

January 19, 1918

Price Five Cents



The FARMERS MAIL

AND BREEZE

KANSAS

HER AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS, 1917

PRODUCTS.	Quantities.	Values.
Winter and spring wheat.....bus.	41,563,387	\$ 85,679,211
Corn.....bus.	106,166,517	120,540,411
Oats.....bus.	60,611,849	36,612,776
Rye.....bus.	1,293,371	2,203,521
Barley.....bus.	4,010,860	4,013,193
Irish and sweet potatoes.....bus.	3,592,251	5,183,229
Broom corn.....lbs.	18,571,095	2,495,999
Millet.....tons.	128,419	1,280,641
Sorghum for sirup.....gals.	422,118	295,483
Grain sorghums.....bus.	17,459,158	25,010,481
Sorghum for hay and forage.....tons.	4,867,952	28,586,449
Alfalfa.....tons.	3,069,548	56,570,863
Other tame and prairie hay products.....tons.	1,518,160	22,679,326
Minor products combined.....		1,024,682
Poultry products sold.....		14,159,909
Cheese.....lbs.	49,605	8,465
Butter.....lbs.	43,813,454	13,923,875
Condensed milk.....lbs.	10,749,605	644,976
Milk sold other than for butter or cheese.....		1,654,962
Animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter and wool.....		81,390,461
Horticultural products.....		2,251,434
Sugar beets.....tons.	108,699	694,754
Honey, beeswax and wood.....		320,397
Total value of farm products.....		\$507,225,488

LIVESTOCK.	Numbers.	Values.
Horses.....	1,048,733	\$125,847,960
Mules and asses.....	271,254	36,619,290
Milk cows.....	586,213	48,515,975
Other cattle.....	2,337,592	116,879,600
Sheep.....	186,877	1,989,647
Swine.....	1,356,703	27,812,411
Total value of livestock.....		\$352,664,883

Increase over values of farm products in best prior year (1914), \$131,000,000.
Increase over values of livestock in best prior year (1916) \$11,644,000.

J. J. Moore
Secretary State Board of Agriculture.



FIRST IN WAR



FIRST IN THE ARTS OF THE HUSBANDMAN



FIRST IN PEACE

MAXWELL

Most Miles per Gallon - Most Miles on Tires

Everything That Counts for Your Profit and for the Future of Your Family Is Moving at Motor-Car Pace and Radius

You can't shut your eyes to that. Are you going to stick to horse-pace, one-fifth the pace of motor cars, and to horse-radius, one-fifth the radius of motor cars?

Are you content to see others seize the golden chances that are offered now and the untold chances that are coming in the next few months? Or will you join your neighbors who are moving at motor-car pace?

A little delay now may have results that all your future cannot repair.

Take this up now. Be fair to yourself, to your girls and boys, to your wife. Look into the changes of the last few months which have placed the whole question of motor-car service vs.

horse service in an entirely new light. We say—

1. Motor cars are now cheaper to use than horses for all work that a motor car can do.

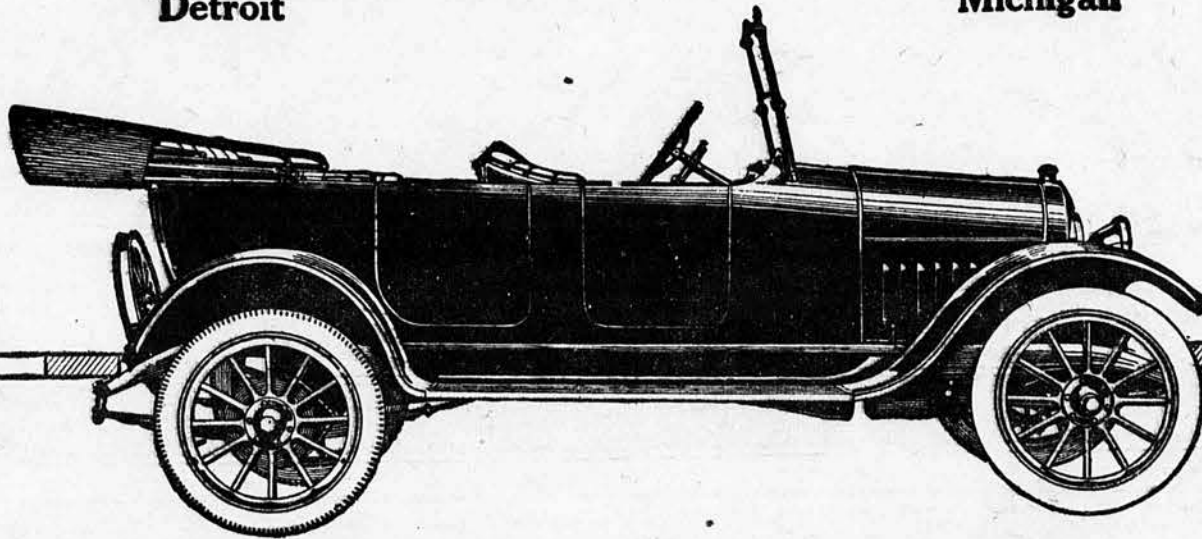
2. Of all the motor cars giving maximum service the one that costs least to run and use is the Maxwell.

That ought to make you think. We don't expect you to act on it until we have proved it to you. We can prove it to you. For the sake of your own work and profits, for the sake of your girls and boys and wife, take this up now. Send us a letter today. Make your decision while these cars of greatest efficiency and economy are still procurable. We will send you the name and address of the nearest Maxwell dealer.

Touring Car \$745; Roadster \$745; Coupe \$1095
Berline \$1095. Sedan with Wire Wheels \$1195. F.O.B. Detroit

Write Today for Catalog K

Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation
Detroit Michigan





THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 48
Number 3

TOPEKA, KANSAS, JANUARY 19, 1918

Subscription
\$1.00 a Year

A Success With the Quality Livestock

*Carl Miller of Belvue Owns the Great Hereford Bull, Gay Lad 9th,
Sire of the Grand Champion Female of America*

By F. B. Nichols, Associate Editor

QUALITY BREEDING is the basis on which the progress of the Miller Herefords, owned by Carl Miller of Belvue, has been built. This is one of the older herds in the Middle West; it was established in 1884 by Mr. Miller's father. The herd now consists of about 400 purebreds, of which 150 are breeding cows. There are five outstanding herd bulls.

The most famous of these sires, which has an international reputation, is Gay Lad 9th 386873, the "beefiest bull in America." Winnings taken by his get on the show circuit last fall indicate plainly the quality of this great Kansas bull. They included first and grand champion at the International exposition at Chicago on the 2-year-old heifer, Woodford Lady 5th. It might be remarked in passing that a bull good enough to sire the champion female at Chicago is a mighty pleasing addition to the Hereford population of this state. The winnings of the get of this animal also included first with junior heifer calf on Madam Donald 2d, and many other placings.

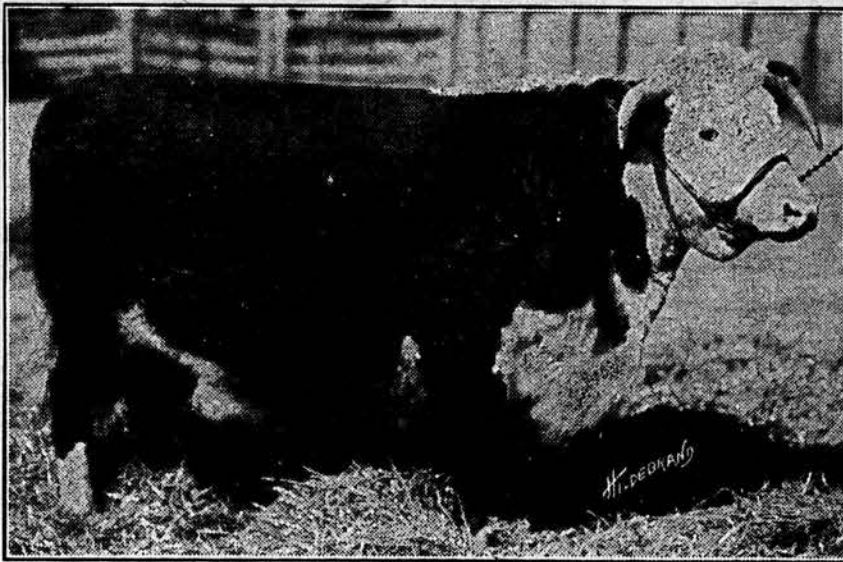
Gay Lad 9th weighs about a ton now in breeding condition. He has weighed as much as 2600 pounds. This animal was calved October 30, 1911, and he was sired by Gay Lad 6th-316936, and traces back thru Prime Lad and Prince Lad to Kansas Lad Jr. and Kansas Lad. Gay Lad 9th is an outstanding example of progress in Hereford breeding.

More Efficiency is Required.

"Much of the effort which we have put into improving the quality of this herd has been because of our faith in the future of the beef industry," said Mr. Miller. "With the coming of high prices for both beef and feeds has come a demand for efficiency with beef animals. The day of the scrub has gone never to return—you can find an understanding of these principles of efficient beef production generally today, no matter where you go. With this, as might be expected, has developed a mighty demand for good foundation stock for the herds of the future.

"And this is a progressive sort of a movement. After a man has purchased a bull which is a little better than the quality of the animals he has been using, and has had good results with him, he immediately begins to wish for something a little better, and buys it. Thus he gradually grows into the business, getting on a higher and higher plane all the time. This is why the demand for quality animals always will continue to be great. The outlook is decidedly bright today for the man who will go into beef production with quality as his ideal, and stick to it."

Miller Herefords are sold into many states. Until about 10 years ago most



A Hereford Steer Produced by Carl Miller; This Animal Was Sired by Laredo Boy 350846, a Herd Bull, and is a Fine Example of Breeding.

of the bulls were shipped out on the ranges, and a great many of them go there now, but in recent years much progress has been made in getting the Middle Western and Eastern trade. Many animals have been sold to farmers who own but small herds, for the spirit of progress is especially obvious among this class. With the coming of Gay Lad 9th and cows of equally high quality the trade from men who wish foundation stock for purebred Hereford herds has been increasing. When we consider that Gay Lad 9th has the ability to sire the grand champion female of the year it seems that it would be safe to take a bet that this trade will increase.

As Mr. Miller believes in proving his "faith by his works" in quality livestock, he also is an extensive producer of beef for the general market. He has full fed about 800 cattle this winter, and is roughing thru about 800 more. He owns 3,000 acres, of which 2,000 acres is pasture and about 1,000 acres is bottom land, and this gives a ranch big enough to produce cattle in huge numbers. Alfalfa hay and silage form the basis for the ration of the animals of all classes as a rule. The silos on this place have a capacity of about 2,000 tons, and alfalfa hay is harvested from 300 acres. The concentrated part of the ration of the animals on full feed consists mostly of corn and cottonseed cake. Much of the corn is soft this winter, and it is cut and mixed with

the cottonseed to make a good feed.

Results from the use of silage have been especially encouraging. Several kinds of silos have been tried, and the most favorable results have been obtained from the solid-wall cement silos and from the Dickey clay-tile silos. Corn, kafir and other sorghums are grown for silage, and of these Mr. Miller prefers corn. These crops are planted on the rich Kansas River bottoms, and high yields are produced; the yield of corn silage will average about 10 tons an acre. As a rule the corn for silage is planted thickly on alfalfa sod, and the abundance of available nitrogen in the soil assures a big growth. The soil is a deep, fertile sandy loam, which has the ability to take the crop thru dry periods.

Care is taken, however, not to allow the soil to stay in alfalfa too long, as this will lower its moisture holding capacity, because of the great addition of available nitrates and humus. As a rule Mr. Miller allows the land to stay in alfalfa only about three or four years; he then plows it up, and plants alfalfa on other fields. It is easy to get a stand of this legume on the soil there.

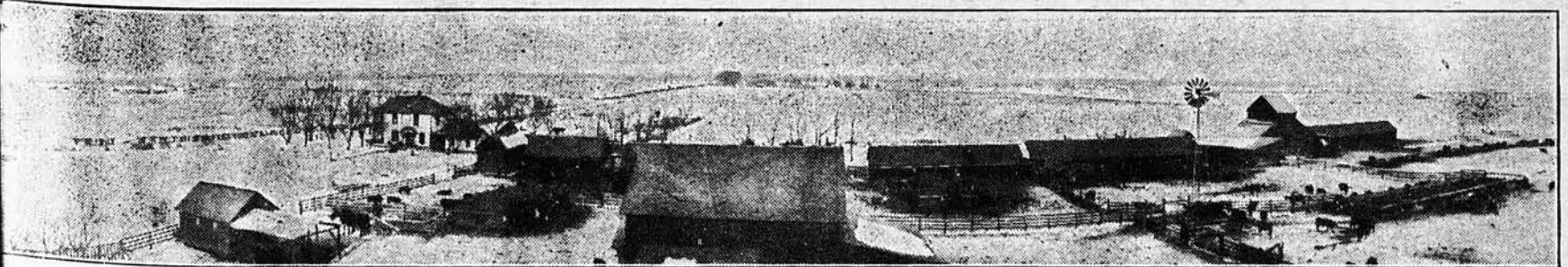
As might be expected, labor problems are serious on this farm, especially so at present, with the shortage of good farm help which is present everywhere in Kansas. A farm of this kind requires many different kinds of help, from experts with fitting and breeding

cattle to experts with farm machinery, especially tractors, of which Mr. Miller uses two. Much of the success which Mr. Miller has had with the help problem has come from the fact that he takes a deep personal interest in the welfare of his men. He recognizes that every employee is a personal factor with which to deal; that he has ambitions, wishes and ideals which must be known and respected. Mr. Miller pays high wages, especially to the men who have been with him long enough to become substantial members of the organization, and this with the personal interest and aid which he has given explain much of his success in building up a farming organization that is in much better condition today than is the rule on most of the larger farms in Kansas.

This same spirit of co-operation is carried on in the dealings with the other farmers in that section, of which perhaps the most noteworthy example was the building of the sale pavilion at Alma. As is the rule with the purebred breeders in most sections, the problem of where to hold the sales was a serious one. It is essential in holding a purebred sale that a place be provided where the buyers will be comfortable and where the animals can be displayed properly. To satisfy this need a few of the breeders near Alma got together about a year ago, put in about \$100 apiece, and built a pavilion—Mr. Miller was a leader in this. It will seat about 1,000 persons, is well heated, provides plenty of stall room for the animals that are to be sold, and cost about \$3,000. A small charge is made for the sales that are held there, which will be enough to pay all of the maintenance costs, and perhaps pay for the barn in time. Judging from the success which the breeders at Alma have had with this pavilion, it would seem that this would be a very good method of providing other communities with a place to hold livestock sales.

Farm Records Are Kept.

Mr. Miller has kept a careful system of farm accounts, which give him at all times a knowledge of the progress of the different parts of the enterprise. This allows him to keep up with the market changes, and the variations in the factors of production from day to day. The fine quality of thought which he has been able to use on these problems probably has had a paramount place in his success. He is a graduate of the agricultural course of the Kansas State Agricultural college, which gave him an early training that was decidedly helpful. His success is an encouraging example of the results that can be obtained in Kansas agriculture. Farms like the Miller Ranch mark the trail for the future development of farming in the Middle West to secure better results.



A Part of the Farm Buildings at One of the "Centers" of the Great Miller Ranch Where Mr. Miller Lives. The Ideal of a High Type of Livestock Farming Has Always Been Paramount on This Farm. The Buildings Have Been Constructed With This in Mind. They Include an Elevator, Equipped With Modern Machinery for the Handling of Concentrated Feed, Barns for the Hay, and Silos With a Capacity of 2,000 Tons, Which do not Appear in the Picture.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols
Farm Doings.....Harley Hatch
Poultry.....G. D. McClaskey
Entered as second-class matter Feb. 16,
1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, un-
der act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

ADVERTISING RATE
60c an agate line. Circulation 100,000
Changes in advertisements or orders to dis-
continue advertisements must reach us not
later than Saturday morning, one week in ad-
vance of the date of publication. An ad can-
not be stopped or changed after it is inserted
in a page and the page has been electrotyped.
New advertisements can be accepted any time
Monday.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher. T. A. McNEAL, Editor.
CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor. F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES, - - - - -
One Year, One Dollar
Two Years, Two Dollars
Three Years, Three Dollars

All letters regarding Subscriptions should be addressed:
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT, The Farmers Mail and Breeze

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
Women's Pages.....Stella Gertrude Nash
Children's Pages.....Bertha G. Schmidt
Dairying.....Grant W. Erwin

No liquor nor medical advertising accepted.
By medical advertising is understood the offer
of medicine for internal human use.

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

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Voice of the Pessimist

Writing from Hollis, Kan., H. H. Munger criti-
cizes me for predicting the close of the war within
the present year. "I don't like to be a pessimist,"
says Mr. Munger, "but I don't see how we can see
it thru with less than 10 million men in the field,
and to put that sized army in fighting trim on the
line in Europe will take at least five years. I hope
you are right and I am wrong, but while we are
hoping for the best let us prepare for the worst.
Let us just set our teeth and say 'we are in to win,'
and see it thru. But don't let us lose sight of the
fact that we are up against the biggest military
undertaking that ever was attempted by any nation
in any age. And don't forget that we are pitted
against the most fearfully efficient fighting machine
the world has ever seen and which is backed by a
nation which has already gained 90 per cent of what
it started after in the first place and which un-
doubtedly will fight to the last ditch before it will
think of admitting defeat."

There are two frames of mind that should be
avoided. One is over-confidence which leads to an
underestimate of the strength of the enemy, and
the other is a pessimism which over-rates the
strength of the enemy.

Mr. Munger is the victim of excessive pessimism.
Germany has not accomplished anything it started
out to accomplish.

It is true that it has overrun a very considerable
amount of territory. It is true that it has for the
time being reduced its allies to a position of mere
dependencies, and so it might seem as if it had
really accomplished what it set out to accomplish.
But it always should be kept in mind that an
object is not accomplished until the work necessary
to close up the undertaking is done. Not a single
thing that Germany set out to do has been com-
pleted, and there is less probability that it will be
completed every day. Unless Germany can hold
what she had gained possession of temporarily she
has accomplished nothing, and she cannot hold it.

Neither is it true that Germany has the most
fearfully efficient fighting machine the world has
ever seen. If that were true Germany would have
won the war long ago. As a matter of fact the
German army has never yet been able to reach its
objective. It was not able to do it in the beginning
of the war when its fighting machine was relatively
vastly more efficient than it is now. Then there
was no comparison between the gun power of the
Germans and the French or British. And yet the
efficient German army, trained up to the minute
and armed with the most modern and most powerful
guns ever manufactured, failed to accomplish what
it started out to accomplish. One of the cherished
objects of the German government is to create and
keep alive this impression that the German army is
the most efficient the world has ever known. Ger-
many has a powerful army I grant. That army is
made up of well-drilled, well-armed men who are
strong fighters, but man for man they are not equal
to the British army or the French army, and at the
present time they are not equipped with better guns.

All peace proposals are coming from Germany,
which indicates that it is dead anxious for peace. Of
course if Germany could induce the allies to quit on
the present status I will admit that it would give
Germany the advantage, but the Germans are not
going to get that kind of a peace.

A few days ago I talked with an intelligent Ger-
man. He was raised in Germany and years after
coming to America was sent back there to represent
this country at one of the leading consulates.

He remained in Germany as the representative of
the United States for several years, where he had
an opportunity to study the political and economic
conditions. In his conversation with me he said:
"The war is almost certain to end sometime this
year. Germany cannot stand the financial strain
much longer. The military party seems to have
complete domination at present, but the spirit of
discontent is spreading just the same. That spirit
is being communicated to the army, and unless peace
is made the same thing will happen in Germany that
happened in Russia. The army will refuse to fight
any longer."

Bearing out what this educated German says
comes the news that German bonds are going
begging in the neutral countries of Denmark, Holland
and Switzerland at 50 cents on the dollar and prac-
tically no buyers. That means that the shrewd in-

vestors of these countries see no chance for Germany
to win.

The kaiser, despite his bombastic talk about vic-
tory and the shining sword and all that, knows that
time is working against him and his government. He
knows that the only chance of saving the house of
Hohenzollern from overthrow is an early peace.
Within the next three months he may make another
peace offer so liberal in its terms that the allies will
in all probability be willing to consider it. The fear
that I have is that a peace may be concluded that
will not sufficiently safeguard the world from a
future horrible calamity.

The Bravest Man

There have no doubt been just as brave men in
the world as Karl Liebknecht, the German Socialist,
but I do not believe there have been any braver.

As a member of the Reichstag, Liebknecht dared to
vote alone against the war budget in 1914. Stand-
ing alone he denounced the German government and
told the military leaders that they had deliberately
brought on the war. He was ordered to the front
and placed on the battle line. Undoubtedly the Ger-
man government intended that he should be killed,
but somehow he escaped. He came back to the meet-
ing of the Reichstag with his uniform on and again
dared to denounce the government. He was thrown
into jail, where he has been ever since. It is re-
markable that he was not executed. Probably the
German government feared the political effect of
his execution. His letter to the military tribunal
which tried him is a marvel of daring and a literary
masterpiece. Here are some extracts from it:

The German government is in its social and his-
torical character an instrument for the crushing
down and exploitation of the laboring classes; at
home and abroad it serves the interests of junker-
ism, of capitalism and of imperialism.

The German government is the reckless champion
of expansion in world politics, the most ardent
worker in the competition of armaments, and ac-
cordingly one of the most powerful influences in
developing the causes of the present war.

The German government contrived the war jointly
and in concert with the Austrian government, and
so burdened itself with the greatest responsibility
for the immediate outbreak of the war.

The German government brought on the war
under cover of deception practiced upon the com-
mon people and even upon the Reichstag—note the
suppression of the ultimatum to Belgium and the
elimination of the czar's dispatch of July 29, 1914—
and it sought by wicked means to keep up the war
spirit among the people.

The German government wages the war by
methods which, judged even by standards till now
conventional, are monstrous.

Price Fixing

Your Passing Comment in the Farmers Mail and
Breeze is always interesting and is read by more
people than anything else published in the state.
It is the first thing I read when I get my paper.
I notice that you still think that prices can or will
be fixed so they will be fair to all. And it seems
to me that results so far have proved the contrary.
The price of coal was finally fixed by the coal
operators and whether it is fair or not we have
not had any at our town for more than two months
at any price. I wonder how much worse it would
have been if the price fixer had let it alone. The
government price fixers allowed the mills to fix
their own price for milling flour, and it was
agreed that 25 cents a barrel was a fair price for
milling it. The price of wheat has been the same
ever since this agreement was made, and yet there
has been a reduction of 50 cents a barrel on flour
in the last month. If they were milling it a month
ago for 25 cents they must be losing 25 cents a
barrel now for of course the cost has not decreased
in the least. It was agreed that they were to have
50 cents a ton for milling bran, and yet there has
been no fixed price on bran—the price has changed
more than the amount of the net profit price
agreed on.

These prices were to be net profits. It seems to
have been the theory of the men having the price
fixing in charge that the mills were honest enough
to fix and maintain a fair price on their products,
but you see how it has turned out. In the very
nature of things it is impossible for the price fixer
to be fair. He would need to have infinite wisdom
and be perfectly honest. You will notice that these
price fixers have been appointed from among the
big business men, and so far they have shown a
disposition to take care of their own class—the
class of middlemen. It is the poor devil at the
other end of the deal who will suffer.

You seem to take exception to the idea of profit.
Now it seems to me that you must be mistaken in
this as I believe that a reasonable profit is right
and necessary. I do not see why men would oper-
ate coal mines, run a mill, work a farm, edit a
newspaper or do any other necessary thing if there

was no profit in it. If, however, taking a profit is
wrong the Kansas farmer should feel very inno-
cent, as he did not take much of a profit on the
wheat he harvested last year, and as much of what
he has sown has not yet come up he is not likely
to get much profit from it. Neither did he get a
large profit out of his corn fodder in the last two
years. Mr. McNeal, you are running an agricul-
tural paper. Don't jump on the farmer every time
you get a chance. He has troubles of his own. He
is not so smart as he could be; neither is he a
saint, but he is more sinned against than sinning.
Cairo, Kan.

JOHN MEGAFFIN.

Nothing has been further from my mind than to
"jump on the farmer." This paper is supported
largely by farmers and it is not reasonable to sup-
pose that a paper is deliberately going to "jump on"
the people from whom it obtains most of its business.
I believed that taken as a whole the fixing of
wheat prices would work out to the benefit of the
wheat raisers. I still believe this.

Government food and fuel price regulation has
been somewhat of a disappointment, but it is my
opinion that imperfect as the regulation has been
and discriminating as I think it has been in some of
the cases mentioned by Mr. Megaffin, and in others
which he might have mentioned, the people have on
the whole been benefited. I believe that we would
have paid higher prices for flour and sugar than we
are paying had it not been for government regulation.

When I say that I think prices can be fixed so
they will be fair, I realize that this is relatively
speaking. I have never known a law, however just
in its general provisions, that operated evenly.

I have not intended to say that all profits shall
be cut off.

What I have intended to say and do say is that
no profits should be permitted growing directly out
of the war. That is, I am entirely willing that
every legitimate business shall enjoy a fair profit,
but this should not be increased by reason of the
war. If, for example, a miller is making and is
content with a net profit of 25 cents a barrel in
time of peace, he also should be satisfied with a net
profit of 25 cents a barrel in war time.

Looking Backward

Recently the editor of this agricultural and moral
guide prepared a paper which was read before a club
of which he is a member. It is a fanciful sketch
based on an imaginary history published in the
year 2020.

Of course the events supposed to be recorded in
this future history may never occur. In all prob-
ability some of them will not, but the story may
interest you and therefore I give it space.

It is reasonably safe to indulge in prophesy,
provided the would-be prophet sets the date of the
fulfillment of his predictions far enough ahead so
that in the course of nature he cannot be called to
account if they fail, or if, like the Delphic oracle,
he makes his statements of what is to be so
dubious and obscure that the hearer can put any
interpretation he likes upon them. If the result
turns out according to the hearer's understanding,
well and good. If not, the prophet can say that his
prophesy was misunderstood. In this case I have
decided to place the date from which this back-
ward look is supposed to take place far enough in
the future so that no one now living will be here
to scoff at any lack of fulfillment, and as the
author of this paper will long before that date
have gone to his reward, whatever that may be,
it will then be to him personally a matter of en-
tire indifference whether his predictions here re-
corded in the past tense have come true or not.

I am going to assume, however, that while the
members of this club will, by January 5, 2020, all
have shed their earthly bodies, their pure and dis-
embodied spirits may be permitted to visit the
scenes of earth and with unclouded vision note the
conditions then and review the marvelous achieve-
ments of the most wonderful of the centuries
which will have passed since the world began.

Let us then assume that on the date mentioned,
January 5, 2020, we shall be permitted to open a
volume or number of volumes of history dealing
with the century and more between now and then.
I am with this prophetic eye reading now from this
marvelous history.

The last great world war came to a formal end
July 4, 1919. The fighting had ceased the previous
November when a victorious army of 2 million
men, French and British, with the American army
of 1 million marched thru the streets of Berlin
singing, "There'll be a hot time in the old town
tonight," but the peace negotiations covered such
a wide range of subjects that they required more
than seven months to bring them to a close. The
date for signing the general treaty of peace was
selected in deference to the wishes of the repre-
sentatives of the United States, to whose timely
assistance the other allied nations frankly ac-
knowledgeed they owed the final victory.

The last year of the war was marked by battles

ten more bloody than those which had preceded. But by July 1, 1918, the United States had built and manned 40,000 airplanes, which in conjunction with 20,000 'planes belonging to the other allies swept the German 'planes from the air, and flying vast divisions dropped, within a few weeks, literally thousands of tons of high explosives on the railroads, plants and principal railroad centers of Germany. The great ammunition and gun factory at Essen was destroyed. The fleet lying in the harbor behind the shelter of Heligoland and in the canal was destroyed in the same manner. Every railroad in Germany was put out of commission and Berlin was laid waste until it became a reminder of the wrecked cities of Belgium and France.

Meantime the German armies had been defeated, driven back into German territory beyond the Rhine and forced to surrender or were destroyed. The American army was the first to cross the German frontier and administered a crushing defeat to that part of Von Hindenburg's army which had been sent against it. On the sea the campaign against the U-boats was completely successful, so that not until the genius of American inventors solved the problem of destruction of the under-sea raiders.

