fully realize the gravity of the undertaking but have made up their minds that it must be gone thru with. There was practically no disturbance on registration day and there will be none when the draft is made. The young men will go quietly and do their duty without complaint or protest.

Now, as to how long this war will last, I can only guess and you can only guess. I feel much more hopeful about the time the war is likely to last than do the men at Washington if they are being correctly quoted. It is my judgment that the war will end within less than one year from this date. I think, however, that it is the part of wisdom for the United States to energetically make preparations just as if we knew that the war would last two or three years. I believe that Germany is at the top of her war power if she has not already passed it. From now on I expect to see her power decline. I also expect to hear soon that the German people have waked up to the real situation and have discovered that their leaders have been lying to them. The German papers have fed them upon such stories as that the conscription in the United States cannot be made to work and that the war bonds cannot be sold. Before long the German people will learn how little foundation there was for such reports. They have been told that the allied drive on the West was ended and was a failure and before that report was fairly scattered the British began an-

other and more powerful drive than any which had preceded it. There will come a time soon when these credulous people will no longer believe that every time Von Hindenburg retreats he has gained another victory and when the people get the truth there will be trouble in Germany.

I am also more disposed to feel more hopeful about the Russian situation than I did. I believe that the provisional government is going to weather the storm and that it will not agree to a separate peace with Germany. I even hope to see the Russian army doing some effective fighting within the next two or three months and if that really does happen this war will be very near the close.

What Does a Man Earn?

In his commencement day address at Lawrence, Mr. Bryan made the statement that no man can earn \$500,000 a year and that no one has a right to take what he does not earn. Now, both those statements sound plausible and I presume were received with applause. I have heard Mr. Bryan make the same statement and he stated it with a force and apparent conviction that made it sound almost like axiomatic wisdom, but when I got out and had a chance to think it over at leisure it did not seem to me that Mr. Bryan had really arrived anywhere with that statement.

I suppose most of us will agree right off the bat that no one ought to take what he does not earn and yet every one of us every day is taking what he does not earn. Now, never having been able to get for my services more than a very small per cent of a half a million dollars a year my natural inclination is to say that no man can earn that amount but when you ask me why, I am not able to give any better answer than just to reiterate the statement that no man's services are worth that amount.

How does Mr. Bryan or anyone else fix the sum that a man can earn? Mr. Bryan is said to reap an income from his lectures of not less than \$75,000 a year. I have listened to Mr. Bryan a good many times. He has a pleasing personality and delightful voice, not quite so delightful as it used to be, but pretty good yet. So far as his lectures are concerned I must say that I have heard a number of speakers almost unknown to fame, who in my opinion were more profound thinkers than Mr. Bryan and better orators, but not one of them could command from any lecture association more than \$100 or \$150 a week, as against \$1500 which Mr. Bryan is able to command. How are we to judge of the real earnings of these men and Mr. Bryan?

If the lectures were submitted to any one or more of the best judges of thought and expression in the United States to be judged by them without any reference to the personality of the men who delivered them, I think that Mr. Bryan's lecture would not be graded so high as the others, but it will bring him from ten to fifteen times as much money as the other men can get for theirs.

Judged merely on the merit of the intellectual output Mr. Bryan is either getting vastly more than he earns or the others are getting a great deal less. But the lecture association would be justified in paying the difference to Mr. Bryan because people will pay to hear him who will not pay to listen to the others. Judging by gate receipts Mr. Bryan earns the money.

Charley Chaplin, Douglass Fairbanks and Mary Pickford are said to reap a harvest of 1 million dollars a year for acting for the movies. According to Mr. Bryan that is more than half a million more than any one of them earns and they have therefore no right to the money. But how can it be determined what they do earn? I take it that the people who do hire them to act and pay them such fabulous sums for doing it, are not acting out of a spirit of mere openhanded generosity. Evidently they give up these enormous salaries because it pays them to do it. It is a question of box office receipts again just as it is in the case of Mr. Bryan. A great many people perhaps think that Mr. Bryan is not entitled to receive \$75,000 a year for lecturing about the country, but he justifies himself because the people are willing to pay that amount to listen to him. On the same theory Charley Chaplin and Douglass Fairbanks and Mary Pickford are entitled to what they get because people are willing to pay that amount to see the pictures of their acting.

The truth is that we have no standard by which to determine what a man earns except the standard

of what they can get for their services, and this is bound to be true so long as the services of men and women are measured by the dollar. The story is told that once J. J. Hill was operated on by the celebrated surgeons, Mayo brothers. They sent him a bill for the operation of \$15,000. Now in the case of an ordinary man these surgeons would have considered \$500 a reasonable price for the operation, but it was worth \$15,000 and a good deal more to Jim Hill, for it probably saved his life. Now if \$500 was a reasonable price for such an operation did they rob Hill out of \$14,500 or was it right to take into consideration the financial circumstances of the person operated on?

Under our present standard of measuring values there is not much sense in this statement of Mr. Bryan. Measured by the dollar standard a man might earn legitimately \$500,000 a year or any other sum which he gets. In other words Charley Chaplin, Douglass Fairbanks and Mary Pickford are as much entitled to say that they earn their million dollars a year as Mr. Bryan is entitled to say that he earns \$75,000 a year.

Was He Entitled to It?

The other day I received a letter from a subscriber complaining because the merchant in his town had bought a car load of flour before the recent tremendous rise in the price of that commodity and when the price went up the merchant raised his price. This subscriber argued that the merchant was selling the flour at a fair profit before the rise and that this was all he was entitled to receive. As I happen to be one of the great multitude who have no flour to sell but have to buy, my natural inclination is to sympathize with the subscriber. I am inclined to heap imprecations on the head of the flour merchant and declare that he is just holding me up because he can.

And yet why should a different rule be applied to this flour merchant than is applied to the owners of other kinds of property? Suppose last year that a Kansas farmer raised 5,000 bushels of wheat. It was worth at harvest time about \$1 a bushel and it has generally been conceded that with an average crop a Kansas farmer can raise wheat profitably at \$1 a bushel. Suppose instead of selling his wheat the farmer kept it in his bins. A few weeks ago he could have sold it for \$3 a bushel which would be \$10,000 above a fair profit. Was the farmer entitled to the \$10,000? I think that you would have hard work trying to convince him that he ought to sell at less than the market price just because he could sell for less and still make money.

Also suppose that instead of flour rising in price there had been a slump. Would I or this subscriber have been willing to continue to pay the flour merchant a price that would have made him a profit? Methinks not. If he had asked such a thing we would have given him the merry ha ha and said: "Do you think that we are chumps enough to pay more than the market price for flour in order that you may make a profit on flour you bought before the price went down? Go soak your head."

War Indemnities

As yet I have seen nothing from you that would indicate your position in the matter of ending our present war without taking new territory and levying indemnity. The enclosed is from the capitalist press and I think sizes up matters correctly. Please read every word of it if you haven't already done so.

JESSE JOHNSON.
Lincoln, Neb.

The article referred to is an editorial from the San Francisco Examiner of May 16. The fact that the Examiner is one of the leading Hearst papers certainly does not add to the weight of the editorial. I am apt to suspect any editorial which appears in a Hearst paper as inspired by some sinister and selfish motive. I am somewhat astonished that my usually level-headed friend Jesse Johnson, should be so tremendously impressed with this Hearst editorial. Smoothly written is undoubtedly is. That can be said of most of the editorials found in the Hearst papers. Many of them—and I say this solemnly and without any intent to border on profanity—are hellishly well written. This particular editorial is intensely interesting but unless the writer of it knows a lot of things which are not known to anyone else, or if known have never been divulged, then the facts do not correspond with the editorial utter-

ances. For example here is a striking sentence: "This talk that autocracy is still to be overthrown and democracy still to be saved and established is proof enough of the mental incapacity of so many men, esteemed wise, to realize what has happened in Europe. For the war has already achieved those two tremendous results. They are accomplished facts."

Now I should be delighted indeed if that stated the facts, but any man who has taken the trouble to inform himself knows very well that there is not a word of truth in it. Autocracy seems to have been overthrown in Russia, but where else? Is there any reason to believe that autocracy has been overthrown in Germany and that democracy there is "saved and established?"

Has autocracy been overthrown in Austria or Turkey? On the contrary, so far as we are able to judge, autocracy and militarism are as firmly established in those countries as ever. But the writer is not consistent with himself in this editorial for in another place he makes this statement:

The millions of men now in the camps and trenches of Europe are not mercenaries, not hirelings, petted and trained to shoot down rebellious subjects. They are the proletariats themselves, and whenever they decide to quit slaying one another at their masters' orders, and decide to go home and take over the control of their own countries, to constitute themselves the lawmakers, to abolish the institutions of property in land and of private exploitation of public functions, that day they will accomplish these things because they have in their hands the weapons with which to make good their purposes and resolves.

Just compare that sentence if you please, with the other sentence I have quoted, that the overthrow of autocracy and the establishing of democracy is already an accomplished fact. In the last sentences quoted the editor says that when these millions who are doing the fighting "decide to quit slaying one another at their masters' orders and decide to go home and take over the control of their own countries . . . that day they will accomplish these things."

I am surprised that my friend should be impressed with an editorial which shows such loose, illogical thinking. When you come to analyze this editorial there are no established facts back of it and by his very contradictions the writer shows that he is talking nonsense.

Now, if it were true that democracy has prevailed and autocracy been overthrown this war would be ended right now. Everybody who takes the trouble to study the situation knows that and if that were an accomplished fact as this Hearst editor so glibly states and then contradicts in the course of the same article, there would be need for me to define my position about indemnities and the taking of new territory, for those questions would then settle themselves.

But before those questions can be answered the German autocracy must be overthrown. The fact is that the ultimatum of the new Russian democracy would require the taking of territory from Germany. It demands an independent Poland, but Poland was dismembered and partitioned between Russia and Germany and if there is to be an independent Poland, which by the way is demanded both by the new Russia and the United States, it must be a Poland restored and that part of its territory which was forcibly absorbed by Germany must be taken from that empire and given back to the Poles.

And what about Alsace and Lorraine which were forcibly taken from France in 1870, without consulting the people of those provinces? If they wish to go back to France should they be prevented from doing so? But if they do go back to France that would be annexation of territory.

If autocracy shall be overthrown, as I most profoundly hope it may be, then, as I have said, there is nothing to worry about concerning territories and indemnities. The people of Europe in that event will range themselves into groups and states as best suits themselves. Also it will, I think, be generally agreed that some sort of restitution shall be made to the people of Belgium for example, who have been so ruthlessly treated and whose country has been so cruelly devastated. This, also, would apply to that portion of France which has suffered as greatly as Belgium.

The first job necessary to bring peace to Europe is the overthrow of the Hohenzollerns and Prussianism. If the German soldiers decide to do this job themselves I shall be delighted and thankful beyond measure but up to the present I have not seen any indications that the German army is not under complete control of its leaders, and if it intends to overthrow the autocratic dynasty at Berlin there is no present indication of that fact.

Barbarous Americans

A young negro in Tennessee was accused a few weeks ago of committing a brutal crime. The charge was that he murdered a 15 year old white girl. It is said that he confessed the crime. Incidentally he incriminated other negroes who, remarkable as it may seem, were able so clearly to establish their innocence that even a mob thirsting for the blood of a "nigger" let them go. In might occur to a good many that if the young negro's statement was false in part it might have been false altogether and that he may not have been guilty of the crime with which he was charged. But assuming that his confession was true, as to his own act, there was not the slightest doubt that on a trial he would have been convicted and executed according to law. In the South it is not a difficult job to convict a

"nigger." Almost any sort of testimony tending to show a possibility that he may be guilty is sufficient. But notwithstanding the fact that the law provided ample punishment for the crime, the boy was taken out, his clothes and body soaked with oil which was lighted and then, a human torch, he writhed in agony until death came mercifully to his relief, his suffering being witnessed with apparent satisfaction and approval by a vast concourse of citizens of a city which is inclined to boast of its culture.

A century or two ago the laws of many supposedly enlightened nations, that is enlightened for that time, provided horrible tortures for those found guilty of various crimes. They also provided tortures to make those who had been accused of crime confess. Many of these tortures permitted and provided by law were perfectly diabolical in their cruelty. But as men became more enlightened and laws became more civilized these tortures were abolished as punishments in all the civilized nations of the earth. The mob which takes a human being out, soaks his garments with oil and then burns him to death is simply returning to primitive barbarism, and the community which permits it without protest is a barbarous community, as barbarous as the Turks who fiendishly torture and massacre the Armenians; as barbarous as the Apaches who tied their victims to the stake and reveled in their sufferings.

If it had been a white boy who committed the crime this black boy was charged with he would have had a trial. He would have been provided competent counsel and the mob would not have tried to take him from the officers and burn him to death, or if a mob had been organized among the minority to mete out such a punishment the act would have been denounced by Southern papers and Northern papers as a disgrace. In this case, however, the victim was black. True he was supposed to be guaranteed the right of trial just like a white man. But that is a myth. And only a few papers, South or North, have had a word of criticism for the cruel and most barbarous proceeding. Our boasted humanity and civilization seems to be only skin deep, and a tolerably thin skin at that.

Badly Discouraged

We note in "Passing Comment" your optimism of what might have averted the awful world war, under the heading, "One Job At a Time." How can you hope for disarmament of the nations in this world war, unless these nations consent to surrender their national sovereignty to an international sovereign government, which shall have command and jurisdiction over their armaments as our national government has supremacy over our states and raises an army and creates a navy from these states for the protection of each in its republican form of government? Suppose the United States with the entente allies, utterly crushes and conquers Germany and its allies, and levies an indemnity tax which will keep the children and the children's children of the Central powers in poverty for 500 years, would that end militarism, and the entente allies? For my part, I do not see any reasonable hope for a permanent and lasting world peace among a lot of jealous, conflicting, selfish, divided nations, each vying with the other for advantages in trade and commerce, and for world supremacy. Each presses its national flag to its bosom with a sort of superiority, which is defiant to the other. Each almost worships its war heroes, their exploits and sacrifices. Disarmament of these nations in the world war, without an international army and navy created by their league in an international sovereign government established and maintained by these nations, would be folly; because the world has to be ruled if ruled at all, by force of arms. The outlaw and the lawless will not and cannot yet be controlled by reason or moral suasion. Whether world supremacy will be settled by a league of nations now at war, or by many wars in the future between the strongest two nations, depends on whether the contending nations are willing to surrender national sovereignty for international sovereignty upon the questions of armaments, trade and commerce. I do not believe the nations now at war in Europe, have any intention of surrendering their national sovereignty over armaments, trade, commerce, tariffs, duties, to any international government to be established by their union. Rather, I believe, than part with their sovereignty, each will build greater and greater war armaments to try to emulate the strongest. Great Britain is the greatest world power now. It may, by force of arms in the future, take the national sovereignty away from nation after nation until the world will be under one sovereign government. Each nation will fight for its national sovereignty, as our Southern states fought for state sovereignty from '61 to '65. It will be war, for the survival of the fittest. This may be a pessimistic view, but national selfishness and egotism throught the world of conflicting nations portends not disarmament, but rather greater and greater national war preparedness.

SHEPHERD.

Of course if the nations of the earth are to be conducted after the war on the same plan on which they have been run heretofore Mr. Shepherd is right. The same causes will produce the same results. What I am hoping for is that this war will convince the leaders in all nations that the old plan has been a failure and they will be willing to come to an understanding and organize a league of nations with an international police force upon which all nations will depend to maintain order, and no other armed forces will be permitted. This plan would involve the doing away with battleships and submarines, and most of the cannon of the world. It would mean the establishing of an international court of arbitration and conciliation. It would mean doing away with autocratic government and the establishing of an international commerce which virtually would be world-wide free trade. It would mean the gradual breaking up of racial groups and the spread throught the world of a universal language. It would mean co-operation instead of competition in business and

a perfected system of distribution which would make impossible a congestion of food products in some localities and a dire lack of the same in other localities.

I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet and cannot tell what the future may bring forth, but I am hopeful. The optimist has this advantage over the pessimist. He at least feels good until the worst happens and at that is no worse off, finally, than the pessimist who feels bad all the time.

From a Farmer's Wife

I have been reading with much interest articles in the different periodicals urging the farmers to greater efforts to raise food supplies, and economize and making suggestions how it should be done. I think, perhaps, some of those writers do not know what brought about the present conditions on the farm. I have been a farmer's wife for more than 40 years, and know some things which led up to the present conditions. Some years ago the farmers thought they must have from one to half a dozen hired men. We got up at 4:30 o'clock or thereabouts in the morning and many of us worked late at night; paid the hired man \$20 to \$25 a month; did his washing; provided a horse to drive or fed one of his own for him. Then we sold our corn for 12 to 25 cents a bushel; our wheat 40 to 60 cents; our hogs \$2.50 to \$3 a hundred pounds and our cattle from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a hundred pounds; butter as low as 8 cents a pound and eggs 5 cents a dozen. When crops were sold, grocery bills and hired help paid, Farmer John was lucky if he came out even.

So, after a time the farmers decided to change their methods, and arrange to farm what they could manage without hired help. Judging from appearance the result has been satisfactory and the farmer is getting a fair price for his labor.