During the spring and early summer of 1918 the German military power made its last great effort to break thru the western front. For this purpose practically all the available troops of Germany, young and old, were sent to the western front until there was mustered under Von Hindenburg an army of approximately 4 million men. Opposed to this were 2 1/2 million British troops, 2 million French troops and 1/2 million American troops. Unfortunately the war did not result as lovers of peace and democracy had hoped in the complete overthrow of the Hohenzollern dynasty, although it followed later. When the German war lord saw at the case was utterly hopeless for the central powers, he offered terms of peace so favorable that France and England, both war weary to the point of almost total exhaustion, proposed to accept the terms offered on condition that the Reichstag could be empowered to ratify the peace compact. This left the emperor and war party still in control, but as the peace negotiations proceeded it became more and more evident to the business men of Germany that unless there could be a change of government they could never recover their world, and burdened as they were with the terrific war debt, to attempt to compete with a hostile world would mean for them a hopeless struggle. They had been baited with the promise that after peace with the allied nations they could give attention to obtaining control of Russia. Indeed, from the very beginning of the war that had been one of the chief aims of the German government, which had its trusted agents in all the governmental departments of Russia. These agents had, the world had long known, practically destroyed the war power of Russia, kept its armies from being supplied with either arms or other necessary equipment, and had sent the Russian soldiers into the battle lines unarmed to be ruthlessly slaughtered by the well-armed enemy. It was known at this betrayal of the army had been the leading cause for bringing about the revolution which completely overthrew the government of the czar. But the skillful work of the same German agents had turned the revolution itself to the advantage of Germany and not only eliminated Russia as a military power on the allied side, but also made it directly an ally of Germany. It was the hope of a German military party that when terms of peace had been arranged with the allies, including the United States, the German government would be left free to work out its plans in Russia, which were nothing less than the Germanization of that vast nation and eventually the re-creation of an autocratic government at Petrograd with a German prince on the throne. If this could be carried out it meant, in the opinion of the German military party, that a much more powerful German empire could be built up than existed at the beginning of the war, and that eventually a military organization could be created powerful enough to conquer Europe and dominate the world, thus realizing the object sought in bringing on the war, which had failed at the time being.

The allies, realizing the danger of German expansion in Russia, took steps to checkmate it by giving financial aid to the conservative democrats in Russia who finally had succeeded in overthrowing the radical Bolshevik government. Anti-German propaganda was persistently and skillfully read thru Russia, Japan and China—which had all established a stable government—and they were encouraged to build up a trade in Siberia. English, American and French capital poured into the parts of Russia. The Russian people, despite the blunders and chaos following the Revolution, were at heart lovers of freedom and loyal to Russia, and came to see the dangers of German domination. They organized a republic modeled after that of the United States, with a progressive educational system and a land system suited to the needs and aspirations of the Russian people. The anti-German sentiment grew in time until a law was passed banishing all German citizens from Russia. As the allies now stood ready to back up this decree of the Russian republic with arms the German military power did dare to declare war on their neighbor on the east.

The reflex effect of this was to strengthen the anti-military and democratic sentiment in Germany. Business men began to declare boldly that it would be impossible to rebuild German trade so long as the Hohenzollern dynasty was on the throne and the military party in the saddle. At the German government undertook to suppress this sentiment by force. A number of members of the Reichstag who dared to voice it were arrested and summarily executed, but this aroused a storm of disapproval that the kaiser became alarmed. The dissatisfaction spread to the army, whole regiments mutinied and refused to execute the orders of their officers. In many cases they killed their officers. The revolt spread until the kaiser undertook to flee from the country. He was arrested by the provisional government which had been established and together with his sons was banished to the island of St. Helena, where Napoleon had spent the last days of his stormy life.

With the establishing of a democratic government in Germany, the whole world policy was changed. It had been evident during the 10 years which had elapsed since the close of the war that permanent peace could be secured only by universal disarmament, but it also had been evident that universal disarmament was impossible so long as the Hohenzollern dynasty existed. With the downfall of this dynasty the barrier to universal disarmament and the establishing of a world league of nations to guarantee permanent peace was removed.

During 1930 the arrangements for the world league were completed. A world court was organized consisting of one representative from every nation signing the world compact. An international police force consisting of 100,000 men,

to which force every nation contributed equally, regardless of its size, was organized. All other military forces of all of the nations were disbanded. The international police was divided into five grand divisions of 20,000 men apiece. One division was placed in Europe, one in Asia, one in the United States, one in South America and one in Africa. The supreme command of the international police force was vested in a general who held supreme command for one year. Every nation-member of the league of nations was permitted to supply a supreme commander in turn. Every grand division was commanded by a lieutenant general, and the subdivisions were under the command of subordinate officers. The rapid development of the airplane after the war had by this time entirely changed the system of transportation. Every division of the international police force was supplied with a fleet of powerful airships each capable of carrying 100 men with all necessary arms and equipment, and capable also of flying at the rate of 200 miles an hour, so a journey from New York to London could be made in 15 hours, and from San Francisco to Tokio in a little more than 24 hours.

All large gun factories of the Krupp type were either destroyed or altered to do some other line of business. Navies became of course a useless and expensive adjunct and were abolished, the ships being remodeled into merchant vessels for a time. But as the navigation of the air developed the carrying of both passengers and freight in airships became so much swifter and safer and also less expensive than the old methods that merchant ships were almost entirely abandoned. Railroad tracks were torn up for the same reason.

By 1950 the traffic of the world except purely local traffic had left the earth and gone into the air. Just as people had discovered during the 19th century that the settlement of personal disputes by personal combat was brutal and unnecessary, so by this time the world had come to understand that the settlement of national disputes by war was far more brutal than the old method of settlement of personal quarrels and as unnecessary as the old dueling system which had prevailed a century before. Indeed by that time the readers of history were unable to understand how men calling themselves civilized could have been such fools as to argue that war was necessary, to say nothing of its cruelty.

As a necessary incident to the change of transportation methods the railroad question, which had been so acute during the latter part of the 19th and early part of the 20th centuries, had entirely disappeared from public attention, for the good reason that railroads themselves had disappeared.

By that time a system of hard surfaced roads had been almost completed thru all sections of the United States. By 1960 the system had been entirely completed so that everywhere at intervals in no case of more than a mile there were wide concrete roads capable of carrying any traffic. Such freight as was carried on land was hauled over these hard surfaced roads by powerful motor trucks capable of hauling trains of cars similar to the great freight trains of the century before. Over these roads the individual producers hauled their produce if they so desired, but many truck transportation companies had been organized. The average cost of transportation was reduced to less than half the cost a ton of hauling freight in the previous century.

A most remarkable revolution had taken place in the agricultural industry of the country. During the latter part of the 19th and early part of the 20th centuries thoughtful men had been much alarmed on account of the rapid decline of the fertility of the farm lands of the world, and especially of the United States. Lands were rapidly passing into the hands of renters, and the urban population of the country gained, while the rural population declined in numbers.

During the early part of the 20th century the head of one of the greatest agricultural institutions in the world, the agricultural college of Kansas, made the startling statement, after careful investigation, that already on the average one-third of the natural fertility of the agricultural lands of the United States was exhausted. His conclusion was that at the same rate of depletion, within 50 years the people of the United States would be faced with famine.

Comparatively few persons at that time realized the terrible significance of this statement of the conditions and predictions as to the future of President Henry J. Waters of the Kansas State Agricultural college, but these few saw that unless some plan was put into operation to stay this waste, it meant for the republic not only economic but political ruin.

This gave rise to a most earnest study of the problem, which these men saw clearly was the most important to be solved by the American people.

Altho farm products had risen in many cases to almost prohibitive prices farmers complained that it was becoming increasingly difficult to make their farms profitable. In addition to a constantly diminishing average of production they were faced with increasing difficulty in finding competent help. More and more young men and young women were flocking from the country to the cities. The spread of education of that day tended to increase rather than decrease the evils of the situation by making the young people more and more discontented with country life. A careful study of the causes for this condition led to the conclusion that they might be classed under two general heads, first the natural desire for the supposed social pleasures and advantages afforded by the cities, and second, or perhaps this should be ranked first, the lack of opportunity afforded by the farm.

On account of lack of capital on the part either of the land owner or his tenant, farming was being done with inadequate machinery, and by reason of ignorance and stupidity in many cases, the land was not tilled anywhere nearly so well as it might have been even with such equipment as the farmers had at hand.

It was decided by those persons studying the problem that the solution of it lay in the organization of a large number of great farm corporations, and in the building up of moderate sized cities which should be the centers of the farm corporations, and in the organization of the farming industry by these corporations in an intelligent manner with ample capital and with the most scientific methods of cultivation.

It was decided that a suitable area for the farm corporation would be about 20 miles square, embracing 400 sections. In the center of this tract was located the agricultural and industrial center. Radiating from this center were well-graded and hard-surfaced roads leading to every part of the great corporation farm. In the industrial center there were built commodious modern dwellings for all the inhabitants, not elaborate in construction but supplied with all modern conveniences and furnished with quiet comfort. At first it was planned to have one family for every quarter section, which called for homes for 1,600 families, or placing the average size of the families at five, the family population of the corporation center would

comprise 8,000 persons. But together with the farming of the land it was a part of the plan to so far as possible manufacture the raw product into the finished product in the centers themselves. In order to do this it was necessary to build flouring mills, packing houses, woolen mills, and if the corporation center was in a cotton growing district, cotton mills. Tanneries were built to convert the hides of the slaughtered animals into leather and factories constructed to make the leather into shoes.

The corporation was capitalized sufficiently to cover the value of the land, the dwelling houses, factories, machinery, livestock and public buildings. Every inhabitant of the corporation center was required to be a stockholder in the corporation. In the case of a family every member of the family was required to hold at least one share of stock, but the father and mother of the child as its natural guardians were permitted to vote its stock until it reached maturity. To prevent the control from falling into a few hands, every stockholder had one vote and only one, regardless of the amount of his stock. The business of the corporation was conducted by a board of directors which was authorized to employ a general manager who, with its approval, selected as many assistant managers as might be necessary to conduct the business. In order that men and women without capital might have the advantages of the corporation, they were sold shares of stock which were held as security by the corporation until the notes of the stockholder were paid, the dividends on his stock being applied to the payment of his obligation as fast as such dividends accrued.

Stock was transferrable but not to persons outside of the corporation. If any stockholder desired to dispose of his stock he might either sell it to one already a stockholder or to one wishing to become a resident of the corporation provided such person secured the approval of a majority of the board of directors, or the person wishing to sell his stock might turn it into the corporation treasury, receiving from the treasury the market value of his stock at the time of sale. After selling his stock he must give up his residence in the corporation.

The workmen on the great corporation farm were carried to and from their work in motor buses over the paved roads, the greatest distance necessary to transport any workmen being about 18 miles. With the perfect roads it was easy to make this journey in less than 1 hour. For the care of the stock the most improved stock barns were placed at convenient places on the farm.

Reservoirs were constructed which served the three-fold purpose of affording recreation, boating and bathing in summer, skating in winter if located in a northern climate, the growing of fish for food and the supplying of water for irrigation when needed.

(To Be Continued.)

The People's Turn Next

In taking over the railways the government guarantees them not only the customary and ample profits on their investment but also to maintain and improve their property at public expense. No wonder railroad stocks bounded upward when these generous terms were announced.

The coal operators have been allowed admittedly high profits by the government to stimulate production. They may lawfully and patriotically charge more for coal than the profiteer prices of a year ago.

The packers are guaranteed ample returns.

The millers are smiling.

The steel and copper trusts are happy.

War burdens are now resting lightly everywhere except on the American home. The sorely pressed people are paying not a legitimate high price but profiteer rates for every necessity. They are feeling the pressure more and more. They have been voted unanimously the office of burden carrier to big business, little business and intermediate business, to shoulder their war taxes, with something more added, piled onto and transmitted to the burden-bearing consumer in terms of higher prices. Every day it is becoming more pressing important that the government earnestly direct its full powers toward giving the American home and the American consumer a square deal.

It is not good business nor good strategy to make the struggle for existence more momentous to the American people than the war.

Vigorous prosecution of eastern profiteers who grafted on army hat contracts is promised. But that is not enough. The least the public demands and hopes for is vigorous, prompt and fitting punishment. No doubt many other grafters are watching to see what shall be done with these men.

When the officers of the print paper combine field up publishers in the United States for millions of dollars, and were found guilty, these exploiters were fined \$2,500 apiece! And many a publisher in a country town paid them the price of this fine in excess profits. To be compelled to give up something less than a microscopical one-half of one-thousandth per cent of his ill-gotten wealth for a million or two of dollars can only make the exploiter a hog for such punishment. For such a license to steal he would willingly divide "fifty-fifty" with the government or even twenty-five-seventy-five.

It should be a capital crime to exploit the people at any time, punishment to be commuted to a long term of imprisonment, but grafting in time of war should merit the drumhead court martial and the fate the army metes out to traitors.

Arthur Capper

For Real Draft Horses

More Care in Our Breeding Operations is Needed Greatly

By C. N. Arnett

THE SUCCESS or failure of any breeder of livestock depends to a great extent on his ability to select breeding animals and on the way in which he grows and develops the young he produces. Much money and years of time are wasted by breeders who carelessly, or thru lack of knowledge, purchase inferior animals for breeding purposes. Under our present conditions of exacting markets and specialized jobs for horses, the breeder of purebred, or even the breeder of grade stock, cannot afford to use stallions that are not of a high standard of excellence in every respect.

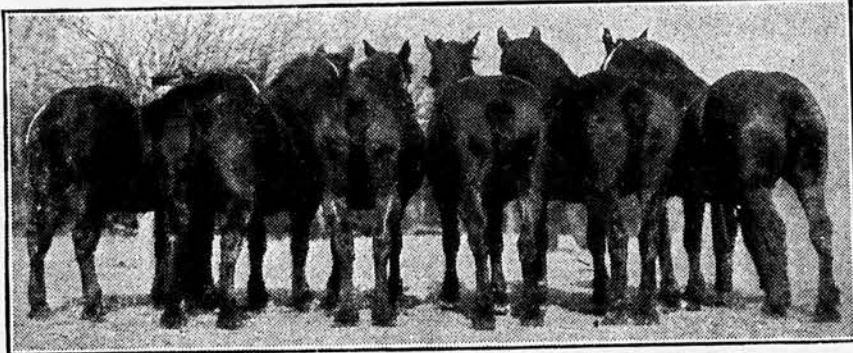
The old truth given to stock breeders by Robert Bakewell, recognized as the father of improved breeding, that "Like begets like" should be in the minds of all men when selecting their breeding animals. The one question every man should ask himself when selecting a stallion for use with either purebred or grade mares is, "Would this horse have made a highclass market gelding?" If not, he should not be considered.

The value of a draft horse depends on his ability to do work. Long years of experience with horses on the city streets, on the farm, and in lumber camps have shown that the importance of correct conformation or type, quality, action, and temperament can hardly be overestimated. All judging and selection of breeding stock should be based upon an ideal.

A Fair Proportion.

In asking a very successful breeder and recognized judge of draft horses in Scotland what height he considered most desirable in a draft horse, he replied, "The height should always be in proportion to his size." Our market standard for a true draft horse calls for a weight of 1600 pounds and up, when in good working flesh. Frequently 300 or 400 pounds of fat will give this great weight to an animal that lacks muscling and bone. From strictly a market standpoint, this is not of so much importance but in the selection of breeding stock it is all-important. Many men have bought ton stallions only to find that when put in working and service condition they really had but a 1500- to 1700-pound horse. We should remember that fat is not transmitted from either sire or dam to the offspring—it is due to feed and feed alone. With this fact in mind, we should base our estimate of weight or size on the bone and muscling of the animal rather than on his weight upon the scales. In some countries, horses are not weighed but are judged entirely on the basis of size as shown by bone, muscling, height and depth.

The 1800- to 2200-pound draft stallion should stand from 16½ to 17½ hands high. At one time the low-down, short-legged horse was most popular, but today the demand is stronger for a little more



A Group of Percherons on the Farm of Lee Brothers & Cook of Harveyville, Where Careful Breeding Has Always Been the Rule.

upstanding type. In estimating height, the horse should stand squarely upon his legs with all his feet placed properly under the body and the head held in a natural position. The measurement is made at the highest point of the withers.

A prospective buyer of draft horses for breeding purposes, whether buying stallions or mares, should insist on buying something besides fat. The professional horseman has learned, from the school of experience, that fat or high condition does more to sell an animal to many persons than hours of the most plausible argument or generations of pure and careful breeding; consequently most horses are offered for sale in very high condition, too fat for service.

Good quality is of the greatest importance. This is indicated in the feet and legs by clean bones, well-defined tendons and smooth, dense horn in the hoofs. Strength and character are of prime importance in a draft horse; he must be deep, broad and massive. The horse should not be higher at the hips than at the withers as this throws him out of balance and detracts from his appearance. Heavy, thick muscles in the regions of the arm, forearm, back, loin, croup, quarters, and gaskins indicate strength and give the body the weight and massiveness so necessary in this type of horse.

The head should be in proportion to the size of the body. Character, breeding, and quality are indicated largely by clean-cut, finely chiseled lines of the head and neck. The ears should be of medium size, alertly carried, and set well upon the poll. Lopping, low-set ears indicate sluggishness and give an unattractive appearance. A broad, full forehead indicates intelligence. The eyes should be clear, large, and prominent. Small, deep-set eyes are objectionable. The muzzle should be neat and of medium size, with large, open nostrils and even lips. The jaws should be strong and well muscled.

Rarely do we find a draft horse with too much length of neck. It should be

long, muscular, and slightly arched. In stallions, the crest indicates strength and masculinity. Mares should be feminine and show good, strong breed character about the head and neck. The throat should be clean-cut and well defined and the windpipe large. The neck should blend smoothly with the body and be carried well up to give proper balance and a good, stylish appearance.

An ideal shoulder is sloping, strongly muscled, and neatly blended at the withers. Short, straight shoulders are conducive to short, stubby action with considerable concussion that lessens the wearing qualities of the animal. The withers should be well defined, with the shoulder blades coming together properly at the top. The chest in the ideal draft horse is deep and broad to give capacity for heart and lungs. The breast should be full and well muscled. The arm should be thrown well forward and be muscled heavily. Heavy muscles in the forearm are necessary in the true draft horse. A rather long forearm is associated with good, strong action and length of stride.

To Get Maximum Strength.

The face of the knee-joint should be flat, free from fleshiness, broad from side to side, and deep from top to bottom. The tendon should stand well out behind, giving strength and support. A cut-in appearance below and behind the knee indicates weakness and poor wearing qualities. The cannon region should be short, flat, and clean-cut. Horses with long cannons are poor in action. The flat, clean-cut appearance indicates wearing qualities. The fetlock joint should be strong, straight and clean-cut with the greater dimension from front to back.

A slope of approximately 45 degrees is desired in the pasterns, and the region should be reasonably long. The short, straight pastern does not spring when the foot comes in contact with the ground, and consequently predisposes the horse to unsoundnesses. The foot is one of the most important parts of the horse, and too much emphasis cannot be placed upon good feet when selecting horses for either work or breeding purposes. The feet should be large, even in size, round in shape, broad at the heel, with a dense, waxy horn. The axis of the foot should be straight so the weight will be distributed equally on the bearing surface. The slope of the horny wall should be approximately 50 degrees, and the heel one-half the length of the toe. Flat, brittle, shelly feet should be guarded against. Sidebones, one of the most common unsoundnesses of the drafter, usually are found on horses with small feet that are straight in the walls and small in the hoof head.

It is well known that all good breeding horses of either sex have been strong in sex and breed characteristics. Sex character in the stallion is shown by a strong head and jaw, crested neck, relatively heavier development of the forequarters, the fearless disposition, and bold way of going. The mare should be refined about the head and neck, relatively heavier in the development of the hindquarters than of the fore and should have a large, capacious middle. The horse that shows strong characteristics of the breed which he represents usually will be more prepotent, that is, come more nearly to transmitting his own type and character. Hence con-

siderable emphasis should be placed upon these points.

Purebred stock of any class are more likely to transmit their type and qualities, both good and bad, than are common grade stock. Hence, only the best purebred animals should be used for reproduction purposes. The breeder should never select an inferior horse simply because he is purebred.

A pedigree, to be of value, must be a true record of breeding and ancestry. So much fraud has been perpetrated in past years by selling horses with worthless pedigrees that unless the purchaser is entirely familiar with the breeding, the person with whom he is dealing, and the association issuing the pedigree, it is best to get conclusive proof that the pedigree is correct in every particular. A nicely printed paper covered with flourishing signatures, foreign pictures, and gold seals does not add one dollar to the value of a horse for any purpose unless it is a true record of the horse's ancestry and is issued by a reliable and responsible association. Any change or mutilation of the pedigree by erasures or additions after it is sent out from the office of the association renders it absolutely worthless. The value of the pedigree should always be determined before paying for the horse. The purchaser also should insist on having the horse transferred to his name on the records of the association. If transfers are required, opportunities for dishonest dealings are reduced greatly.

Treatment for Sweeny

What is the best way to treat a hip sweeny? F. R. H. Cunningham, Kan.

The treatment of hip sweeny differs in no respect from sweeny occurring in other parts of the body. Sweeny simply means that the muscles have shrunk away. In view of the fact that muscle tissue when shrunken is not regenerated, we cannot hope to replace the shrunken muscle by new muscle; but must hope to fill out the deficiency by inflammatory tissue. This means that we must introduce something into the muscle to set up an inflammation. Various agents have been used for this purpose, all with a certain degree of success and all with some drawbacks.

The best remedy probably is a mixture consisting of equal parts of pure turpentine and chloroform. A few drops of this should be injected at various equidistant places into the shrunken muscle. This causes a severe inflammation, producing much swelling and lameness for several days, and these symptoms finally disappear, usually leaving the muscle filled out. It sometimes is necessary to apply the treatment a second or even a third time. The dosage varies, depending on the size of the animal. The treatment, if not performed with due regard for antiseptic precautions, may result in a serious blemish of the animal or may even terminate fatally, and therefore I would recommend that you have a competent graduate veterinarian do this for you.

K. S. A. C.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

A Stifle Slip

I should like to ask about a 4-year-old mare. When she goes to back out of the stall she cannot lift her left hind leg. It seems to catch, and she drags it, but she can turn to one side it seems to be loose. It does not show any other time. What causes it, and can there be anything done to relieve it? W. E. B. Protection, Kan.

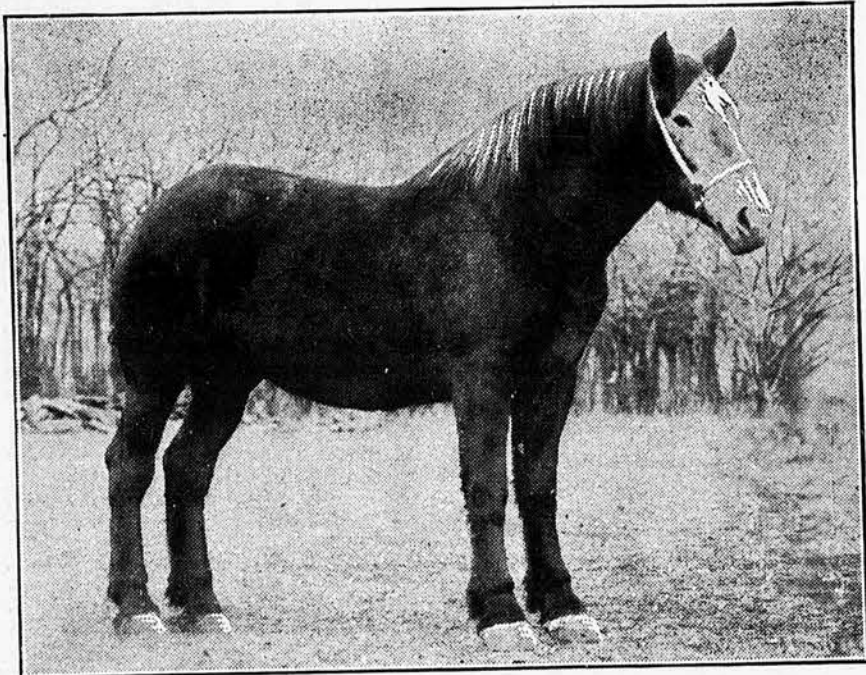
It seems to me that your mare may be affected with some form of stifle slip. Usually such a condition cannot be cured without a serious surgical operation that should be attempted only by a well qualified graduate veterinarian. Occasionally it may be corrected by blistering the region of the stifle once or twice a week, so as to make the part very sore, and during this time keeping the animal in a narrow, single stall, so that her movements are limited, and at the same time keeping her head tied up high so she cannot lie down. This treatment is to be kept up for four weeks, at the end of which time the ligaments of the stifle will in some cases contract sufficiently to control the trouble.

K. S. A. C.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

The open well is an ever-present menace, not only of one's falling into the water, but as well of what's in the water falling into one.

You can improve the quantity of milk by feed, but you must look to the blood to improve its quality.



Quality is Essential in Producing Horses at a Profit in Kansas. Why Not Breed Animals Like This That Have a Real Utility Value?

To Win With Bees

Why Not Harvest More of the Good Kansas Honey Crop?

By J. Troop

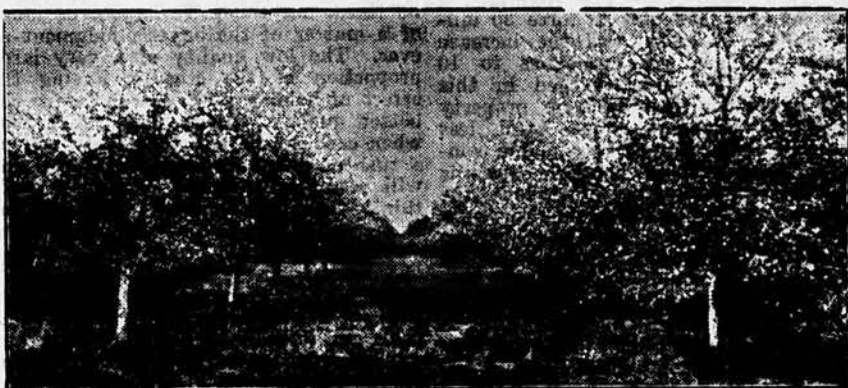
A SUCCESSFUL beekeeper, like the successful livestock raiser or poultry fancier, must first make himself acquainted with the habits and likes and dislikes of his bees. He may study books and read up on the latest literature on the subject until he knows it by heart, but he will likely be unsuccessful if he fails to study the bees themselves. Here is the great laboratory, not only for the manufacture of honey, but also for the study of the various processes which enter into the economy of the hive. This, of course, involves a very intimate relationship with the bees. The beekeeper must not only know his bees, but his bees must know him, and come to have perfect confidence in their master.

Nervous, timid persons should never attempt to keep bees. If a person is constantly in fear of being stung while manipulating the bees, his fears will be realized quickly. On the other hand, if he goes about his work, paying no attention to the many threats that are made, usually by drones, he will have no difficulty from this source. Any person, therefore, man or woman, who has perfect control of himself, or herself, and who has an inclination to engage in this extremely interesting occupation can do so with a reasonable assurance of success.

The question of a suitable location is of more importance to the professional apiarist than to the amateur, who wishes to keep only a few colonies for his own amusement and benefit. In the first place, there are a number of considerations to be taken into account—such as nearness to a good supply of nectar and pollen-bearing plants; nearness to a good market, which will not only secure him a ready sale for his products, but also will make it possible for him to secure the necessary equipment easily and quickly. There are many such locations which have not yet been occupied, even by the amateur. In general, then, wherever there is a good supply of nectar-bearing plants, such as linden, maples, fruit trees, White clover, Alsike clover, sweet clover, alfalfa, and a good supply of wild flowers throughout the summer and autumn, and where the soil is well drained or naturally dry, there is a good location for an apiary.

Consider the Prevailing Winds.

Locating the hives is a matter of considerable importance, too. As a general proposition, the hives should face away from the prevailing winds. In this state, the general direction from which our winds come during the summer is from the southwest and west, and, during the cold season, from the north and northwest. It would be better, therefore, to place the hives toward the east where they can be done conveniently. Then, too, they should be placed far enough from the highway, and from all driveways, where horses are used, so the bees will not make themselves objectionable to passers-by. It also is necessary that there should be a clear space for a considerable distance in front of the hive, so the bees will not be obstructed in their outward and inward flights. For example, there may be trees



When You Have Bees You Can be Sure of Getting a Profit from the Honey Crop, Which Otherwise Would be Wasted.

or a high board fence behind or at the side of the hive, but not directly in front. Then, too, the space immediately in front of the hive should be kept free from tall grass or weeds by frequent mowings, as these would interfere greatly with the work of the bees.

Wherever possible, the hives should be placed to secure the early morning sun, never behind the house or barn where they will be shaded until toward noon. This would greatly retard the early morning movements of the bees, and so shorten their workday. In case one lives in town where the buildings are considerably crowded, the hives may be placed on the tops of houses or other buildings where their flight will not be interfered with, and where they will not be a menace to the occupants of the house or adjoining houses. Then, too, the hives should be placed far enough apart so they may be easily accessible to the beekeeper. The hive should not be elevated more than 8 or 10 inches from the ground. It is a great mistake to place the hives upon a shelf 2 or 3 feet above the ground, unless there is provided a wide shelf for the bees to light upon before entering the hive. This is especially true if the bees are obliged to go long distances for their supplies. When they come in from the field heavily loaded, and tired, they should be able to alight immediately in front of the entrance so they will have no difficulty in getting inside the hive with their loads.

There are a number of different kinds of hives on the market, and it matters but little which kind a man adopts, providing the frames are all of the same size, so they may be used interchangeably. The old closed box hive should have gone out long ago, but there are a few still in use. The movable frame hive, now in common use, has many advantages which need not be enumerated here, but which will become apparent as one becomes familiar with its use. The two sizes which are more commonly in use hold eight and 10 frames. The frame generally used is 9 1/2 by 17 1/2 inches in size, and is made to fit the inside of the hive, filling all the space except room enough between them for the free passage of the bees. These and other accessories may be purchased from bee supply houses, and should be made of

the very best material. If one is handy with tools he can make the hives and frames himself, but as a rule it is cheaper and better to buy them of reliable manufacturers or dealers.