But in regard to the high price of foodstuff at present, it is not the farmer that is getting the benefit of it, as the most of it was in the hands of the speculator before the hike came. The boys from the cities are not wanted by the farmer because some farming outfits represent nearly \$1,000 when hitched, ready for the field, and a man does not like to risk the managing of so much money to a boy or man who knows nothing about farm work. Besides it would take all his time to teach the boy how to do the work or there would be no crop and foodstuff would be more scarce than it is now as we have gotten away from the old theory that anybody can farm.

As the farmers and their families have received so many suggestions I hope I may be pardoned for offering a few as to how a large amount of money might be saved to be used in relief work for the war sufferers. One thing is in the way some women dress. I would not suggest that they wear any less clothing (God forbid), but I would suggest they economize in the kind they wear. In the papers from our capital city we see advertisements from the stores that read like this:

"See our special sale on silk underwear for ladies only \$12 to \$15 a suit. Dresses \$15 to \$50; \$25 hats only \$15; beautiful silk hose \$2.50."

The farmers' wives and daughters do not buy those things. While we economize on the number of eggs we use in a cake or do without cake let those who buy the unnecessary clothing economize on that line, and we will all do our part.

Rock Creek, Kan.

MRS. B. P. WORCESTER.

Tax Munition Profits

From a recent address by Governor Capper on Patriotism in Kansas

This probably is the most trying time in our existence as a nation. It is a time when it means a great deal to be an American citizen. It is a time when first of all we should thank God that we Kansans are a free people, citizens of a free Republic; peace-loving, God-fearing people, obedient to no gilded crowns, but living under the protection of the Stars and Stripes, and loyal to the head of the Nation, to a President chosen by the people themselves.

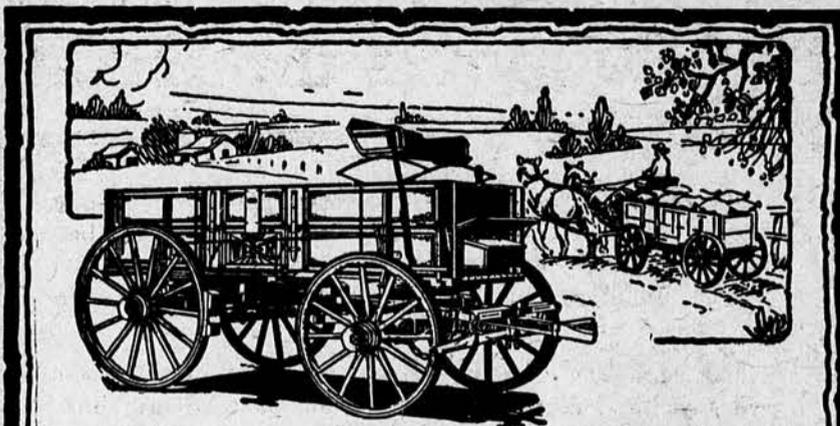
There is one gleam of hope, one bright spot in this blackest page of history which Europe is writing today. It is the fact that a great wave of democracy is sweeping over the world; that blood-thirsty kings are fighting themselves out of their jobs; that the days of emperors and czars are numbered, and that the hour is near at hand when we shall see in all the warring countries of Europe true democracy and free government, fashioned and constructed after the will of a free people.

We are soon to be engaged in this great war. We cannot tell how many lives it will cost. But we know it will cost millions and billions of treasure. As a nation we shall be paying the debt years hence, maybe for generations. We are still paying debts incurred during the Civil War.

War means sacrifice, sacrifice by the entire nation. There are those who will risk or lose their lives in battle. There are those who will give up sons and fathers to the war god, and they will sacrifice much. There are those who must and will offer their lives to their country and who will live to labor for the rest of their days to pay the war debt that even now is being incurred.

I demand and I shall continue to demand and to insist that the war industries do their share of the sacrificing. I can imagine no more monstrous thing than that the people who sacrifice their all in war should be robbed and exploited by greedy war-traffickers who are American citizens.

For two years the people have been paying war taxes in time of peace. Now that actual war is upon us a heavy war tax on all earnings of munition corporations in excess of a fixed percentage should and must be levied and enforced.



Wagons That Stand Up

BEAR this point in mind the next time you buy a wagon—Columbus and Weber wagons are guaranteed to stand up under capacity loads. You don't have to be a wagon expert to buy a Columbus or Weber wagon safely. All you really need to know is the weight of your heaviest loads. Buy a wagon marked to carry that load and we guarantee safety and satisfaction worth more to you than all the talking points of all the wagons in the market put together.

Ask any dealer who carries Columbus or Weber wagons to show you just what we mean by this statement, or write to us for full information. Our wagons have many good features—the International fifth wheel, the sandboard wear plate, link end rods, folding end gate, superior material—more features than you will find on any other wagon. All these help to give the good service, long life and economy that you get with Columbus or Weber wagons. See the wagon or write to us before you buy again.

International Harvester Company of America

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Champion Deering McCormick Milwaukee Osborne Plano

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Placed anywhere, Dalsey 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 **Dalsey Fly Killer** Sold by dealers, or \$1.00 by express, prepaid, \$1.00.

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Drilling Wells is a Year Round Business

Drilling Water Wells is a profitable, healthful year-round business. There are wells all around you to be drilled. Don't you want to get into a money-making business for yourself? Write for particulars. **Star Drilling Machine Co.** 644 Washington St., Akron, Ohio.

With a Bates Steel Mule

ONE MAN Harvests 35 Acres A Day

and a binder, one man can harvest 35 acres a day every day and any day. He operates both machines from his seat on the implement and drives the Steel Mule as though it were a team of five mules.

Then Goes Right Back and Plows 10 Acres a Day

After harvesting, he hitches three plows behind the "Mule" and turns the stubble under for the next crop, plowing furrows eight inches deep, if necessary. He does all other farm jobs equally easy and fast. And he does them all without extra help—as much work as three men and twenty horses could do.

Place Your Reservation Now!

This year's output is nearly all sold, so if you want a Bates Steel Mule to save you a lot of work and money, reserve one now. Very shortly we will have more orders than we can accept. The supply of material obtainable is very limited, so those who have the foresight to order now are the most likely to get these powerful tractors when needed. Reserve one today!

JOLIET OIL TRACTOR CO., 231 Benton Street JOLIET, ILLINOIS



Corn Needs the Cultivating

Good Weather also is Required for Haying

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE WIND has gone round "the right way" and the sky is clear for the first time in a week. We are hoping that 10 days of dry weather are ahead. Every farmer in this county needs to plow corn for that time and in addition there is the first crop of alfalfa to be made into hay. Little of that has been cut yet because rain almost every day prevented.

left no room for loose alfalfa. But alfalfa is too costly to leave out in the weather. One would be losing no more than his hay if we are to judge by the present outlook for prices. Nebraska will put less alfalfa on the market this winter than at any time in the last 10 years.

Oats and wheat are heading and look the best they have in years, barring 1914. I don't suppose as good a crop of wheat will be raised as in that year but at this date the prospects are just as good and the outlook for oats is even better. Except in a very few fields I think that a stand of corn and kafir has finally been secured and that all we need now is weather in which it can be cultivated. Next July and August will tell how much corn and kafir we are to harvest. The wet, cool weather of May has retarded the corn crop a little but a wet May never harmed us yet if followed by a reasonably dry June.

In the past we have always used a horse fork in the barn but two years ago we bought slings in order to fill the barn to the top with baled hay. So we now have both the slings and the fork but for the alfalfa we shall use the fork. One can take a big enough load with the fork and it is nicer when loading with a hay loader, as we shall do, to have no slings to bother with. We aim to cure the hay in the swath as well as possible but just before it gets dry enough to shed its leaves we will rake it into windrows and let it finish curing there. We intend to have a man in the barn to move all the hay after it falls from the fork. If we do this, I don't think it will get too hot in the mow.

It seems scarcely possible that cattle wintered without grain could be made good enough to sell for high prices on the market by June 1 yet that is just what was done here this week. A car of grass fat stuff left Gridley some days before May ended at the highest prices ever received by the farmers of this locality so early in the season. Good, fair sized cows brought \$100, which means that persons who eat beef will have to pay well for it.

I am aware that there can always be found rainy day jobs on the farm but even if there is work that can be done I don't intend to use every rainy day doing odd jobs, or at least when rainy days are as plentiful as they have been of late. The farmer ought by right to be a reader for it is in that way one can most pleasantly pass the rainy days. If he can get hold of a good book the day will pass quickly and he can forget the streams of water which may be running down the lister furrows and the loose dirt which is gradually being washed down around the kafir which has just pushed thru the ground. There is no cure for the blues equal to a good book.

It is seldom that so large a percentage of the cattle have shed their old coat by June 1 as this year. Many have entirely shed off while others are carrying but a few shreds and patches of old hair. It used to be thought that the limit in poor winter care of stock showed up when cattle could be seen in pastures bearing more or less old hair at late as July 4, but I don't believe any such cattle will be seen on that date this year. Cattle wintered well, even if they got no grain, and the grass has been good here since April 20.

The last three times I have been to the field to try to cultivate I have been rained on and twice I came in as wet as the proverbial "drowned rat." During these three rains a peculiar thing noticed was the quickness with which the gulls came around as soon as the water began to fall. I had not seen a gull for a year until it began to rain the other day but before I had made it back across the field there was a bunch of these birds flying around the team and darting down to the freshly plowed ground. The next time the rain came no gulls had been seen that day but I don't think the rain had been falling 2 minutes before the gulls were around the team again. The question is, where do the birds keep themselves in dry weather.

To try to line up the course of the summer market for grass fat cattle is, of course, mere guesswork. But I think one could be safe in predicting the best prices in many years. There is also the usual good chance of the best price being received before July 1. That is so common that we now take it as matter of course. The man who wishes to sell his cattle off the grass never misses it if he winters the animals well so they can begin to gain at once. If that is done the cattle usually can be sold before July 15 for from \$1 to \$1.50 a hundred more than he would receive later. The gain in weight on cattle held until August 15 or September 1 does not ordinarily equal the loss in price. But this may be the year when the late seller will win; every man will have to be his own judge.

I have been told that some of the kafir planted the second time failed to grow and that there are now on a number of farms here several fields which are without a stand of any crop. There is still a chance for kafir even at this late date but if I had any land on which no crop was growing I should try to get feterita to plant if the planting could be done not later than June 25. Even then a fodder crop might be raised if kafir was planted. In 1903 we raised a very good crop of Red kafir, all of which was planted between June 3 and June 6. If I were planting kafir in Eastern Kansas as late as that I should by all means use Red kafir; it is earlier than the blackhulled white by 10 days at least.

The twine ordered by our Grange in connection with three others has arrived and it seems to be of good quality. The price is the lowest I have heard of any being bought for outside of those men who ordered from the Kansas state twine plant. Our twine cost us, laid down here, just \$12.85 a hundred pounds. A later shipment of three cars ordered by the farmers of this county thru the co-operative store at Burlington cost \$14 a hundred and that is much less than the price charged by most dealers. In a Nebraska paper I noticed this week an advertisement calling upon farmers to hurry up and place their twine orders at \$18.50 a hundred for the price was likely to advance soon. This firm made a special price in carlot orders of \$18 a hundred. This price would not look very good to our buying organization, which was able to supply us twine for almost 50 per cent less than that quoted to Nebraskans.

We planted feterita on this farm July 2, 1915, and I am satisfied we would have had a good crop had we been given even reasonable weather after that date. As it was, with the weather so wet that water stood in the furrows for two weeks after the feterita came up and with no cultivation whatever, it made some pretty good heads on the drier spots. Don't give up raising a grain crop on all your land if you can get feterita planted by July 1.

Nothing Like Accuracy

A Correction—In the communication from P. B. Crane, which appeared in our issue of April 6, the statement is made that he first used the deep-tilling machine in 1899. This was an error, as he first used it in 909.—Wallace's Farmer.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Send a Pig to the Free Fair The Bottom Is the Heart of the Plow

Capper Club Boys Can Win Cash at Topeka This Fall

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

HERE'S some mighty important news for Capper Pig Club members: There will be a Junior department at the Kansas Free Fair this year. In fact there will be two departments, for a special department has been set apart for the club members enrolled with the Kansas Agricultural college. This department will be under the supervision of State Leader O. E. Hall of Manhattan. It will carry the same prizes for boys and girls offered in the Junior department. Boys and girls not enrolled with the college clubs cannot compete in this department. The college club boys and girls who enter cannot compete in the Junior department; so it's a square deal for both.

The Junior department will carry prizes of \$10, \$7.50, \$5, \$3 and \$2 for



Harold Stewart, Gove County Leader.

pigs. Durocs, Poland Chinas, Hampshires, Berkshires and O. I. C. and Chester White pigs may be entered and the \$37.50 will be put up for each of the five breeds. In addition there will be a championship prize of \$10 for the best pig in the Junior show. No entry fee will be charged. But one pig, born in 1917, can be entered and it may be a sow, boar or barrow and must be purebred. In awarding prizes in the Junior class the judge will consider "evidence of care and feeding and age as well as the quality of the pig."

Any boy 10 to 18 years old living in Kansas who does not enter a pig in the college department may enter in the Junior department. This is not a special department for the Capper Pig Club, I want you to understand that. I'll be glad to help any boy in the state whether he's enrolled with us or not, but naturally I'm expecting our members to win a share of these liberal prizes. You should pick out your best pig before long and begin fitting for the show. Won't it be fine to see a lot of pigs exhibited by Capper Pig Club members when you come to the fair September 11, 12, 13? And if one of our boys wins championship we'll fix up a special yell. Right now decide that you are going to send a prize pig to the Topeka fair. Ask Phil Eastman, secretary, Free Fair, Topeka, Kan., to send you a catalog as soon as he has it ready to mail.

Louis Kahle is improving, but his mother tells me it will be three months at least before he's well again. Louis is living in a tent. Your letters are a great pleasure to Louis and will be a big help in restoring his health. Keep on writing to him at Alta Vista, Kan.

What county club is showing the most pep? That's the question pig club boys

ask me every mail. Big and important as is the club work as a whole, valuable as are the cash and special prizes, more interest is being taken in the race for the pep trophy than any other thing. The spirit of county pride has been aroused. And not only that, county leaders and their friends have decided that winning the pep trophy will be the greatest honor that a county club can receive. Our boys realize that pep means patriotism, too. I'm mighty proud of the spirit shown.

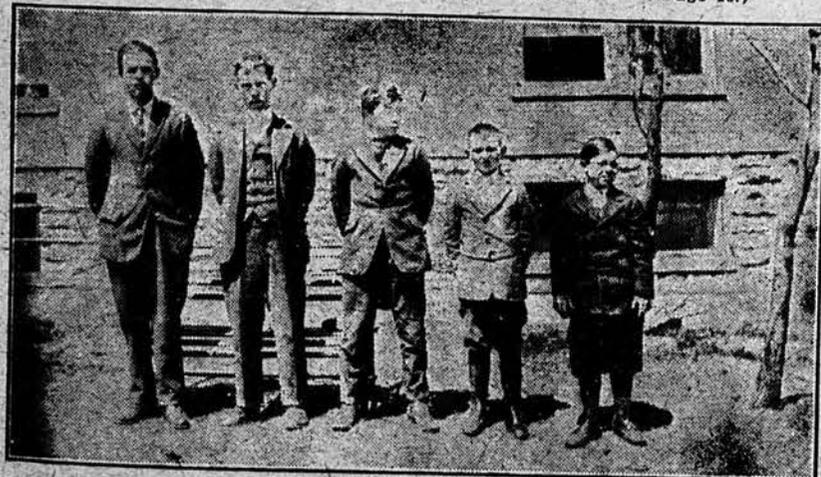
The race for the trophy is only half over. Many a baseball championship is won by a team that trailed the league on July 4. No county club is barred from competition and even the club that is just organizing now may win. But the ball team that gets away with a big lead has an advantage over the fellows who wait until July to start a penant drive. And the county leader who hasn't lined his friends up for work will have to hustle if he makes a showing now. Next week I'm going to show you the present standing of the ten county clubs that have shown the most pep, along with the leaders' names. This will give you a line on some of the clubs you will have to beat.

One of the clubs a little late in organizing was the Jewell county club. The boys live in different sections of the county and it has been difficult for them to get together. They have a live leader in Harold Harness tho and once started things are going to hum. The Jewell club met with County Agent Folker at Mankato. All report a fine time and Mr. Folker assures me that Jewell county has a fine hustling lot of boosters. "I hope you won't judge us by the picture," wrote Harold, "for it isn't good." Jewell is stronger on pep, patriotism and pork production than posing. And posing for a picture isn't important anyway. Nothing wrong with the picture that I can see. Perhaps Byron Edwards was thinking about pigs instead of pictures.

Harold Harness is 16, Clifford Wetherbee is 15 and Emory Simpson is 10. All these boys have Duroc sows. Byron Edwards is 14 and Clarence Haegert is 10. Both have Polands. The boys hope to get together often this summer but tell me they are very sorry to see County Agent Folker leave Jewell. Mr. Folker comes to Shawnee county where he will take up county agent work, and Shawnee county boys and the club manager will extend the glad hand. County agents have been a big help to our boys. Bill Brun of Atchison county had a county agent from Texas as a visitor the other day. He agreed that Bill's Polands were "some pigs."

Anderson county boys tell me that I didn't place the number of contest pigs high enough. There still was one sow to farrow when the report was made and they now have 39 pigs which is high for the state so far as I know. Cloud county had 38 at last reports. Wallace county reports 33 pigs, and the Lyon boys have this number tied. A number of county clubs report 30 pigs or more. Naturally the boys in these counties think they have a fine chance to win the county prize and they have, but it doesn't mean that you fellows with a smaller number are out of the race. Pork production

(Continued on Page 18.)



"Stair-Steps" From Jewell County. Left to Right: Clifford Wetherbee, Harold Harness, Byron Edwards, Emory Simpson, Clarence Haegert.

It is the hard working and essential part of any plow. All the rest of the plow is built merely to enable the bottom to do its work. That is why the bottom should be designed and constructed exactly right. Upon it depends the value of the entire plow.

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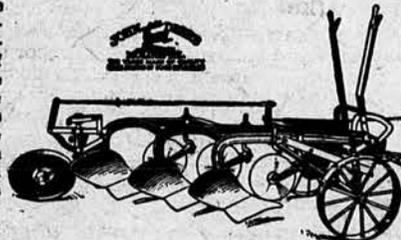
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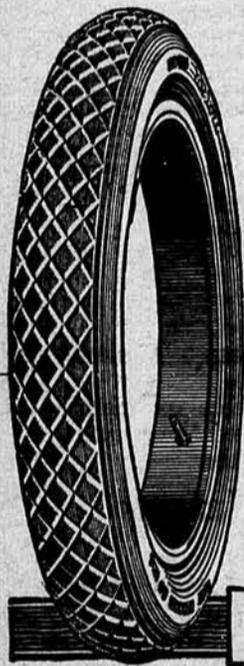
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GEO. A. COOK, 2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
Canadian Gov't. Art.

Why not Have Canning Bees?

The Help Question is Answered in Co-operation

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

INTEREST in canning surplus orchard and garden products has increased as the time for fruits and vegetables is nearly here. Several inquiries, local and otherwise, show that farm women are doing some good thinking. One reader from Sylvia, Kan., wrote that they are thinking of getting a community cannery. The Civic club of the town is interested in the subject. They think if a canner is bought, they can find some capable superintendent and, if one wishes to do her own canning let her do it for a small charge. If she wishes to hire it done, they will make a reasonable charge for the same.

This seems an excellent idea. Where town people have good sized gardens, they might well co-operate in canning the surplus. Farmers near town might

fit accurately on the threads of the can should not be used. We learned in Oklahoma, where hot weather tests all preserving, to make assurance doubly sure by dipping the top of the can when sealed into melted paraffin. We first test the can by turning it up on the cap. If the sealing seems complete, we dip the partly cooled can into a small kettle of paraffin kept melted on the stove. This puts a thin coating over lid, rubber and all joints. It is easily removed when one wishes to wash the can by turning it around in very warm water. For a "tight joint" this is almost equal to a solder sealed tin can.

We should not like to discourage any neighbors who may have planned to do their canning together. To do so is often very convenient and, as we know from experience, is sometimes a solution of the labor problem. In our club there are several who plan to work two or three teams together. Some are going to buy canners, and some aim to use the wash boiler. There are several interested in a new steam canner that is priced under \$5.

The canner referred to will hold 16 quart cans. It may be set up out of doors and has a lid with a 3-inch flange that fits inside the steel boiler. This would allow the escape of some steam, doubtless, but it ought to retain enough to make possible a temperature considerably above boiling and shorten the time needed to sterilize.

The Agricultural college demonstrator who directs the spraying in our orchard informed us that while he had only a garden he had bought an aluminum pressure cooker to use in canning. He figured that he would make up its cost in the amount of gas that would be saved by its use. He said, tho, that if he lived in the country, he should prefer a canner of such a type as ours—one that can be set up out of doors.

Soldier Boy and Farmer Boy

BY CHARLES B. HOYT

I am doing my duty; you are doing yours.

Mine has the greater glamor; yours answers more the nation's need.

Mine rings with adventure; yours will appease the cry of hungered people.

Mine offers life blood; yours offers food that that life blood may be offered.

Mine calls for valor; yours calls for drudgery to sustain that valor at the front.

Mine calls for suffering; yours calls for drudgery that that suffering may be mitigated.

Mine calls for sacrifice; yours calls for drudgery that that sacrifice may not be in vain.

I must see my fellowmen defended on the field of battle; you must see your fellowkind at home cared for.

I must forget love that I may better kill those whom I am fighting; you must remember love the better to preserve the ideals of the nation's children.

I have a large duty to perform; your duty is just as large.

I will fight and pray; you must work and pray.

My part means victory; yours means victory.

Working as one, we shall win; the soldier and the soil.

Candidacy Meets Approval

Ever since his election for governor many have demanded that Capper should be a candidate for United States Senator. The legislation that he sought from the legislature, his manly conduct during this stress of war preparation, and his good judgment displayed in the management of the state's affairs, have increased the desire that he represent the state in the Senate. Saturday, in a short letter, Governor Capper announced that he would be a candidate for the place. The announcement is meeting with very cordial approval.

Other probable candidates are Bristow, Scott and Stubbs, with a large number of localities yet to be heard from.—Lansing News.



Glass Jars Will be Used this Year.

well be share holders and active participants. There might, too, be farm communities closely settled or gifted with large families of girls, where community canneries would be advisable.

If we were to judge all communities by this locality, we should not think favorably of a community cannery. We have, as a rule, families of small children, not much help and many things that need our care and attention at home. There are not many of us who will can more than 500 quarts of produce.

In many instances, the surplus suitable for canning may be prepared when one is getting the vegetables for dinner. If the cold pack method is used, the vegetable may be blanched quickly and chilled. The sterilization may well be completed by the time the dinner dishes are washed. If it is not convenient to prepare the products when getting a meal, the fact that sterilizing requires nearly 2 hours and the only work involved during that time is to keep a fire of some sort makes it possible for a farm woman to iron, or bake or make some use of her fire if she uses a stove. If she had an outdoor furnace, she could very easily give her garden and chickens any special attention that might be needed.

Another element entering into the small canning business calls for more time. That is the use of glass cans. At present there is no doubt that glass cans are the kinds we must expect to use. These require more careful handling than tin. They must first be tempered if one wishes to make certain that they will not break. To do this, they should be placed in warm water—rubbers and tops as well—and brought to boiling. Cool jars slightly before putting in cold vegetable. When filled with the chilled vegetables, the glass can may not safely be immersed into boiling water as the tin may be. When the sterilization is complete, the glass must be cooled gradually; the tin may be taken from steam pressure and immersed in cold water. It may readily be seen that the use of glass demands about twice the time that is needed if tin cans are used.

The complete sealing of a glass can is slower, too. So much of the success of any canning depends upon the sealing of the can that we think it is well to make every effort possible to insure a perfect seal. The best of rubbers is none too good. The lid that does not

Put Your Garden in Glass

A Pressure-Canner Makes Vegetables Last All Year

BY GRACE DIETZ

OUR WINTER garden, as my father delights in calling it when he shows friends over our farm, has been the best means of keeping down living expenses we ever have found. It grows down in our cellar and the garden beds are glass jars. We planted it with a steam pressure canner and the jars are filled as soon as they are emptied so our supply never runs out. No so-called "preservatives" or canning powders are used. The secret of our success is cleanliness and sufficient heat to destroy all bacteria, molds and spores which may be in the vegetables, and air-tight seal-



Use a Sack for Blanching.

ing to prevent the entrance of others. Canning powders or preservatives have such a harmful effect that the United States government has thought it necessary to send out many specific warnings against their use.

Vegetables should be gathered the same day they are to be canned. Do not attempt to put up anything that has stood over night. A condition known as "flat sour" sometimes arises when vegetables have not been canned as soon as gathered. In this the vegetables look perfectly good but when the can is opened the contents are found to be spoiled.

Blanching is a necessary and important step in canning vegetables. This is done by placing the vegetable, which has been cleaned and diced or hulled ready for cooking, in a cheesecloth sack or a wire basket with fine meshes and plunging it into boiling water for a period of from 5 to 15 minutes. Then lift the vegetables and plunge them into a pail of very cold water in order to cool them quickly. Blanching eliminates objectionable acids, washes off considerable bacteria, sets the coloring matter and shrinks the vegetable so that it is in good condition for packing into jars.

Keep the Clock Handy.

A few essentials for successful canning are a reliable clock to be consulted in counting the time of processing or sterilizing (cooking in the pressure cooker); plenty of clear, pure water both hot and cold; pure salt of a good grade; good rubbers—inferior grades are dear at any price; and plenty of granite pans and pails, and sharp paring knives. I prefer glass jars as they can be used oftener than tin cans. Jars with wide mouths are the easiest to pack. Old lids may be used but they should be thoroughly cleaned and sterilized. Do not use lids that have had a knife run under the edge in opening the jars. To keep the jars from breaking when boiling water or sirup is poured over the contents, temper the jars before filling them by placing them on a folded cloth in a dishpan of cold water and letting them come to the boiling point. Put the vegetables into them while the jars are still a little warm, then use a funnel for pouring in the sirup. Place the jars in the canner immediately after they are filled. Place the jars on a wooden rack in the canner and do not let them touch the side or one another.

Jar caps must not be screwed on tightly before the cooking. In order to get the lids of uniform tightness before placing the jars in the canner or retort, screw every cap tight, then turn it back or unscrew it 1/4-inch. The temperature

or pressure must be lowered slowly after the time for cooking is up for otherwise the liquid in the jars will be forced out. Remove the retort or canner from the stove, setting it down carefully, and let the temperature go down, then open the retort, take out the jars and make the final seal. Do not expose the hot jars to drafts. The time of processing is counted from the moment the temperature reaches the desired point. Some tested canning recipes follow.

Asparagus.

Select young and tender stalks, sort and cut or break into suitable lengths. Wash, blanch 10 minutes, cool in cold water and pack into jars, add 1 teaspoon of salt to a pint of hot water and pour over the asparagus to fill the jars. Put the rubbers and caps on as directed, place jars on the rack in the canner and process 45 minutes at a temperature of 240 degrees Fahrenheit for quart jars and 30 minutes at the same temperature for pints.

String Beans.

String the beans and break them into suitable lengths. Blanch 10 minutes, cool in cold water and pack into jars. Add hot water and salt in the proportion of 1 tablespoon to a pint of water, put lids and rubbers in place and process quart jars for 30 minutes at 240 degrees Fahrenheit. Cook quart jars as long as pints.

Green Lima Beans or Peas.

Hull, wash and blanch the beans for 10 minutes, cool in cold water and pack into jars. Fill the jars with hot water to which salt has been added in the proportion of 1 tablespoon of salt to 1 pint of hot water. I usually make 10 quarts of this solution at once. This amount will cover 14 quarts of beans or peas. Place rubbers and caps on the jars and for pint or quart jars process 30 minutes at 240 degrees Fahrenheit. Peas are canned in exactly the same way.

It is important to remember that the time given in all the foregoing recipes is for steam pressure canners. Vegetables are prepared in the same way for canning by the wash boiler or hot water bath method, but must be cooked longer. The times for the hot water bath outfits follow: Asparagus—pints 2 1/2 hours, quarts 3 hours; string beans—or Lima beans—pints 2 hours, quarts 2 1/2 hours.

Canned Corn.

I use several recipes for canning corn but this is the one our family like best. Gather the corn the morning it is to be canned, and husk and silk it at once, using a small brush for silking. Cut the corn off the cob into a large dishpan or an aluminum kettle, leaving the larger part of the grains on the cob, then scrape the milk out of the grains on the cob. Set the pan on the stove and pour boiling water into it until the corn is covered with about 1 1/2 inches of water. Add salt and sugar to taste and boil from 20 to 30 minutes, stirring to prevent sticking. Pack the corn into jars, put rubbers and caps in place and process quart jars 1 hour at 15 pounds pressure.

Meat from the Rabbits

In these days of food conservation in Kansas I think that one important source of good meat is largely overlooked. The Kansas rabbits, both cottontails and young Jack rabbits, make as nice fries as young chickens. These animals are serious pests in Western Kansas, and the number should be reduced greatly. I take a shotgun in the car with me much of the time—the young rabbits we use on the table while the older animals are fed to the chickens.

While in Columbus, Ohio, last winter I saw rabbits selling on the market for 35 cents apiece. Several carloads were shipped from this part of the country to New York City. Many persons out here are buying bacon at from 30 to 40 cents a pound who had just as well use rabbits instead. This will supply good meat free and at the same time it will help to protect the growing crops.

Wallace, Kan.

E. J. Guilbert.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

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tinued use of low gear often causes over-heating. For full protection, oil should be used which distributes freely to the heated frictional surfaces, as Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" does.

(5) **Ignition.** The Ford system of ignition is by low-tension magneto, located in the fly-wheel, employing a four-unit coil of the vibrator type. Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" will burn cleanly from ignition points—a most important consideration.

(2) **Piston Clearance.** The Ford pistons are closely fitted. Each piston has two upper rings and one lower ring and an oil groove. The lower ring tends to prevent a surplus of oil working into the combustion chamber, while the oil groove insures proper lubrication of the wrist-pin. Engineering tests show that the body of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" forms the correct film for the Ford piston clearance.

(6) **Bearings.** The Ford bearings are of the two-bolt type, brass with Babbitt lining, closely fitted. The correct body of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" enables it to properly reach all parts of the closely-fitted bearings.

(3) **Lubricating System.** The oil is supplied to the forward end of the crank case and flows back to the fly wheel compartment which acts as an oil reservoir, the lower portion of the fly-wheel being submerged below the oil level.

(7) **Carbon Deposit.** To insure the least carbon under all conditions, an oil should be used whose only deposit will be of a dry, non-adhesive character—easily and naturally expelled through the exhaust. Gargoyle Mobiloil "E", if the proper level is maintained, will deposit little, if any, carbon in a Ford engine.

The fly-wheel in revolving, picks up the oil which is thrown by the centrifugal force of the revolving fly-wheel into the catch-basin, from where it is led by 1/4" copper piping to the timing gears and then to the oil splash trough under the front cylinder.

(8) **Extreme Weather Conditions.** On hot Summer days you will sometimes see Fords running under over-heated conditions, often due to faulty lubrication. Ford owners, who use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" are free from this trouble, owing to the ability of the oil to absorb and radiate heat. On cold Winter days oil is required of a fluidity which enables it to meet low-temperature conditions and permit ease in cranking the engine. Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" completely fills these requirements.

From the front splash trough the oil overflows into the second splash trough; from the second splash trough into the third splash trough. From the third splash trough the oil returns to the oil reservoir in the fly-wheel compartment, whence it is again circulated.

Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" has the scientifically correct body to properly distribute to all friction surfaces.

We guarantee Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" to be fully up to the high standard demanded of all Gargoyle products. It easily reaches all friction surfaces and gives thorough protection after distribution.

(4) **Cooling.** The Ford engine is water-cooled by the thermosiphon system, and is equipped with two forward speeds. The con-



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Farm Women Do Their Part

Homes are Organized for Increased Food Production

BY MRS. W. R. BROWNLEE
Reno County

EVERYBODY has a garden this year. As we drive to town every farm home we pass has a large plot of ground staked out in long rows and every house in town is flanked to the side and back with garden. From our conversation the question, "How many little chickens have you?" already has disappeared and the inquiry, "How much are you going to can this year, and how much garden are you making to supply that amount?" has taken its place.

We usually have cultivated our garden in good part with a five-tooth cultivator but this year we felt space is too valuable so we planted our rows close together and purchased a wheel hoe. It



runs so lightly that Big Son or Little Son for that matter, can push it right along, altho it scarcely would be a paying proposition to turn them loose in the garden with it. But certainly it was a good investment. The Man of the House can cover the entire garden in an hour and ours is no small garden. At least it seems to me we have enough planted to supply the entire county and yet the Man of the House remarked the other day he didn't believe we had enough beans in to supply all we shall can and eat too so he guessed we'd better plant more out in the field.

No Tramps Need Apply.

We really have two gardens, one close to the house and the other out in the field. The field garden is cultivated with the horses, the home garden with the wheel hoe. The home garden, of course, gets the most attention as the new wheel garden plow runs so lightly that I rather enjoy working it while I never could be persuaded to hoe. When the Man of the House absolutely did not have time for the garden last summer I waited for a tramp to come along. As we live near the railroad, tramps are rather frequent visitors, and I'd put my tramp to hoeing while I got him something to eat, but this year I would rather hoe than get a meal so I'm afraid the tramp will be out of a job unless he knows how to grease chickens' heads for lice. That's another thing I'd rather cook than do.

One young man in the county, sent home from the University of Kansas to assist in the food drive, is going to combine gardening and canning. He has planted his ground to sweet potatoes as it seemed suited to them and if, as he so often hears predicted, there should be no market for them, he intends to can his crop and hold it until the market is better. Sweet potatoes aren't very good keepers usually and it seems to me this will be an extra good plan if cans aren't too high.