In handling bees, one often finds it necessary to quiet them to prevent being stung. A good smoker at such a time is indispensable. This consists of a tin or copper can, with a bellows attached, in which may be burned rotten wood or punk; anything which will produce an abundance of smoke. If the bees are inclined to be cross while inspection is going on, all that is necessary is to force a little smoke into the entrance before removing the top and they usually will become quiet.

In connection with the smoker it often is desirable to cover the face, as a matter of precaution when handling the bees. A veil of black material which may be slipped over the hat, and tucked under the coat, is very convenient and satisfactory. Unless one is on very good terms with his bees, it is always best not to take any chances, because when one bee becomes cross and stings it often excites the others, causing them to do the same thing.

Heavy gloves are often used, by the amateur, especially, to protect the hands against stings. These give one more confidence while handling the frames, but at the same time they often are a hindrance, causing one to lose his hold upon the frame and producing a sudden jar which is not conducive to the amiability of the bees.

To Loosen the Frames.

Our domesticated bees have inherited one peculiarity in particular from their ancient ancestors—that of sticking everything fast to its support—and so it becomes necessary for the beekeeper to have at hand an instrument for prying loose the frames whenever he wishes to remove them for examination. This is especially true if he is not handling them very often.

It is often necessary, in removing frames of honey for extracting, to use a brush in separating the bees from the frame. This is far better than to attempt to shake or jar them off, as this sometimes causes trouble. All of these tools may be purchased from any dealer in bee supplies.

The hive stand is made of suitable size for holding either an eight or 10-frame hive, and is about 4 or 5 inches high with an extension, slanting running-board for the bees to alight on in front of the entrance. These stands raise the hives off the ground and prevent the rotting of the bottom boards. These are made easily by anyone familiar with tools.

In selecting a feeder, one should consider a type that is worked easily by both the bee and the beekeeper. To meet these requirements, it should have a transparent, outside storage tank with an inside feeding space. These features reduce robbing to a minimum and eliminate unusual disturbances of the colony caused by opening the hive every time in the feeding operation. The Boardman feeder is quite well adapted to these conditions.

There are two reasons why the artificial comb foundation should be used. First, it saves the time and energy of the bees in secreting the wax and build-

ing it into the comb; the time thus saved is devoted to gathering and storing of honey; second, it insures straight combs, thus greatly facilitating the handling of the frames. If the bees are allowed to start their own combs they often will get them crooked and joined together, so the cells are broken when the frames are taken out.

The following is a list of materials, with the approximate cost, which a person will need to start with, under the supposition that comb honey alone is to be produced:

One colony of Italian bees in a 10 frame 1 1/2 story dovetailed hive, with 28-section honey boxes and foundation starters.....	\$13.75
One smoker (standard).....	.85
One hive tool.....	.40
One pair bee gloves.....	.50
One bee veil.....	.60
One Porter bee escape and board.....	.30
One queen excluder.....	.40
One queen and drone trap (alley).....	.55
Total cost for the outfit.....	\$17.35
Extra 1-story hives, with frames and starters (in flat).....	\$ 2.50
Extra dovetailed supers for comb honey, including sections and 1-inch foundation.....	1.00
100 extra Hoffman frames.....	3.50
1 Boardman feeder.....	.16
	\$ 7.16

In case one wishes to produce extracted honey, which would not be advisable at first, he would need:

One extractor (two-frame).....	\$16.00
One Bingham uncapping knife.....	.75
One spool tinned wire for holding foundation.....	.30
	\$17.05

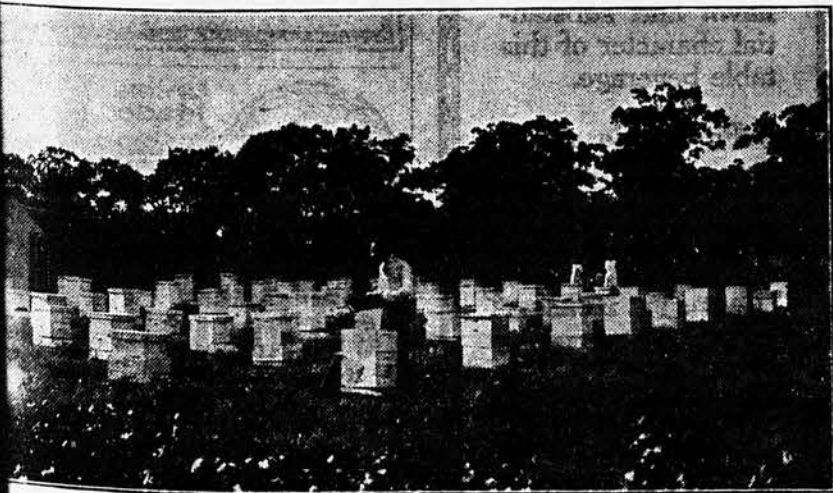
Other apparatus could be added as needed.

Unless one has had some experience in handling bees, he should start in a small way. A half dozen colonies would be ample. Three or four would answer very well. These should be purchased near at home if possible, providing one can be sure of getting those that are free from disease. Of course, they may be shipped hundreds of miles, but there always is danger of more or less loss in shipment. If purchased near home they may be already in standard hives, or they may be in box hives or "gums." If in either of the latter, they should be transferred into a standard, movable frame hive as soon as possible. It does not matter very much whether the bees are the black or Italian variety, as they may be changed easily from one to the other by introducing a pure-bred queen. It should be borne in mind that the worker bees which one purchases in the spring will all be dead before mid-summer, so it becomes of great importance to know that the new queen has been fertilized so she can begin laying fertile eggs at once. It may be well to explain here that unfertilized eggs always hatch into drone or male bees, while the impregnated eggs hatch into workers under ordinary circumstances. The extraordinary circumstance occurs when the worker bees build a queen cell around a worker egg, and feed the young larva on a richer and more abundant food material, called "royal jelly," when a queen is formed. In order to show that the kind and amount of food are the determining factors in the production of a queen bee, it may be said that, when suddenly deprived of a queen, the workers often will take a worker larva which is not more than 4 days old, and tearing down the cells which surround it, build a queen cell in their places, and, having placed the necessary amount of food within, cap it over with a mixture of wax and pollen and in due time a queen comes out. The object of doing this is to secure a queen quicker than they otherwise would be able to do.

All this changing into new hives and the introduction of new queens should be done as early in the season as possible so the colony may settle down to work and take advantage of the early spring bloom. Then, too, the queen must get to laying as quickly as possible to keep up the supply of worker bees, and provide for the increase in colonies which naturally follows in a prosperous season of honey supply.

Control the Garden Pests

Diseases and insects in the Kansas farm gardens must be controlled if the garden crops are to produce the maximum amount of food this year. Full directions are contained in an excellent Farmers Bulletin just issued: No. 856, Control of Diseases and Insect Enemies of the Home Vegetable Garden. You can get a copy free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Why not send for your copy today? A postcard request will do.



Let's Keep More Bees. The Work is Interesting and Can be Carried on Easily With Other Lines on a Kansas Farm.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**To Conserve the Meat Supply.
Let's Use More Shorts for Hogs.
Grange Insurance is Safe and Cheap.
No Cars for the Prairie Hay.
Corn Market is very Unsettled.**

AT THIS TIME of the year, when the field work is done, there is but little to distinguish the days of the week on the farm which is so far as 8 miles from town. Were it not for the daily visits of the rural carrier we might at times have difficulty in separating Sunday from the other days of the week. And this week we had two "Sundays" for the carrier took his usual holiday on New Year's day. The roads are good, however, and it is a matter of but a few minutes if we wish to visit either of our two market towns.

In talking with neighbors I find that most of them think as we do regarding the killing of hogs for a farm meat supply. Usually it is thought a mark of thrift to make sure of a plentiful meat supply of your own curing, but just now it is a mark of merit to give up such things to the soldiers of the armies who are fighting for us whether they be French, English or our own boys. As I have noted before there are two motives for this decreased farm supply of meat. One is the high cost and the other is the patriotic motive. It is my opinion that not more than half the usual number of hogs will be killed on the farms of this county this winter.

The orders of the Food Administration place the cost of wheat bran at no more than 38 per cent of the average cost of the wheat. This would make bran cost something like \$1.35 a hundred at nearly all Kansas mills. The cost of bran at the mill in Burlington is \$1.60 a hundred. In making inquiry into this apparent discrepancy I found that ordinary burlap sacks now cost 24 cents apiece at wholesale. The bran therefore costs the \$1.35 fixed by the government; the other 25 cents is for the sack. Every man who uses sacked feed should carefully save the sacks and keep them from mice. If in good condition they can be returned to the mill for a large part of the original cost. The burlap of which they are made all comes from India, and the great increase in cost is due to transportation charges.

The men who are feeding hogs can now afford to make the largest possible use of wheat shorts. By the government order the cost of shorts is placed at \$2 a ton higher than bran which should make shorts cost not much more than \$2 a hundred at any mill liberal enough to sell to farmer customers for the same price they do to dealers. When we consider that the return of the sacks in good condition will cut the cost well below \$2 a hundred it is plain to be seen that there is no cheaper feed for hogs, to be used in connection with corn, than shorts. And shorts are of all the mill feeds the most palatable to hogs. The price I have quoted should buy what is called "gray" shorts; the brown shorts which have more ground bran in them should be cheaper. The grade of shorts formerly called "white" will likely be off the market. They contained too much human food value for animal consumption. These white shorts, or as they used to be called "select middlings," make fine pancakes and good biscuits as well.

At the present price of shorts and of tankage it is not likely we shall feed any tankage this winter, altho I know it is an unexcelled feed for hogs on a corn ration. The hogs relish the shorts best and when we feed tankage we always use shorts in connection. We put the tankage dry in the troughs and then on this pour a thick shorts slop. In this way it is better relished and all the animals get their share of tankage. If tankage is fed alone some hogs do not like it well enough to eat their share; if fed with shorts it is all eaten up at once. We are not needing so much of such feeds this winter as the hogs have a good rye pasture on which to run, and the effects of it can be seen plainly in their condition.

I have been reading the reports of the meetings of the different state Granges and note that many of them have the

insurance feature in connection, the same as the Kansas Grange has had for 28 years. The Kansas Grange Insurance company has now in force 30 million dollars in risks, and the increase during the last year amounts to 10 per cent. The rates charged in this company—which insures farm property owned by Grangers alone—total less than half those charged by old line companies. The cost of doing business is much less for a number of reasons, the principal one being the matter of commissions paid to agents. The old line agents get from 20 to 25 per cent of the premiums while the Grange agent gets but \$2 for writing a policy. The moral hazard, which in plain English means the chance that a man will insure for a large sum and then burn his buildings to collect, amounts to nothing in the Grange while the old line companies, which have most of their business in the city, find it one of their chief sources of loss.

The insurance feature of the Vermont state Grange has been in force but two years, and in that time risks amounting to \$700,000 have been written. The loss on this amount during the last year was but \$2,589.18, and of this all but \$25.18 was incurred by lightning. The lightning loss, aside from \$50, was all during the months of July and August. It seems that the barns in that state, like those of Kansas are very likely to be struck by lightning after they have been filled with new hay. Whether it is

A Curb for Speculation

"The Board of Trade will not be closed," says a Chicago dispatch. "The Food Administration believes that in order to provide an open market for grain the Board must be kept going."

There is a legitimate form of speculation.

Without buying and selling for future delivery, there would be no stability in prices.

It is proposed to curb speculation so that only legitimate buying and selling for future delivery will be possible. This is what the government and the Chicago Board of Trade are trying to do with their new rules which limit the amount of grain a member may trade in during a single day, and limit the breadth of fluctuation which grain prices may take in a single day.

is because of this hay or whether the hay is put in at a time when lightning is most dangerous I cannot say. I do know that barns are much more likely to be struck than houses and that when struck they are much more likely to burn. I have been looking into the matter for the last three years, and it is my opinion that lightning rods are a great preventive; the government tests in this matter were very thorough and indicate beyond a doubt that rods are at least a 75 per cent protection.

The farmers here are still holding hay which they would like extremely well to sell but cannot because no cars can be had in which to ship it. In this respect they are like a man with a pocket full of money and no place to spend it. The hay has a nominal very high value, but if one cannot realize on that value what good does it do him? If he is compelled to hold this hay until March 1 the assessor will then be interested in the fact that such hay brings \$25 a ton in Kansas City, and in that way the high price may harm rather than help us. We are hoping against hope that cars may be had before it is time for spring work, for there will be no time to haul hay after that.

One of the large hay holders of this township got on the cars a short time ago and visited the government hay buyer. He sold him his hay for a price that netted him about \$19 a ton on the cars at Gridley. There was no trouble in getting cars to haul this hay out but to get cars to haul hay to Kansas City to take advantage of this \$25 to \$27 a ton hay market is an entirely

different matter. A man who needs the money hates to sell hay for \$19 when the regular market indicates that he should get at least \$22. The fact that the government is getting the benefit of the lower price helps considerably, however.

Never before has the corn market been so unsettled as it is now. Most of us thought that when January arrived some firmer basis for prices would be fixed, but the price is just as much of a matter of the buyer's judgment as ever. The low quality of a very large proportion of the crop is having the effect of holding down the price for the better quality. Many men think that when cars can be had that there will be a rush of corn to market, and that this will result in lowering prices. I don't think this will happen; there is not enough good corn in the country to overstock the market; in fact, there may not be enough to fill the unusual demand which will occur later. We think we have rather poor corn in Kansas this year but it really is of the best when compared with that harvested in states to the north. One good judge of corn, who is a large farmer living in Nebraska, says that the corn in that state is of three grades—bad, worse and rotten. The price now being paid at Burlington for corn of good quality is \$1.25 a bushel for mixed and \$1.28 for white corn.

Better Care for Machinery

A working knowledge of modern farm machinery is essential to the present and prospective farmer, points out W. H. Sanders, instructor in farm tractors in the Kansas State Agricultural college. "Probably 80 per cent of the plows used in Kansas are not adjusted properly, due to lack of knowledge on the part of the operator," said Mr. Sanders. "This results in increased draft, excessive wear on machinery, less thorough preparation of the seedbed, and lower yields."

"High school courses should be arranged so students may gain information relative to farm machinery and its operation. As agriculture is taught in 474 high schools in Kansas, it would be easy to devote part of the time allowed for the agricultural course to the study of farm mechanics. Local farm implement dealers would be glad to co-operate by lending machines, and sufficient other material for study, since most of their stock is not used during the winter."

There's
"Body"
To
Instant
Postum

and "snap" to its
taste.

Try a cup and
notice the charming
flavor and substan-
tial character of this
table beverage.

Postum is a true
"man's" drink, and
women and children
delight in it.

"There's a Reason"
for POSTUM

Sold by Grocers
Everywhere!



**"We Can Cut Deep
Without
Killing the Team"**

"I NOTICE the disks don't buck against the team like my old ones did," says one of our new customers in writing about his Janesville Harrow. "We can set them to cut deep without killing the team with the load."

This is because the bearings are set flat against the spool. And they stay flat no matter how you angle the disks. They wear smoothly, hold their oil, and the team always has a straight-away pull. The only resistance is the cutting of the soil.

**JANESVILLE
J and Budlong
Disk Harrow**

This is the original center bumper harrow. You can get it with steel or wood bearings. All of our bearings are interchangeable and we replace any of our chilled bearings proving defective within the life of the machine.

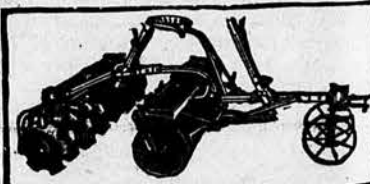
We can give you any size disk—concave plow cut, spading or cut-out. Notched disk and tandem disks for tractors. Steel harrows and oak bar harrows. Oak harrows made out of genuine oak.

Janesville disks dig right into the soil no matter how hard the ground is. It has extra clearance between top of blades and the weight boxes, and does not clog in marshy land.

This Book Free

We specialize in building a limited line of farm machines for the more efficient type of farmers. Send for our catalog. Our line includes Janesville Tractor and Horse Plows, Corn Planters, Cultivators, Harrows, Listers, Weeders or Seeders. Also cotton tools for Southern farmers. Write us.

**JANESVILLE
MACHINE CO.**
42 Center Street
Janesville, Wis.



Union Made

LAKIN-McKEY

OVERALLS

BUY LAKIN-McKEY OVERALLS

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

Boys' overalls like men's. Should your dealer be out of your size, write

LAKIN-McKEY
Ft. Scott, Kansas.

Keep the Farm Boys at Home

Capper Appeals to the President for More Careful Discrimination in Drafting Men in the Wheat Belt

FOR MONTHS Governor Capper has urged upon the authorities at Washington the prime necessity of greater discrimination in the selection of men for the draft. He has maintained that while no class should be exempted from military service as a class, men who are especially needed in any of the essential industries should be utilized there rather than in the army or navy.

This is particularly true in agriculture, where the need of increased production is so imperative, and the shortage of labor so great even before the war.

Governor Capper made a trip to Washington last summer for the special purpose of bringing this need to the President's attention, pointing out that the place of trained and skilled farmers and stockmen cannot be taken by unskilled labor. This week he again directs attention to this urgent need of Kansas and the West.

THE GOVERNOR'S LETTER.

Topeka, Kansas, January 15, 1918.
Honorable Woodrow Wilson,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of many letters advising a modification of the draft regulations in favor of skilled farm labor. These are coming to me, not only from farmers, but by both letter and person from men who are in a position to know most about the state's agriculture. The Grange, composed of representative and thoughtful farmers, the Farmers' Union, the staff of the Kansas State Agricultural college and the state board of agriculture, are united in urging the matter be considered.

Kansas is the nation's greatest wheat state. Altho the present reports are not favorable the condition may change for the better and Kansas may possibly produce this year, as it has in former years, from one-fifth to one-tenth of the nation's wheat crop.

The production in recent years has been great considering the comparative lightly settled condition of the state. In the wheat counties, the maximum man power has specialized intensely in this one crop supplemented by other farm pursuits that fit into this type of farming and there has as a result grown up a class of skilled farmers familiar with the heavy machinery used. There is practically no hand labor. The acreage handled and the quantity produced to the man is very high. With the aid of gang plows, tractors, wide drills, with machines harvesting an average of 12 feet, and along with the importation of harvest hands in June who require skilled management, there has developed a large corps of skilled farm operators, many of the most efficient of these being under the draft age.

The same conditions apply very largely to the men in active management of the many large stock farms of the state, particularly so where stock and grain raising is combined, requiring even a higher skilled man.

Under present drafting methods no intelligent selection is possible between the very essential, trained and experienced farmers and the unskilled, non-essential men of the farms and small towns. There are many boys and men in Kansas farms, no more needed than men in other vocations in this and other portions of the United States, who can easily be spared without any danger of crop shortage. They are the men who have not specialized as thoroly in farm management, but as regards moral character, physical endurance and other principles of manhood grade very high and will make as good a type of soldier as the operators or managers. The trained and successful man on the farm, experienced in the work and able to manage men at crop time, operate machinery, and solve the difficult problems that come up, is ten times more valuable than other men on the farm.

The condition is such that a smaller acreage is being recommended by certain authorities whom the people are in the habit of following. This most assuredly is not in line with the nation's needs at this time. A great many farmers gathered at the annual meeting of the state board of agriculture in this city last week, who came especially because it was understood that Dr. Wilcox of the

Bureau of Farm Management from Washington, would unfold some plan by which the situation would be improved. Other than outlining a very good plan to secure and develop a supply of laborers from sections or states where the demand is not acute and distributing these where the demand is most pronounced, Dr. Wilcox had no message that applied to the situation in this state. Men at the meeting considered this might relieve the shortage of labor at harvest time, but would do nothing toward replacing the skilled farmers and experienced operators.

When a break-down occurred with the railroads the government took control and established a general program consistent with war-time demands. Agriculture may be considered as breaking down in view of the indications that point to a falling off in crop production. The government would not consider reducing the number of experienced engineers, yardmasters, and similar railroad men, below the actual requirements of railroad operation. Yet, that is practically what is happening, or will happen, with reference to Kansas agriculture, particularly wheat raising, if the government takes all our trained and experienced farmers for the war.

As one means of relieving in a slight degree, the grave situation, I urge that the skilled farmers in cantonments and training camps be given furloughs at planting and harvest time, of sufficient duration to enable them to assist in saving this year's production from complete demoralization; but even this relief, desirable as it is, is not sufficient to insure a maximum crop.

I wish to impress upon you that there can be no question of the patriotism of the people of this state. Those who are advancing the ideas covered in this letter are looking at the situation from the government's side and not from their own. Our young farmers are going willingly into the army; they want to go. Many of them from a sense of patriotic pride, do not ask exemption, altho because of their skill as farmers and operators, they could much better serve their country at home. Neither are their fathers nor the public men who hold these views, disloyal to the government. They glory in the large number of men going from Kansas; the citizens of Topeka, Wichita and nine Kansas counties are particularly proud of the fact that so many men have volunteered that no drafting of men was necessary in them.

These expressions, therefore, must be taken as evidences of the thoughtful earnestness that Kansas people have in the interest and welfare of our nation.

While I have directed your attention to this matter before, I again call it to your notice because of its vital importance. I most earnestly urge that some steps be taken to relieve the situation as quickly as possible.

Respectfully yours,
ARTHUR CAPPER,
Governor.

Books for Winter Evenings

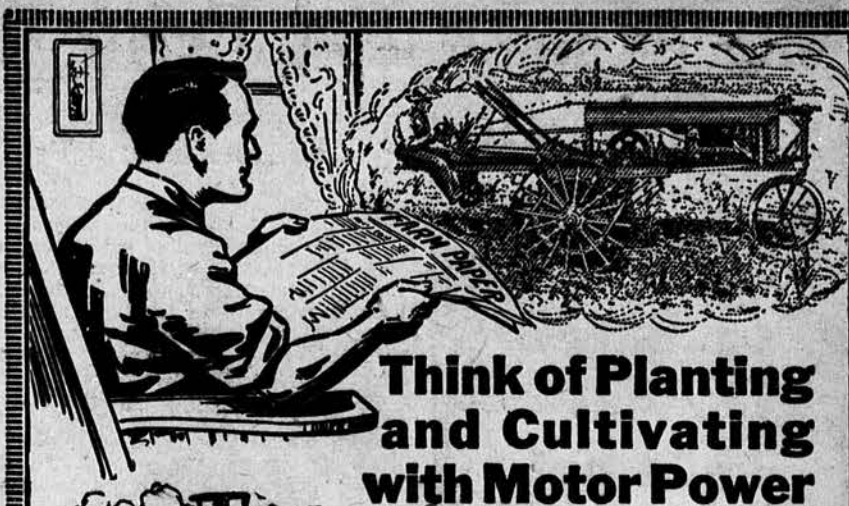
An excellent book service is provided by the Kansas traveling libraries commission, state house, Topeka, Kan. Thru it you may obtain the best of the modern books at a very small cost. Fifty books are sent six months for a fee of \$2, and if you will organize a reading club in connection with the Grange, Sunday school or church the cost will be but a few cents a person. This will help a great deal these long winter evenings, and what is even more important you will be getting a training that will be decidedly valuable. Why not write today to the secretary of the commission at Topeka for full information?

Power Farming at Colby

Our big tractor has been mighty helpful in getting our work done. We can drill 80 acres of wheat a day with four 10-foot press drills. We pull plows with 21 disks, and plow 40 acres or more a day. We raised 16,000 bushels of wheat in 1916.
M. W. Bever.

Colby, Kan.

There is no closed season for rat killing.



Think of Planting and Cultivating with Motor Power

THE Avery Motor Planter Cultivator makes it possible now for you to plant and cultivate a corn bean or other crop planted in rows without horses or mules.

With this machine one man can handle a hundred acres alone—more than double what one man ordinarily handles with animal power.

The Avery Motor Cultivator is a two-row machine. You operate the gangs like a horse cultivator and simply guide with a steering wheel instead of lines. It handles easily and turns short at the ends so that you can go back on the next two rows. It has a low speed for use the first time over and faster speeds for later plowings.



Avery Tractor and Plow
6 sizes. A size for every size farm.



Avery "Yellow Kid" Thresher
8 sizes. A size for every size run.

Besides cultivating, you can also do many other kinds of work with this machine. You can get a planting attachment and plant your crops. You can use it for pulling a hay rake, binder, harrow, drill and other machines. It is equipped with a belt pulley for feed grinding, sawing, pumping, grain elevating, etc.

Averyize All Your Farm Work

The most efficient and economical farm power combination you can use today is

an Avery Tractor in the size you need for doing your plowing and other heavy traction and belt work, and an Avery Two-Row Motor Cultivator for your cultivating and other light work. You can also get an Avery Plow and an Avery Thresher in any one of eight sizes to fit the size tractor you buy.

Write for new 1918 free catalog of Avery Motor Farming, Threshing and Road Making Machinery and ask for special information about the machinery you are particularly interested in.

AVERY COMPANY, 7504 Iowa St., Peoria, Ill.

Branch Houses and Distributors Covering Every State in the Union and More Than 60 Foreign Countries.



There's a size Avery Tractor for every size farm and every kind of work.

Write for Book Today



FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Wagon parts of all kinds. Write today for free catalog illustrated in colors.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., 30 Elm Street, Quincy, Ill.



THIRD ANNUAL National Tractor Show

UNION STATION PLAZA

Kansas City, February 11th to 16th

Greatest Exhibition of Tractors, Tractor Accessories and Power Farming Machinery ever held in America. Special building. Over 40,000 Square Feet of Continuous Exhibits. Music by Military Band. Show given under auspices of

The Kansas City Tractor Club

SAME WEEK AS AUTOMOBILE SHOW

A Tractor will solve your Farm Labor Problem—Attend this Big Show and Select your Tractor.

Rock Island Farm Tools



The Cream of 63 Years Experience

THERE are reasons why you will find better features in Rock Island Farm Tools. Rock Island experience dates back to the time when the West was still a wilderness. Generations after generations have put Rock Island construction to hardest tests in actual field work. And with one improvement after another each machine has been built up to the highest known standard for efficiency.

Better Plowing

For example, in the Rock Island Gang Plow you get the famous "CTX" bottoms which turn the furrow slices clear over—prevent air spaces from stopping moisture. One piece frame—extra high wheels.

Easier Harrowing

The Rock Island No. 35 Disc Harrow Gangs angle from the outer ends instead of inner so that the bumpers always dump. This means that the gangs can run at different angles without climbing and cutting into each other. Pressure is always constant.

Even Spreading

In the Great Western Spreader all four wheels are under the load. The front wheels cut under for shortturning, the spreader turns in its own length. Over 125,000 now in use.

Send for Our Book of Farm Tools

Many other tools in the Rock Island line. Now is time when you need good farm tools most.

Rock Island Plow Co.
221 Second Avenue
Rock Island, Ill.



This "Better Crops" Book Was Written For You

It's Free
Send a
Postal
For
It.



This book gives highly interesting and practical information about tillage. We want you to have a copy—and if you wish a complete "CUTAWAY" catalog to arrive with it, just write, "Send your book and catalog".

The Cutaway Harrow Co.
342 Main St.
Higginum, Conn.
Makers of the original CLARK Disk Harrows & Plows.

For Farm Progress in 1918

Kansas Farmers Met Last Week at Topeka to Consider the Agricultural Problems of the Coming Year

A SPIRIT of service was the dominant theme at the meetings of the state board of agriculture last week at Topeka. The farmers from over the state met to consider their problems, with a view to producing the maximum results in 1918. It is realized that the nation and its allies will need all of the food that Kansas can possibly grow. There was an excellent attendance.

Much interest was aroused in the address of Duncan Marshall, Alberta, Canada, who is minister of agriculture there. Mr. Marshall told of the needs for the agriculture of the future, and the steps that should be taken now in helping to win the war. "Back to the farm" preaching must be stopped," declared Mr. Marshall. "We must generate a feeling of pride for the farm. We must raise our children in such a fashion that they will appreciate the farm and not look upon farming as a drudgery and something to be shunned. We can do this by giving the children the best of scientific agricultural training in the many splendid colleges and institutions which have been created for that purpose.

"Stop the buying of large land holdings, and develop the possibilities of the land which you now possess. A man's work or business is his enjoyment of life, and the coming generations must be trained to get the full enjoyment out of their work on the farm. Livestock breeding is one of the greatest factors on the farm to generate interest in farm life in the hearts of our children, and we must encourage them in this in every possible way.

America an Example.

"Democracy has been made safe for the allies and America because the United States has entered the great struggle for international freedom, and when this war is over, America and England will be proud of the fact that they were unprepared for war. It will stand out as a testament that these countries have been preparing for future happiness and not for war. Citizens of the United States and Canada have lived and toiled side by side in perfect harmony, and I have every reason to believe the same people will fight side by side against a common enemy with the same degree of harmony."