We have formed a Mother-Daughter Canning club with the assistance of the State Agricultural college. Even if you do not have a club, I suppose the college would send you the instructions for canning, which are indeed worth having. It is remarkable how few farmers and their wives ever write to the Agricultural college for information on puzzling questions connected with the farm. The college has helped us out many times with valuable advice and all it cost was a 2-cent stamp. I have found out for one thing why, altho I always had fine success with fruit canned in the hot water bath. I had such indifferent luck with vegetables. First I didn't have the water high enough around the cans. The water should be up over the top of the jar,

especially for vegetables. Second, my boiler lid did not fit tightly enough to hold in the steam, and third, I didn't have the jar lids screwed far enough and the contents boiled out. The rule is that the lids should need to be turned only about half an inch to tighten them after they are removed from the water.

It was interesting to note at the club meeting the different ideas the farm women had as to the amount of fruit and vegetables that would constitute a good supply for the year. It ran from 150 cans to 800. I like the rule of a can of fruit and one of vegetables for every day in the year. There are about three months when fresh fruits and vegetables are so plentiful we do not need to resort to canned stuff, but one really can use more than two cans a day in winter. At this meeting we had a display of canned rhubarb and asparagus put up by club members who had studied out the hot water bath method for these products. We also saw some rhubarb canned by the cold water method. This work was done by a boy and was beautiful to behold.

We are planning a display at the state fair and wished to decide on one certain kind of jar for all fruits and vegetables so that our exhibit would be uniform. The discussion of the various kinds of jars was interesting, to say the least, for nearly everybody had used several sorts and spoke from experience. To my surprise, the old-fashioned Mason jar won out as being the most reliable, altho perhaps not the most beautiful. It influenced my buying, and I suspect others. I shall still buy some of another make but my purchase will be mostly Masons.

Steam does the Work.

For my own use in canning I have bought a steam pressure-cooker and canner. I decided on the medium size holding 17 quarts because, while it is larger than I need for cooking purposes, it is better suited to the canning I expect to do than a smaller one would be. I have canned nothing in it yet except meat and that is keeping perfectly, so as meat is about the most difficult thing there is to can successfully, I feel sure my cooker will can everything. I shall try it on rhubarb and perhaps asparagus next week. It is fine for cooking. I can put in a large joint of meat, run the pressure up to 20 pounds, and the meat will be done in 40 minutes or less. Navy beans will cook in the same time, or I can run the pressure up to 20 pounds, turn out the fire, wrap a blanket around the cooker and leave it a few hours, thus finishing the cooking in the fireless way. I find it is far less trouble than the fireless cooker. My cooker is made of cast aluminum so it is light and easy to handle and simple to operate. I use it on the oil stove and it takes very little fire. After the pressure is up as high as I desire, I turn the fire down so it will just hold the same pressure and go about my work with an occasional glance at the steam gauge.

Raisin Bread Saves Cake

Raisin bread is more wholesome than cake and goes farther. My recipe calls for 3 cups of light bread sponge, 1 cup of warm sweet milk, 1 heaping tablespoon of lard, 1 cup of sugar, 1 level teaspoon of salt, 1 cup of seedless raisins, and flour enough to make a dough as stiff as ordinary light bread. Let rise until light, mould into two loaves, let rise again and bake in a moderate oven. A cup of nuts may be used instead of the raisins if preferred.

Mrs. Bertha Butterfield.
Allen Co., Kansas.

Use Orange Peel Flavoring

We save sugar by doing as much of the cooking as possible with cane sirup made on our farm. I have found another way to save is to use orange peel for flavoring. I save the peel from all oranges we use and put it in the warming oven until it is dry and hard. A little of the peel grated into custards or puddings makes a delicious flavor at no cost.

Mrs. Doris Waters.
Hempstead Co., Arkansas.



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Music

Let me go where'er I will,
I hear a sky born music still;
It is not only in the rose,
It is not only in the bird,
Not only where the rainbow glows,
Nor in the song of woman heard;
But in the darkest, meanest things
There always, always, something sings.
—Emerson.

A Suit for Small Boys

Trimming bands stitched in place to resemble plaits give the effect of a Norfolk coat in the stylish suit for small boys here illustrated. The suit may be



made of linen, galatea or other suitable wash materials or may be developed in wool fabrics. The pattern, No. 8354, is cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. It may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

Bread from Brown Shorts

These recipes are good ways of saving white flour. Make a sponge at night as for light bread and in the morning add 1 pint of white flour, 2 pints of brown shorts, and a little salt to enough of the sponge to mix up the same as light bread. Set the dough in a warm place to rise, knead and mold into loaves, let rise again and bake an hour. This amount makes two small loaves.

For biscuit, sift thoroly 3 cups of brown shorts with 1 cup of white flour, 2 rounded teaspoons of baking powder, 1 level teaspoon of soda and 1 scant teaspoon of salt. Rub in shortening about half the size of an egg, and moisten with 1 1/2 cups of sour milk and 1/4 cup of sweet milk, making the dough rather soft. Roll, cut out and bake in a quick oven.

Brown shorts make good muffins also. Mix together 1 cup of sweet milk, 1 tablespoon of melted shortening, 1 egg beaten slightly, 1 teaspoon of sugar and a little salt, stir in 1 1/2 cups of brown shorts and 1/2 cup of white flour mixed with 1 heaping teaspoon of baking powder. Bake in greased muffin rings. Mrs. John Fowler.

Wilson Co., Kan.

Don't Waste Bread Crumbs

Bread crumbs made by cutting bread for meals are saved at our house and kept in a tin can, drying them in the oven to prevent molding. It is surprising how fast they accumulate. I always have a supply ready for scalloped potatoes, macaroni or croquettes. Scraps of Graham bread make good bread pudding if flavored with vanilla.

Bread cakes are a good meat substitute. Cover 1 1/2 or 2 cups of broken bits of bread with boiling water and drain at once. Add a lump of butter, some salt, pepper and sage, cover, and let steam a few minutes. When the bread is cooled slightly, add 1 or 2 beaten eggs, mix well, form into cakes and fry. Scraps of chicken, beef or ham may be ground and added to the bread cakes if one has any.

I have seen women throw away the large piece of fat around a hen's gizzard thinking it makes too much fat in the cooked chicken. I always try out carefully any extra fat from a fowl. It keeps for some time and makes excellent gingerbread and ginger snaps. Mixed with butter or lard it may be used in many ways. I have read it makes good shortening for the biscuits to be used for chicken pie.

Cottage cheese is a popular meat substitute at our house. It is wholesome

and nourishing and I am surprised that it does not appear oftener on farm tables. I made a large dish of it nearly every night for supper last harvest and the men thought it fine. Milk for cottage cheese should be kept in a cool place to sour. I skim off a little of the top of the sour milk, then set it on the back of the range and let it heat slowly to the scalding point without stirring. When the curd seems firm and considerable whey has formed, I press gently with a spoon and turn the curd bottom up. The heat of the whey finishes cooking the cheese. It does no harm to stand in the whey for several hours. When ready to use it, I squeeze out the curd gently and add salt and sweet cream to taste.

Cake is now considered a luxury but we must have variety and a cheap cake occasionally will make a change. For this cream spice cake mix thoroly 1/2 cup each of sugar, molasses, thick sour cream and buttermilk, add 1 teaspoon of soda dissolved in a little warm water, then sift in 2 cups of flour mixed with 1 teaspoon each of salt and cinnamon and 1/2 teaspoon each of allspice and cloves. Flavor with 1 teaspoon of lemon extract and bake as a loaf cake or in layers and cover with white icing. Half a cup of coffee left from breakfast may be substituted for the buttermilk and gives a delicious flavor.

Mrs. B. C. Moore.

Ellis Co., Kansas.

America Over-eats

America eats too much. There is scarcely a well to do family in all the United States which does not eat more every day than is necessary to keep them in good condition. A great part of all the illness in the country today is caused by over-eating. Herbert C. Hoover, the new food administrator, who has been at the head of the relief work in Belgium and Northern France, in an appeal to American housewives for food economy, gives the following comments on eating in the United States:

Everyone in the country eats more than is necessary.

Practically every household wastes food-stuffs.

Women control 90 per cent of the food consumption and should introduce a spirit of sacrifice for the good of the country.

Women should learn the fundamentals of dietetics.

Hotel waste is one of the worst in the country.

"The fourth meal"—the late supper—is one of the worst extravagances in the country.

"There are numerous directions about waste," Hoover said, "but it is only by getting down to the voluntary effort of every household that it can be eliminated."



To Soothe Baby's Skin

When you bathe the baby be sure to sprinkle a little 20 Mule Team Borax in the water. This Borax softens the water, destroys perspiration odors and has a remarkably soothing effect on the skin. You will find many uses for



MULE TEAM BORAX

in the laundry and kitchen. By softening the water, this Borax helps the soap to do its best work, loosens and drives out the dirt better, lightens your work and makes the clothes snowy white and sweet smelling.

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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 bright—
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.

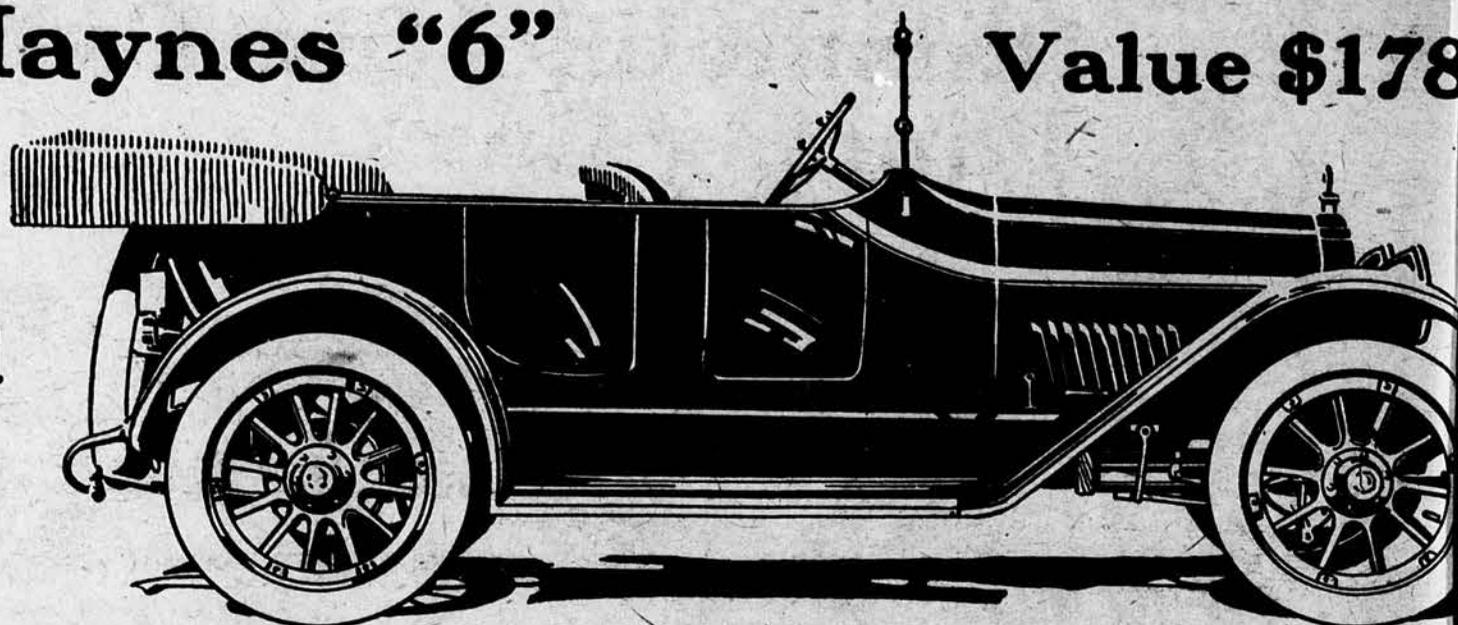
OUR FREE OFFER—For a limited time we will send this beautiful flag postpaid to all who send us only three one-year subscriptions to the Farmers Mail and Breeze at \$1.00 each, \$3.00 in all. New, renewal or extension subscriptions accepted on this offer. Address

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Haynes "6"

Value \$1788

**First
Grand
Prize**



Farmers Mail and Breeze

Who Are Going to Win These Four Automobiles? One Should Be You

THIS is the opening announcement of the greatest Automobile Contest ever conducted by the Farmers Mail and Breeze. It is a contest in which every reader may participate. Every person who enters the contest will have just as fair a chance to win one of these four cars as will any other person. In this wonderful contest we will award a Haynes Oldsmobile Six, a Regal Touring Car and a Ford Touring Car. Four cars of quality.

The Haynes "6" First Prize

The Haynes "Light Six" motor is of the light, high speed, high power type which has proved to be the most economical type of automobile motor. There are many high speed motors, but this motor is different. It possesses wonderful pulling power throughout the entire range of speeds. It may be throttled to forty revolutions per minute under load, or speeded up to the extreme of 3200 revolutions per minute. At forty revolutions per minute, the car is driven smoothly at the rate of one mile per hour on direct or high gear. Such wonderful flexibility gives unlimited possibilities.

The power plant is a single unit with three point suspension. Webs extend from motor to car frame to provide complete protection from mud and water. No mud pan is used.

The balance of the motor is perfect. All moving parts are weighed. An ordinary lead pencil may be stood on end on the cylinder block while the motor is running at 1500 revolutions per minute, equal to a speed of 37 miles per hour.

Fourth Grand Prize Value \$388



Ford Touring Car

How to Get a Car Free

The object of this automobile contest is to give every subscriber to the Farmers Mail and Breeze, the well known livestock and family weekly—the quality farm journal—the best of the west. The subscription price is \$1.00 per year, \$2.00; four years \$4.00. It is one of the largest, most interesting farm journals published. It is a publication that will interest every member of the family.

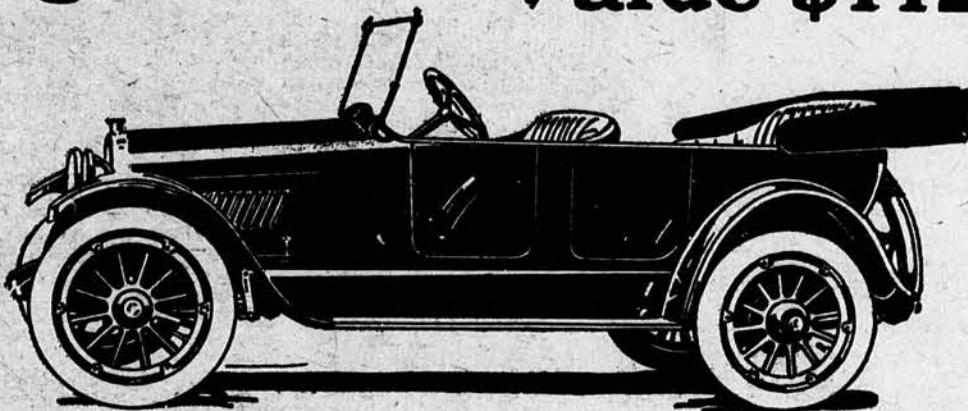
The first thing for you to do to win one of these cars is to clip and mail us the coupon. We will give you full and complete details of the contest; how to quickly get the subscriptions; how the points count toward one of these automobiles; also full descriptions and beautiful illustrations of the cars to be awarded. It is nothing to enter the contest which is just starting positively close September 15, 1917. This is a wonderful and a grand opportunity for you to get a brand new touring car without spending a dollar of your money.

Fully Equipped—Freight Free

The cars are all fully equipped. We even pay the freight charges. You never had a more attractive offer in your life. Somebody is going to win the Big Haynes Oldsmobile Six Car with the least effort they ever put into their lives. Is that somebody going to be you? It should be "yes." These cars are certainly worth your spare time. Now is the time to act. Your neighbors will gladly help you to win.

Oldsmobile Six Cylinder Touring Car Value \$1125

**Second
Grand
Prize**



the Greatest Auto Contest

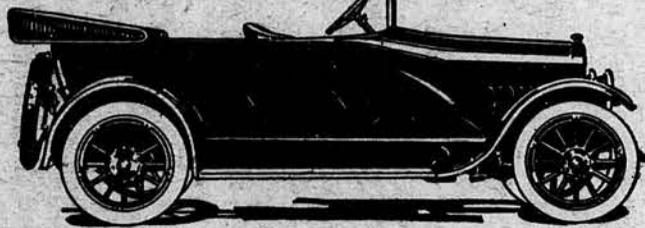
No Chance For You To Lose Everybody Rewarded

Go into this contest with a determination to win. There is no chance for you to lose for the reason that we pay a liberal cash commission to all who are not awarded one of the grand prizes. If you are a hustler you are almost sure to win one of these dandy touring cars—brand new ones too, fully equipped and sent to you at your home without a dollar of expense to you. Remember there are no blanks. Everybody rewarded.

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During the past few years we have awarded to our readers more than eighty fine automobiles and paid out thousands of dollars in cash as commissions for simply getting us new, renewal and extension subscriptions. The work is easy and you will find it a pleasure to work among your friends and neighbors getting subscriptions to the old reliable Farmers Mail and Breeze. We want to impress on you the necessity of getting an early start—Mail the coupon NOW.