Kansas farmers were urged to throw the maximum production of beef, pork, poultry, grain and dairy products against the German lines this year. Arnold Berns, a cattleman of Peabody, Fred B. Caldwell, a hog raiser of Howard, and George C. Bowman, president of the Seymour Packing company of Topeka were speakers who emphasized the importance of increased farm production during the remainder of the war.

Conditions which were fundamentally responsible for the enactment of the United States Grain Standards Act of August 11, 1916, and details of the workings of the act were explained by E. L. Morris, federal grain supervisor of the Bureau of Markets, Kansas City, Mo.

Four Primary Points.

"It is believed there are four points of the grain standards act which are of primary importance to Kansas farmers," said Mr. Morris, "the establishment of standards, which will be uniform in all markets; licensing of inspectors by the Secretary of Agriculture; provision for bringing appeals and disputes to the government; and the supervision activities of the United States Department of Agriculture."

"The part of the law which has proved to be of the most interest to the people of Kansas is the section which authorizes the establishment of standards for shelled corn and wheat. Satisfaction with the application of corn standards has been universal, but many complaints have come to the department regarding wheat standards.

In practically every case the complaint has been due to misunderstanding, or misapplication of the grades and not to the standards themselves. The question of dockage has been misunderstood because it has been taken into consideration in lowering the grades and not considered as a separate factor.

In some cases dockage has been assessed arbitrarily, and it is apparent that frequently dockage has been too severe.

"Our records show that of cars inspected at Kansas City by licensed inspectors approximately 40 per cent were free from dockage; 78 per cent showing not more than one-half of 1 per cent, and 92.5 per cent not more than 1 per cent dockage. It is an important point to note that the removal of dockage before placing the grade on the wheat has resulted in a greater number of cars being placed in higher grades."

A Larger Production.

Substitution of farm tractors for labor shortage; conservation, mobilization and testing of grain seed; spreading the barnyard manure over the farm; repairing machinery and preparation for spring work this winter; raising more hogs and employing city boys on the farm, were measures urged for war-time farming by Dean W. M. Jardine, director of the Kansas Experiment station and chairman of the agricultural committee of the Kansas council of defense, in a paper which was read by L. E. Call, professor of agronomy at the Kansas State Agricultural college. Mr. Jardine was to have appeared on the program, but was unable to attend on account of sickness.

Transportation of farm products by trucks and less rail transportation will soon be a reality, said J. Frank Smith, general manager of the Kansas Good Roads association, in speaking on the need of hard-surfaced roads in Kansas.

"Kansas has one of the best road laws of any state in the Union," said Mr. Smith, "and a law which will give the farmers 365-day roads at low cost. Many counties in the state are building permanent roads and you people should return to your communities and advocate the building of concrete or brick highways."

E. V. Wilcox of the Office of Farm Management of the United States Department of Agriculture spoke on the farm labor problems. He urged a close spirit of co-operation with all of the agencies in the state which are interested in farming. E. E. Frizell of Larned has been appointed state farm labor leader. E. C. Johnson, dean of the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college, told of the need for a co-ordination of the farmers' organizations of the state, and how all farmers should work together in solving the problems of this year.

The officers of the board of agriculture for the coming year are: president, O. O. Wolf, Ottawa; vice-president, H. S. Thompson, Hutchinson; secretary, J. C. Mohler, Topeka, and treasurer, H. W. Avery, Wakefield.

To Sell the Goods

Products of the farm often can be marketed directly to city consumers with the help of a little advertisement in the local paper. Apples, potatoes and other staples can sometimes be sold in this way. People with motor cars can be persuaded easily to call for the goods, too, as is shown by the experience of a farmer in the Kaw Valley.

On Saturday night this man put a want ad in a Lawrence paper announcing that he had potatoes for sale at his farm. In a few days he sold his entire stock of 700 bushels, and had several orders that he could not fill.

Successful advertisements state interestingly the attractive thing about the article. Sometimes this is the quality, and sometimes it is the price. Or it may be both. Another thing that an advertisement must contain is how and where to get the goods.

Buy Farm Machinery Now

A shortage of farm machinery is developing in Kansas. With this is coming some serious problems in transportation, which are certain to delay the proper handling of farm implements. As a result a good many men will be disappointed next spring when they come to buy tools. The proper plan is to decide on what you wish and order it at once.

A Match-Lighting Gasoline Lamp!

Here it is—a match-lighting gasoline lamp! No torch needed. Lights with matches like the old time oil lamp—but makes and burns its own gas from common gasoline, giving a remarkably brilliant, steady, white light of 300 CANDLE POWER more than 20 oil lamps. Far brighter than the brightest electric light and costs less than one-third of a cent per hour. Thirty times cheaper than electricity. Safer than the safest oil lamp. Cheaper than the cheapest candles.



The Coleman Quick-Lite

Safest lamp in the world—Absolutely no danger of fire or explosion. Fuel can't spill—no danger if tipped over. No wicks to trim—No globes to wash. No dirt, grease, smoke or soot.

The Quick-Lite Lantern

—fit companion to the Quick-Lite Lamp. Storm-proof, wind-proof, bug-proof. Absolutely safe. Can't explode. Roll it over in straw—no danger. Most powerful and most convenient light for farm or home use known. Ask your dealer about it.

Get the Genuine

Success invites imitations. Be careful, therefore to get the genuine Coleman Quick-Lite Lamp and Lantern. If your dealer can't supply you write us direct, addressing nearest office for Catalog No. 12.

COLEMAN LAMP CO.
WICHITA, ST. PAUL,
TOLEDO,
DALLAS, CHICAGO.



"Good to the Last Drop"

Raise Your Calves on Blatchford's Calf Meal and Sell the Milk

More calves have been raised on Blatchford's Calf Meal than on all other milk substitutes combined.

100 lbs. makes 100 gallons of milk substitute, costing only one-third as much as milk. Prevents scouring and insures the early maturity of sleek, handsome calves.

It is steam-cooked and no trouble to prepare or use. Write for Pamphlet "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully with Little or No Milk." At dealers, or Blatchford Calf Meal Factory, Dept. 93, Waukegan, Ill.

THE FEED GRINDER You'll Buy

Sooner or later you'll buy a Fairbanks-Morse Type "G" Feed Grinder—because it's the one best feed grinder value.

Ask your dealer to demonstrate it to you. Examine it point by point—see it in operation—notice its extreme simplicity and its sturdy construction.

Then you'll be convinced it will do all we claim for it and more, and you'll buy it.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
Chicago



Away With Profiteering

Justice Must be Dealt Out Fairly to all American People; This Will Increase War Efficiency

I feel sure it will interest you to learn that a recent poll of 1,000 Kansas farmers, conducted by the Kansas state board of agriculture and covering every county in the state, indicates almost unanimous acquiescence in the regulating of wheat prices. It is, however, coupled with the demand that price regulation be as strictly and impartially administered to those who produce the necessities which farmers and the people must use.

This is by no means an unpatriotic "if." Neither sordid nor merely selfish considerations are behind the insistent demand of the people of Kansas for an end of profiteering. They have had ample opportunity to size up correctly the far-reaching evil results of profit-gouging. They consider a stringent correction of the evil a vital, a fundamental step toward the saving of lives, the conserving of national vigor and a victorious ending of the war in the shortest possible time. And they are for the same reasons just as urgently insistent in demanding that Congress shall deal justly, as between man and man, in revising war revenue legislation and placing equitably the financial burden of the war on wealth as well as on the shoulders of physical endurance, and industry in the form of manual labor.—Letter from Governor Capper to President Wilson.

THE FOREGOING letter from Governor Capper to President Wilson was sent to Washington recently. It virtually expresses the sentiments of the people of the United States as well as of Kansas in regard to profiteering. In letters which have accompanied anti-profiteer petitions, sent to the Farmers Mail and Breeze from more than half the states of the Union, similar sentiments have been expressed.

A final drive for signatures to these petitions will be made next week. For that purpose the petition heading is again printed this week. It is to give everyone a chance to circulate one such petition in his neighborhood, before all the petitions are forwarded to the President. We cannot have too many of these petitions.

Anti-profiteer petitions have come from more than a dozen different states this week, including such distant states as California, Washington, Idaho and Montana. The biggest petition of the week contained 335 names. It was circulated at Winfield, Kan., by Keller Rogers. Another with a hundred names came from a bank at Big Sandy, Mont. A track foreman in Arizona sent in one bearing 105 signatures, all he had time to get.

PETITION TO PRESIDENT

We, the undersigned loyal citizens, request that prices of food and fuel and other necessities be lowered to meet a living wage. If we adjust the burdens of the war so fairly they will not crush nor too heavily oppress anyone, we shall shorten it and lessen the carnage. The people, to be strong, must work and live under supportable conditions. We cannot let the profiteer and the stomach-robber withhold the necessities from their reach and have an enduring nation fit for the greatest war of all time. We ask that justice be dealt fairly to all the American people.

NAMES. POSTOFFICE. STATE.

Cut this petition-heading from the paper, attach it to a blank sheet of writing paper and circulate it in your neighborhood. When you have obtained all the signatures you can, mail your petition to

Arthur Capper

PUBLISHER OF THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, TOPEKA, KAN.

A Home Made Stoneboat

BY ALFRED MATHEWSON

A very convenient stoneboat for hauling big rocks can be made easily. The simplicity of this device leaves little to explain. It consists of two 2-inch planks about 8 feet long, with a cross piece, 2 inches by 6 inches, having 3/4-inch holes, 20 inches from center to center. This piece is bolted loosely to the planks at one end with 5-8-inch bolts, the heads of which are counter-sunk in the under sides of the planks. At the other ends of the planks, about 1/2 inches from the ends, 2-inch holes are bored. A piece of chain with a toggle on one end is slipped thru these holes. The planks are drawn up to straddle the boulder. The chain being held in one plank with the toggle, is drawn tight thru the hole in the other plank, bringing the planks as close up under the boulder as possible. A hook, like or an old bolt may be used to hold the chain in the other plank after it is drawn tight. The team is then hitched to the chain between the planks. The first pull draws the planks together under the boulder which will ride perfectly as if on a rigid sled. To unload the boulder, a stone or a plank can be placed where one of the planks may be drawn over it. The boat will tilt, rolling off the stone. The best way to get boulders in a pile to be handled with this stoneboat is with a little dynamite. They

usually are imbedded in the ground, preventing the planks from being drawn in place. Dynamite placed under the boulder will throw it out on the surface, making the approach with the stoneboat easy.

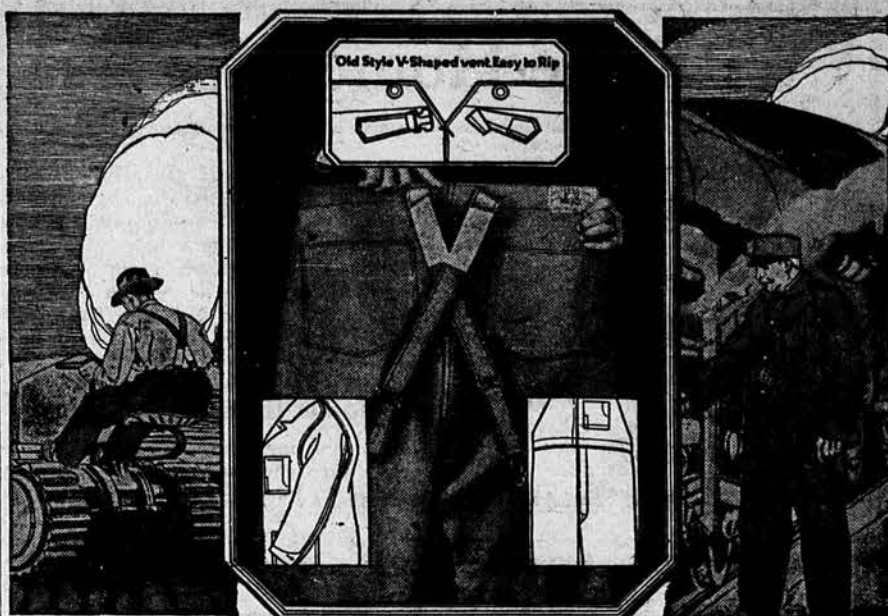
A Wheatless Ration

Excellent laying rations for hens may be constructed without including high-priced wheat. A wheatless ration fed experimentally by the United States Department of Agriculture has given results comparing favorably in the yield of eggs with rations containing wheat. The wheatless ration is as follows: for the scratch mixture, 2 pounds cracked corn and 1 pound oats; while the dry mash consisted of 3 pounds corn meal and 1 pound beef scrap.

The scratch mixture and dry mash were used in about equal quantities. Thirty Leghorn pullets fed this wheatless ration produced an average of 147.3 eggs apiece during their first laying year.

Prof. James Dryden, poultry specialist of the Oregon Agricultural college, says that an intelligent substitution of other grains for wheat should work no hardship on the poultry industry. It also would release 100 million bushels of wheat now fed to poultry for human consumption.

Farmers who chop wood to save coal this winter will be making the chips fly for freedom.



Blue Buckle Overalls have a solid reinforced back band that can't rip; a solid denim fly cut into the overall, not sewed on! Blue Buckle Coats have the non-binding raglan sleeve.

Strong-for-Work!

Blue Buckle Overalls do the same fine, unusual job for farmers they do for engineers and machinists. They certainly make a long stand on rough work—because they're made toughest where strain and wear hit hardest!

Measure Blue Buckle Overalls point for point—materials and union workmanship that is best. You'll quick know the quality and wear-weight of the best indigo blue denim. A try-on proves their full-fashioned loose-cut roominess and comfort. Free-swing is allowed for every work-movement!

Blue Buckle Union Made Overalls

put the usual overall torment—R-I-P-S—right out of commission. For instance, a solid reinforced back band does away with the old V-shaped vent and buckle and makes ripping out of the question! Every seam is so stoutly stitched that they are guaranteed not to rip. Blue Buckle service-quality extends right through to real brass buttons, patent snap clasps on the "lifts," and wear-proof buckles and loops!

Buy Blue Buckles with the same man-to-man confidence the dealer and the manufacturer sell them to you. It's an even trade, your money against Blue Buckles every work-day-in-the-week!

Jobbers OverAll Co., Lynchburg, Va.

Largest Manufacturers of Union Made Overalls in the World



La Crosse Happy Farmer Tractor

The Perfect Kerosene Burner

Get All the Power from Kerosene

The La Crosse Happy Farmer Tractor burns kerosene without waste. Patented short intake with exhaust passing through it, perfectly vaporizes the fuel charge. Result—full power—no carbon deposit. Uses lubricating oil three times.

Simple design—88% of weight on two drive wheels. Here's extreme light weight with big power and high quality construction, the kind you want for all around farm work. Write for full description.

LA CROSSE TRACTOR COMPANY
Department 5
La Crosse, Wisconsin
We have a distributor near you for prompt service

Model "B"
12-24 \$975.00

Model "A"
8-16 \$685.00

Farm Life WILL GIVE FORD AUTO \$360.00

FIRST GRAND PRIZE

In the picture are hidden a number of faces. How many can you find? Some are looking right at you, others show only the side of the face—you'll find them upside down and every way. Mark each face you find with a pencil, clip out picture, send to us with name and address NOW. We will give away a \$380.00, 1918 Model, Ford Touring Car as First Grand Prize and Thousands of Dollars in Cash Rewards, Prizes and Special Premiums. Each worker will be rewarded. Solve the puzzle. If you can find as many as FIVE FACES we will send you at once 1,000 Free Votes toward the \$380 Ford Auto and other 1,000 Free Votes. Grand Prizes. We will also give away several \$40 Bicycles. These will be given free and extra, regardless of who gets the Auto. Someone will get Ford Auto—WHY NOT YOU!

FARM LIFE, Dept. 301 SPENCER, IND.

With the Home Makers

When the Cakes are Brown

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON

"Oh, the buckwheat cakes and the Indian batter. Make a white man fat and a nigger, fatter."

THERE are not many articles of diet that have been made the subject of song or story. When any food is so honored one may judge it to be a general favorite in some section of the country. The tune of Dixie is not altogether appropriate for the song of the buckwheat cakes for the North is the buckwheat's stronghold. The plant thrives best in a cool, moist climate. Its use as flour in the North may be partly due to the fact that buckwheat grows best there.

An added reason for the Northerner's ravenous appetite for buckwheat griddle cakes may be found in the fact that they are a cold weather food. They are heating to the blood and, used in warm weather, cause a skin rash that is both unsightly and uncomfortable to the afflicted one. In cold, snappy weather, the buckwheat cake breakfast seems to "stay by" a man and help him in hard outdoor work.

Personally, we like the combination of buckwheat cakes and homemade sausage for the first cake or two and sweets of some description for the remainder. Sorghum is too strong to make a pleasing blend with the twang of the buckwheat. Brown sugar sirup, maple or honey are much preferred in this household.

One custom we have, appeals to most women. When the man of the house builds the fires he generally bakes the cakes. In cold weather, when daylight is not in evidence until 7 o'clock, he prefers to get breakfast over before milking. We find it advisable to have the griddles handy, the soda in the cup and the turner in very plain sight.

We have usually made our cakes of half buckwheat flour and half wheat. Experiments have convinced us that substitutes may be used for wheat flour. We have tried one-fourth cornmeal and one-fourth whole wheat and we like the mixture. We also have tried adding mashed potatoes made free of lumps and mixed thin with the water in which the potatoes were boiled. This, too, makes good cakes. If one will fold in the beaten white of one or two eggs, she may use potatoes entirely in place of the white flour and have some fine griddle cakes.

Our way of preparing for a season of cake making is to mix a large quantity of the dry ingredients and place the mixture in a flour compartment of the kitchen table or cabinet. If we hadn't such a table, we'd use a can or box as a container. To mix for each cake making is a waste of time. To take the flours from the sacks each time is a waste of materials.

The dry materials consist of the buckwheat flour, the white flour and cornmeal, sugar and salt. The amount of sugar used depends upon the taste of the family. Some use none. We use very little, not more than a cup for 10 pounds of the buckwheat flour. The addition of some sugar to the batter helps the appearance as well as the taste. A good brown is only possible with a sugar or sirup ingredient.

To start the cakes for Tuesday's breakfast, we soak a yeast cake in warm water Monday about noon. We stir some flour in with this toward evening and set in a warm place. Having selected our mixing bowl, we place about a quart of our flour mixture in the bowl, hollow out the center, pour in the yeast mixture—and mashed potatoes if we have chosen to use them. We take fresh milk, warm from the separator, and stir in enough to thin the mixture to batter consistency. We set the batter in a moderately warm place for the night.

We stir in a half teaspoon of soda dissolved in warm water in the morning. Warm water may be used in place of the milk for mixing.

One need not throw away left-over cakes. They may be broken into the batter. The yeast will not work and become bitter if the batter is kept in a cool place in the day time.

Mother is the Real Patriot

Who are our loyal patriots? I saw one go thru the town the other day on the road to Fort Riley. No, not the big fellow at the wheel with a cigaret in his mouth, but the little gray-haired woman in the back seat.

Perhaps you are saying, "What can she do for her country? She lives 3 miles out of town on a farm. She couldn't shoot a German. She's afraid even to have a gun in the house." No doubt she is, but she has given her boy to her country and now she is at Fort Riley to see him. He is to be transferred next week. She gave him without a whimper. The neighbors do not know how much it cost. Only mothers of soldiers know.

"My boy is no better than other mothers' boys," she says, and she smiles when she meets you just as she did before. She even smiled at the station the day he left—until after the train pulled out. Smiling and being glad to give him is her gift to her country.

Of course, she cries, in the night, (Glenn's her baby, you know) but nobody knows anything about that except her husband, and he won't tell. He feels the same way—only men don't cry. He goes on with the farm work. It seems more like drudgery since Glenn isn't here to help.

The old folks write letters to their boy twice a week, and send books to the camp. They eat cornbread once a day and the mother knits socks afternoons. They are planning to put the kafir money into a Liberty Bond. They keep saying what they will do when Glenn comes back. They both know that if he comes back a helpless cripple they will be as glad to take care of him as they were when he first came to them 22 years ago. And if he doesn't come back at all they will both be glad they did their part by giving him.

Bushong, Kan. Katherine R. Polk.

Snow Ices are Delicious

Did you ever make snow ices? This is the way we make them. Squeeze the juice from 1 orange, sweeten it with 2 teaspoons of sugar, and pour it over 1 cup of clean snow. Serve in punch cups. For lemon ice use the juice of 1 lemon and 2 tablespoons of sugar. Two tablespoons of jelly or jam or the same amount of juice from canned cherries, strawberries or pineapple may be used instead of the lemon or orange. Use 1 extra teaspoon of sugar with canned fruit juice. A teaspoon of cream on top of the ice makes it still better.

Pneumonia Patients

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

An inner tube of an automobile is a circle of possibilities. When we needed a stout rubber band the other day, the man of the house cut the required width from the end of an inner tube and, presto, we had our rubber band. We wished to set a glass of water on a polished piece of furniture. A circle from the inner tube placed under the doily kept the moisture from the table. And now, under "Dollar Stretchers" the Ladies' Home Journal gives a suggestion for saving the wear on house shoes by cutting soles and heels from an old inner tube and pasting them onto the

house shoes. A good rubber cement or any good glue would make a secure enough fastening of the two together. Pieces of rubber from an old hot water bottle could be used for such a purpose.

We have learned one time and labor saver in applying hot poultices or hot applications. We follow the hot application with a hot water bottle containing a moderate amount of hot water. In this way the heat of the poultice is retained much longer. Not only is the nurse saved many trips but the patient is not disturbed nearly so often.

It does not pay to brag, evidently. We had just answered an inquiry from home concerning the baby with a glowing account of her color and added weight when she was taken ill. Our nearest doctor was in quarantine and we were obliged to telephone to Lawrence for one. The charge of a dollar a mile for the nine miles does not matter when anyone is very ill. And a child with pneumonia is ill enough. Now that we are relieved of much of our anxiety, we shudder at what results would follow failure to get skilled help.

Fresh air is said to have as much value as medicine, especially when the lungs are affected. In the summer, this would cause little trouble. We kept a window lowered a very little but a better airing was secured by heating another room to the same temperature as the sick room, removing the child to it and opening wide the doors and windows of the sick room. When closed and warmed again, the air was greatly purified.

Someone has said that a patient's chances are better with a good nurse and a poor doctor than they are with a good doctor and a poor nurse. This seems especially true during the period of recovery. Injudicious giving of food has doubtless caused many deaths. It is something of a problem to know what to give a child of 19 months. We have relied largely on milk and milk combinations; cereals and very thin cream, especially rice; white of poached egg, toast softened in milk, and rice or crackers in the juice cooked from lean beef. It is easier to keep such a diet in effect when the child is kept away from the dining room and the sight of other foods.

It was Franklin, was it not, who said, "First teach a child obedience and after that you can teach him whatever you wish"? A child not accustomed to obeying would make a very poor patient. Child discipline is a study that should have a first chapter on self-discipline, no doubt. In the science of teaching we were taught that no teacher could control others unless she could control herself.

If we have any special envy of town people it is their nearness to a doctor. Many times we are worried almost ill over some child's condition. We fear often that nervousness rather than good sense is controlling us. If we were in town we should not hesitate to take that much of a physician's time as would be needed to allay our fears. A visiting nurse in the country is a great need.

As the doctor stood at the door admiring our flock of red chickens, he gave us reason to believe that town people are in some ways envious of farm folks. "Do you know what we pay for chicken?" he asked. "Thirty and 35 cents! And what do we get? What do you sell? Why, your culls, of course! We had a goose for Christmas that I know came out of the ark!" Yet, if we wish to sell good chickens, live weight, we get only 17 cents a pound. The addition of 13 or 18 cents a pound for dressing the fowl is certainly too much.

It is said that the members of a country woman's club agreed that for one "opening exercise" they would have questions read from an "impertinent question" box. They were all to remain standing as long as they could conscientiously answer 'yes' to the questions read. When anyone couldn't do so, she should take her seat. The readers may be interested in asking themselves the set of questions furnished me:

Do you refrain from criticizing the teacher?
Are you observing one meatless day a week?
Do you keep the family's stockings darned while knitting for the Red Cross?
Do you brush your teeth after eating and your nails before mixing bread?
Do you give the boy as good a room as the girl has?
Do you cover your water pail while sweeping the floor?

They were all sitting quietly when some one began to sing, "Blest be the Tie That Binds."

Don't Miss This Meeting, Women

Every farm woman and girl in Kansas should lay aside her work for four days and attend the excellent home economics program at Manhattan, Farm and Home Week, January 22, 23, 24 and 25, prepared by the Kansas State Agricultural college. Conservation is the theme of the program, an outline of which follows:

Tuesday, January 22.

Conservation of Life—
What the United States is Doing Toward Conservation—Miss Frances L. Brown.
What Kansas is Doing Toward Conservation—Miss Stella Mather.
What Kansas Women are Doing Toward Conservation—Mrs. Mary P. Van Zile.
When is it Extravagant to Economize—Margaret Haggart.
Conservation of Food—
Feeding the Family the Square Meal—Miss Olive Sheets.
The One-Dish or Piece-Meal—Miss Jane Cape.
Buying the Family Food Supply—Miss Gertrude Lynn.

Wednesday, January 23.

Conservation of Health—
How the Rural Community May Help—Major Charles E. Banks, U. S.
How the Woman in the Home May Help—
a. To Keep Well—Miss Loula Kennedy.
b. To Keep the Children Safe—Miss Eula B. Butzerin.

Thursday, January 24.

Conservation of Energy—
Fuel—
Pressure Cooker—Miss Alice Skinner.
Fireless Cooker—Miss Susanna Scenemayer.
Home Canners—Miss Lottie Milam.
Electrical Appliances—R. G. Kloeffer.
Gasoline Appliances—Miss Margaret Haggart.
Drying Machines—Miss Frances L. Brown.
Personal Energy—
Arrangement of Rooms—Miss Minnie Sequist.
How and What We May Conserve in the Furnishing of Our Homes—Miss Grace Palmer.
How Schedules and Systems Save Energy—Mrs. Harriet W. Allard.

Friday, January 25.

Conservation of Clothing—
Clothing Relation to the War Situation—Mrs. Birdsall.
Patriotic Work in the Home—Miss Hannah Jones.
Dyeing, Renovating and Remodeling—Miss Ina Cowles, Miss Martha M. McDonald, Miss Marion Harrison.

Make Your New Dress Like This

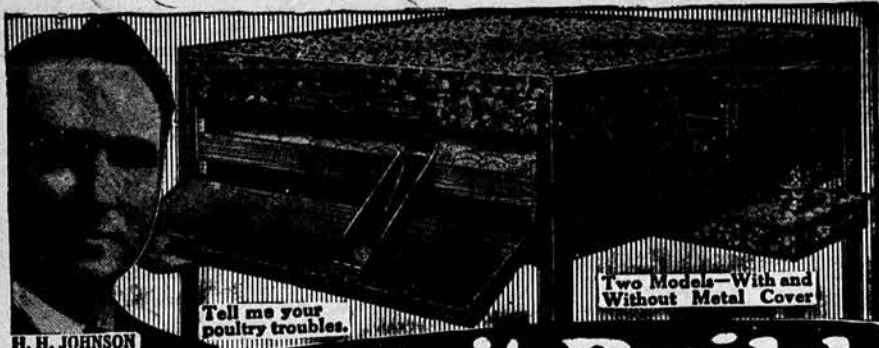
Simple dresses are in favor this winter, and a pretty model with the new pinch-shoulder waist is 8622. The waist closes at the front under the revers and the two-gored gathered skirt may be



used with or without the two-piece tunic. Sizes, 34 to 40 inches bust measure. This pattern may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

The chicken compelled to warm her toes on the binder will never cause the egg-basket arm to grow tired.

Domestic Branches:	Boston	Kansas City, Kan.	Philadelphia	Minneapolis	Pittsburgh
	Detroit	New York	Chicago	Indianapolis	Des Moines



H. H. JOHNSON

Tell me your poultry troubles.

Two Models—With and Without Metal Cover

I Couldn't Build a Better Hatcher

No matter what price you were willing to pay for Old Trusty, I couldn't make it a better machine. Never since father invented it, has anyone been able to improve its hatching record. Of course we have added some features for convenience, such as the big oil drawer and the handy thermometer holder on the door, but for bigger average hatches year after year, improvements are out of the question.

Old Trusty

is the hatcher you want this year. The more valuable the eggs the more important it is to get Old Trusty. Why experiment? Old Trusty has 750,000 owners. Write and

Get Our New Book FREE

We Pay Freight or Express. Quick shipment from Clay Center, Neb. or Warehouse at St. Joseph, Mo. Safe deliveries guaranteed.

telling about Old Trusty and giving you some of our 26 years' experience with poultry. Yours truly, H. H. JOHNSON, "Incubator Man."

M. M. JOHNSON CO.
Clay Center, Neb.



Profits Over Ten Times The Cost of the Incubator

That is how **Sure Hatch** is making money every year for owners. And food conditions now in war time have caused an extraordinary demand for chickens—with a short supply and higher prices. Do your share with a **Sure Hatch**. Thousands endorse it. Read about them in big **Sure Hatch** catalog. Over 300,000 well pleased owners of **Sure Hatch** incubators. Women can make big money with **Sure Hatch** as well as men. No more guess work. So simple a child can take care of it. Safe and durable.



All Extras FREE

20 Years Success
Experience
SURE HATCH has made thousands of people large, steady, sure profits in the last 20 years. **Sure Hatch** owners never buy any other make. Why experiment? Learn now how others have profited with the dependable **Sure Hatch**.

SURE HATCH

Big Money Making Book FREE

Write today for our big Poultry Book. It tells all about how to raise and take care of poultry. Expert information, hundreds of practical experiences. Valuable for expert poultrymen as well as beginners. Now is the time to start. There's big money in chickens. **Sure Hatch** chicks bring the most because they are strong, sturdy and healthy. No use hatching chicks unless you can raise them, and **Sure Hatch Fresh Air Colony Brooders** raise all of them at the least expense. Write today sure. Just a postal brings this valuable book to you free.

SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO.
Box 14 Fremont, Neb.

Both Machines \$12

Freight Paid Only 12

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

10 Year Guarantee. Think of it! These two **UNDEATABLE** Wisconsin Machines—both for only \$12.00—freight paid east of Rockies. Don't take chances. Find out what an incubator is made of before buying. Catalog and sample of material used sent free.

MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

Wisconsin are made of genuine California Redwood. Incubators have double walls, air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks, self regulating. Shipped complete with thermometers, egg tester, lamps, etc., ready to run. Biggest incubator bargain of the year. Send for our new 1918 catalog fully describing this outfit. A postal brings it by return mail.

180-Egg Incubator and Brooder both \$14.75
WISCONSIN INCUBATOR COMPANY
Box 118 Racine, Wis.

MANKATO INCUBATOR

6 BIG NEW FEATURES

That will smash all hatching records for 1918. Large Oil Tank, Redwood Case, End Regulator, Double Heating, Hot Water and Hot Air, New Ventilating System. Big Hatches. **Mankato Incubator Co.** Box 712 Mankato, Minn.

EXPRESS PREPAID

\$8.95 Champion buys 140-Egg Belle City Incubator

The Prize Winning Model with Double Walls of Fibre Board—Hot Water—Copper Tank—Self Regulator—Thermometer Holder—Deep Nursery—same as used by Uncle Sam and America's most successful Poultry Raisers—that has led the field for over 12 years—Over 650,000 sales to date. When ordered with my \$5.25 Double Walled—Hot Water—Roomy 140—Chick Brooder—Both cost only \$12.95.



Freight Prepaid East of Rockies

Satisfaction Guaranteed—Handiest machines—Easy to run—Begin results. Start early—Order Now on 1, 2, 3, Months' Home Test Plan—and share in my \$1000 Cash Prizes

Conditions easy to get biggest prize. Or write today for my big Free Book "Hatching Facts"—it tells all. With this wonderful hatching outfit and my complete guide book for setting up and operating, you can make a big income. Jim Rohan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21 Racine, Wis.

Stop Hatching Weak Chicks

With Cheap Incubators

Remember, it is not how many you hatch that counts, but how many you raise. A Queen costs but little more, and the extra chicks that live and grow soon pay the difference.

Queen Incubators

Hatch Chicks That Live and Grow

Built of genuine California Redwood. Redwood does not absorb the odor from the hatching eggs. Cheaper woods, and pasteboard lining in iron and tin machines, retain the odors to weaken and kill the hatching chicks. The Queen is accurately regulated—taking care of temperature variation of 70 degrees without danger. Not cheap, but cheap in the long run. Catalog free.

Queen Incubator Co. Lincoln, Nebr.

POULTRY FOLKS Get My New Special Offer

Just a straight business offer which will help you get a Rayo at little or no cost to you. No soliciting or canvassing. When you send for our new Rayo Catalog we will tell you all about it. Check full of incubator and poultry raising facts. Get your free copy now. Get started on the road to bigger profits.

RAYO Center INCUBATORS

Give Bigger Hatches At Less Cost

Only 1 gallon of oil, 1 filling of tank to a hatch. Saves time, money, labor. Double panel glass top makes it easier to cool eggs, easier to air and clean, easier to operate. Automatic heat control, special moisture and ventilation features. (Get free catalog and special offer. RAYO INC. CO., U.D. 514-4824, Omaha, Neb.)

Poultry Book

Latest and best yet. 44 pages, 215 beautiful pictures, hatching, rearing, feeding and disease information. Describes busy Poultry Farm handling 55 pure-bred varieties. Tells how to choose fowls, eggs, incubators, sprouters. This book worth dollars mailed for 10 cents. **Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 37, Clarinda, Iowa**

When writing to advertisers mention Mail and Breeze

To Win With Poultry

New Girls are Setting Example

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT
Secretary.

SOME OF the applicants for membership in the Capper Poultry club for 1918 who are new in the club work, are setting an example in showing pep which would do credit to any first year member. "Hustle to it and fill the county early," seems to be their motto. It's a motto which every county that wishes to get in line for the 1918 pep prizes, which are going to make this an even greater contest than its predecessor, should at once adopt.

How's this for real co-operation? "I read your article in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and find that the more pep displayed by all members of a county club the better chance there is of individual members as well as the club as a whole occupying a leading place at the close of the contest. I hope all the members will be deeply interested in the work and will not allow discouragements to lessen that interest, but rather make them feel more determined than ever to win. That is the reason I have taken the trouble to call the attention of these girls whose names I am enclosing, to this chance of getting into the club. I have selected girls whom I be-

I just can't say enough good things about the Capper clubs. I think they are the best organizations in the state of Kansas. They are starting the boys and girls out to do business for themselves. Thru the clubs we become better acquainted with the different parts of our county. I have been to places where I never should have had the opportunity to go if it hadn't been for the poultry club. We get acquainted with so many fine people and see what they are doing and how we can improve our methods of raising chickens and doing home work as well. Governor Capper told us last fall he wanted us to do everything to improve the farm home."

Altho the membership of Cloud county this year is not complete, this was the first county in 1917 in which all of the members signified their intention of belonging to the club in 1918. Cloud has always had a high county standing and now we have another indication that its members are full of pep.

There's nothing like taking the opportunity to boost for the breed of chickens you are raising. Fern Clower of Neosho county, president of the Leghorn Breed club, is enthusiastic about White Leghorns. She states her reasons very clearly:

This is how I came to choose the

Tenth Poultry Special, February 2

The issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze for February 2 will be the poultry special for 1918. This will be our 10th annual special poultry number—a big paper filled with timely and valuable poultry information for the farm poultry raisers and breeders of Kansas.

The nation's need has put every poultry grower to his best paces to produce more poultry and eggs, and 1918 promises to see the greatest activity along these lines. The Farmers Mail and Breeze will not shirk its duty in sane and genuinely practical suggestions to Kansas poultry growers who so largely rely upon their weekly farm paper for such help. The poultry special this year will be a reference guide for all Kansas poultry raisers thruout the season of 1918.

Advertisers will, as usual, take advantage of the value of the poultry special, which presents the greatest opportunity to advertise poultry, eggs, baby chicks, and supplies and equipment to the farmers and poultry breeders of Kansas. Advertisements for this big poultry number must reach us by January 26.

lieve will work hard for their county, as well as for themselves, to have an enviable record when the contest closes.

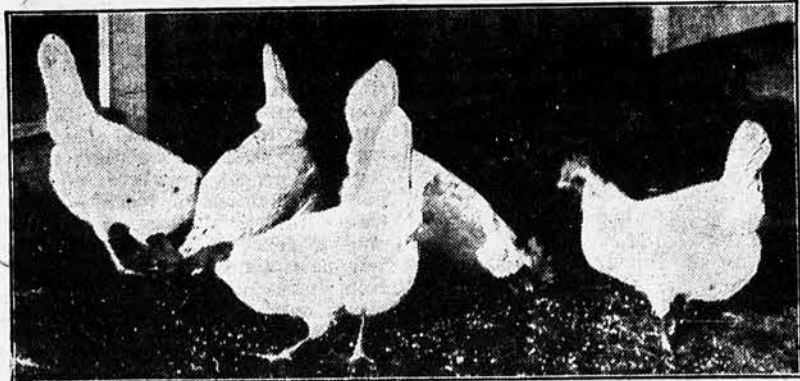
"Two of these girls, Blossom Ford and Fern Bengel, are members of my high school class; the other, Zella Baldrey, is in the eighth grade in our home country school. There are several other girls that I would like to see members of this club and if full membership is not completed when school begins next week, I will try to get them interested and induce them to try for membership."

Now that is what I call excellent foresight. Velma Billhimer of Hodgeman county is the writer of the letter. Hodgeman county did not have complete membership in 1917, but Velma was not a member then. Here's a county to keep your eyes on in the contest this year.

Ollie Osborn, leader of Johnson county, hasn't been sitting down waiting for the county to fill itself either. "I have written to five girls asking them to join," Ollie wrote me the first of the year. "I have also written a piece to be printed in our DeSoto paper. I will send you a copy of it. I am going to have it put in our county paper at Olathe, too.

White Leghorn breed of chickens for my contest work. Mamma said that for 20 years she had tried to raise some of the larger breeds, contending all the time that she wanted to raise a chicken that when killed or sold would amount to something. She would try first one breed and then another with about the same results. They hardly ever paid their expenses. While our neighbors who raised the Leghorn breed of chickens would be going by the house on their way to market with their well filled baskets or cases of eggs, we would not be getting enough for sittings and house use. It was true our hens were quite tame and early sitters and willing to wait patiently near the house until feeding time.

One fall about four years ago a neighbor's Leghorn hen hatched a brood of chickens in our hedge, and when cold weather came, they moved to our cattle shed for shelter and roosted there all winter. In the spring the neighbor came and got half of the chickens and left three pullets (the other half). So mamma decided she would just let them stay at the cattle shed which was quite a distance from the hen houses. About June we began to notice white eggs in our egg basket—from one to three nearly every day—until about September. Then the hens took a vacation until January, when we noticed the white eggs again. We continued to find white eggs without a broody hen. That spring we decided to get a couple of sittings and



"We Gathered 15,370 Eggs from Our Leghorn Hens," said Fern Clower, "and That's Why I Chose This Breed."

five White Leghorns a trial. We paid 12 cents apiece for 30 eggs and raised 12 pullets. The next spring we had, with the three before mentioned, 15 Leghorn hens. Then we began to count the white eggs at each gathering and found we got from eight to 12 a day all thru the spring months, and six to eight during early summer; the hens continued laying later in the summer than the larger breed and there was only one broody hen, while we kept our hen jail well filled with broody hens from the larger breed.

Mamma decided to give the Leghorn hens a good trial and the next spring set nothing but Leghorn eggs and raised about 150 pullets. We had been keeping a record of eggs laid for several years and the last year we kept the large breed of chickens (with 15 Leghorns) we gathered 7,777 eggs, and the first year we had Leghorns we gathered 15,370. We lived at the same place, gave the hens the same kind of care and the number was the same. Yes, we had to buy an incubator and a brooder and borrow some sitting hens. But when I joined the Capper Poultry club, it did not take long to decide on Leghorns and I chose white ones because mamma had brown ones, and I thought it would be easier to tell them apart.

How I Get Big Hatches

My incubator is the 100-egg size but I generally manage to get in from 108 to 115 eggs, according to variety. I put in just what will lie nicely, without crowding. Later I test out from 15 to 20 infertile or weak germed eggs, so this leaves me something less than 100 to get the hatch from. From this number I invariably obtain an 80 per cent hatch.

As I consider this a very good record, with which assertion the average poultryman will no doubt agree, I will try to give my method of procedure in order that those less experienced may profit thereby.

In the first place I am very careful about the eggs I set, aiming to incubate only those I know to have been produced by vigorous, active, healthy stock. A good or a poor hatch is largely determined, I have learned, by the vitality of the breeders.

Eggs laid by overfat hens or by those which are indisposed or sluggish, weak or ailing for any reason, will always prove a bad bargain, however cheap they may be obtained. Knowing this, I willingly give a good price for those that are fit, if I must buy.

I find eggs from range birds hatch better and produce more vigorous chicks, taking one year with another, than those produced by penned fowls. In the free range flock there is greater assurance of rustling activity, which contributes to health and vigor.

Having obtained eggs to my liking I am careful to keep them from chilling before I get them set. I find a temperature from 50 to 60 degrees a safe medium. If they must be kept longer than three or four days before placing in the machine, I turn them every 24 hours. I never like to set eggs that are more than a week old, tho I have had them hatch well when kept ten days.

After I place them in the machine, which is not till it is properly regulated and going all right, I turn them regularly each day, after the second day, and cease only when the eggs begin to pip.

The ninth day I endeavor to test out all those that are infertile or faulty

After this I move and roll the eggs frequently with the palms of my hands to exercise the embryo chicks, airing them for a few minutes each day, if the temperature of the room will allow.

I run the incubator according to the manufacturer's directions and give it careful and regular attention, trying to keep the temperature as near 103 degrees as I can, thruout the whole period of incubation.

As there is no provision for moisture with my machine, I sprinkle the eggs with lukewarm water two or three times after the tenth day, if the weather is dry and windy. If the atmosphere is damp I add no moisture at all.

When the eggs begin to pip I keep the temperature up and the door shut until the hatch is mostly off. Then I remove dry chicks to warm, lined baskets, close the door, turn up the flame a little, and give the remainder of the chicks yet to hatch a chance for their lives.

Fowler, Kan. Mrs. C. H. Turner.

Help for Poultry Raisers

A list of state circulars and United States government bulletins on poultry for free distribution is given below. Cut it out and check the ones desired and mail to L. W. Burby, Extension Poultry Husbandman, Manhattan, Kan., for your copies. Special attention is called to the Kansas circulars.

KANSAS CIRCULARS.

- 60 Chicken Management on the Farm.
- 61 Chicken Houses.
- 27 Capons for Kansas.
- 61 Improving Kansas Eggs.

FARMERS' BULLETINS.

- 287 Poultry Management.
- 355 A Successful Poultry and Dairy Farm.
- 390 Pheasant Raising.
- 452 Hints to Poultry Raisers.
- 528 Boys' and Girls' Poultry Clubs.
- 574 Poultry House Construction.
- 585 Natural and Artificial Incubation of Hens' Eggs.
- 594 Shipping Eggs by Parcel Post.
- 624 Natural and Artificial Brooding of Chickens.
- 656 Community Egg Circles.
- 682 A Simple Trap Nest for Poultry.
- 684 Squab Raising.
- 697 Duck Raising.
- 767 Geese.
- 791 Turkey Raising.
- 801 Mites and Lice on Poultry.
- 806 Standard Varieties of Chickens, I. The American Class.
- 858 The Guinea Fowl.
- 889 Back Yard Poultry Keeping.

CHEMISTRY CIRCULAR.

- 61 How to Kill and Bleed Market Poultry; and Knife for Killing Poultry.
- 64 Studies of Poultry, Farm to Consumer. (Cold Storage Eggs.)

DEPARTMENT BULLETIN.

- 561 Feed Cost of Egg Production.

Make Your Lazy Hens Lay

Double your profits by doubling the egg production of your hens. "LAYMORE," a scientific discovery, makes the lazy hen work all the time. A few cents worth of this wonderful tonic will amaze you and double your egg profits. One dollar's worth of "LAYMORE" is all that is necessary. If you want to try this wonderful "producer," write to P. J. Kelly, 39 Kelly Bldg., No. 2nd St., Minneapolis, Minn. A big Minneapolis bank guarantees that if you are not absolutely satisfied your dollar will be returned and the "LAYMORE" costs you nothing. Send a dollar today and get FREE Mr. Kelly's new poultry book "Success with the Hatch."—Advertisement.

Cash Prizes for Poultry Articles

Those persons who have had successful poultry experiences can help in the campaign to increase poultry production by telling others what they have learned that has enabled them to succeed. Write us your experience. The Farmers Mail and Breeze will give cash prizes for articles to be awarded as follows:

For the best article on farm poultry production, giving if possible a year's record of the flock, including receipts and expenses, \$3; second, \$2; third, \$1.

For the best article on poultry houses and equipment that should be used to get the best results in raising poultry, \$3; the second, \$2; third, \$1.

For the best article on artificial hatching and brooding, including feeding the chicks, \$3; the second, \$2; third, \$1.

For the best article on breeding standard poultry for heavy egg production, \$1; second, 50 cents.

For the best article on raising turkeys, \$1; second, 50 cents.

For the best article on raising geese, \$1; second, 50 cents.

For the best article on raising ducks, \$1; second, 50 cents.

Any Kansas poultry raiser who will give actual experience may enter this contest. Articles should not exceed 1,200 words, and should reach this office before January 25. The value of any article is in the information it contains that will help others. An illustration usually adds to the value of a story. Send a photograph, if convenient.

Suitable articles not winning prizes will be published from time to time. No article entered in this contest will be returned unless postage is enclosed. Address G. D. McClaskey, Poultry Editor, The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

FREE Remarkable Book About Greatest Hatcher Ever Invented! NEW TYPE OF INCUBATOR

Send in your name now on a postal. Don't miss the facts about this wonderful new incubator. All old hatching methods revolutionized. Thousands already in use have doubled and trebled poultry profits for owners. Built Round—like the hen's nest—NO COLD CORNERS. Big oil tank, only one filling to a hatch. Flame cut down at burner to regulate heat means only one gallon of oil to a hatch. Hinged cover saves work. Double glass in top keeps everything in sight. Eggs turned in five seconds.

16 FEATURES!

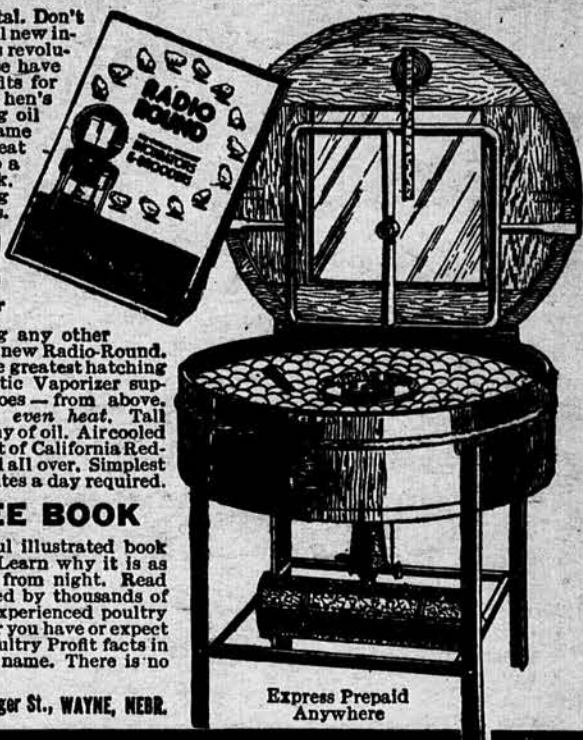
All Found in No Other Incubator

Before you even think of buying any other hatcher learn about the marvelous new Radio-Round. 16 remarkable features make it the greatest hatching wonder ever invented. Automatic Vaporizer supplies moisture exactly as hen does—from above. Complete circuit radiators mean even heat. Tall chimney means good draft, economy of oil. Aircooled lamp burner. Top and bottom built of California Redwood, insulated and metal covered all over. Simplest incubator to operate—only 8 minutes a day required.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOK

Send postal or letter for beautiful illustrated book about this new kind of hatcher. Learn why it is as different from others as day is from night. Read startling reports of results secured by thousands of beginners, young folks, women, experienced poultry raisers. No matter what incubator you have or expect to use, don't miss the amazing Poultry Profit facts in this free book. Just send in your name. There is no charge or obligation. Address:

RADIO-ROUND INCUBATOR CO., 106 Roger St., WAYNE, MICH.



YOU TAKE NO RISK IN BUYING AN

Ironclad
THE IRON COVERED INCUBATOR

We Give You 30 Days' Trial 10-Year Guarantee

Why take chances with untried machines when for only \$12.50 we guarantee to deliver safely, all freight charges paid (East of Rockies), BOTH of these big, reliable machines fully equipped, set up, ready for use. Why not own an Ironclad outfit? Order direct from this advertisement and we will gladly give you

Money Back If Not Satisfied

COPPER TANKS AND BOILERS

150 EGG INCUBATOR CHICK BROODER

MADE OF CALIFORNIA REDWOOD

Write for Free Catalog Today.

Tycos thermometer, glass in door, set up ready for use, and many other special advantages fully explained in FREE Catalog. Write TODAY or order direct from this advertisement.

IRONCLAD INCUBATOR COMPANY, Box 111 Racine, Wis.

Capper Poultry Club

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

First Annual Offering of PUREBRED POULTRY

264—COCKERELS—264 70—PULLETS—70

All the cockerels and pullets offered for sale are purebreds selected from the contest flocks. The varieties are: Banded, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks; Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds; Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites; White and Silver Laced Wyandottes; Buff and White Orpingtons; Single Comb White, Single Comb Brown and Rose Comb Brown Leghorns; White Langshans; Buttercups; Anconas.

After receiving catalog, write to the girl nearest you who has the variety you desire. Prices will be quoted on application and prompt shipment will be made. All members live in Kansas. Write for free catalog.

Capper Poultry Club

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

Men Wanted

AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR EXPERTS
Earn \$75 to \$300 A Month!

Big demand now for trained men in private business and U. S. Army Service. We fit you in 6 to 8 weeks by practical experience with tools on real automobiles and tractors. Tuition reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Diploma given. Largest and best equipped auto school in the Southwest. Write for free book "The Way to a Better Job." It explains everything.

WICHITA AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL
131 N. Topeka Avenue,
WICHITA, KAN.

\$18.00 Sweep Feed Grinders. \$23.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mills.

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

CURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
610 E. Seventh St., Topeka, Kansas

Your Chickens Will Pay

If raised in a systematic way. These booklets tell how to get best results. "LEE'S POULTRY BOOK," "SECRETS OF SUCCESS WITH CHICKENS," "CARE OF BABY CHICKS," "ALL ABOUT EGGS," "POINTERS FOR SUMMER AND FALL." Send now for these poultry helps, free for 5¢ stamps to cover mailing.

GEO. H. LEE CO. 264 LEE BUILDING OMAHA, NEBRASKA

He turns
pretty slow
—but he
gets all
the cream!



SHARPLES

SUCTION-FEED
CREAM SEPARATOR

The suction-feed principle, which insures clean skimming, no matter whether you turn fast or slow, guarantees the Sharples user a profit wasted by every other separator—a saving of not less than 10 lbs. of butter per year for every cow you own.

Other separators have endeavored to overcome some of the cream-waste evil by the use of speedometers. These simply announce the cream losses, whip you up and thus partially prevent them.

Sharples is the *only* separator that automatically and fully prevents these cream losses. Put your 10-year-old boy turning the Sharples, let him turn slow—he will still get all the cream. Over a million Sharples users! Write for catalog today.

Address: Dept. 15

The Sharples Separator Co., West Chester Pa.

Sharples Milkers—used on half a million cows daily

Branches: Chicago San Francisco Toronto

IF BOSSY Could Talk
she would ask for outside support for her over-worked organs of milk-production. Try Kow-Kure; it works with great tonic effect on the system, prevents disease, a sure remedy for Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Scouring, Lost Appetite, Bunches.
Buy Kow-Kure from feed dealers and druggists.
DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO.,
Lyndonville, N.Y.

Booklet, "The Home Cow Doctor," free.

17 ⁹⁵ ^{Upward} **SEPARATOR**
On Trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Whether dairy is large or small, get handsome catalogue and easy monthly payment offer. Address
AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 5092, Bainbridge, N.Y.

FREE
Wonderful Money Saving Fence Book. Over 150 Styles. 33¢ per Rod Up. Gates-Steel Posts-Barb Wire. **DIRECT FROM FACTORY-FREIGHT PAID**. All heavy DOUBLE GALVANIZED WIRES. 15¢ per rod up. Get free Book and Sample to test.
THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.,
Dept. 13, Cleveland, Ohio.

Gold Plated Flag Pin Free
Flag Pins are now being worn by all patriotic American Citizens. Get in line and show your patriotism by wearing one of our Gold Plated Colored Enameled Flag Pins with safety catch, which we send free to all who send us 15 cents in stamps for a 3 months subscription to our big Monthly Story Paper and Family Magazine.
THE HOUSEHOLD, Dept. F 14, Topeka, Kansas

SILOS AMERICAN HOLLOW TILE
Lasts forever. First cost only cost. Fire-proof, Storm-proof, Frost-proof, Acid-proof. Send for catalog.
Climax Ensilage Cutters
save money on silo filling. Big stock. Immediate delivery. Write today.
AMERICAN SILO SUPPLY CO.
302 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

National Hollow Tile SILOS
Last Forever. Cheap to install. Free from trouble. Buy now. Erect early. Immediate shipment. Good territory open for live agents. Write
NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.
D-511 R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

The Jordan Valley
In Southeastern Oregon is a beautiful, fertile district that you ought to investigate. Many shrewd farmers are buying there, because their keen business foresight tells them that investment will pay big returns from the natural increase in the value of the land alone, to say nothing of the big crops that they can produce. Prices low; terms easy.
Ask me for authentic information, absolutely free.
You are cordially invited to call at Room 112, Union Pacific Building, to see our excellent and extensive exhibit of products grown in the Union Pacific Country.
R. A. SMITH, Colonization & Industrial Agt.
Union Pacific System
Room 1350, U. P. Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

MADE IN 66 SIZES
—that's why you can obtain a correct fit when you buy
FITZ OVERALLS
These stout, comfortable work clothes are tailored from pure indigo denim. They're warm and durable. Your dealer can fit you either from stock or by special order in 24 hours from
BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT
Kansas City, Mo.

Money from Dairying

The Best Use for Skim Milk

All skim milk should be used—none wasted. It should furnish the maximum of food to human beings and does this better when used direct, as cottage cheese, prepared buttermilk, or other by-products, than when fed to animals and converted into meat. Surplus skim milk may be used economically to feed hogs, yet 100 pounds of it, which will produce 15 pounds of cheese, produce only 4.8 pounds of dressed pork if fed with corn. Skim milk if made into cottage cheese furnishes nearly seven times as much protein and nearly as much energy as the dressed pork it would produce. Of course the most nourishment is obtained when skim milk is used direct, either for drinking or cooking. As far as possible, therefore, skim milk should be used for human food and only the excess fed to livestock.

Buttermilk is equal to skim milk for feeding hogs, while whey is half as valuable. Whey, being low in protein, is not well suited for young pigs and should be fed to older animals.

Ordinary grass pasture, or green rye, oats, sorghum, rape, clover, alfalfa, peas, or beans can take the place of skim milk after the little pigs get a start. Much green feed can be raised without greatly reducing the acreage of other crops.

Calves and pigs do well when some skim milk is fed, but they need it only for a short time and in limited quantities. Except when fed to very young animals, skim milk is fed most economically when supplemented with grain. For dairy calves skim milk may be substituted in part for whole milk on the tenth day. If the calves are vigorous they should receive a little grain and hay at 2 weeks of age, and it is safe to discontinue the skim milk five or six weeks later.

By substituting grain, green feed, buttermilk, and whey for skim milk in animal feeding, much skim milk may be released for use in cooking, for condensing, or for making cottage cheese.

herd, to provide quarters containing comfortable stalls and an abundance of light and fresh air. Special care should be exercised in giving protection from storms, as exposure to storms in cold weather may lead to some ailment or poor health.

A high temperature in the stable is not necessary for the cow's comfort. A desirable temperature is 40 to 50 degrees. Well bedded stalls of proper size, constructed of material that does not readily conduct heat and cold is one of the essentials in securing comfort.

Fresh air without drafts is a necessity in the dairy barn and may be secured by a good system of ventilation.

Altho cows require comfortable quarters during cold weather, a moderate amount of outdoor exercise is beneficial. The practice of turning the herd into a sheltered yard for exercise for a short period each day, except in very cold or stormy weather, is followed on many farms. Many dairymen desire to utilize the stalks in fields in which the corn has been harvested. This may often be done to advantage by turning heifers and dry cows into the fields on mild days. When milk cows must obtain a large part of their ration from stalk fields in cold weather, there is often a very small milk production, since the feed eaten supplies little more than enough to keep them warm.

The daily grooming of cows, especially in winter, helps keep the hair and skin soft and in good condition. Just the handling occasioned by good grooming often proves beneficial in making more gentle those cows which are nervous and excitable. When properly done, it is also an aid in the production of clean milk.

Cows that Prove Their Value

The members of the Montgomery County Cow Testing association had 101 cows under test in August.

Butterfat sold for 42 cents. Cost of feeds: corn chop, \$3.25; bran, \$1.75; millrun, \$2.00; oats, 53¢ a bushel; alfalfa, \$16; prairie hay, \$16.

In the time of high prices the work of the cow testing association is especially valuable to the members. Only by knowing the amount of milk or butterfat a cow gives can an economical grain ration be determined or the paying producers distinguished from the cows that are losing money for their owners.