Regal Touring Car



Third Grand Prize—Value \$790

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We guarantee that every contestant will stand the same chance in winning these prizes as any other contestant. We will show no favoritism and employes of the Capper Publications are barred from the contest. In case of a

tie, each contestant so tied will receive the full award tied for.

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Contest Dept. 2,
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HOW TO JOIN THE CLUB. If you want to join the Household Camera Club, send us 12 one-year subscriptions to the Household Magazine at our special Club Raiser's rate of 20 cents each and we will send this dandy camera free and postpaid. The Household is a big monthly family magazine containing stories, fashions and departments of interest to all. You can easily secure 12 subscriptions at our agents special clubbing rate.

HOUSEHOLD CAMERA CLUB, Dept. 16, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Breed Club Elections Soon

Be Thinking Which Girls You Wish for the Officers

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS, Secretary

EVERYTHING is ready for breed club elections now. It is difficult to tell yet which will be the largest for the Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Leghorns are all going to be big, strong clubs. The Wyandottes and the Orpingtons will be well represented also and there will be a number of smaller clubs. Don't be discouraged if your club is one of the small ones. Quality counts more than quantity, anyway, and it may be the girls in the larger clubs will have to work mighty hard to show as good a profit record as those of the smaller clubs. Officers in the breed clubs will be president, vice president, secretary-treasurer and one assistant secretary for every variety represented. For instance in the Rhode Island Red club there will



Lillian Brun of Atchison County.

be an assistant secretary for the Single Combs and one for the Rose Combs. Every girl in a club will have a chance to vote for its officers.

Some girls have been asking about a form to use when they send in their monthly farm flock reports to the county leader. Please everybody send in this report the last of every month so the county leader can mail it to the club secretary the first week of the next month. Promptness in getting out reports is going to help lots toward winning the special county prize. Let the report you send this month start with June 1 even though you began record keeping in the middle of some month. In this way everybody will send records at the same time and there will not be some due the middle of the month and at another time. We have no printed blanks to send out for making these reports but here is a good form you can paste in your note books and use as a model.

| WEEK | 1st | 2nd | 3rd | 4th | Total |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Eggs Gathered..... | | | | | |
| Eggs Sold..... | | | | | |
| Price..... | | | | | |
| Eggs Used at Home..... | | | | | |
| Value..... | | | | | |
| Eggs Set..... | | | | | |
| Value..... | | | | | |
| Chickens Hatched..... | | | | | |
| Poultry Sold..... | | | | | |
| Price..... | | | | | |
| Poultry Used Home..... | | | | | |
| Value..... | | | | | |
| Eggs or Breeding Stock Bought..... | | | | | |
| Price..... | | | | | |
| Losses..... | | | | | |
| Cost of Feed..... | | | | | |

GAIN FOR MONTH.

Don't you like the picture we have this time? Nobody can doubt that Lillian Brun of Atchison county loves her country and her flag. This picture was taken for her big soldier brother to carry with him while he is away fighting for Uncle Sam. Ida Butts of Morton county is another girl who has a brother fighting for our country. Her brother is in the navy and the last time Ida heard from him his ship was at Pensacola, Fla. That is a long way from home, isn't it? There

were 1,600 men on the ship with him. Just think what a large ship that must be. Why it has more men on it than there are persons living in the towns where some of you go to buy groceries. I'm sure Ida and Lillian are proud that they can fight for our country by raising chickens to help feed the soldiers and sailors.

Anna Greenwood had a party for the Greenwood county girls and their mothers not long ago. Ethelyn Etherington, the county leader, wrote to tell me what a lovely time the girls had and Ethelyn's mother wrote to tell how much the mothers enjoyed the party and the good dinner, too.

This letter from Ella Ackerman of Lincoln county reads like a story book, don't you think? She says, "I made arrangements to have a meeting May 20 at my grandma's house at Shady Bend as there was whooping cough at our house. Lois Buchanan was going down on the train so I decided I would too and went to the depot and bought my ticket but when the train came Lois wasn't there so I went alone. It was my first trip on the train. When I got to grandma's she said Mrs. Morton had telephoned that Susie would stop on her way home from Sunday school and take us girls to her place. It was raining so hard then that the road was so slippery the horse could scarcely travel. After dinner we went out to see Susie's chicks which are White Orpingtons and little beauties. Then it stopped raining and Ruth Scott came and Helen Greene was there too, so all were at the meeting but Lois. We went down to the Saline river and fished but we weren't patient enough so we found a boat and went riding. Pretty soon Mrs. Greene and Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Scott came and told us it was time to go home, and we surely were sorry for we were having such fun.

"I rode to grandma's with the Greenes and had a good time with Helen on the way. My folks hadn't come for me so I stayed all night at grandma's. It rained all Monday and I couldn't get home so I walked home Tuesday afternoon 7 1/2 miles to find that while I was gone seven of my little Banded Rocks had drowned. Two had been killed before so I have only 11 little chicks to run in the contest with and I'm very disappointed." Wasn't it a shame that Ella had to have such a sorry ending to her meeting? But Ella isn't the sort to give up. Any girl who has pep enough to walk 7 1/2 miles in the mud won't quit what she starts to do until it is finished right. I'm counting on Ella's staying on the Capper Poultry Club "special" until it pulls into Prizetown and unless you other girls try mighty hard to get ahead, one of those prizes is going to be hers.

Broody Hens Help the Germans

Eliminate the expense of broody hens. Even the fowls have no right to sit and do nothing at a time when the country is facing so great a food shortage.

The average hen lays four to five eggs a week, worth 12 to 15 cents at the present price of eggs. Hens should be "broken up" as soon as they become broody. If possible do not let them sit over night, for a day saved in shutting them up may save two days of their laying period.

Broody hens should be placed in airy coops with slat bottoms and kept up off the ground. Too frequently an ordinary box or tub is turned over them, and as a result they are almost as content to sit on the ground as they were on the nest.

It is a mistake to starve a broody hen. She should be well fed at this time so that she will be ready to lay when turned out. Avoid fattening the hen while breaking her up. Give a limited amount of grains and a liberal supply of milk and table scraps. Care should be taken to turn the hens out as soon as they are broken up.

Wool is a product from feeding just the same as fat or flesh and the flock should be fed and managed with a view to wool growth and that of fine quality.

No food ever given to a hog is so well invested as that fed to a sow suckling a litter of pigs, if she is well fed.

Cushman



Saves a Team 4 H.P. Cushman on a Binder. Same Engine Does All Other Farm Work.

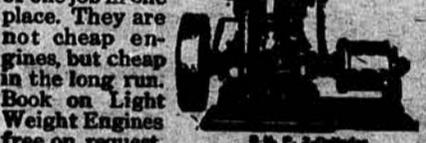
Saves two horses, saves grain, saves time, saves the binder, and saves the crop in wet seasons. Two horses easily pull 8-foot binder; the engine drives all machinery.

2-Cylinder Light Weight Cushman Engines For Silo Filling

Throttle Governor, with Schebler Carburetor and two cylinders, make very steady running on uneven loads. No loud explosions or fast and slow speeds like ordinary farm engines.

4 H.P. on Corn Blenders and Potato Diggers, besides all other farm work. 8 H.P. on Hay Balers and Corn Pickers, besides all other farm work.

Cushman Engines are the modern farm engines—built for farmers who want an engine to do many jobs in many places instead of one job in one place. They are not cheap engines, but cheap in the long run. Book on Light Weight Engines free on request.



CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS 614 North 21st Street Lincoln, Nebraska

Box Kite Given Away!

Boys! What is greater sport than flying a kite? The box flier doesn't need any tail but will sail right up into the sky like an aeroplane. The kite shown in the illustration is 30 inches long and 14 inches square. It has unusual lifting power and will carry up flags, banners, pennants and even a lantern if you wish to fly it at night. Built to stand rough knocks, will sail in any wind.

How To Earn This Kite We are going to distribute them among our boy friends for only a small favor. Every boy who will get us three one-year subscriptions to our paper at our special club raiser's rate of 20 cents each and will send them to us with the 60 cents he collects will be given one of these kites. The Household is a monthly magazine of from 20 to 32 pages containing stories, fashions and departments of interest to all. You can easily get three subscriptions at this special rate.

THE HOUSEHOLD, Dept. K-4, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the bacillus Bacterium Pullorum with which chicks are often infected when hatched. The germs multiply very rapidly and one infected chick may infect the entire brood. Prevention is the best method of combating the disease and should begin as soon as chicks are hatched. Intestinal antiseptics should be given to kill the germ. Mercuric Chloride is one of the most powerful remedies, but, being a rank poison, its use is not to be recommended as long as there are safe, harmless remedies on the market that will do the work.

HOW TO PREVENT WHITE DIARRHEA

Dear Sir: Last spring my first incubator chicks when but a few days old began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged. Finally, I sent 50c to the Walker Remedy Co., L. 3, Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We never lost a single chick after the first dose. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks, where before we never raised more than 100 a year. I'd be glad indeed to have others know of this wonderful remedy. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Ia.

DON'T WAIT. Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send for 50c box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., L. 3, Waterloo, Ia.—Advertisement.



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My New Low Down Model Has Them All Beat

You would gladly pay \$50 more than the price I ask when you see and understand the eleven Galloway Spreader patents and how much they mean to the Spreader. Steel Beater and V Rake tears manure to shreds. The roller feed means light draft. Patented automatic stop, uniform clean-out push-board and unbreakable steel tongue, all remarkable improvements that you want and need on your Spreader. I'll give you the easiest buying plan with any terms to suit your convenience.

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Uncle Sam Needs Farm Boys

Fight the Germans with a Garden. Help Your Country by Raising Food for America and the Allies



\$11,600,000.00 Assets

Independence, Kansas, January 22, 1917.
Mr. W. O. Wilson, President,
Bankers Life of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.

Dear Sir: Your agency inspector, L. L. Garrison, has given me your check for \$224.08, the cash value of my policy No. 4115 a 20-pay life.

I am much pleased with this settlement. I was thirty years old when I bought this policy. I paid you twenty premiums of \$30.40 each, and now I am fifty years old and you gave me back all the money I paid and \$318.08 more than I paid you and I had twenty years of the best protection for \$1000.00 for nothing. The way you are maturing your policies should cause every one to buy his insurance of you.

I want to thank you for the nice treatment given me, and I will recommend the Old Line Bankers Life of Lincoln to my friends, as my only regret is that this one was not for a greater amount. Yours truly,
SAMUEL H. CONNER.

TWENTY PAYMENT LIFE POLICY Matured in the Old Line Bankers Life Insurance Company of Lincoln, Nebraska

Name of Insured..... Samuel H. Conner
Residence..... Independence, Kansas
Amount of Policy..... \$1,000.00
Total Premiums Paid Company..... \$608.00

SETTLEMENT

Total cash paid Mr. Conner..... \$924.08
And 20 Years Insurance for Nothing.

If you are thinking of taking a policy or an agency, write Home Office, Lincoln, Nebr., for particulars. Dept. A.

It's easy to sell Bankers Life Policies. They mature to the satisfaction of every policyholder. Why not try it?

Army and Navy Packet For You

Count the Dots and Win a Beautiful Prize



You see in the picture, an Automobile covered with dots. Can you count the number of dots on this Auto? If you can do this, we will send you as a prize, a packet of five beautiful Army and Navy post cards, lithographed in rich colors and also a certificate of entry in our grand contest for a Saxon Automobile. All you have to do is to enclose a two cent stamp in your letter to pay postage and cost of mailing.

SAXON AUTO GIVEN AWAY

Remember the Saxon will absolutely be given away at the close of the grand contest. In case of a tie a Saxon will be given to each person so tied. Send at once so you can be entered in this great contest. Full particulars by return mail. THE AUTO MAN, Dept. 313, Des Moines, Iowa.

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through the advertising columns of Farmers Mail and Breeze. You read the advertisements of others. Others will read yours. If you have purebred poultry for sale, a few hogs or dairy cows, a piece of land, seed corn, or almost anything farmers buy, it will pay you to tell about it through our advertising columns, either classified or display. The circulation of Farmers Mail and Breeze is 105,000 copies each issue. The cost of reaching all these subscribers and their families is very small. If it pays other farmers in your state to advertise with us, will it not pay you? Many of the largest, most experienced advertisers in the country use our columns year after year. It pays them or they wouldn't do it. Others in your own state are building a growing, profitable business by using our columns in season year after year. Why not you? If you don't know the rates, address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

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For a limited time only—this genuine Daisy Air Rifle Free. Shoots 500 times without reloading. A strong and accurate shooter for boys. A constant source of amusement. Teaches accuracy of eye, and trains steadiness of nerves. Boys, if you want one of these Daisy Rifles send us your name and address, and we will send you full and complete instructions how to join the club and how to get the rifle free and prepaid. A post card will do.
CAPPER RIFLE CLUB, Dept. A.R.-24, Topeka, Kansas

When writing to advertisers please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

WHAT is the farm boy's part in the great war? Boys are one of the nation's greatest assets and it is important that every one of them does his best for his country in these critical times.

It is the duty of every boy, in so far as possible, to take the places of men who are called to the colors. You boys, trained on the farm, are ready to do this. You have, many of you, been doing a man's work at least part of the time. Make yourselves ready to bear larger burdens. Now is the day for every boy to assert the backbone that is in him, and stand forth like a man.

Try now to think like men and remember that the truest patriotism you can offer is to refrain from being a drag and a responsibility on your elders. Show your fathers and big brothers that you can be depended on, that they need not worry about you.

Keep physically fit. Look after your body. Keep it well, develop your muscles and train as tho you were going into an athletic contest. Make ready for the day when your country may need you on the firing line.

Have a Garden.

There will be a great food shortage in the next few years on account of the war and it is every boy's patriotic duty to have a garden even if it be no more than 6 feet square. Suppose a million boys should raise the equivalent of a bushel of potatoes each! To give your country a million bushels of potatoes would almost equal giving her that many rifles.

It is not too late to plant most vegetables. Several crops of lettuce, radishes, beans, and onions can be raised and a good many of the late vegetables have not been planted yet. Cabbage can be put into ground that has already borne early peas. Parsnips may be sown up to the middle of July and, under favorable conditions, a late planting has been known to supply a family with excellent vegetables thruout the winter, altho the roots were scarcely large enough to make them salable. Turnips need not be planted until July 4, and, if well fertilized, often do best on fallow ground. Long after the growing season has passed turnips and parsnips will still enlarge their roots. Turnips need not be harvested until the rush of fall work is over; and parsnips need not be harvested at all until the table or market calls for them, if they are so covered that frost will not prevent digging. Sweet corn can be planted as late as July 4, and the season for its use as green corn can be materially prolonged if the stalks are cut and stacked with the ears upon them when a killing frost threatens. The protection of the stalks wards off cold and green stalks retain

enough moisture in cool weather to keep ears fresh a considerable time. Celery may be set out from the middle of June to August 1; carrots, nearly to mid-summer; and cauliflower, which can be sown as late as June 1 and transplanted up to the latter part of July.

After you have your gardens in be sure to take good care of them and keep out the weeds. Make a game of it; turn your baseball energy to spading and weeding. If you have any garden stuff to sell take it to town in good condition so that you will get top prices for it. Try to secure regular customers for your produce. There is no doubt that you can sell all the stuff you can raise this year at good prices if it is first-class.

You Can Make Money, Too.

Besides doing your bit for your country you can make money for yourself with a garden. Harold Elsensohn, an 11-year-old boy of Pomeroy, Washington, has \$1,000 in the bank, and he earned every cent of it with a garden. About four years ago Harold's father, who runs a store in Pomeroy, found that there were more vegetables growing in his garden than he was able to dispose of at the store. So he gave Harold the privilege of selling the vegetables about town.

Harold filled his express wagon with radishes, lettuce, onions and beets, and started out. He was successful in disposing of that load and many others. He established regular customers who saved up their nickels and dimes to exchange for the fresh, crisp vegetables he brought. He has kept systematically at his truck marketing, rain or shine, for four years, and his thousand dollars is drawing interest. He makes his rounds before school in the morning, when school is in session, but his main selling season comes during the summer vacation.

The plot of ground on which Harold raises his vegetables is 120 feet square. Not a foot of it lies idle at any time during the season. For instance, he digs his potatoes while they are young, and then plants cabbages. He raises six and seven crops of peas in a single season. Harold hoes the garden at least twice a week and keeps the soil perfectly loose.

Every farm boy who can grow enough to feed a soldier will be doing as much as a soldier on the firing line. If he can stir up everybody around him so they will raise enough to feed a company, a regiment, or a battleship crew, he may help end the war and bring peace again to the earth. Fight Germany with your gardens! British and French boys have been doing some great things but let's let it be said that American boys really showed the world what boys could do!

Serve currant mint jelly with lamb instead of mint sauce.



What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

Care of the Scalp.

Can you tell me what to do for my scalp? It has places, perhaps one half the size of a dime down to very small places, covered with a white scale. These places itch intensely at times and when the scale is removed it leaves the scalp red and tender. These places come on my breast also. Seems to be something that works wherever there is hair. Have used different remedies with sulfur in them and have also used different patent hair tonics and dandruff cures. "SPIKE."