MEMBERS	No. Cows	No. making 25 lbs. Fat	High Cow	
			Fat	Milk
Robinson & Shultz, P.H.	8	5	40.50	1227.5
W. W. Castillo, P. H.	7	1	27.61	746.0
H. N. Rice, G. J.	14	6	40.92	852.5
Ed K. Owen, G. H.	15	1	25.42	635.5
S. W. Douglas, G. J.	15	2	28.37	567.3
Palmer & Barragar, G.H.	17	2	51.00	895.9
F. E. Johnson, P. H.	10	9	71.58	1556.2
A. G. Stevens, P. J.	6	3	38.40	644.3
D. W. Cahill, G. H.	10	7	30.75	1026.1
W. N. Banks, P. J.	26	16	49.11	1018.8
A. H. McConnell, G. H.	8	2	39.24	817.4
P. S. Campbell, G. H.	16	10	38.50	713.0
J. W. Miller, G. H.	8	1	25.78	560.5
J. R. Laddie, P. J.	11	3	34.63	752.7
J. Hagner, G. J.	4	1	27.60	520.8
G. R. Wheeler, P. H.	9	4	44.97	1124.3
G. H. Ross & Sons, P.H.	8	4	33.61	933.5
T. M. Ewing, P. H.	9	4	53.53	1512.1

Machines to Save Work

The labor shortage, which is causing big business to install machinery wherever possible to take the place of men, is also encouraging many farmers to adopt labor-saving devices.

The makers of tractors and milking machines are doing a large business these days. With improved devices the owners are able to do more work with the same help. There are some machines, however, that are put on the market to sell—giving satisfaction if possible. But to sell.

The stability of a firm is worth a great deal. It would be too expensive for any farmer to buy a machine that he could not get repair parts for after five years of operation. The safe way is to buy equipment that has shown by its success in operation that it is an approved type.

Lamb chops served at meals will keep full grown sheep from supplying meat and wool for the soldiers. Think it over when you are planning that next meal.

The hog is the farmer's best money maker.

How Long do Your Cans Last?

One of the most serious preventable losses in the dairy business is the rapid depreciation of milk and cream cans. This is due partly to rough and careless handling in transit but in large measure also to rust resulting from insufficient drying.

The United States Food Administration considers this situation a serious one for several reasons. Plenty of milk and cream cans are necessary for the proper distribution of the nation's dairy food supply; yet it is important not to overload the metal-working industries with orders for new cans.

Several large creameries have installed machines for straightening battered cans; also retinning equipment by means of which a fresh tinned surface may be given to cans that have begun to rust.

By timely repairs of this kind the service is greatly lengthened at a cost much less than that of new cans. But for farm dairies the following suggestions coming from a federal dairy expert will help to make cans and utensils longer lived even in the absence of the special equipment referred to.

After the cans have been thoroly washed with luke-warm water and washing powder, rinse and scald. Allow the cans to drain until dry and place on a rack with the mouths down. Cans handled in this manner will keep sweet and clean and retain their bright tinned surface.

In addition to the longer service which they will give there is the added benefit of purer flavors in the milk and cream shipped in them. Dry, well-aired cans help to prevent metallic and musty flavors so frequently encountered in shipped cream.

Care Which Increases Milk Yield

In many parts of Kansas it is necessary to provide shelter for the dairy herd during a considerable portion of the year. Dairy cows are sensitive to the conditions which surround them. Confinement in a dark, poorly ventilated stable tends to retard production.

It is real economy, in housing the dairy

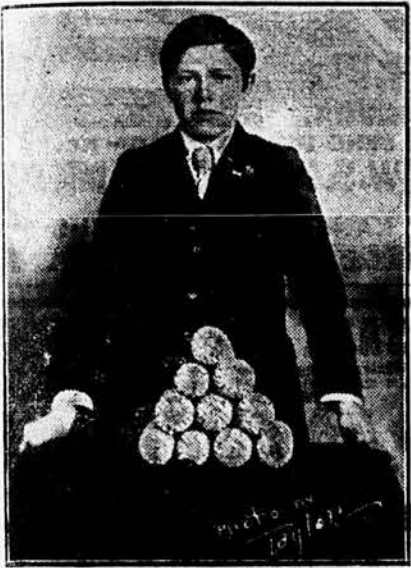
Irish Win Corn Club Honors

Patrick Mulcahy Grew the Champion Acre of Corn

BY JOHN F. CASE, Club Manager

CAPPER Corn Club boys were in the food fight last year. More than 700 boys planted Boone County White seed corn provided by Arthur Capper and put forth a determined effort to increase the state yield. Altho some of them had poor results due to unfavorable conditions, many produced large yields of good quality corn, and it took a fighting Irish boy to show the way.

Patrick Mulcahy, a 13-year-old Marshall county farmer, carried away the bacon with a yield of 82 bushels and 23



Champion Patrick Mulcahy.

pounds. The corn was well matured and the prize acre was carefully measured by disinterested persons. Patrick, who lives near Lillis, provided a sworn affidavit providing that all the rules of the contest had been complied with and the acre yield report was true. "I was very happy and surprised to learn that I had won the prize offered for the best acre yield of corn produced by a Kansas boy," wrote Patrick when I notified him that he was the winner. "My corn was planted on good bottom land which had been well fertilized with manure. The soil was in good condition because it had been properly cared for for a number of years. I first disked the stalks and then the field was listed, the corn being drilled in. I went over the field the first time when the corn was well up and in about two weeks it was harrowed. After harrowing it was cultivated twice. Then I went thru with a hoe and cut out all the weeds, finishing August 4. We had a fine rain August 5 and it helped the corn, which was just beginning to silk. The corn was planted early in May."

It took considerable pep to produce the champion acre yield. Not many boys who reported told about taking the trouble to hoe their corn. But the fellows who belong to the Hustling Hoe Brigade were top notchers in food production. Patrick is herewith officially appointed captain of the "hoe brigade" for 1918.

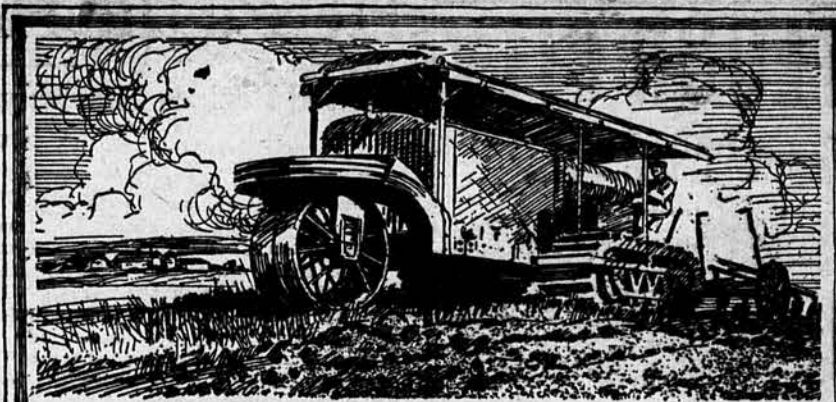
Winning a championship was worth \$50 to Patrick Mulcahy. Not only did Pat win the special \$25 cash prize offered by Arthur Capper for the best acre yield of corn produced by a boy who planted Capper seed, but he won the prize Duroc gilt offered by W. J. Harrison of Axtell, Kan., for the best record

made by any boy in the state. Patrick not only won over all the Capper boys but he grew more corn than any other boy who enrolled and there were a lot of them. Seventy pounds to the bushel was counted in reporting all the yields.

Patrick's nearest competitor was Neal Jeffery of Baileyville, Nemaha county, who grew 76 bushels and 60 pounds. Forest Hulett of Mound City, Linn county, came third with 76 bushels. Frank White of North Topeka, Shawnee county, grew 75 bushels and 40 pounds. Frank was the first boy in Kansas to enroll for the 1918 Capper Pig Club work and was able to pay for his sow by selling seed corn grown from his prize field. Harry Daw of Fort Scott, Bourbon county, grew 59 bushels and 60 pounds. Thomas Butner of Highland, Doniphan county, and Lester Wilson of Centralia, Nemaha county, tied with 69 bushels each. Cameron Reed of Bonner Springs, Wyandotte county, and Paul Ward of Holton, Jackson county, also tied with 67 bushels each. Chester Loveland of Morganville, Clay county, came in tenth with 65 bushels. These were remarkably good yields considering the fact that the state average probably was not more than 20 bushels. A great many of the boys reported more than 60 bushels, and 50 bushel yields were very numerous. The western Kansas boys were hard hit, but many of them went thru with the contest work and turned in reports; and the boy who did his best when he knew that there was no possibility of winning a prize is entitled to even greater credit.

Many of the club members entered corn at county fairs and won prizes. Melvin Howe of Eskridge, Wabaunsee county, was a winner at the Topeka Free Fair, and reported a yield of 54 bushels. Melvin said that the quality of his corn was fine and told me that if I would come out and pay them a visit he would give me corn enough to make meal for some cornbread. The fact that the boys planted white corn made their corn even more valuable as a food product. Several hundred families will be eating cornbread made from Capper corn. Carl Shrader of Whiting, Jackson county, grew 50 bushels of corn that he considers extra fine. You can see by taking a look at Carl, who is presented to you on this page, that both he and his younger brother feel that it pays to plant good seed and to do your level best in producing a crop. I believe that with the present demand for seed it would be safe to say that every bushel of well matured corn is worth \$2. As Capper Corn Club members produced several thousand bushels of corn it can be seen that they "have money to jingle in our pockets" as one boy wrote. A great many of the pig club members were corn club members also, and grew corn enough to feed their contest sow and pigs.

Many of the boys told me that they would like to be in a corn club this year. I regret to announce that it is unlikely that we will have the same kind of a contest as the one held in 1917. If an emergency should arise so that there should be an exceptional demand for seed corn in replanting fields sown to wheat it is likely that seed will be provided. Every corn club member has a fine opportunity to win a beautiful trophy cup which will be offered for the best records made in food crop production this year. Watch for the announcement of this contest. It will be made soon.



For Better Farming

Modern farming demands modern equipment. No piece of equipment is more essential to successful farming than a modern perfected timepiece.

Hamilton Watch

"The Watch of Railroad Accuracy"

Guardian of your time, a Hamilton helps you make the most of your time. Running your farm on Hamilton schedule enables you to divide your time into smaller, more exact units of effort.

Built by painstaking watch experts, every Hamilton embodies a lifetime of enduring, unfailing service. With 32 beautiful models to choose from, a Hamilton makes one of the most highly prized of gifts, cherished and appreciated as hardly another gift can be.

Write Today for "The Timekeeper"

Hamilton prices: complete cased watches at \$27.50 to \$150. Hamilton movements to fit your present watch-case, \$14 (\$15.25 in Canada) and up.

Hamilton Watch Company
Dept. 73 Lancaster, Pennsylvania



Bigger Crops! Better Prices!



This FREE BOOK Tells How
I can positively guarantee that any farmer who reads this Book and follows the directions will get more grain per acre and more dollars per bushel! This is true, no matter where you live or what crops you grow—oats, wheat, corn, barley, rye, flax, clover, alfalfa, timothy. Many farmers are thus adding hundreds of dollars to each season's crop profits. I will show you their actual letters that prove it. The Book is free. Simply send postal.

CHATHAM Seed Grader and Cleaner

I make the famous "Chatham," a machine now used by over a half million farmers. It cleans, grades and separates the rankiest mixtures of any grain or grass. Does it all at one operation! Cleans out dust, trash, weed seeds—separates the poor, sickly seed and picks the plump, clean grain for seed or market. The fastest thing of its kind ever built.

Easily run by hand—or, the smallest GAS ENGINE makes it fairly hum! Low price. 30-days free trial—no money down. Long time credit! And all orders filled promptly! Remember, I guarantee I can increase your crop yield and your price per bushel! A postal brings this Big Book and my liberal 1918 Proposition on the Chatham Grader and Cleaner.

Manson Campbell & Sons Co. Dept. 229 Detroit, Mich. Dept. 229 Kansas City, Mo. Dept. 229 Minneapolis, Minn.



Have You a Gas Engine?
If so, you can easily clean thousands of bushels of market grain with the Chatham and thus get better prices.



Carl Shrader of Whiting, Jackson County. With a Load of Capper Corn. Carl and His Brother are Real Shuckers, Too.

\$100.00 IN GOLD GIVEN

How Many Words Can You Make

This puzzle is a sure prize winner—absolutely everyone in this club wins a prize. It is not hard, either—just a little ingenuity and skill. The puzzle is to get as many words as possible out of the letters herewith given. Use only the letters given and only as many times as they appear in this ad. For instance, the letter 'f' appears three times, so in all your words you must not use 'f' more than three times. If you use 'f' twice in one word and once in another, you cannot use 'f' in any other word, as you have already used it as many times as it appears in this advertisement. It is not necessary that you use up all the letters. The puzzle looks easy and simple, but if you can make as many as twelve words, send in your list at once, as the person winning first prize may not have more than that many words.

OUR OFFER

We are the largest magazine publishers in the west and are conducting this big "everybody wins" word building and prize contest in connection with our big introductory and advertising campaign and want to send you sample copies and full particulars as to how you can become a member of this contest club and share in the \$100.00 in gold and the other valuable premiums. We give 100 votes in the contest for each word you make. To the person having the most votes at the close of the contest we will give \$50.00 in gold; to the second highest \$20.00 in gold; to the third highest \$15.00 in gold; to the fourth highest \$10.00 in gold, and to the fifth \$5.00 in gold. In addition to these prizes, we are going to give away thousands of other valuable premiums of all kinds, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. NOTICE: Every new club member this month also receives a beautiful Genuine Gold Filled Signal Ring—guaranteed for 5 years free and postpaid just for promptness. Anyone may enter and bear in mind, there is absolutely no chance to lose; POSITIVELY EVERY CLUB MEMBER WINS A PRIZE. If there should be a tie between two or more contestants for any of the prizes, each tying contestant will receive the prize tied for. Get your share of this \$100.00. Send your list of words TODAY.

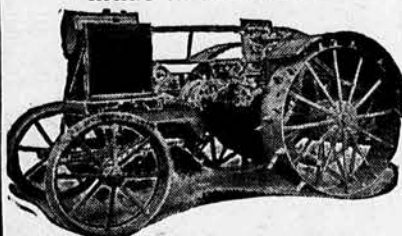
CAPPER CONTEST CLUB, 630 Capper Building, TOPEKA, KANSAS

A N O E O Y R S
T F L M I M R A
O O A I N M T O
M O F I A E B L
Y A P B I N O H
G N O S A A O T
T A A C R B O Y
A R M N A N T W

FLOUR CITY

TRACTORS

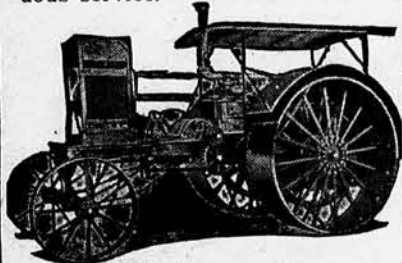
Made in Five Sizes



SAVE THE DIFFERENCE

In price between Kerosene and Gasoline

The Flour City represents a complete line of Tractors for Farm and Road work; very efficient on KEROSENE and built to stand the wear of hard continuous service.



Catalog on request.
KINNARD & SONS MFG. CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
KINNARD-HAINES CO.

854 44th AVE. NO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



Sure Death To Hog Worms

At last there is a hog worm remedy that is absolutely positive.

BONNETT'S "BIG B" WORM CAPSULES

and Pig Gun are now used by Agricultural Schools, Farm Advisers, Veterinarians and leading hog raisers. Absolutely sure and quick in its action. Each hog gets just the proper dose to expel the worms and put it in fine condition to make most weight out of every pound of feed. Breeder's Gazette recently published an article on its great popularity. Nothing else like it. One capsule does the work. Satisfaction guaranteed. Big B. Worm Capsules \$5 per 100. Pig Gun and Speculum \$7.50. We pay all charges. Order today.

J. L. BONNETT, MFG. CHEMIST,
Dept. 16, Bloomington, Ill.

One Half Bottle Earned Him \$50



READ Mr. McLean's letter. See how one-half bottle of Kendall's Spavin Treatment earned him \$50. The other half of the bottle may earn him even more. Many men make a business of buying lame horses and restoring their soundness with Kendall's. Then they sell at a big profit. How about your horses? Why not get a bottle of

Kendall's Spavin Treatment

Known For 40 Years as Kendall's Spavin Cure

and be ready to relieve cases of Curb, Spavin, Splint, Ringbone, Bony Growth or lameness from bruises or other causes? Thousands of other Farmers are doing it—have been doing it for over 40 years. It's the old, safe remedy you can depend on. Get a bottle at once and see how much it will save or make for you. At druggists \$1.10 a bottle; 6 for \$5.50. Ask your druggist for book, "Treatise on the Horse," or write to **DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.** Keosauqua Falls, Vt.

Port Wood, Nova Scotia. Gentlemen: Last fall I bought a mare that I got cheap on account of a joint. I tried hock Spavin Treatment and a half bottle moved it. That half bottle earned me \$50.00. Very truly yours, **Lauchy McLean.**

Here's the Hog Killin' Hints

Tried Recipes That May Prove Valuable This Month

BY C. L. CHAMBERS

IN CUTTING up a hog, cutting of the bone should be made with a saw so far as possible, as an ax or cleaver leaves splintered bone, which gets into sausage meat. Ham should be cut thru the joint square with the carcass. Remove all excess fat for lard and leave ham shapely. Very fat hams may be skinned, removing a part of the fat. The shank should be cut off above the hock joint; this being removed improves the looks of the ham and at the same time the flesh on this is most valuable in sausage.

The shoulder may be trimmed into a shapely piece and parts cut off used for sausage and lard. The shank also should be removed from the shoulder.

Handling the Bacon.

In removing bacon from ribs it is best to keep the knife against the rib bone so as to leave bacon smooth. The bacon is best cured in several pieces, as it takes a better cure and is more convenient for home use. If one edge of bacon is thick it may be reduced by use of mallet or flat side of cleaver.

After meat has chilled thoroly every piece should be rubbed with salt and left for 24 hours for bloody serum to drain out. Care must be taken not to salt down frozen or warm meat.

Sugar Brine Cure.

A tight barrel should be scalded thoroly. Sprinkle a layer of salt over the bottom and over every layer of meat as it is packed in, skin down. When full, cover meat with boards and weight down with a stone so that all will be below the brine, which is made as follows:

Weight out for every 100 pounds of meat, 8 pounds of salt, 2 pounds of sugar (preferably brown) and 2 ounces of saltpeter. Dissolve all in 4 gallons of water. This should be boiled, and when thoroly cooled, cover the meat. Seven days after brine is put on, meat should be repacked in another barrel in reverse order. The pieces that were on top should be placed on the bottom. The brine is poured over as before. This is repeated on the 14th and 21st days, thus giving an even cure to all pieces. Bacon should remain in the brine from four to six weeks and hams six to eight weeks, depending on the size of the pieces. When cured, every piece should be scrubbed with tepid water and hung to drain several days before smoking. No two pieces should touch when hung.

The Dry Cure.

The brine cure usually is the most convenient for the farmer but some prefer the dry cure. For every 100 pounds of meat, weigh 5 pounds of salt, 2 pounds of sugar and 2 ounces of saltpeter. Rub one-third of the mixture into the meat. Let stand three days and rub second third into the meat; let stand three days more and rub in the remaining one-third. Let stand 10 days to two weeks and smoke.

A smokehouse 6 by 8 feet is large enough for the average farm. A stone house is preferable, tho the first cost is greater. In a stone or cement house the meat may hang all summer. The house should be ventilated at the top to let out the hot air. The smoke may be obtained from smudges made on the floor,

the meat being 7 or 8 feet above, but a firepot outside of the house with five directing smoke into the building is better. Green hickory, corncobs, maple, or moist, rotten oak make the best smoke. It is better to smother fire with sawdust of same material.

If the fire is kept going constantly, 24 to 36 hours will finish a lot of meat, tho, if the smoking extends over a period of six weeks with smoke every day, a much more delicate flavor will be obtained.

Good Old Country Sausage.

When a uniform product is made there always is a demand for fresh and smoked country sausage and at a price equal to that of the ham and bacon. When considering the little shrinkage of this product as compared to the smoked goods and the high price gotten for fat and seasoning, it will be seen that fresh sausage should be a source of profit for all pork not cured for home use.

In making sausage for sale, do not make conglomerates of livers, lungs, and other parts, but use only lean meat, mixed in the proper proportions with fat trimmed from the different cuts or the back. Do not use "leaf fat," as it will melt away and leave a small knot of hard, dry lean that will discourage the future purchase by the housewife.

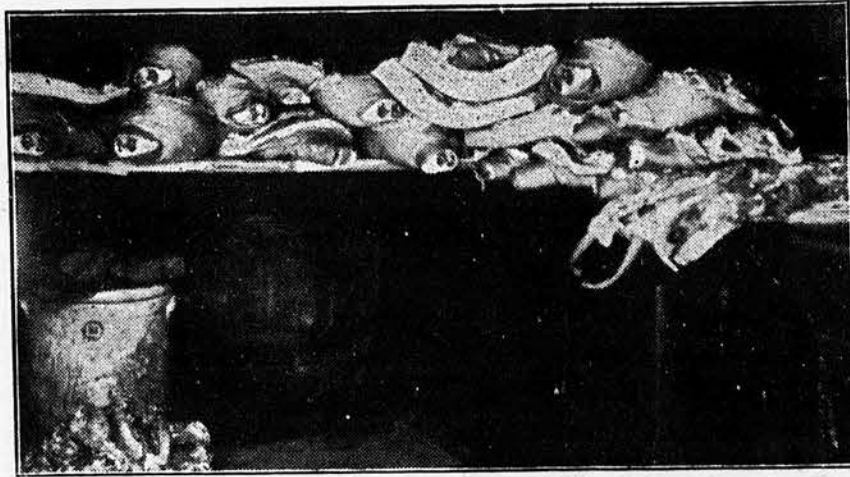
The recipe given below will suit the taste of the average person, tho one may increase the seasoning to suit his taste, or that of the consumer. It must be remembered, tho, that seasoning cannot be taken out after being once put in. Some do not care for sage as a seasoning. If such is the case, the sage may be left out; and often other spices may be added to suit the taste.

The meat should be mixed in the proportion of 3 parts of lean meat to 1 of fat. For convenience of proportions, a total of 24 pounds is taken as a standard: 18 pounds of lean meat, 6 pounds of fat, 8 ounces of fine salt, 4 ounces of black pepper, 1 teaspoonful of red pepper, 3 ounces of pure leaf sage. The lean and fat meat should be cut into 2-inch cubes, mixed and run thru the mill, using plate with large or 1/4 holes. This should be mixed thoroly and spread out on a table. The seasoning material should be well mixed and kneaded thoroly by hand and run thru the mill twice, using 3-16 plate. Sausage is much better when seasoning is well mixed, and it will crumble when cooked if not ground fine.

This may be put in casings and smoked. The smoked sausage will keep for an indefinite time. Care must be taken not to pack the casings too tightly as this causes bursting in cooking.

Baked Sausage.

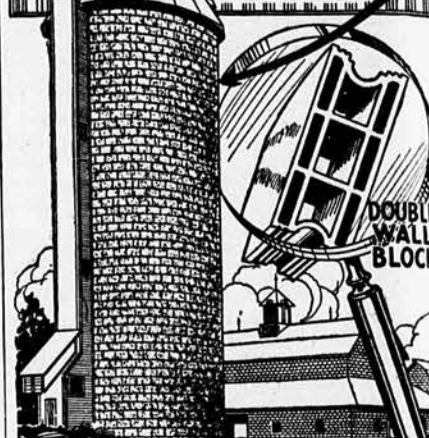
Pack sausage in small, flat jars—1/2 gallon size is best. Leave 1/2 inch space at top. Place in a very moderate oven and bake at a low temperature. Allow 20 to 25 minutes to the pound. Store in a cool place when fat has solidified on top and sausage is thoroly cooled. There will be sufficient fat in sausage to cover it completely. Tie a clean cloth and paper over top of jar to keep out dust. Scrapple coming on the table between its own crisp, golden-brown crusts is a delicacy that is not often forgotten.



Plenty for the Home Folks and a Lot to Spare for the Soldier Boys. Snapped in a Montgomery County Smoke House.

DICKEY GLAZED TILE SILOS

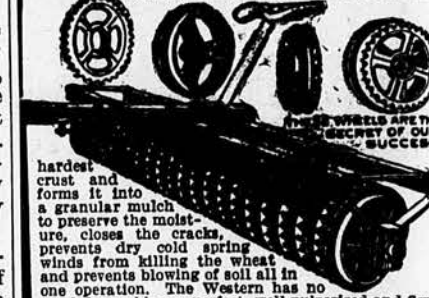
"THE FRUIT JAR OF THE FIELD"



SEND FOR CATALOG - NO. 76
W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO.
ESTABLISHED 1885
KANSAS CITY, MO. U.S.A.

SAVE YOUR WHEAT

Winter killing can be prevented by rolling early in the spring with the Western Pulverizer, Packer & Mulcher, 3 machines in 1. It breaks the



hardest crust and forms it into a granular mulch to preserve the moisture, closes the cracks, prevents dry cold spring winds from killing the wheat and prevents blowing of soil all in one operation. The Western has no equal for making a perfect, well pulverized and firm seed bed for corn, wheat, alfalfa or any other crops; it saves work, time and horse power and will secure a perfect stand with 1-3 less seed and increase your crops 25% if used as we direct.

MADE IN 12 SIZES, HORSE AND TRACTOR USE, 1 AND 3 SECTIONS
1918 crops will bring war prices: make it a record breaker in size by using the Western. Our free illustrated catalog gives full description and price and contains valuable information, and proves every statement made. Send for it.
Western Land Roller Co., Box 309, Hastings, Neb.

Fair Prices for Farm Equipment

Direct From Factory To You

ALL you hear is higher prices—everything going up. No need to pay high prices for your farm equipment. Save all middle profits by buying direct from our bargain catalog. Here are a few items we can save you money on:

Harness Incubators Engines Suggies Saddles Prepared Roofing Fencing Wagons

Get This Free Book Now!
Sit down and write your name and address on a postal now and mail today for our Big Free Bargain Book of Farm Equipment. All Goods Sold on Money-Back Guarantee.
ANISER MERC. CO.
Dept. 182D
St. Joseph, Mo.

Oils-Oils-Oils

Wholesale to the Farmers

The INCUBATOR season is almost here. Your time is too valuable and poultry too high to take chances of spoiling your hatch with a LOW GRADE KEROSENE. STANNARD'S XXX 46 GRAVITY INCUBATOR KEROSENE IS REFINED ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN INCUBATORS. Order a barrel today and insure a good hatch of STRONG HEALTHY CHICKS. Write for Catalog Number Three, describing STANNARD'S High Grade Auto and Farm Machine Oils, Axle, Cup and Transmission Greases, Gasoline, Kerosene, Ball Hog Oils. STANNARD'S PROCESSED CRUDE OIL TO CURE MANGE AND KILL LICE ON YOUR STOCK. Barn and Roof Paint, LEE PUNCTURE PROOF and DREADNAUGHT TIRES, and TUBES, WHOLESALE TO THE FARMER.

C. A. Stannard, Coffeyville, Kansas

We Give WRIST WATCHES
Cameras, Moving Picture Machines, Silverware, Electric Flashlights, Lace Curtains and many other beautiful and useful articles. Selling Post Cards or Art & Religious Pictures. Sell 50 pkgs. of Post Cards or 50 Art & Religious Pictures at 10c each, your choice. When sold send us the \$5.00 and we will mail you a beautiful wrist watch. Select from our Large Premium List the premium given for selling these goods.
HERMAN & CO. 2310 Lincoln Ave., DEPT. 838 CHICAGO

To Reduce the Water Losses

Care is Required in Building Ponds in Kansas

BY SAMUEL FORTIER

MORE CARE is needed in building ponds and larger reservoirs in Kansas. The location of the reservoir will depend largely on two factors—the source of the water supply and its utilization. If the water is pumped from a well, the well and reservoir should be as near to each other as practicable, and both should be located on the highest ground to be watered. Where a reservoir is to be fed from a stream, a part of the flow may be stored in the stream bed or be diverted thru a pipe, flume, or ditch to a better site some distance away. In the selection of sites for the larger community reservoirs care must be exercised to make sure that water can be stored at small expense a unit volume, and such factors as the character of the materials to be used, the nature of the foundation, porosity of the soil, dependability of the inflow, and the like, likewise are to be considered carefully. A farmer, on the other hand, frequently has less choice of selection. He may be obliged to build a reservoir on a poor site in order that it may be placed near a pumping plant, or for other reasons arising from his needs or the conditions on his farm.

Water escapes from unlined earthen reservoirs in two ways other than thru the outlet or wasteway. A part of the contents is absorbed by or else percolates thru the materials forming the bottom and sides, and another part is vaporized at the surface and passes off into the air. Were it not for the relatively large losses due to absorption and percolation, usually termed seepage losses, the large majority of reservoirs would be much more efficient. It is only in rare instances that the contents of reservoirs are increased by the inflow of seepage water. Since seepage losses may be regarded as one of the worst defects of the common practice of storing water on farms, it cannot be too carefully considered beforehand, so as to avoid, if possible, the expenditure of money and labor in attempting to store water in material too porous to hold it. The following brief references to seepage losses from small reservoirs may convey some idea of their extent and how the efficiency of reservoirs may be lowered by this defect.

Results at Garden City.

In 1914 a circular reservoir, 172 feet in diameter at the bottom and 182 feet at the top, was built near the pumping plant of the Garden City substation near Garden City. It was formed out of the light silt loam of which the upper part of the farm is composed, and altho the bottom was puddled, little care appears to have been taken in building the circular embankment and more especially in making a water-tight connection between the natural surface and the embankment. A few weeks after the reservoir was completed, it was filled with well water and measurements were made of the loss of water due to both evaporation and seepage from 6 p. m. September 11 to 7 a. m. September 21, 1914. The average daily loss during this period was 350 cubic feet, or 2,625 gallons, due to evaporation, and 8,040 cubic feet, or 60,300 gallons, due to seepage. Expressed in another unit the loss for both evaporation and seepage was 0.35 cubic foot a square foot of wet area in 24 hours. Water measurements also were made on the same reservoir during the irriga-

tion season of 1915, the results of which showed that the pump discharged into the reservoir exclusive of all losses due to evaporation 75.23 acre-feet, that the amount withdrawn thru the outlet was 52.52 acre-feet, leaving a balance of 22.71 acre-feet unaccounted for to be attributed to seepage loss. Since this water was raised thru an average lift of 130 feet at a cost for fuel, oil, and repairs of \$3.13 an acre-foot, the waste of water caused by seepage increased the cost of pumping for the season to the extent of \$71, or 30 per cent of the total cost.

In 1916 the loss due to seepage from the Dealy reservoir near Fort Collins, Colo., was ascertained. This earthen reservoir holds 8.6 feet of water when full, covers an area of 7.6 acres, has a capacity of 29.5 acre-feet, and the bottom and sides are composed of a heavy clay loam. The maximum loss was

Keep the Dairy Cows

We are urged to keep our dairy stock. The large number of cows that are being sold thruout the country, and the resulting scarcity of milk, butter, and cheese, causes Herbert Hoover, national food administrator, and other interested boards and councils to appeal to the dairyman not to sell his stock.

Our own interests urge the same thing.

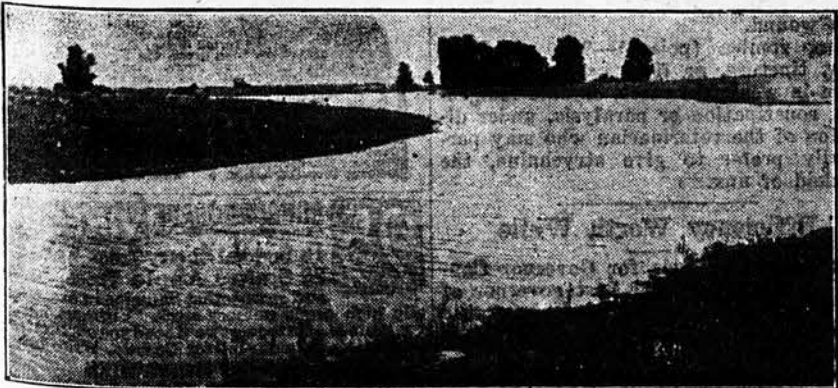
With butterfat paying 45 cents a pound, and promising more, it is a question whether we can afford to sell our cows.

That is, our good cows. Many representative Kansas dairymen are making money despite the high tide now on in feed costs. This is how they do it. The main thing is, they tell us, their dairy animals are not counted in the alarming percentage of cows whose small pailfuls of milk cost more than they are worth. Imagine the difference between a cow giving 3,000 pounds of milk and one yielding 12,000 or 15,000 pounds annually. Often such differences occur in a single barn.

With good cows, despite high-priced feeds, we can still keep in the game. G. W. E.

nearly 0.2 cubic foot a square foot of wet area in 24 hours, and the average daily loss from May 25 to September 6, 1916 was 0.08 cubic foot a square foot of wet area.

After a reservoir has been filled, the loss of water may be found readily by measuring the sinkage in a given time. To do this set a gauge in the reservoir and when the weather is settled there being neither rain nor wind, close the inlet and outlet gates so that no water will pass thru either, and read the gauge. Then in 24 hours or at the end of any multiple of 24 hours, again observe the gauge and note the difference in elevation, or sinkage, of the surface of the water. This difference, as shown by the two readings of the gauge, when expressed in inches and divided by 12 will give the loss of water in cubic feet a square foot of reservoir surface during the time of the test.



This Reservoir is Formed Along a Draw to Supply Water for the Liberal Irrigation of Alfalfa and the Sorghums.

Losses due to both evaporation and seepage will be included in the results found.

Whenever it is desirable to separate these two losses, it may be done by ascertaining the total loss and also the loss due to evaporation. The latter may be found by digging a hole in the top of the embankment of the reservoir, placing therein an ordinary galvanized-iron wash tub or garbage can and filling it to within 2 inches of the top with water taken from the reservoir. The loss of water in any number of days can then be found by measuring from the lip of the tub to the surface of the water at the beginning and end of the period. About three-fourths of the daily loss by evaporation as determined by the small can would represent the daily loss from the surface of the reservoir. Deducting this loss from the total daily loss due to both evaporation and seepage as indicated by the reservoir gauge would give the loss due to seepage.

Make a Tight Lining.

Seepage losses may be prevented almost entirely by lining the reservoir with concrete. Such a lining may cost, however, as high as 10 cents a square foot or more than \$1,000 an acre-foot of water stored. Since the interest on the cost of a concrete lining might amount to more than the value of the water wasted annually, it is well to consider ways and means of making the reservoir reasonably water-tight by cheaper methods. Much can be done toward this end when the reservoir is being built. To guard against the loss of water under the embankment and along the ground surface, a trench should be dug where the center of the embankment is to rest and a water-tight embankment built above. When the necessary steps are taken to insure a water-tight embankment and to guard against the escape of water beneath it, the only porous parts remaining are the bottom of the reservoir and parts of the inner slopes formed in the natural ground. To lessen the percolation of water thru such parts, they should be well soaked first and afterwards lined with some cheap impervious material. Where turbid water, carrying a high percentage of either clay or silt, can be had, it should be run into the reservoir, allowed to settle and then withdrawn to give place to another filling of turbid water. This operation, when repeated a sufficient number of times, will greatly lessen the seepage loss.

If clay or silt cannot be transported in this manner clay should be hauled by teams, if it can be found within an economical hauling distance. In lining with clay a reservoir intended for irrigation purposes only, a good plan to follow is to cover the bottom and porous slopes with a mixture of clay and coarse gravel to the depth of several inches and when sprinkled or otherwise moistened, use the site as a feeding ground for sheep or other farm animals. In cases where this plan is not practicable, the layer of clay should be as thoroughly pulverized as possible, the coarse gravel added and the mixture moistened and tamped by hand. The addition of coarse gravel ranging from the size of peas to that of walnuts forms a clay concrete more stable and compact than clay alone and none the less impervious.

Wonderful Egg Producer

Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs." Give your hens a few cents' worth of "More Eggs" and you will be amazed and delighted with results. A dollar's worth of "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit-maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 4581 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., who will send you a season's supply of "More Eggs" tonic for \$1.00 (prepaid). So confident is Mr. Reefer of the results that a million-dollar bank guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied your dollar will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" cost you nothing. Send a dollar today or ask Mr. Reefer for his Free Poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.—Advertisement.

The annual wheat production of France, according to figures sent out by the Food Administration, has fallen to less than half of the pre-war average.

GRIND AND SAVE!

Save one-half your high priced feed by grinding everything. We are specialists and headquarters for everything in the grinding line, including sweep power and grist mills. Sold direct from factory to farm. Save you from one-quarter to one-half usual prices paid. Get our 1918 catalog which also contains full line of wood saws, tank heaters, feed cookers, farm fence, etc. Write today for this catalog and circular entitled "How to Make High Priced Feed Go Twice as Far."

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.
Wm. Galloway Co.
Box 4 WATERLOO, IA.



CHIEF Sunshine Hog House Windows

For the up-to-date, practical hog raiser. Designed and made by specialists—best and most satisfactory window money can buy. Admits direct sunshine and makes hogs healthy. Made of galvanized steel, will not leak—cannot rot, rust, or warp. Blue Prints of New Hog Houses Free. Write today for our FREE hog house plan—A complete plan prepared by experts. Everybody all modern features—full details and specifications. Worth money to you. We'll tell you about it. Chief Ventilation Capable. New Chief Ventilation Windows, Chief Sidelight Windows, etc. SHRAUGER & JOHNSON COMPANY 580 Walnut St. Atlantic, Iowa.

INDOOR TOILET

Placed in Your Home Sanitary and Odorless on demand

FREE TRIAL

No Money Down—No Deposit. No more outside back yard inconveniences. No chambers to empty. No sewer or cesspool. Chemical process dissolves human waste in water. No trouble. Kills disease germs. Prevents flies, stink and bad odors of outhouse. A real necessity for old, young or invalids. Preserves health.

Costs 1 Cent a Week to Operate per Person. Place in any room, hall or closet. No trouble to install. Guaranteed sanitary and odorless. Endorsed by thousands of users, doctors, sanitary experts, health boards, etc. Send today for free trial offer and literature. KAW-NEAR CABINET CO.

422 Kawnear Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

Comfort-Convenience-Sanitation

are combined in this indoor chemical toilet. Does away with the insanitary outhouse and vault—breeding places for disease. No need to go out in cold or rainy weather. You can have a warm, clean, odorless toilet right in your own home.

CHEMET Indoor Toilet

is guaranteed sanitary, comfortable, convenient and germ-proof. Place it anywhere in your home. A boon to old people, invalids and children. Easily set up. No extras to buy. No plumbing to freeze. No trouble, little cost to use. Our wonderful chemical, LYXNITE, dissolves human waste and absolutely destroys all disease germs and odor.

Sent on FREE TRIAL

You can try a CHEMET complete for 30 days in your own home without risking a cent. Judge for yourself. Write for our FREE BOOK and FREE TRIAL OFFER. CARSWELL CHEMET CO., 102 Carswell Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Crochet Book

Premium No. 43

"It's wonderful." That's what the women folks say when they see our attractive crochet and tatting book. A treasure of attractive ideas for beginners as well as expert crochet workers. Anyone can follow the simple instructions and do beautiful work. The book contains all of the latest designs printed on high grade enameled book paper with attractive cover design in colors. SPECIAL OFFER: This Crochet Book, premium No. 43, given to all who send us only one yearly subscription to the Household at 25 cents.

THE HOUSEHOLD, Dept. M-7, Topeka, Kansas

SEED CORN

Tested and Graded

SAMPLES sent free. Kansas grown under our direct supervision. Fully acclimated to produce best crops in this climate. Tipped, butted, shelled—carefully cleaned, scientifically graded and tested by experts trained at U. S. Government laboratory. Hardy and vigorous.

FREE Samples

Send today for samples of the varieties you want to plant. Big Free Catalog of field and garden seeds. Lowest prices on quantity seed orders.

YELLOW DENT—Kaw Chief, 95 day, Improved Leaning, 90 day, Iowa Gold Mine, 90 day, Golden Beauty, 100 day, and other varieties.

WHITE VARIETIES—Iowa Silver Mine, 90 day, Boone County White, 100 day; Hickory King, 110 day; and other varieties.

BARTEDES SEED COMPANY,
(Oldest Seed House West of the Mississippi River)
606 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Kansas.

Get Your Seed Corn Now

We have 1916 Corn. Don't wait. Get it now.
New corn not fit for seed.

Aye Bros.,
Box 5, Blair, Nebr.
Seed Corn Center of the World.

Holsinger Bros. NURSERY Co.

Extensive growers of general nursery stock. No agents.

Full information about all kinds of Small Fruit Plants, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Garden Roots, Forest Tree seedlings, etc., at money saving prices, in our Free Catalog. Write for it today.

Box 208, Rosedale, Kansas

GOOD SEEDS

GOOD AS CAN BE GROWN
Prices Below All Others

I will give a lot of new sorts free with every order I fill. Buy and test. Return if not O. K.—money refunded.

Big Catalog FREE

Over 700 illustrations of vegetables and flowers. Send yours and your neighbors' addresses.
R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

SEEDS! Good Garden, Field and Flower Seeds

are from the best sources and most reliable growers. Write for our 1918 CATALOG and PRICE LIST which we mail FREE.

David Hardie Seed Co. DALLAS, TEXAS.

PEACH & APPLE TREES 2c & up

Pear, Plum, Cherry, Small Fruits, Strawberries, Vines, Nuts, etc. GENUINE HALE NUDDER from Bearing J. H. HALE TREES. GENUINE Delicious APPLES. Write for free Catalog. **TENN. NURSERY CO., Box 47, Cleveland, Tennessee**

SEEDS

Reliable and Full of Life

SPECIAL OFFER

Made to build New Business. A trial will make you our permanent customer.

PRIZE COLLECTION Radish, 17 Varieties.

worth 15c; Lettuce, 12 kinds, worth 15c;

Tomatoes, 11 the finest, worth 25c; Turnips,

7 splendid, worth 10c; Cauliflower, 5 best varieties,

worth 35c—55 varieties in all; worth 75c

GUARANTEED TO PLEASE.

Write today; mention this paper.

SEND 10 CENTS

to cover postage and packing and receive this valuable collection of seeds

postpaid, together with my big instructive, beautiful Seed and Plant

Book, telling all about Buckbee's "Full of Life" Seeds, Plants, etc.

H.W. BUCKBEE
Rockford Seed Farm
Farm 100 Rockford, Ill.

A Farmer's Medicine Chest

Simple Drugs Used in Time May Prevent Livestock Loss

BY DR. A. S. ALEXANDER

WHILE THE trained veterinarian should and no doubt will be employed wherever possible for all serious attacks of disease, the farmer must be prepared and know how to relieve sick and suffering animals when emergency requires.

Often the veterinarian cannot come "right away" and at such times a dose or two of appropriate medicine may save life, or prevent an attack from going too far before the veterinarian can prescribe. For these reasons we list needed drugs and offer a few hints as to proper use.

The drugs to be mentioned should be kept out of the way of children and where they will not freeze or be exposed to direct sunlight. Each should be labeled, and if poisonous, that, as well as the name of the drug, should be plainly shown upon the label. Keep powdered drugs in tightly closed Mason jars, else they will soon lose their strength. Fluid medicines may be kept in the original bottles, or in stoppered bottles, such as druggists use. Also keep on hand a few clean quart, pint, and half-pint and smaller bottles with new corks for each and some small tin boxes or wide-mouthed bottles for ointment. There will be needed, too, a glass graduate for the measuring of doses, scales for weighing, a glass funnel for filling bottles, a medicine dropper, and a small mortar with pestle for mixing and powdering drugs. A flour sifter also comes in handy, as does a slab of plate glass and a spatula for the making of ointments. Experts also keep on hand some large and small gelatine capsules for the administration of drugs.

In giving medicines the following measures will be found approximate and correct:

- 1 teaspoon holds about 1 dram.
- 1 dessertspoon holds about 2 drams.
- 1 tablespoon holds about 1/2 ounce.
- 1 wineglass holds about 2 ounces.
- 1 tea or coffee cup holds 5 to 8 ounces.
- 1 tumbler holds about 8 ounces (1/2 pint).

The drugs to be kept on hand may well be listed according to their special work or purposes as follows:

For Fevers.

Keep on hand powdered saltpeter to give for fever, founder, lymphangitis (milk leg), and garget. Dose, 1 to 4 teaspoonfuls in water or feed. In founder give 2 to 8 tablespoonfuls 2 or 3 times daily. Veterinarians also give small doses of tincture of aconite. This is a dangerous poison and should have a place only in the medicine chest of an expert.

For Udder Troubles.

Keep on hand fresh lard, or lanolin, and 1/2 pint each of fluid extracts of poke root and belladonna. Mix 1 teaspoonful of each of these with 2 tablespoonfuls of lard or lanolin to rub on the udder in garget. In severe cases add 1 teaspoonful of turpentine. Iodine ointment also will be needed for swellings and obstinate sores, and glycerine in which a little tannic acid is mixed for chaps and cracks; or balsam of Peru or compound tincture of benzoin for sores.

For Wounds.

The medicine chest should contain, for disinfecting (germ destroying) purposes, a bottle of bichloride of mercury tablets. Directions for use are given upon the label. One pint bottle of carbolic acid in addition to a one-gallon can of coal tar disinfectant, such as zenoleum, kresol, chloronaphtholeum, etc. The carbolic acid is given internally in one and two teaspoonful doses diluted with water and mixed in soft feed every other night as a preventive of contagious abortion. It is not a specific remedy, but it is popular with many cattle owners. The coal tar disinfectants have a hundred uses on the farm for wounds and disinfecting purposes. Directions for use are given on the label of the can.

White lotion for wounds is made by mixing 1 ounce of acetate (sugar) of lead, and 6 drams of sulfate of zinc in 1 pint of soft water. Label the bottle "poison," and shake well before use. Always keep lead and zinc on hand for this purpose.

Sulfate of copper (blue stone) also will be needed for dusting on proud

flesh and for use in lotions for sores, foul in the foot, foot rot of sheep, and ringworm.

Tincture of iodine must be found in every medicine chest for use on wounds and swellings and for ringworm. The ointment, too, is much used for swellings, garget, and troublesome sores.

For Indigestion.

In addition to destroying worms, having the teeth put in order by a veterinarian, and being more careful in feeding, the following drugs will be found useful:

Chalk—In the powdered or prepared form 1 teaspoonful to 1 tablespoonful doses for young or old scouring animals. Give in boiled milk or gruel combined with ginger, soda, rhubarb, alum, magnesia, or bismuth in 1 teaspoonful doses. A lump of chalk placed in the calf pen is useful as a preventive of scours.

Charcoal—Powdered wood charcoal may be given freely to any animal that has indigestion. It helps hogs wonderfully, also is useful in wind colic.

Ginger, and gentian roots, powdered, are valuable in condition powders and for indigestion, as tonic appetizers. The dose for horses and cattle is 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls. Sheep and hogs take 20

The Duty of Congress

Reckoning their reported income as 4 per cent of the owner's total wealth, we now have 22,696 millionaires in this country—nearly 8,000 more than last year. Ten enjoy an income of 5 millions a year, as much as the families of 10,000 unskilled workmen receive.

In 1913, 44 persons paid taxes on million-dollar incomes; in 1914, 60; in 1915, 120; in 1916, 376.

Last year 437,036 persons reported incomes aggregating 5 billion dollars—or about 2-5 of 1 per cent of the population received about 11 per cent of the total income of the United States.

Last year 3,728 persons received as income about 1 1/2 billion dollars, one-thirtieth of the national income of 105 million people.

Here is plenty of war tax revenue virtually untouched for the new Congress to tax adequately and fairly. These are war-swollen incomes and incomes derived from special privilege or monopoly.

To tax this enormous tide of wealth about two-twentieths for the war and the people eighteen-twentieths, or nine times as much, puts profits above patriotism and dollars above devotion represented by the pledged lives of our soldiers. We can't risk such legislation in support of our national existence. There should be no more loans until these incomes and profits have been conscripted.

to 60 grains at a dose. The tincture or fluid extract also is given in drenches or mixtures of liquid medicines. Dose of fluid extract, 1 teaspoonful; of tincture, 1 to 4 teaspoonfuls.

Lime—Allow hogs free access to slaked lime, wood ashes and charcoal. Give lime water freely in milk to calves or foals suffering from indigestion or scours. Slaked lime also is useful as a drying powder dusted upon the navel or a wound.

Nux vomica (poison)—The powdered drug, tincture, or fluid extract may be given in weakness cases, chronic indigestion, constipation or paralysis, under direction of the veterinarian who may personally prefer to give strychnine, the alkaloid of nux.

Efficiency Worth While

Our county stands for Governor Capper. We have got the best governor of all the states, and we shall have the best Senator when Governor Capper is elected to that position.

Edmond, Kan. L. H. Button.

One of the most profitable ways to market corn is thru the hog.

The Money Tree of the Farm

THE young annual bearet—the master apple of the world—"The Dollar Maker of the Orchard." The photo at left is only one of C. M. Fette's 6-year-old genuine Stark Delicious Trees, in Marion Co., Mo., have borne since 3 years old. This year

they bore their third crop of Stark Delicious apples as big as your two fists! He writes, in October, 1917, "All my

Stark Delicious

apple crop had been previously sold—orders placed last season." Think what it would mean to you to be sure of having a next year's crop that you can sell 12 months in advance! You can if you plant "The Money Trees of the Farm" in your orchard, on your farm or in your "back yard fruit garden." Post yourself on these remarkable trees—also the New Golden Delicious and the other Stark Improved young-bearing fruit trees. Get these

2 Books that Will Open Your Eyes to Fruit Profits FREE—Just send us your name and address on a post-card—at once.
Stark Bros' Nurseries
Box 71
LOUISIANA, MO.

Golden Winesap

A new but wonderful apple. Yellow and red, firm, fine flavor, crisp and juicy. Small core and a good keeper. Everyone speaks highly of it.

True Delicious—the ideal farm apple. Trees 15c each, 1 year from graft or bud. Large fruit, beautiful dark red, quality unsurpassed. Flavor sweet, slightly touched with acid, come out of storage in April perfect.

Campbell's Early Grape

A new variety, vigorous growth, very hardy, very early and an abundant bearer. Good shipper; keeps for weeks after ripening.

Concord Grapes—2 yr. old No. 1, \$5.50 per 100. 1 yr. No. 1, \$4 per 100. Garden and flower seeds. Catalog free.

Sonderberger Nurseries and Seed House
63 Court Street, Beatrice, Nebraska

Trees and Seeds That Grow

BALDWIN'S BEVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANTS

That there is money in Strawberries no one will deny. There is more money in growing them four months in the year. A full crop this fall from plants set this spring. If you start right with Baldwin's vigorous plants, you will succeed. They are large, hardy, northerly grown in new soil, heavily rooted—the sure grow kind.

Our Money Back Guarantee protects you. All plants are first class, true to name, packed to reach you in good condition (by express) and to please you, or we pay you back. Send for our new Berry Plant book. There are special features in it of value to you. Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants and Gooseberries—plants of quality—are listed. We will start you right. Write tonight.
O. A. D. Baldwin, R. R. 2, Bridgman, Michigan

SOW and SERVE

Make your garden help to win the war by using

ARCHIAS SURE SEEDS which are absolutely dependable, because taken from only the sturdiest, healthiest and most mature plants. Better crops—Bigger Money! All sorts of flower seeds and field seeds of same superior quality. Write for free illustrated catalogue—today! We save you money!

ARCHIAS SEED STORE
DEPT. F M SEDALIA, MO.

FREE 1918 PLANTING GUIDE AND PURE SEEDBOOK

GET THIS BOOK FREE. Tells how to get living seed through productive garden and field crops. Pure, tested, garden and field seeds. Seed grows the biggest crops—the most flowers. A beautiful 112 page book in color. Contains 1918 seed catalog and 1918 planting guide. Handsomely illustrated. Best of all, it is free. Write for it today. Send your name and address on a postcard to the publisher. A beautiful 112 page book in color. Contains 1918 seed catalog and 1918 planting guide. Handsomely illustrated. Best of all, it is free. Write for it today. Send your name and address on a postcard to the publisher.

25 CONCORD GRAPE VINES \$1

10 Budded Cherry Trees, \$1.00.
25 Grafted Apple Trees, \$1.00.
and many other bargains in exceptionally high grade nursery stock. Vigorous, hardy, guaranteed. On request we'll send you our illustrated catalog and a due bill for 25c free. Write today.

FAIRBURY NURSERIES
Fairbury, Nebraska

Box J, Strawberry FREE To introduce our Pedigreed Everbearing Plants FREE bearing strawberries we will send 25 fine plants free. CONSOLIDATED NURSERY CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

The Helpful Friend.

My day's mail brought to me a nice pink circular advertising a remedy for heart diseases. It was accompanied by a letter from a helpful friend, as follows:

I am enclosing a circular which may, thru you, help hundreds to recover from that awful malady—heart disease. I note that you offer no special help to heart sufferers. Refer them to this doctor, by letter, of course. (I am not paid for this.)

I am not above receiving help from the humblest reader and on more than one occasion very helpful suggestions have come. But it is absolutely no use for you to recommend some special remedy, no matter how effective it may have been in your own case. The point is just this: Granting that you are not self-deceived, but that the remedy really did cure you, there is no assurance that it will cure your neighbor, because you do not know that his case is similar to yours. You may both be suffering from heart disease, but it arises in so many different forms that the medicine that helps you may positively injure your neighbor. This column gives very few recommendations about medicine, because active drugs are often dangerous things with which to experiment, and we prefer to play safe. Certainly we would not for one moment think of recommending one universal remedy for the very many who suffer from that most important malady—heart disease.

A Cause of Dropsy.

I should like to know what causes me to have dropsy.

Dropsy is a symptom of a number of diseases, all of which are connected with some stoppage of the circulation. It may be due to a disease of the heart, of the kidneys, or of the liver, and its treatment must, of course, be directed to the organ that is at fault. In your case I am more inclined to think that the trouble may be due to some unsuspected heart lesion. Such cases, if not curable, may often be held in check for many years, if the patient will be careful never to overwork, and to take a proper amount of rest and be discreet in diet. I think, too, that it would be to your advantage to send a sample of your urine to a laboratory connected with some good hospital for a scientific examination and report.

Guard Against Adhesions.

For five years I have been troubled with indigestion and finally after trying different doctors have found one who has discovered the remote cause at least, and that cause at present seems to be adhesions of the small intestine. I have been troubled more or less with peritonitis of the sub-acute form in the intestinal lining of the abdomen. Also with different form of indigestion as auto-intoxication and have during the last seven or eight years taken some form of physic, not continuously, but as often as I thought I needed it. I cannot take it now as it causes too much of a nervous strain. As nearly as I can figure out my condition during the last three years, I have been in a condition of auto-intoxication most of the time. Some of the time I would bloat considerably after meals and always had a rapid pulse almost immediately after eating, with fermentation of food. Some of the time, I have an abnormal appetite and must acknowledge that I have eaten too much or that what I have eaten has been hard to digest. Have had belching of gas and sometimes a lot of acid on my stomach. I have never used intoxicating drinks or tea or coffee. Two years ago I visited a well-known physician whose diagnoses are always respected, and he said there was nothing wrong except neurasthenia. I think this present trouble has started since then and probably within the last six months. The symptoms of adhesions are soreness and pain in the right side, both in the back and sometimes pretty well toward the front part of the abdomen. Sometimes the pain is very distressing and sharp, the sharp pain always coming from one particular spot in front about level with the hip bone. I forgot to say that I have been operated on for appendicitis; that was in 1910. Would you advise any course of treatment which involves the constant use of a syringe to move the bowels?

Following an attack of appendicitis, and the resultant operation, it is not uncommon for adhesions to occur, especially if it has been a pus case. There is practically no treatment of any value for these adhesions excepting to take good care of the general health, eat carefully, and avoid the use of laxatives so far as possible. Thoro mastication of the food is a great help.

I would advise you to use the syringe to move the bowels rather than to take cathartics, but I think that if you will use cool instead of hot water you will find that you can use less and less of it and finally be able to discontinue it altogether.

The sensations caused by adhesions are very distressing but not dangerous,

and I always advise patients to pay as little attention to them as possible, altho I know that it is not easy to ignore the sensations at first. If you give heed to every feeling they create and are constantly in fear of something, you soon become neurasthenic, and from that time your life becomes a miserable collection of alarms.

"Night Terrors."

My little boy, aged 4, often wakes in the night crying out in great fear. I say he wakes up but really he seems not to be awake and it is hard to bring him to himself. Scolding only seems to make him worse. Please tell me what to do.

MOTHER.

This trouble is not uncommon. It is called "night terrors," and depends on the nervous system. Sometimes skillful questioning will reveal that the child has suffered a shock of some character. Take pains to find this out and relieve his mind of the bugaboo. Never scold such a child but exercise the greatest patience. See that the diet is nourishing but simple, and allow no late meals. Always give careful attention to urination before bedtime. Have the bedroom well ventilated. See that the child is warm but not loaded down with bedding. Sometimes the need of circumcision induces the condition. Use every care to win the confidence of the little one and do not allow him to have any day terrors to induce his night terrors.

J. E. S.: The unusual flow of saliva may be due to the new fillings in your teeth. Go back to your dentist and consult him about it.

L. B. E.: Twins are not necessarily affected simultaneously by disease. The relation is sympathetic only, not physical, and I know of cases where one twin is always well and the other frequently ailing.

J. B.: The eating of oranges and other suitable fruits while you are nursing your baby can do him no harm. As a matter of fact, since the baby is 6 months old, you may safely give him a teaspoonful of orange juice occasionally.

Ice for Summer Use

Ice is an important commodity on the farm in the summer. It can be used to keep many foods fresh, as meats, milk, cream, butter and so on. Many foods are also more appetizing if kept cool. The ice house should be built square and about as high as the length of the wall. If 10 feet square and with 10-foot posts



Cutting May Be Done With a Saw.

it should hold about 18 to 20 tons, and if 12 feet square with 12-foot posts it should hold 30 tons. It is necessary to keep air from circulating around the ice or it will melt. Sawdust is good for packing around the ice, but straw or chaff also are efficient. Good drainage is necessary.

An Increase in Corn Prices

Charley Masters and the writer got together in a friendly way the other evening, and in the course of a general conversation the subject of corn prices came up. He stated that some of his corn yielded at the rate of 40 bushels to the acre, and that he sold it at \$1.20 a bushel. This reminded the writer of the marked contrast between the present time and a previous occasion when we talked on corn prices.