Your trouble is a form of "dandruff" the medical name being seborrhea sicca. It takes a great variety of shapes. Sometimes it comes in little patches as in your case, at other times it is uniform over the entire scalp, or it may attack the margins of the hair, the eyebrows, the beard, or portions of the face, neck and ears that are not hairy.

Any systemic disturbance that lowers the vitality may lead to this condition. Constipation, indigestion, and the excessive use of alcohol or tobacco promote it. Local causes are wearing of heavy, ill-ventilated hats and failure to give regular attention to the scalp. Man, not being blessed or bothered with hair to the extent that woman is, does not bestow anything like the attention upon it. His hair-dressing is satisfactory to him if it assures a fairly straight parting along the side or in the middle, and as he grows older nature frequently endows him with a permanent parting, so that he gives it less concern than ever. This is bad for the circulation of the scalp which requires regular stimulation by a good brush.

The treatment demands a general body-building course. Every bad habit must be set aside and all chronic ailments such as constipation, indigestion and low nutrition must be cured.

The first thing is to remove the crusts. You probably will lose some hair in doing so, but it will be of such low vitality that it would not stick on much longer, anyway. Soak the patches with some oily fluid such as olive oil or vaseline. Use enough to permeate the crusts, rub it in several times in 24 hours, and wear a flannel cap at night while the treatment is going on. When the soaking is complete wash the scales away with warm water and tincture of green soap, using a good lather. Dry the scalp thoroughly and anoint with a small amount of zinc oxide ointment, since your scalp becomes red and tender.

After your scalp is thoroughly clean keep the circulation active by daily brushing and by massage with the finger tips. Allow plenty of ventilation in all your head covering, and remember that the real cure depends upon removing all systemic disturbances and building up your body.

Various Ailments.

1. Can any one pass the army examination who has had a broken leg and is slightly lame? 2. What is the cause of one's always having a cough? 3. What are gall stone signs? MRS. H.

1. Many men will be accepted for service who have had broken legs. If sufficient deformity has resulted to cause lameness the judgment of the medical officer will be influenced by the degree of deformity and the nature of service for which the applicant offers himself.

2. One who always has a cough should suspect tuberculosis. Chronic coughs sometimes are caused by bad tonsils, elongated palate, or even by nervousness, but don't forget the possibility of t. b.

3. Gallstones may be present in the gall bladder without definite signs. When they try to pass down the bile duct they cause severe cutting pain. The pain may come without warning, last from one hour to two or three days and end just as suddenly as it came. Usually it comes in paroxysms with aggravations at frequent intervals. While it lasts it is of the most piercing character and frequently causes the victim to be covered with clammy sweat. Usually there is vomiting of stomach contents and bile and the attack is followed by the yellow skin of jaundice.

A Broken Leg.

One of my father's legs was broken last December; both bones just at the shoe top. His foot was turned clear around with the heel in front. There has always been quite a lump there, and his leg seems to tire and get sore when he does much walking. How long should it take it to get strong, and will there always be danger of rheumatism? It seems to bother in damp weather. G. G. S.

Such a break as you describe was in-

deed a serious fracture and your father is fortunate to get even a fairly good result. Since the injury is less than a year old there is a good probability that he will make much more gain yet. The pain is not rheumatism but comes because the circulation is not yet adjusted.

If he desires to make sure whether he has the best possible results he can go to a specialist and have an X-Ray picture taken to show what condition of bony union has taken place.

Better Habits.

C. W. H.:

I am not able to diagnose your skin trouble from the symptoms you give. You certainly will be much improved if you get rid of your constipation. Try eating bran bread, a great deal of fruit and drinking plenty of water. If you use tobacco or alcohol stop the habits.

The Farmers Approve

The people of Kansas are giving Governor Capper the warmest kind of support in his efforts to drive liquor and vice from the vicinity of army training camps. In almost every mail which comes to his office at the state house the governor receives letters and petitions commending his action. Here is one which came this week from the Wheat Belt Grange at Lewis:

We, the members of Wheat Belt Grange No. 1735, with one hundred and five membership, heartily endorse the telegram sent the President in behalf of the people of Kansas and the Kansas mothers to establish anti-vice zones around army training camps.

The letter was signed by C. M. Huckstep, master; Virgie M. Hodson, secretary, and Eva McCormick, lecturer of the Lewis organization.

Kansas Farm Band to France

The Kansas Agricultural College Cadet band will be the first body of American troops to touch the soil of France. The entire band has enlisted as a unit in the marines, and will be known as the First

A Place to Watch Closely

Washington at war is a place every American must watch closely. For Washington virtually, is taking over all our men and money for fighting the Kaiser. It isn't too much to say that your future and our future must depend chiefly upon the moves of Washington in the world struggle.

Neither the public nor the newspapers wish military information made public that would aid the enemy, but a censorship that in any way interferes with public criticism of the government or of government officials is unthinkable except in a despotism, and nothing can or will justify it before the American people. We are not going to be so Prussian as that.

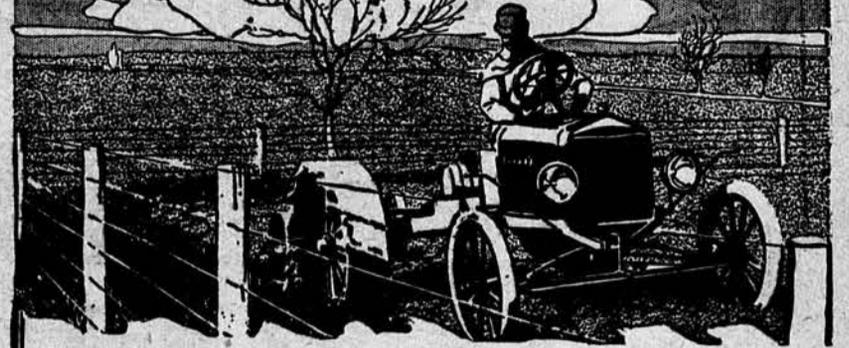
Regiment Marine band. It left Manhattan Monday for Philadelphia. The leader of the Marine band, known all over the world as "The President's Own," came, saw and heard and took the band, from drum major to snare drummer.

Threshing to Cost More

The threshermen of Coffey county held a meeting in Burlington, Kan., May 26. A good representation was present and many subjects of interest were discussed. The Brotherhood of Threshermen of Coffey County, was organized. J. T. King, Lebo, was elected president, and Everette White, Burlington, secretary and treasurer. Due to high prices the organization agreed that it would be necessary to charge more for threshing this year. Crop conditions were reported from many sections of Coffey county. Prospects are very good for wheat, oats, rye and flax. Corn is poor, but with favorable weather will improve rapidly. This association will meet again in Burlington, Kan., June 16 at 1:30 p. m. We should like very much to communicate with other county organizations of Kansas before that time. A great deal of good can be done by these organizations. We must urge the thresherman and the farmer to co-operate and strive to save every kernel of grain this year. More grain can be saved if care is taken when preparing grain for the machine and in preparing the machine for grain. Lebo, Kan. J. T. King.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Every Acre-Every Fence Corner Must Be Tilled This Year



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TRACFORD agents have sold as many as 15 to 20 machines in a single demonstration—hundreds have sold out their allotment in a few days. So write or wire us for dealer information at once! This offer will remain open for only a short time.

Write or wire us TODAY

The food supply of the world is practically exhausted. Our success in the war is dependent upon the American farmer—and upon America's 1917 crops.

To meet the demand, every tillable acre must be put under cultivation—every small tract and fence corner must be profitably planted. The foresighted business man is planning on plowing every foot of his ground—and plowing and planting right up to the fence line. That is why thousands of American farmers are buying the

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—the dependable and proven attachment for converting Fords into light farm tractors. With the TRACFORD, you can quickly turn your Ford car into a powerful tractor unit—a tractor light in weight and with a short turning radius, making it a most practical plowing machine for cultivating the open field—the small trip of land. Its short turning radius makes the TRACFORD splendidly adapted for orchard work—for working in and around—"to" and "away" from the trees.

The TRACFORD plows only on high gear—and is capable of doing any farm work formerly done by three good horses. It is the tractor unit for you—for your work—and your farm.

Let us put you in touch at once with the TRACFORD dealer in your district who can give you—with a demonstration—the possibilities of the TRACFORD on your farm.

Mail the coupon for "The Tracford Catechism" and the name of the nearest Tracford representative.

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YOUR soldier is all business, from reveille to taps—no room for excess baggage with him. He has no use for a big plug of coarse leaf, all loaded up with heavy syrup—what he wants is *tobacco satisfaction*. The little sappy chew of W-B CUT checks up with his idea of what's good. Out on a lonely outpost, it's mighty sociable and satisfying; and my, how it does last!

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Boys! Join the Capper Boy Scout Club and obtain a set of Boy Scout Books free. The books are bound in cloth, stamped in colors. Each book contains 160 pages and you will find them far more interesting than any books you ever read. The books are in separate volumes as follows:

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| 3. The Boy Scouts on the Trail. | 14. The Boy Scouts With the Allies. |
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| 11. The Boy Scouts' Challenge. | |

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.

Grange Notes

BY EVE GASCHÉ

A writer in a recent number of the American Agriculturist has this to say to farmers:

No farmer is treating himself just right who falls to look into the work of the Grange. The Grange of today unquestionably is the best farmers' enterprise in the world. The school and a free press come after the church; and then after the school and press, I am inclined to think I should place the Grange. Every year tens of thousands of women and youth develop in the Grange. Isolation of farm life is sent to the dump; minds are trained and hearts are cheered; happiness succeeds dreariness, and the Grange did it. You could destroy every other farm institution in this land, leaving the Grange and it would save agriculture. No man or woman ever becomes a true member of the Grange who does not become a better man or woman. There are just as good people outside of the Grange as in it, but these good folks would be better if they were in the Grange.

Because I know you who are not in the Grange would enjoy the splendid fellowship, the inspiration of the meetings, the helpful good of the associations, I feel like suggesting that you look into the Grange. It can help you; you can help it. Let us begin making this a great Grange year, members inviting others; those not now members stopping just a moment to look in. Membership in the Grange makes travel along the friendly road a very pleasant journey.

This is the Michigan definition of community service, by a Michigan patron.

Community service means something more than donating street lamps and watering troughs, good as these things are. Such things are only the outward expression of the desire to be helpful to the whole neighborhood, which desire is the heart of true community service. It is that which prompts a person or an organization, to want to share the good things he or it has, and does actually share them. For example, the highest community service which a Grange can render any person in its jurisdiction, who is not a member of the Grange, is to induce him to become a member; for one of the highest uses of an organization is to find tasks fitted to different kinds of people and set the people at work at those tasks. Every neighborhood has tremendous resources in its common folks, if only those folks can be discovered to themselves and developed along the lines of their many and varied abilities.

By doing this the Grange helps itself, it is true, but it also confers uncalculated good upon its community.

No man knows himself truly except when he looks above his own self; and the same is equally true of an organization like the Grange. So long as its own, small circle of interests is ministered to alone, so long will it live below its high possibilities. Such a Grange has little plans or none; its meetings have nothing attractive in them; its members lose heart and begin to drop out. It needs to get out and do something for somebody else. That is its surest way to help itself, provided it cannot overflow for a better reason. When a Grange senses a real responsibility for the progress and welfare of the locality in which it is, then all is changed. Then new members will knock at its doors, for there is attraction. The Grange that radiates interest in people and matters outside its own membership will become a community service Grange. It is community service when a Grange holds a planting, harvesting or husking bee for a sick neighbor, or helps him in any way. It is community service when a Grange improves local school conditions by beautifying the grounds, providing playground equipment or in meeting any other school need. It is community service when a Grange secures clean movies in our country towns, or does any other work that in any way improves the social and moral atmosphere of the neighborhood.

Under date of June 7, A. M. Bunge, state lecturer, writes of the Pomona Grange in Woodson county:

The meeting at Batesville was largely attended and much enjoyed, the fine weather contributing to the pleasure. Most of the crowd did not arrive until noon but everyone had a well-filled basket. After dinner came the open meeting in which everyone was welcome. The program included readings, music and dialogs.

Crops This Year and a Year Ago

A summary of the June crop report for the state of Kansas compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, U. S. Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Winter Wheat—June 1 forecast, 46,500,000 bushels; production last year, 97,560,000 bushels.

Spring Wheat—June 1 forecast, 576,000 bushels; productions last year, 462,000 bushels.

Oats—June 1 forecast, 58,600,000 bushels; production last year, 36,425,000 bushels.

Barley—June 1 forecast, 13,350,000 bushels; production last year, 4,800,000 bushels.

Hay—June 1 forecast, 4,830,000 tons; production last year, 4,254,000 tons.

Pasture—June 1 condition 87 per cent, compared with the tonnage average of 86.

Apples—June 1 forecast, 320,000 barrels of 3 bushels; production last year, 1,040,000 barrels.

Clay County—All crops backward. Alfalfa ready for first cutting. Large planting of corn and it is doing nicely. No wheat to speak of in this county.—H. H. Wright, June 7.

Cherokee County—Farmers taking a rest as rainy weather is preventing much farm work. Wheat and oats coming out wonderfully. All garden truck growing rapidly.—A. E. Moreland, June 9.

Marshall County—This part of the country known as the Vermillion valley was visited by a cloud burst and all the lowland flooded ruining our crops. Little work done with corn as weather is too cool.

Wheat heading slowly and late harvest is expected. Gardens furnishing most of the eatables for the table. New potatoes in two weeks. Roads in fine condition. Few bridges washed out. Prairie hay selling from \$10 to \$15 a ton.—C. A. Kjellberg, June 8.

Washington County—Heavy rains and hail storms have injured corn and garden considerably. Farmers beginning to cultivate corn. A large crop of alfalfa is being cut this week.—Mrs. Birdsley, June 8.

Greenwood County—Rains have washed late planted and replanted corn and kafir, where listed and much replanting will have to be done. First cutting of alfalfa getting the usual soaking.—John H. Fox, June 4.

Rooks County—Corn and oats growing slowly. Farmers are weeding corn. Feed planting nearly finished. Wheat heading out. Wheat \$2.50; corn \$1.75; eggs 35c; butterfat 38c.—C. O. Thomas, June 8.

Republic County—Have had lots of rain during last three weeks. Not warm enough to give corn much growth. Oats doing fine and alfalfa ready for first cutting. Butterfat 45c; hogs \$15.—E. L. Shepard, June 9.

Rawlins County—Hail storm June 5 damaged crops considerably. Wheat left growing rapidly. Corn growing rather slowly. Farmers busy planting kafir and cane for feed. Wheat \$2.85; corn \$1.65; barley \$1.24.—J. S. Skolant, June 9.

Stafford County—Plenty of moisture for crops. Wheat headed out and a fair crop of alfalfa being cut. Heavy hail storms reported with little damage. Rains have caused corn to be replanted in many localities.—S. E. Veatch, June 9.

Logan County—Plenty of moisture now. Corn and pasture making little progress due to cool weather. Barley coming fine and a good crop is expected but it will be late. Soil in fine condition. Eggs 30c; butter 30c; corn \$1.50.—R. McCormick, June 4.

Phillips County—A hail storm recently greatly damaged crops. Some parts of the county the entire alfalfa crop was damaged. Farmers in the eastern part of the county have planted corn for the third time due to hard rains.—Roy Stanley, June 10.

Bourbon County—We are enjoying lovely weather. Wheat acreage small, but reports indicate prospects of fair yield. Oats improving rapidly. Most corn has had second cultivation and the some fields are very weedy, prospects good.—Jay Judah, June 8.

Ford County—Wind and hail June 5 greatly damaged crops and buildings. Spring has been cold and backward. A few farmers still planting spring crops. Corn being worked and some alfalfa put up. Grass good and stock doing well.—John Zurbuchen, June 9.

Scott County—Everything coming fine now. Barley and oats look well and corn shows good stand. Eggs scarce, but fair crop of colts and calves. Everyone raising as many chickens and turkeys as possible. Prices high. Eggs 30c; corn \$1.75.—J. M. Helfrick, June 4.

Coffey County—Farmers rushing work while weather is favorable. Crops in good condition and are good stands. Pastures good and stock doing well. Oats heading but short. Strawberry crop harvested, but was very light. New potatoes soon will be on market.—A. T. Stewart, June 9.

Riley County—We are having too much rain for the corn. Lowlands near river are covered with water. Large acreage of sorghum crops planted as the season was too late for corn. Pastures and meadows fine. Potatoes and gardens doing well. Eggs 28c; butterfat 36c.—P. O. Hawkinson, June 9.

Geary County—We have had about 8 inches of rain in four weeks. Wheat is greatly improved and heading nicely. Oats heading and alfalfa being put up. Corn coming fine and stock doing well. Pig crop small and a little hog cholera in neighborhood.—O. R. Straus, June 9.

Montgomery County—Frequent showers are rushing spring crops. Tornado last week did some damage in Southeast part of the county. Condition of wheat and oats improved 15 per cent in last 10 days. Harvest will begin about June 18. Pastures good, plenty of stock water and stock doing well. Potatoes becoming plentiful. Little change in prices since last report.—Mrs. J. W. Eikenberry, June 6.

Cloud County—Heavy rains have prevented cultivation, but is giving alfalfa, grass and potatoes an excellent start. High winds and hail damaged the north and west part of the county greatly and some fields reported ruined. Oats beginning to head but very short. Alfalfa ready for cutting. Pastures good and stock doing well. New potatoes on market and selling for \$1.10 a peck. Noticeable increase in number of cattle and hogs, but prices remain high.—W. H. Plumly, June 8.

Hoarding Made a Felony

Hoarding or storing of food, fuel or other necessities in order to limit the supply or affect the price, is made a felony under the Senate's amendment to the food production bill, but farmers who hold their own products will be excepted. Most statutes define a felony as any offense that is punishable by death, or confinement in the penitentiary. Under the old common law a felon also forfeited his lands or goods, and treason was one kind of felony.

A Typical Candidate

We have before us a letter from Governor Capper indicating that later on he expects to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the office of United States Senator. At present he is busy attending to affairs for which he as governor has been elected. The Telegram believes that as a senatorial candidate Governor Capper is the typical candidate for more than the Republican party.—Garden City Telegram.

Profit comes from making pork from young stock.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

What Year?

I am 18 years old, shall be 19 next November. Is this my 18th or 19th year?
READER.

It is your 19th year.

Homestead Law.

Does the 640 homestead law apply to Arkansas government land?
J. O. S. Lyndon, Kan.

No.

Profanity a Misdemeanor.

Is it a violation of the law to use profane and abusive language in public places such as the postoffice, on church grounds or on the public highways?
W. D. G. Catoosa, Okla.

Yes.

Government Lands in Arizona.

I should like to have some data on homestead lands in Arizona.
C. E. K. Webster, Kan.

Write T. F. Veeden, Register U. S. Land Office, Phoenix, Ariz.

Property of the Widow.

A woman marries a man with two children by a former marriage. The husband is killed, leaving no will, how much of his property belongs to the widow?
One half.

Cannot Attach Policy.

A man holding a life insurance policy dies. The policy is payable to his mother. He is unmarried and has an unpaid note. He also has a policy in the Modern Woodman payable to his mother. Can these policies be taken for his debts?
W. L.

No.

Consolidated School.

Can a consolidated school take over a district that is joining it or any part of the district with the consent of or by vote of the said district?
SUBSCRIBER.

If the people of the consolidated district and the people of the district to be consolidated both vote in favor of such consolidation it can be made.

Borrowing from Land Bank.

Can an individual borrow money from a Federal Land Bank or must he belong to an association of farmers?
L. M. C.

The law contemplates that all loans made by the Federal Land Bank shall be made only to members of the farm loan associations composed of at least 10 farmers. At the end of a year, if it is found that no association has been formed in a community the bank may loan direct to individuals thru an authorized agent.

Fishing on His Own Land.

Where a man owns land with a creek running thru it is he allowed to catch fish for his own use in any other way than by hook and line?
N. D. P.

The only exception the law makes is that he may catch fish out of a private or artificial pond on his own premises in any way he sees fit. He would not be permitted to do this in a creek which runs thru the lands of others as well as thru his own land.

Administration of Estate.

I am the administrator of an estate. One person inherited an undivided one-half of this estate but died before the division was made leaving a will and naming me as executor of the will. One of the direct heirs named in this will has not been heard from for several years. How must I proceed in dividing the estate?
READER.

If no trace of the missing heir has been had for more than seven years the presumption would be that he is dead. In that event you should get an order from the court to proceed to the division and settlement of the estate.

Send a Pig to the Free Fair

(Continued from Page 7.)

only counts 35 points. With 40 points for feeding cost and 25 points for the record and story some county club with fewer pigs might win. In my opinion the race for the pep trophy and for the special county prize will be mighty close.

Get acquainted with Harold Stewart, husky 18 year old Gove county leader. Harold was crippled thru an accident when the picture was taken but was working on riding machines just the same. He has seven fine Duroc pigs that should be big fellows now. Speaking of accidents, Dan Vasey, county leader for Clay, had an arm broken the other day. "Cranking car—kicked!" That tells the story. Hard luck.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for June 24. The purpose of John's Gospel. Reading lesson John 21:15-25, in connection with a review of the whole book of John.

Golden text: These are written, that ye may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye may have life in His name.—John 20:31.

Mary of Magdala following Peter and John more slowly reached the tomb after they had left the garden. Unable to realize fully what had occurred she stood weeping at the entrance. From within two angels asked about her grief and she replied that she was weeping because some one had taken away the body of Jesus. Close beside her, as she turned away, was a man. Supposing from the question "Whom seekest thou?" that she must be talking to Joseph's head gardener and that he must have some knowledge of the empty tomb Mary replied that if he would only tell her where the body was she would have it removed. Then Jesus revealed Himself and Mary was commissioned to go and tell the disciples.

It was a very different woman who returned this time with the glad message to the sorrowing disciples, but when she told them how she had seen and talked with Jesus, they did not believe her. In the bewilderment of the past few days they had forgotten all about how Jesus had prophesied about His death and they were not expecting the resurrection.

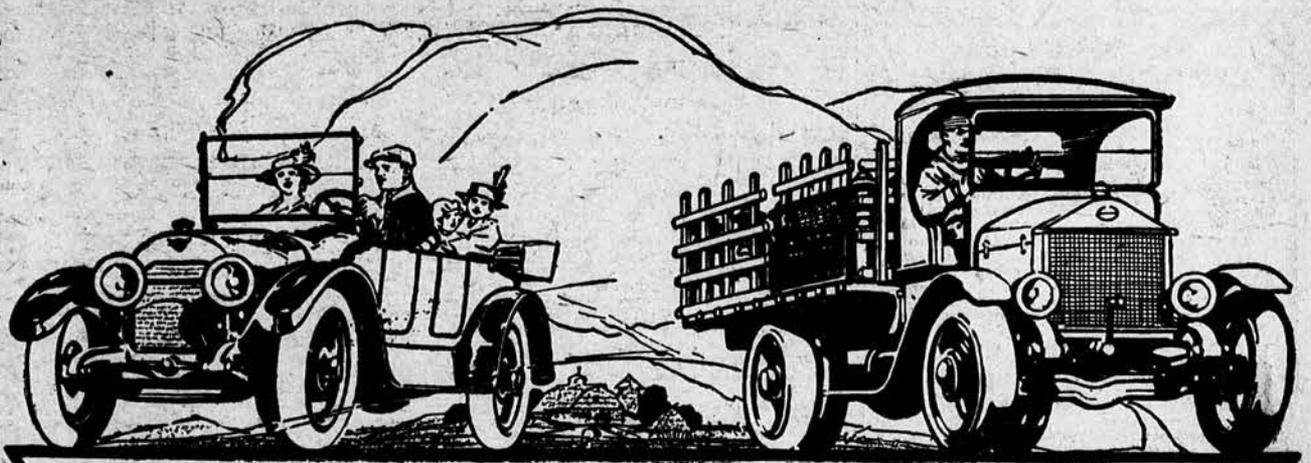
The apparent triumph of evil was at an end for light had come into the darkness. Ritualism as the religion had reached its natural culmination in the crucifixion of the Great Teacher who dared to say the Jewish nation had been more observant of the letter of the law than of the spirit. How utterly this letter of the law had been unable to destroy God's future kingdom is shown by the resurrection of Jesus, His Son, who was crucified for the salvation of mankind.

To grasp the meaning of the appearances of Jesus during the wonderful 40 days after His resurrection and before His ascension, the accounts of Matthew, Mark and Luke should be read in connection with John's gospel. One is then impressed with the naturalness of these appearances which are so simple and homelike, bringing to the minds of the disciples the old friendly days, but having just enough of the supernatural to prepare them for their future work, and to teach them the comfort to be gotten out of the Holy Spirit when it should come to them. The appearances being in a variety of modes and places and to different persons and great numbers, eliminated any doubt as to the truth of the resurrection. While they were at first numerous, as the 40 days went by they became fewer and came to a decisive close in the ascension. In this manner the disciples were taught to rely on themselves and not to spend their time in merely looking for a physical Christ, who had, since the resurrection, revealed Himself the Son of God and brought them to see in Him the Messiah, exalted to divine, immortal majesty as the conqueror of death.

The purpose of John's gospel is summed in the key verse, which is given as the golden text in this lesson review. "These are written that ye may believe that Jesus is the Christ, the son of God; and that believing ye may have life in His name."

In style it is conversational. Being written many years after the time it portrays it is more definite in names and localities than the other gospels, which were written in a period when the Christians who were following the plans of Jesus might have been injured seriously by such publicity. It presents plainly seven characteristics: It is the latest Gospel; it is chronological; it explains the Judean ministry; it is symbolic; it is spiritual; it tells of the inner circle; it is an appendix, in that it adds to the other gospels.

No other Christian has understood so completely the deep-lying unity between things material and things spiritual as John the beloved disciple, who in Ephesus, near the close of his life, wrote this wonderful book which has given so much comfort to those who would follow the Good Shepherd.



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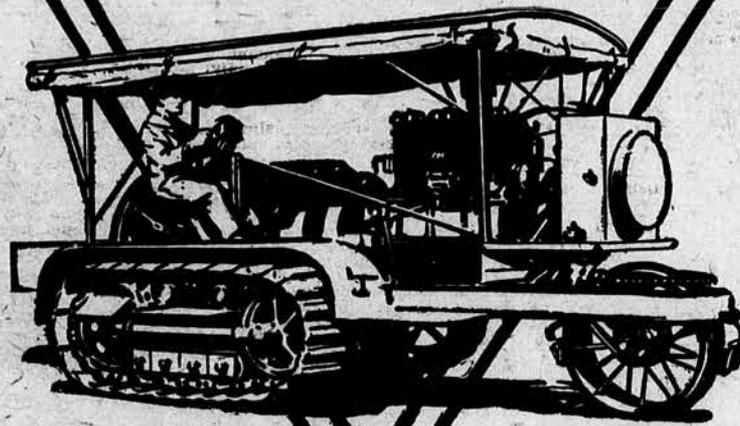
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Grain Prices are Stronger

(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.)

A substantial decrease in primary receipts which will continue until new wheat begins to move to market, strengthened cash and future prices for wheat, and the government crop forecast, indicating a yield in the United States only 50 million bushels more than normal home needs, gave an additional impulse to the upward movement of grain prices last week. July wheat sold up 23 cents in Kansas City and 29 cents in Chicago, and September deliveries rose 9 cents and 11 cents, respectively.

The boards of trade last week fixed a maximum price for contract grades of corn, \$1.65 in Chicago and \$1.62 in Kansas City. This procedure was accepted as evidence that there is a large short interest in the market, with little likelihood of sufficient corn arriving to fill sales, and it at once stimulated buying of futures, causing advances of 8 cents in Kansas City and 11 cents in Chicago for July deliveries. September corn sold up about 16 cents and December quotations rose 12 to 14 cents. The market closed Saturday near the top levels.

Stocks of corn are small everywhere, only 2,629,000 bushels last Monday in the total visible supply, and nearly half of this at seaboard points. Chicago had only 195,000 bushels and Kansas City 347,000 bushels. Last week's receipts at three leading markets were 1,338 cars, a third more than a year ago, but they decreased abruptly toward the end of the week and country offerings were said to be small. Extraordinarily high prices have not attracted as much corn to central markets as expected and the relatively small movement seems to indicate that the crop was overestimated last year.

Rains were general in the corn area last week, with temperatures a little below normal. The area sown to corn this year probably is at least 10 million acres larger than last year. The crop has made a good start, tho it is one or two weeks behind a normal growth. The United States has a chance to raise 3,400 million bushels of corn this year, 800 million more than the final estimate of the 1916 crop.

Saturday's grain quotations were: Wheat: No. 2 hard, \$2.90 to \$3.03; No. 3, \$2.88 to \$3; No. 4, \$2.75 to \$2.90; No. 2 soft, \$2.92 to \$3; No. 3, \$2.88 to \$2.92; No. 4, \$2.75 to \$2.90. Corn: No. 2 mixed, \$1.67; No. 3, \$1.66 1/2 to \$1.67; No. 4, \$1.66 to \$1.65 1/2; No. 3 white, \$1.69; No. 3, \$1.67 to \$1.68; No. 5, \$1.66; No. 2 yellow, \$1.68 to \$1.70; No. 3, \$1.67 1/2 to \$1.68. Oats: No. 2 white, 66 1/2 to 67; No. 3, 65 1/2 to 66; No. 4, 65 to 65 1/2; No. 2 mixed, 62 1/2 to 64 1/2; No. 3, 62 1/2 to 63 1/2; No. 2 red, 64 to 65.

Livestock prices last week were irregular, due largely to the advancing season and weather conditions. Cattle prices were higher, hogs were moderately lower, and another big slump occurred in the sheep market.

The preceding week killers started a price drive against half fat cattle, especially those showing grass sap, and continued the pressure the first two days of last week, but in the last few days they put back virtually all they had taken off and the market closed firm, with sales 15 to 25 cents net higher for the week. Price changes in dry lot cattle were smaller because they showed no weakness the preceding week.

The top price at Kansas City last week, \$13.50, was paid for two carloads of steers from Scottsbluff, Neb., weighing 1,589 pounds. Colorado steers fed sugar beet pulp sold up to \$13.40. R. E. Kern of Blackwell, Okla., made a new top for that state with 68 steers, weighing 1,386 pounds, at \$12. In the quarantine division Texas steers sold up to \$12.50, or as high as the record of the preceding week. Most of the killing steers sold at \$10.50 to \$12.00. Greenwood County, Kansas, marketed wintered grass fat steers at \$11.50 to \$12.25, and there were a good many Southwest steers, almost entirely grass fat, that sold at \$8 to \$10.75. The lowest priced ones came from below the quarantine line.

"Canner" cows and cutters did not rally any from the low prices of the preceding week, but better grades of cows, fat heifers and fed yearling cattle were in active demand at strong prices. Warmer weather is increasing the call for the smaller cuts of beef. Veal calves declined 25 to 50 cents, and bulls were off 35 to 50 cents.

Hog prices declined moderately in the first two days last week, regained the loss in the next two days, and closed the week with a moderate net decline.

Receipts were fairly liberal and the quality of the offerings was about the same as in preceding weeks. Shippers are not buying as many hogs as formerly, and Eastern reports indicate smaller demand for fresh pork. Packers say hogs are not killing out as well as a month ago, due to an increasing amount of grass and less grain feed.

Sheep prices were set back \$2 to \$2.50 last week, making a decline of nearly \$4 from the high level three weeks ago. Goats were quoted off \$1.60 to \$2. Spring lambs are quoted at \$14.75 to \$15.90; yearlings, \$12 to \$13; wethers, \$10.50 to \$11; ewes, \$9 to \$10, and goats, \$8 to \$8. Brush goats are selling higher than fat goats. Breeding ewes sold up to \$12.25.

A Dull Subject Brightened

"Co-operative Credit for the United States," by Henry W. Wolff, an acknowledged authority, has just been issued from the press of the Sturgis & Walton Company, New York. The author discusses intelligently and clearly a subject of more than national interest. Scarcely a department is neglected, but this thoroughness might be expected from a writer of such experience and such

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM A closely culled flock using high scoring cockerels. 15 eggs \$1.50; 100, \$6.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kansas.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES—Show quality and heavy winter layers, 15 eggs \$1.25; 30-\$2.00; 50-\$3.00; 100-\$5.00. I guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kansas.

POULTRY WANTED.

WANTED BABY CHIX ANY SIZE OR age. Write today. Shelton Poultry Co., Denver.

WE PAY EXTRA NON-FERTILE EGGS. Want roosters, broilers, hens. Loan coops and cages free. "The Copes," Topeka.

LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE, FINE PERCHERON STALLION. G. G. Socolofsky, Tampa, Kansas.

FOR SALE, THREE REGISTERED YEARLING Galloway bulls. B. F. Young, Richland, Kansas.

OUR FIRST AD. A FEW HIGH GRADE Holstein springer cows and heifers for sale, come and see them. Jones & Roach, Liberal, Mo., Route 2.

CHOICE, HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN, Shorthorn and Guernsey calves, nicely marked ones, crated to express at little cost, \$12.50 to \$35.00. Write Ed. Howey Co., South St. Paul, Minn.

PET STOCK.

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

BELGIAN HARES PRICED RIGHT. GET 'em. J. M. Edgar, Deer Creek, Okla.

SCOTTISH TERRIERS, GREAT RAT, watch, pet, stay home little dog. Price list 5c. Wm. Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

FOR SALE—FULL BLOOD WHITE Russian wolfhound pups. Unrelated pair, \$25.00; single pup \$15.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. E. Hineman, Dighton, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

ALFALFA SEED. WRITE FOR SAMPLE and price. E. Wilson, Nickerson, Kan.

CANE SEED. BLACK AMBER. HOME grown, 7 cents per pound. W. C. Baum, Kaw, Okla.

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

CHOICE ALFALFA AND WHITE Blossom Sweet Clover seed. Write for samples and prices. Asher Adams, Osage City, Kan.

SEED CORN. 1916 SELECTED GOLDEN Beauty Boone County Strawberry red. Samples submitted. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kansas.

CABBAGE \$1.75-1000. TOMATO \$2.50-1000. Not prepaid. Tomato, sweet potato, cabbage and pepper plants 50c-100. Postpaid. John Patzel, 501 Paramore St., N. Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE.

BALE TIES AT WHOLESALE PRICES. A. E. Hall, Emporia, Kansas.

40-80 AVERY TRACTOR AND PLOW RIG. Shidler Brothers, Lake City, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. RUMELY threshing outfit. Harry Dyck, Ness City, Kan.

FOR SALE: FEW CARS MIXED FENCE posts. Hedge, walnut and locust. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP. NEW CREOSOTE stave silo taken on a debt. Fruit Growers State Bank, Wathena, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP. 1 HART PARR TRACTOR, with plow. 1 Reo two ton truck. Stucky Bros., Moundridge, Kansas.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE STOCK TO trade, cheap and preferred; \$4000 to \$8000. J. T. Glesy, Hilltop, Kansas.

FOR SALE. 28-40 NICHOLS SHEPARD separator. Threshed 12,000 bushels, practically new, shedded, \$600 taken soon. A. L. Beeley, Coldwater, Kansas.

FOR SALE. GOOD GARAGE AND BLACKsmith business, stock of hardware and buildings, central Kansas, close to oil wells. Garage, care Mail and Breeze.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PLACES in Manhattan. Large ten room stone house, stone barn, stone wood house, 38 city lots with fine shade trees. Just across the street from college campus. With this place goes the business of the Manhattan Nursery which is very profitable. A fine opportunity to educate your children and make money. No big amount of cash needed. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kan.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

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

LIVESTOCK FIRMS.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COMPETENT men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Com. Co., 415 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

CREAM WANTED.

CREAM WANTED—THE INDEPENDENT Creamery Company of Council Grove, Kansas, buys direct from the farmer. Write for particulars.

LANDS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: GOOD QUARTER in Minn., land farther South. Chan Doop, Le Roy, Kansas.

COLORADO FARM, STOCKED AND equipped, for Central Kansas farm. Albert Hagen, Ordway, Colo.

TWO COFFEY CO. BARGAINS. 79 AND 160 acres. For information, write T. S. Chamberlain, LeRoy, Kansas.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—BATES County, Missouri, stock, grain, clover and blue grass farms; free booklet. Duke & Parish, Adrian, Mo.

160 A. WITH 1000 TO 1500 GAL PER MIN. ute pumping plant. Unlimited water. Good improvements. Fenced. Fifty a, finest alfalfa. Growing crops go with place. Desires direct only. Good terms. C. A. Bowers, Wallace, Kan.

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.

FARMS WANTED.

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

FILMS DEVELOPED.

ANY ROLL DEVELOPED 10c. PRINTS 9c to 5c each. 24-hour service. Photo Craft Shop, 1400 Farnam Street, Omaha, Neb.

10c DEVELOPS ANY SIZE ROLL—6 prints free for new customers. Get our free enlarging offer. J. C. Wolcott, Topeka, Kansas.

PATENTS.

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

PATENTS—WRITE FOR HOW TO OBTAIN a Patent, list of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our Four Books sent free. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans Co., Patent Atty., 325 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

SHORT STORIES MANUSCRIPTS WANTED

EARN \$25 WEEKLY, SPARE TIME, WRIT- ing for newspapers, magazines. Exp. un- nec.; details free. Press Syndicate, 921 St. Louis, Mo.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE MAN in each county of Okla. and Kan. For particulars address Cooper & Rogers, Winfield, Kan., Box 309.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR FRUIT AND ornamental trees. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Pay weekly. Carman Nursery Co., Lawrence, Kan., Dept. A.

WANTED 500 SALESMEN TO SELL MAGIC Motor Gas. One quart price \$2.00 equals 50 gallons gasoline. Not a substitute. Great- est product ever discovered. Large profits. Auto Remedy Co., 203 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

HORSE OWNERS—MY FATEENING Re- cept mailed for 75c. Sound flesh guar- anteed. No horse too old. G. Bickle, Tulsa, Okla.

INDIAN WAR VETERANS OR THEIR widow. Who is entitled to a pension un- der the act passed March 4, 1917, send name and address and get a copy of the bill. Pension Claim Agent, Henry Hegwer, 603 3rd St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SHORT TIME ONLY. Send only 10 cents and receive the great- est 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.

A Directory of Purebred Breeders

The Kansas state board of agricul- ture is preparing to issue a directory of the breeders of purebred livestock in Kansas. The names of 10,000 breeders have already been secured, to whom postal cards have been sent to verify the number of animals and the breed owned by each.

There are doubtless some breeders in the state who have not received cards, and it is sincerely hoped that every

scholarly attainments. One does not buy books on credit or finance for vacation or hot weather reading, but Mr. Wolff's book is very nearly in the class needed for a summer's day because it presents an abstruse problem in a really delight- ful way, and the man who would read and remember should read when he has the time. The volume costs \$1.50 net.

Save the early fruit juices which do not jell to add to the apples you will have later.

breeder will take special pains to see that his name gets on this list. If you have not received a card, send in a re- port at once to Secretary J. C. Mohler, Topeka, Kan., giving the number, sex, and breed of the registered animals you own.

Prune your flowering shrubs after the blossoming season is over. Pruning causes a vigorous growth and most of next year's flowers will be on this year's growth.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

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

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Shorthorn Cattle.

June 22—Park Salter, Wichita, Kan.
Nov. 5—Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.

Folsom China Hogs.

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

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

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

Chester White and O. I. C. Hogs.

Aug. 21—Henry Fehner, Higginsville, Mo.
Nov. 5—C. A. Cary, Mound Valley, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan., will sell June 22, fifty head of the best Scotch topped cows and heifers you perhaps ever saw offered at auction. They are the big broad backed kind, fifteen or more have calves at foot and practically all the others are showing safe in calf. Seven have calves at foot by imported sires, ten others are in calf to imported bulls. Most of these cows and heifers are showing in calf to such sires as Imp. Bapton Corporal Imp. Newton Friar, Rosewood Dale, by Avondale and the great milking strain bull Roan Major. Special Santa Fe train from Wichita, and return to Park Place Farm near Augusta, on day of sale. Write for catalog. Remember the date, Friday, June 22.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Honnell & Rigdon, Everest, Kan., well known Jersey cattle breeders of Northeastern Kansas have decided on a dissolution effective November 27. Fifty head will go in the sale and it will be a real opportunity to buy the best in Jersey cattle. The herd was founded five years ago and many of the best herds in the state were drawn upon in buying the foundation. The sale is made to close up a partnership. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze in due time.—Advertisement.

Holstein Cows and Heifers.

Hesley & Anderson, Hope, Kan., (Dickinson Co.) breeders of Holsteins, offer for sale both registered and high grade cattle. They have 150 head in their pastures and offer a fine lot of young heifers just being bred to their bull, Johanna King Segis, a half brother to the world's record heifer, Bell Beauty Johanna Segis. They also offer some nice young bulls with A. R. O. backing at prices within the reach of all. Also a few registered cows and heifers will be priced. Look up their advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and write them.—Advertisement.

Stegelin's Sale Satisfactory.

Ed. Stegelin's Felled Durham sale at Straight Creek, Kan., last Friday was attended by prominent breeders from all over the country. Forty-four head sold for \$17,290 or an average of \$393. Twenty-four cows brought \$7,585 or an average of \$316. Ten heifers brought \$4,455, an average of \$445. Ten bulls brought \$5,250, an average of \$525. True Sultan went to Albert Johnson, Osceola, Neb., for \$2,200. There were several contenders for this great champion, among them Wm. Oswald of Atchison, who bid \$2,100 on him. Princess Sultana, the beautiful champion heifer of 1915-16, proved the sensation of the sale and was bought by the Leeman Stock Farm, Hoopston, Ill., for \$1,800. The sale was to have been conducted by H. S. Duncan but owing to delayed trains because of high water he missed his connection. The sale was conducted by J. C. Price of Lincoln, Neb., in a very satisfactory manner. A banquet arranged by the Business Men's association of Holton in honor of Mr. Stegelin and his buyers was one of the enjoyable features of the sale. After the banquet everyone was entertained by Mr. Stegelin at the theater with a special entertainment prepared for the occasion. Mr. Stegelin had made arrangements for the comfort of everyone and all were ready to testify that he was a most capable and generous host. The sale was highly satisfactory to all concerned.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Garrett Bros., Steele City, Neb., regular advertisers in this paper have about 110 mighty good Durocs of spring farrow. They are by eight different sires and pairs and trios of good quality and nicely bred and not related can be furnished. Write at once for prices and descriptions. Mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

James W. Magee of Magee's Dairy, Chanute, Kan., and owner of one of the heavy producing herds of Holsteins in this state, reports his herd making a fine record this year. This is one of the Holstein herds that is noted for consistent production since its foundation. It is also one of the large herds in Kansas.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

Special Notice

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

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

100 ACRES E. Kansas, well imp. Price \$45 a. Terms. Landrith, Buffalo, Kansas.

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

IRRIGATED RANCH 700 a. 250 in alfalfa. \$50 per a. Wheat lands \$4 to \$10. Cliff Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

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.

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.

220 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.

FRANKLIN CO., KAN., 160 acres, well imp., 50 cult., 12 alfalfa, 70 a. blue grass-pasture. \$60 an acre. Easy terms. J. W. Watkins, Quenemo, Kansas.

2900 ACRES in Barber Co., 500 a. farm land; good grass and water. Two sets of buildings. \$12.50 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

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

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, Schwelger Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

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, milo and feterita grow abundantly in the Southwest 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. Carllidge,
Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.,
1891 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

1200 ACRES choice blue grass, corn, wheat, clover land. 3 sets of improvements, ideal location, rich land. Priced to sell. Oil on four sides. No lease. Act quickly. Write for free description of this or any size farm you may want.

Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.
100 ACRES, 50 acres cult., 10 acres meadow, bal. good pasture, native grass; plenty water. 4 room house; small out buildings. 4 miles railroad, 1 mile school. \$30 acre. Inc. \$2800.00. Four years, 6 per cent.

A. A. Murray,
Westmoreland, Kansas.

CHASE COUNTY FARM.
315 acres, 2 miles town on Santa Fe. 160 acres first bottom, no overflow. Fine timber feed lot. 140 acres bluestem pasture. Fair improvements. Close to school; daily mail, telephones. \$24,000; liberal terms.

J. E. Bocock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.
160 ACRES WHEAT and alfalfa land, about 30 acres of alfalfa now growing, 80 acres fenced, part in cultivation. This is an ideal combination wheat and hog farm with the alfalfa already growing. Price for a short time \$25.00 an acre, terms to suit. Send for our map and folder.

The King Realty Co., Seott City, Kan.

FOR SALE: House in Lawrence, Kan. 8 rooms and bath, gas and coal furnaces, hard wood floors, fire place, cistern and city water, large fine trees, corner lot, fifteen minutes from University, on street car line. Also smaller house adjoining and vacant lot with barn. Total frontage 225 feet. Make me an offer on all or part. Call 1620 Mass. St., Lawrence, or write Mrs. Newson, Whittin Hall, Washburn College, Topeka, Kansas.

IN ALLEN COUNTY

311 acres fine land adjoining town 1000 population, 280 a. cult., all level, no rock; well improved, good water. \$75 per a.; terms; a bargain.

Iola Land Co., Iola, Kansas.

Buy Land Now

There is no better place to invest money under the present conditions. We have what you are looking for. Ask for list.

Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

Lane County

Write me for prices on farms and ranches, wheat, alfalfa and grazing lands.

W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

MISSOURI

16,000 A. Ozark farm lands or any part; write owner. Rucker, Rolla, Mo.

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

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

120 ACRES, 80 cult. improved. Good water. \$2400. W. W. Tracy, Anderson, Mo.

60 A. prairie farm near county seat. \$45 acre. Gammon & Tracy, Buffalo, Missouri.

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

OZARK STOCK, fruit and grain farms. Timbered lands. 30 miles St. Louis. Booklet free. James A. Green & Son, Cuba, Mo.

FOR STOCK and grain farms in Southwest Missouri and pure spring water, write, J. E. Loy, Flemington, Missouri.

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

FOUR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5.00 down, \$5.00 monthly, buys 40 acres grain, fruit, poultry land, near town. Price only \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

Drained Corn Land

Stoddard County, Mo.; on terms easier than getting four crops for only one rental payment. Inquire. Box 336, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

MISSOURI COMBINATION FARM

400 acres, 1/4 mile station, good new improvements, fertile silt loam soil, thoroughly tiled where needed, high state cultivation. Price \$25 per acre below actual value. Terms 5%. We offer other bargains.

PARISH INVESTMENT COMPANY, Kansas City, Missouri.

COLORADO

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

COLORADO LANDS

I have a few of the best and cheapest farms and ranches in the best of Colorado. Write for facts and references.

E. T. Cline, Brandon, Colorado.

FARM LANDS

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

MONTANA.

640 ACRE Montana Homesteads, New law. Circular free. Bureau 112, Boulder, Mont.

ARKANSAS

WRITE for list, Stock, dairy and fruit farms. Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Arkansas.

ZINC, LEAD and farm lands, North Arkansas. E. H. Avey, Yellville, Arkansas.

100,000 acres, farm and ranch lands cheap. Free map. Tom Blodgett, Little Rock, Ark.

79 ACRES, IMP., 45 A. Cult. \$2300.00. Moss & Hurlock, Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

160 A. RICH BOTTOM land, 15 a. cleared. \$10 a. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

IF YOU WANT good farm, stock and fruit lands, write us for list. Robertson & Son, Magazine, Arkansas.

5,000 A. RICH bottom land in tracts to suit. Well located, don't overflow. \$15 to \$25. Chas. Thompson, Jonesboro, Ark.

182 ACRES, improved, 100 cult., bal. timber and pasture. \$3,000. Good terms. Yell Co. Land Co., Danville, Ark.

NOW IS THE TIME to buy land in Benton Co., Ark. 80 acres modern, \$2400. Peck & Co., Rogers, Arkansas.

160 A. 4 ml. R. R. town, 45 in cult., good imp. 130 cultivatable, good terms, \$1250, orchard, fine water. Wallace Realty Co., Lealville, Ark.

SEND FOR free copy of "The Busy Booster." Complete information of North Arkansas. Loba & Seward, Imml. Agts., Mtn. Home, Ark.

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

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

OKLAHOMA

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

WRITE US today about the great opportunities offered here to investors and home-seekers. Ryan & Givens, Holdenville, Okla.

FOR INSIDE information on oil lands or poultry and vegetable tracts, write Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Oklahoma.

CORN, fruit and oil lands; cheap; illustrated list and map free. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okla.

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

WRITE US for terms, price and particulars on 60-room, 3 story brick hotel, 2 blocks from Union Depot on Jefferson Highway. McClendon & Jones, McAlester, Okla.

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., Rhineland, Wis.

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

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

FOR EXCHANGE; \$10,000 worth of small rental properties here. Want farm. J. K. Beatty, Coffeyville, Kan.

\$20,000 merchandise and \$15,000 building. Want land. 120 acres, equity \$6600, want Western land. Thane Holcomb, Garnett, Kan.

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

240 ACRES WHEAT and pasture land; trade for 80 or 160 improved. W. H. Parsons, Jamestown, Kansas.

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

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

GOOD SECTION grass land 7 miles north of Brownell. Plenty water, no improvements. 75 a. bottom land. \$18 per a. Quarter 7 ml. N. E. of Ellis; 120 a. cultivated, bal. hay meadow, improvements fair. Wish to sell immediately. Will take clear residence up to \$4000 on either farm. Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kansas.

FOR TRADE

Good livery barn and dwelling in Spearville, good business for cheap clear western land. E. W. More, Spearville, Kansas.

For Exchange

Will trade two and one-half story brick residence, 62 ft. frontage on Penn Street, near business center of Kansas City, clear, for well improved farm within thirty-five miles Kansas City. Will assume. Address E. B. GILLULY, 621 New York Life, Kansas City, Mo.

HORSES.

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.

FOR SALE: Reg. Percheron Stallion

coming yearling, dark brown, weighed 865 lbs., before he was 8 months old. Sired by Marshall 61270, one of the greatest sires ever in Rice Co., Dam, Sylvester 74838. A good individual, for only \$200. A. D. SCHREPEL, R. 6, LYONS, KAN.

1200-1400 POUND HORSES

will do more work for food consumed in the run of a year than any other sized horse, is the verdict of hundreds of farmers throughout the Corn Belt. Artillery horses have much heavy work to perform, but they use no draft horses, but are paying \$235 for 1200 to 1400 pound wagon horse type. We are now registering extra good 1200 and 1400 pound mares regardless of ancestors and when mated with registered Percheron stallion, colt is eligible to register. Application blanks upon request. Wagon Horse Association, W. B. Carpenter, Pres., 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

REGISTERED O. I. C. HOGS Pairs and trios not related. Pedigree with every pig. A. G. COOK, LURAY, KAN

FEHNER'S CHESTER WHITES

Annual Fall Sale, August 21 35 tried sows for fall litters. 15 fall yearling boars. All immune. Henry Fehner, Higginsville, Missouri

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

"PREPAREDNESS"

Get ready for your 1918 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. Bred O. I. C. F. J. Greiner, Box B, Billings, Mo

Good Yearling Boar

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