It was 29 years ago, in the fall of 1889 when we purchased 400 bushels of Charley's corn crop at the rate of 13 cents a bushel, and that price was 1 cent above the market price. This was when corn was burned as fuel during the winter, and before the middle of the next summer it was selling at 50 cents. —Halstead Independent.

Do you miss today that meat order you did not give last week?

Lee Sensation COFFEE
IT'S - GUARANTEED TO-PLEASE

Of course he smiles. He is enjoying the first delicious sip of LEE SENSATION. It's an every morning experience to which he looks forward with undiminished delight.

35c PER POUND
IN CANS AND CARTONS

Lee
TRADE MARK
HIGH GRADE FOODS

SCHROCK KAFFIR

SCHROCK Kaffir-Sorghum is given a splendid record by U. S. Department of Agriculture for drought resistance, heavy yield and freedom from midge. Unlike the other grain sorghums, the seed will germinate readily even when the ground is cold—an advantage in getting early forage and ensilage for silos.

60 to 70 Bushels to the Acre

Every farmer who has planted Schrock-Kaffir is surprised and delighted. Not an experimental crop—seeds do not shatter—does not heat in stack, and makes fine leafy hay. Black birds will not bother it in the fields. Get the genuine "Sea-Gull Brand."

Free Book. Write at once for our big free book, illustrating and describing field and garden seeds of all kinds. Tells the strange story of Schrock Kaffir-Sorghum, which was brought to this country by sea-gulls.

BARTELDES SEED CO. 1406 Massachusetts St., Lawrence, Ka.
1406 Sixteenth St., Denver, Colo.
(Oldest Seed House West of Mississippi River.) 1406 Main St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Garden is Half the Living—But not unless you have the right kind of a garden. And you can't raise a good garden without good seeds to start with. —Iowa grown seeds are the best in the world and are the kind for you to plant, and Field's is the place to get them.

Write For Garden and Seed Book and Seed Sense, Free

Our Seed Book tells you the real truth about the seeds, and gives you common sense instructions about gardening. And Seed Sense is the dandiest little garden paper you ever saw. We send it free to our customers. Get these books, and raise a big garden and beat the "High Cost of Living." We will send them free.

HENRY FIELD SEED CO., Box 60, Shenandoah, Iowa.

CLOVER

Biggest Bargain this season. Tested quality, absolutely Guaranteed. Sold subject Government test. Don't fail to write now for Free Grass Seed samples. We want you to see our quality, as we can save you money on our field seed. No risk buying from an old established Seed Company. Your money back if you want it. Satisfaction our first aim. Clover crop short. Write before advance and compare our seed with the best. You will save money. Samples FREE. Also have new red clover alfalfa \$9 bu. Timothy \$8.16. Alsike \$5.16. Clover and Tim. \$6.50.

TREES

DIRECT To Planter At Wholesale Prices.

Large Assortment of Fruit and Forest Trees, Grapes, Berries and Shrubs. No Agents Commission. Fruit Book tells how you can get better trees and

Save 40 Cents on Every Dollar

Apple 7c; Peach 8c; Plum 17c; Cherry 15c each, first class guaranteed. Freight paid on \$10.00 order. Write today.

WELLINGTON NURSERIES
Box B, Wellington, Kan.

Fruit Book Free

Hill's Evergreens Grow

Best for windbreaks and hedges. Protect crops and stock. Keep house and barn warmer—save fuel—save feed. Hill's evergreens are hardy, nursery-grown. Get Hill's free illustrated evergreen book and list of 50 Great Bargain Offers—from \$4.50 up per Thousand. 56 years' experience. World's largest growers. Write D. HILL NURSERY CO., Evergreen Box 2232 Dundee, Ill. Specialists.

WITTE

"Kero-Oil" Engines

Immediate Shipment—All Styles—3 to 22 H.P.—No Waiting—Big Factory—Big Output—Prices most favorable. Write for terms and prices—Cash, Payments or No Money Down.—B. H. WITTE, Pres. WITTE ENGINE WORKS 1540 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 1540 Empire Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

I Save You \$15 to \$200

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS

and Cattle in Northern Missouri and Eastern Kansas. Prompt action. Good safe loans for sale.

FARMERS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY
922 Baltimore Ave. Kansas City, Mo.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS



BY OREMAN. It's KING OF THE WOODS. Saves money and backsache. Send for FREE catalog No. 24 showing low price and latest improvements. First order gets agency. Folding Sawing Machine Co., 161 West Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

FARM FENCE

21% CENTS A ROD for a 36-inch Hog Fence; 31% a rod for 42-inch. Styles Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fences. Low prices Barbed Wire. FACTORY TO USER DIRECT. Sold on 30 days FREE TRIAL. Write for free catalog now. INTERLOCKING FENCE CO. Box 125 MORTON, ILL.

FORD GOLD WEATHER STARTER. Every Ford car now has one. Only \$25 delivered. Radiator Anti-Freeze Compound like a gallon. Ford Combination Keyless Switch Lock \$3.50. Free Literature. PROCESS STARTER CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

I Want YOU to Get a Ford Car FREE

DON'T SEND ME A CENT! JUST YOUR NAME! Let me give you one of my brand new, never-used, 1918 latest model, 5-passenger Ford Touring Cars. I have given away a lot of them. You might as well have one, too.

I Have Given Cars to One Hundred People

I have given nice new cars to one hundred people. Not one of them paid me a nickel. They were actually amazed to think how little they did for the cars they got. You just ought to see the letters of thanks I get from them.

I Have One For YOU Will You Take It?

I want you to have a car. Do you want it? It's all up to you. Don't sit around and twiddle your thumbs while your friends are all out riding. Get a car free and join the happy throng. Send me your name today and get full particulars. You'd just as well be riding in your own car as not.

This Big FREE Book Tells All About It

I want you to have a copy of my nice new, two-color, free book. It tells you all about it. Just how to proceed to get your Ford Car free. It also contains enthusiastic letters from many of my Ford users.



Send For Your Copy At Once

Write to me today and let me send you this book. It will open your eyes as to how easy it is to get an automobile.

You Can Be the Proud Owner of a Ford

Don't envy your friends. Have your own car. Become the proud owner of one of my Fords. You may. What a wonderful source of pleasure it will be—a producer of health—an asset in the struggle for success. It is your duty to yourself to own one.

Let Me Hear From You Today—NOW!

I have given cars to old men, young men, blind men, women, ministers, business men, farmers, merchants—even to boys and girls. You can get one, too. Let me know if you want one. Fill out the coupon below and send it today. This is your BIG CHANCE!

W.W. Rhoads, Manager. RHOADS AUTO CLUB, 1811 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.



Rhoads Auto Club, 1811 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kansas. Send me your new free book and full particulars as to how I can get a new Ford Touring Car free.

Name.....
Address.....

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Greenbacks.

1. What amount of treasury notes, "greenbacks," did Congress authorize the Treasury Department to issue to defray the expense of the war during the Rebellion?
2. How many millions were issued before the government began to convert these notes into bonds?
3. When the government received these notes for its bonds did it pay them out again?
4. Did the law provide that these bonds could be paid at maturity in the currency of the country?
5. Was the contraction of the currency by converting these notes into bonds prohibited by an act of Congress?
6. How many millions of treasury notes were outstanding then?
7. As these notes paid for munitions of war, the soldiers, and all salaries could not the war have been carried on just as successfully without bonds and saved the people the interest on the public debt?
8. Since the outstanding treasury notes have been circulating as money since the war and up to this time, I consider that bonds are issued in the interest of a class and against the interest of the masses, because it enables the bond holding class to avoid taxation and live off the poor. If this is not true show where it is wrong.

Hiawatha, Kan. J. O. SHANNON.
1. \$422,424,007.
2. I think the conversion of the treasury notes into bonds did not begin before the maximum amount mentioned had been issued.
3. Not at first. Under the McCullough administration of the Treasury Department the notes were gradually being retired until the total amount outstanding was 356 million dollars. Then Congress passed an act forbidding the reduction of the volume of treasury notes below 350 million dollars and requiring the re-issue of notes when taken in by the Treasury.

4. No. The bonds originally provided for their redemption in coin. This gave rise in part to the controversy between the advocates of bi-metalism and the advocates of the single gold standard, the bi-metalists holding, as I think correctly, that the bonds should be redeemed in either gold or silver while the single standard advocates contended that coin meant gold.

5. Yes, in the way I have before stated.
6. This question is answered in reply to question 3.

7. That of course is a matter of opinion. No one can say positively that the war could have been carried on successfully without the issuing of interest bearing bonds, because it was not tried. Large bond issues were made both before and after the issue of the greenbacks. I am of the opinion that a financial system could have been adopted that would have obviated the necessity for the issuing of interest bearing bonds, but that is simply my individual opinion.

Question 8 is of course not really a question but is a statement of the opinion of the writer. Now, I believe that the issuing of interest bearing bonds could be avoided in this way: make the revenues of the government equal to the outlay and pay current expenses with treasury notes which would be redeemed and cancelled as fast as they were paid into the Treasury, the volume of currency being in this way automatically equal to the daily expenditures of the country. The objection is made to this plan that it would necessitate exceedingly heavy taxation, so great in fact that it would be impossible to pay it. However, it must be remembered that before interest bearing bonds can be sold the money or credit with which to buy them must be furnished. It could be supplied to meet the expenditures of the government if it can be furnished to buy the bonds.

Question of Ownership.

1. A is a renter, and gave possession of a place to B, but with B's consent leaves a binder on the place. B lives on the place a number of years until the owner sold it to C. The machine which belongs to A was still on the place, but after purchasing the land C had B help him take the machine to pieces and hauled it away and sold it. This was before he had obtained possession. Would C's action be theft or has B a right to seize the machine without notice to A and give it to B?

2. The owner of a place has a steel water tank which B is using. Would this go with the place when sold if nothing was mentioned about it? There are also some posts not in use. Do they go with the place?

G. J. K.
1. If B supplied shed room for the binder he would be entitled to pay for the care of it and might hold it until such bill was paid, and if payment was not made by A, the owner, B might sell the machine to satisfy his lien. If, however, the binder was given the kind of care very often given machinery on farms

in Kansas, viz.: just let it stay out in the field unprotected from the weather, B was not entitled to any pay for care, because in that case he gave it no care. C can have no title to the machine and has no right to sell or dispose of it unless he got such right thru B, and in any event A had a right to notice an opportunity to redeem his property. In view of the fact, however, that A seems to have neglected to remove his property for several years there was considerable ground for the assumption that he had abandoned it and that C had no intention of stealing same and could not therefore be convicted of larceny. Not being able to determine from this letter whether B had any right to a lien on the binder, I cannot say whether A has a right to recover the full value of the machine.

2. If nothing was said about the steel tank it would go with the place. The posts not set in the ground are personal property and would not be transferred by the deed to the land.

Grounds for Divorce.

1. How long does a man have to leave his wife in order to entitle her to a divorce on the ground of desertion?
2. Can a wife get a divorce on the ground of non-support and cruelty alone?
3. What are the divorce laws of Colorado, Utah and Oklahoma?
4. My husband has not contributed a cent toward my support since April 17. I have been sick since April 21 and he has left me for my parents to support and pay my doctor bills and has never written me a word since he left. Does that give me ground for divorce?
5. I have a little son 6 years old. Can I get the custody of him?
6. My husband is now in Kansas. Can I compel him to support me here?
7. What are the laws of Kansas compelling a man to support his family?

Colorado. DESERTED WIFE.
1. In Colorado desertion for one year is sufficient ground for granting a divorce.

2. Yes.

3. In Colorado the grounds for divorce are abandonment for one year, physical incapacity, cruelty, failure to provide for one year, habitual drunkenness or drug fiend one year, felony, former marriage still existing. In Utah desertion for one year, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness, felony, cruelty, permanent insanity. In Oklahoma abandonment one year, cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, felony, gross neglect of duty, physical incapacity, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at time of marriage.

4. You might get the divorce on the ground of cruelty but under the Colorado law the lack of support must continue for one year to constitute a ground for divorce.

5. That would be a matter for the court granting the divorce to decide.

6. The Colorado court would have no jurisdiction over your husband so long as he remains out of the state.

7. Desertion of a man's family is a felony in Kansas, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary or reformatory not to exceed two years.

Inheritance.

If a man owns real estate and personal property in Nebraska and has no children, what share would the wife inherit at the death of her husband? D. P. M.

If the man was a resident of Nebraska and died without making a will his widow would inherit half of his personal and real property. The other half would go first to his parents if living and next to his brothers and sisters if living. If he had neither surviving parents nor brothers and sisters then to his other surviving relatives in the order of their relationship.

Township and County Bridges.

Can the county or township be compelled to replace a bridge which was washed out two years ago last June? The road is impassable either for vehicles or horseback travel. Eudora, Kan. MRS. T. E. B.

The law leaves it to the discretion of the county commissioners to determine not only when bridges shall be built and where, but what bridges shall be replaced when destroyed from any cause. This refers to county bridges costing more than \$300. The same rule applies to township boards, consisting of township trustee, clerk and treasurer, who may determine what township bridges shall be built or rebuilt. If my interpretation of the law is correct, neither the county commissioners nor the township board could be compelled either to build or rebuild any particular bridge.

Herd Law.

Is there a state herd law or does every county have to make its own herd law? O. J. S.

There is no general herd law. The county commissioners of any county may declare the law in force in that county

My Book **How to Break and Train Horses** FREE

BIG MONEY IN 'ORNERY' HORSES

MY free book will amaze you. See the big money that is being made by those I taught my famous system of horse breaking and training! Wild colts and vicious, unmanageable horses can be picked up for a song. By my methods you can quickly transform them into gentle, willing workers and sell them at a big profit. You can also earn fat fees breaking colts and training horses for others.

Write! My book is free, postage prepaid. No obligation. A postcard brings it. Write today. Prof. JESSE DEERY, 271A Main St. Pleasant Hill, Ohio

Turn all-year pasture into \$10 beef! Rich, abundant grass and year round pasture are a big advantage to the stock raiser when he buys good land cheap, as he can in Eastern Oklahoma along the M.K. & T. Ry.

The mild, short winters here demand little shelter for stock, and many of these new, low-priced farms will pay for themselves with one good crop of corn, wheat or oats. Here's just one of these Eastern Oklahoma farm bargains: 160 acres, Mayes county, two miles from good town; nice, smooth land, 75 acres in corn and oats, remainder in native blue stem grass; oats on 50 acres made 52 bu. per acre in 1917, and the land costs only \$15 per acre. Eastern Oklahoma offers a wonderful combination of advantages. U. S. Agricultural Dept. reports it "exceptionally favorable for agriculture." More annual rainfall than in Iowa and Illinois, early plowing, long seasons, and soil adaptable to great variety of crops. Many owners are discovering oil. The Eastern Oklahoma Farm Bureau has no land for sale; it has listed a number of farms for farmers looking for low-priced land that will bring them big returns.

FREE GUARANTEED FARM LISTS

and booklet, contain illustrated description of farms. Write to R.W. Heckaday, Colonization Agent, Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry., 1507 Railway Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

A Tractor Bargain

This is your chance to get a tractor at less than cost. A few of our 1916 Models on hand. Must be moved to make room. Don't lose this opportunity by delay. Write for information.

HACKNEY MFG. CO., Prior & University, St. Paul, Minn.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY

Young men and women attend on credit. A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by the A. T. & S. F. Ry. EARN FROM \$55 to \$165 PER MONTH. Write for catalog. Santa Fe Telegraph School, 505 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas

24 Complete Novels, Novelettes and Stories FREE

To introduce our wonderful book offers we will send this fine collection of reading matter for a small favor. Each is a complete story in itself. Here are a few of the titles and there are 14 others just as good.

Woven on Fate's Loom, Charles Garvice
The Tide of the Morning Bar, Francis H. Barnett
Hulda, Marion Harland
The Lost Diamond, Charlotte M. Braeme
The Spectre Reveals, Mrs. Southworth
The Green Ledger, Miss M. E. Braddon
Barbara, The Duchess
Circumstantial Evidence, Miss M. V. Victor
The Heiress of Arne, Charlotte M. Braeme
Eye Betty's Heart, Mary Kyle Dallas
Quatermain's Story, H. Rider Haggard

Send free and postpaid to all who send us two 6-months' subscriptions to the Household at 10 cents each, 20 cents in all; or sent postpaid with one 6-months' subscription at 15 cents. The Household is a big story paper and magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly. Sample copy free. Address The Household, Dept. 759, Topeka, Kansas

Grange Notes

BY EVE GASCHER

A very interesting report was given at the state Grange meeting by S. B. Haskins, on the co-operative plan for threshing grain followed by a group of Johnson county farmers. It was of special interest to the women folks, because it lessened their annual task of cooking for threshers. A brother-in-law from Bozeman, Mont., had just told us how a dozen grain raisers in his vicinity released themselves from the "threshers' trust," and what is worse in that country the "labor trust," by contributing enough money to buy a complete threshing outfit. They secured men and teams to haul the shocks to the machine and the grain to the granaries, and the dozen farmers ran the engine and separator. The men had breakfast and supper at their own homes, and the noon-day meal was provided where the threshing was being done. They went home at night, and a woman who has cared for threshers knows what that means to her. The expense of the threshing was much less than in previous years when the threshing gang was employed, and it also solved the problem of securing the extra help needed.

A friend of mine living in another state wrote recently of the hold-up prices the threshing gangs were charging there, and that seven neighbors had bought a first-class grain separator, hired an engine and man to run it, and

then secured enough of their neighbors' help to make a good gang of threshers. They did their own threshing and enough outside work to more than half pay for their machine. They charged very reasonable prices. When they threshed on moonlight nights and with electric lights the farmer having the threshing done furnished supper. The women gladly prepared the extra meals in order to get the work done sooner and save the grain when the weather was threatening. In both cases the men said it paid well to stack the grain first.

I wonder how many Granges use the local weekly papers to keep their good work before the public? One Grange in Osage county and two in this—Key West and Prairie Queen—seldom fail to have something of interest in the home paper, the Lebo Enterprise. The Lebo Enterprise gives a page to the Granges and wherever the paper goes members of the order usually turn to that page first, to see what kind of work we are doing. Just now an unusual amount of thought is being given to plans for strengthening all our Granges from lowest to highest. These questions came to me lately and I pass them on to the Granges: "In what way did the state Grange meeting help me and my Grange most?" Who will answer?

The more fats we can send to the allies, the sooner will the skids be placed under German autocracy.

Wheatless and meatless days here at home mean defeatless days for our "boys" abroad.

Results in a Shote Feeding Test



CORN, tankage, and alfalfa pasture proved to be the most profitable combination of several summer feeds tried out in a 60-day full feeding test at the Nebraska station. The experiment was planned to show a comparison between rape and alfalfa as pasture, between a corn-buttermilk ration, and corn-tankage, and to show the comparative value as a grain of hominy feed, a byproduct of the mills after extracting that part of the corn utilized as human food. The pigs in the test were shotes, 60 of them, divided into five lots of a dozen to a lot. They were fed as follows:

Lot 1 received corn and buttermilk, on rape pasture. The buttermilk is a creamery byproduct, in a semi-solid state. The corn was fed ground, mixed in with the buttermilk and enough water to make it mix well. Seven parts meal to 2 parts buttermilk were fed at first, then the meal was gradually decreased to a 5 to 2 ratio.

Lot 2 had corn, buttermilk, and alfalfa pasture. It was fed the same as Lot 1, and both were hand fed of necessity.

Lot 3 had corn and tankage in self feeders, and alfalfa pasture.

Lot 4 had hominy feed and tankage in self feeders, and alfalfa pasture.

Lot 5 received corn, hominy, and tankage in separate self feeders, and was on alfalfa pasture.

Corn was priced at \$2 a bushel, buttermilk 3 1/2 cents a pound, tankage \$80 a ton, hominy feed \$70 a ton, and pasture 1/2 cent a head daily. The pigs cost \$16 a hundred when bought last summer, and 7 per cent interest was charged on the money invested. These three items made up the total cost charged against the pigs at the close of the test. The table given below tells the results of the test in figures. It will be noted that Lot 2 leads in average daily gain, Lot 4 in cost of 100 pounds gain, and so on, but the last item in the table, the average profit per animal, tells the real story. Lot 3 leads in this respect. However, the most valuable data in these results is the amounts of feed required to make a pound of gain. Feed prices are fluctuating constantly, but every feeder can substitute his local prices, thus obtaining data that will fit his own conditions.

	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3	Lot 4	Lot 5
Initial weight	105.75	108.91	105.41	104.41	105.66
Final weight	224.25	237.37	221.63	200.41	213
Gain	118.5	128.46	116.22	96	107.34
Daily gain	1.975	2.141	1.937	1.6	1.789
Average daily ration (pounds)					
Corn	6.963	7.039	6.681	.....	3.983
Buttermilk	1.404	1.418	.....	.....	.....
Tankage	.....	.....	.355	.356	.341
Hominy	.....	.....	.....	5.462	2.127
Feed for 1 pound gain					
Corn	3.525	3.288	3.444	.....	2.226
Buttermilk	.711	.662	.....	.....	.191
Tankage	.....	.....	.183	.2225	.191
Hominy	.....	.....	.....	3.415	1.189
Cost of feed	\$18.17	\$18.36	\$15.46	\$12.62	\$14.12
Cost 100 pounds gain	15.33	14.29	13.29	13.15	13.16
Appraised selling price	17.75	17.90	17.75	17.60	17.80
Average receipts	39.80	42.49	39.34	35.27	37.91
Total cost	35.29	35.99	32.53	29.52	31.22
Average profit	4.51	6.50	6.81	5.75	6.71

14 1/2¢ a Rod

164 Styles to Select From

THOUSANDS of farmers living in every part of the United States save 25% to 33 1/2% by taking advantage of my low factory prices. For many years my low prices for highest quality fence have saved to farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars. Their savings this year bigger than ever.

GUARANTEED EVERY INCH PERFECT

Only the best wire used. Only the best wire workers employed. Ottawa fence is heavily galvanized. Withstands all weather conditions. Flexible tie insures most even stretching over rough ground, giving outstanding fence utmost durability. Quality first, last and all the time—that's our motto. If it is not just what I claim—I will want you to return it at my expense. You can be sure that every rod of fence you get from me will be perfect in every respect.

Factories and warehouses at Ottawa, Kansas, Denver, Ft. Worth, San Francisco, Winnipeg, and Brazil, Indiana. Shipments made promptly from any point.

Geo. E. Long, President
Ottawa Manufacturing Co.
103 King Street,
OTTAWA, KANS.

FREE BOOK
Send your name and address now and I'll mail you postpaid my Free Book of Wire Mill Bargains—164 different styles at factory prices. See how much you will save.

FENCE AT WIRE MILL PRICES

FREE BOOK

The Solid Grip Tie

BUTLER TANK HEATERS

Your stock must have plenty of pure, fresh, even-temperated water the year around in order to thrive. Animals will not drink sufficient water if it is cold. A Butler Twenty Hour Tank Heater keeps the water at the right temperature. This wonderful heater (illustrated here) is non-breakable. All seams are welded making it leak proof. Burns coals, wood or coal. Keeps all the heat under water where it belongs. Use in any tank.

Write nearest factory for free circular describing several different styles of Butler Heaters.

BUTLER MANUFACTURING CO.
390 Butler Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Tanks, Bins, Barn Ventilators, Truck Bodies, Etc.

BLACKMANS MEDICATED SALT BRICK

STOCK LICK IT **STOCK LIKE IT**

FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP & HOGS

CONTAINS COPPERAS FOR WORMS, SULPHUR FOR THE BLOOD, SALTPETER FOR THE KIDNEYS, NUX VOMICA, A TONIC AND PURE DAIRY SALT. USED BY VETERINARIANS 12 YEARS. NO DOSING. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR BLACKMAN'S OR WRITE

BLACKMAN STOCK REMEDY COMPANY Chattanooga, Tenn.

Fortunes Have Been Made

by advertising. Everyone knows that so well that it isn't necessary to insist upon it. Nor will anyone dispute that every day many others by advertising are laying the foundation to more fortunes. We are not arguing that you will make a fortune by advertising in Farmers Mail and Breeze. But we do claim that there is no reason why you should not do what others are doing: add substantially to your income by advertising in the columns of this paper, and we are not sure you may not find yourself on the way to a fair fortune. Look over our advertising columns, the display and the classified columns. You know what our readers buy that you have to sell, poultry and eggs for hatching, hogs, cattle, horses, land, seed corn and good seeds of about every kind. One man sold \$3,000 worth of seed by spending \$5 for advertising space in one of the Copper Papers. That is an extreme case, of course, but there is a big market for what you have to sell. Our readers will furnish the market. Rates are given in this paper. They are low for the circulation. If the rates are not clear to you ask us for them, addressing Advertising Dep't., Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

Do Your Own Mending

With a Set of the "Always Ready" Cobbler's Tools

This handy shoe repair outfit was made especially for home use. With the aid of these tools you can easily do any kind of shoe repairing at a great saving of time and expense. The outfit comes securely packed in a box and consists of the following: Iron stand for lasts; one each 9 in., 7 1/2 inch, 5 1/2 inch lasts; shoe hammer, shoe knife; peg awl; sewing awl; stabbing awl; one package of heel nails; one package of clinch nails; and full directions. A most complete and serviceable outfit which will always give satisfaction.

SPECIAL OFFER: This cobbler's outfit may be had free all mailing charges prepaid by sending us 2 yearly subscriptions to Farmers Mail and Breeze at \$1.00 each, \$2.00 in all. Show this copy of our paper to your friends. They will gladly give you their subscription when they see a copy of the paper.

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE
Dept. C. O., Topeka, Kansas

FARM ANSWERS

To Select Breeding Turkeys.

I expect to select my breeding turkeys soon. How can I do this to the best advantage?
E. H. O.

One of the most important steps toward success in turkey raising in Kansas is the proper selection of breeding stock. Unhatchable eggs, weak poults, and small, scrubby turkeys are largely the result of carelessness in the selection of the parent stock. In selecting turkeys for breeding purposes, strength and vigor are the first points to be considered. To indicate this the body should be deep and wide, the back broad, and the breast round and full. The head should be of good size, and of a clean, healthy appearance. A strong, well-made frame is shown by thick, sturdy shanks and straight, strong toes.

Breeders of purebred turkeys select their breeding stock for vigor, size, shape, bone, early maturity, and color of plumage. It should be the aim of every turkey grower to have a flock of purebred turkeys, even though they are sold at market prices. The cost of raising purebreds is no more than that of mongrels, and the profit is much greater. By all means the male at the head of the flock should be a purebred bird of the best type obtainable. He is one-half the entire flock, and by continually selecting the best females of a similar type and mating them with a purebred male one can soon have a flock of uniformly large, early maturing, strong-boned, long and deep-bodied turkeys of the same color that will bring better prices on the market than mongrels, because they will be of greater size and better fleshing qualities. Aside from the greater market value of purebred turkeys there also is an excellent opportunity for selling the best birds for breeding stock at increased prices. The demand for purebred turkeys is good, and as soon as their reputation is established breeders of high-class birds have little difficulty in disposing of them.

Inbreeding is harmful and if carried on very long will result in the loss of vigor and vitality. It therefore is advisable every year to obtain a new tom of unrelated blood, but of the same type. Nothing is to be gained by crossing varieties, as such a practice soon reduces purebreds to mongrels.

As to the best age for breeding stock, most turkey breeders prefer to mate a vigorous, well-grown young tom-cockerel with early hatched young hens—pullets—or with yearling hens. Early hatched turkeys are in most cases sufficiently mature to be used as breeders in their first season, but in no case should late-hatched or slow-growing birds be kept for breeders. An excellent plan is to keep as breeders every year one-half yearling hens and one-half early hatched pullets.

When Growing the Hemp.

I notice that you tell in a recent issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze about farmers near Salina and Concordia growing hemp. Will you tell me more about this crop?
Wilson Co.

Hemp has been grown in the United States in a small way for many years, but its production was not especially profitable during the period of low prices for binding twine. Recently there has been an abnormal increase in the cost of twine, which may make the hemp business profitable again. A writer in a recent issue of the Farmers' Guide tells of his experiences with the crop; he said:

The hemp is sown about the middle of May somewhat like wheat, and it requires about 3 pecks of seed to the acre. The seed in normal times costs about \$7 a bushel but like everything else it has risen in price lately. The seedbed is prepared by plowing and harrowing and as our soil is soft and fine this is not a hard task. The amount of labor needed varies as with all farming, but one grower of 600 acres of hemp employs 15 men the year around. The skilled help comes from the hemp fields of Kentucky, but the common laborers are taken just as any farmer employs help.

In the fall the hemp is cut with a machine resembling an old-fashioned rake wheat mower and then it is stacked. The stacking is done late, giving the hemp a chance to rot. The factories run the year around and the hemp is made ready for rope material. The machinery at the factory cleans the "hurd" from the hemp, this being the term for the waste. The old-fashioned method of breaking hemp by hand has been superseded by machinery. A hemp factory is a very dusty place, the dry waste filling the air with suffocating bits of well-rotted straw or fiber. Of course, plenty of ventilation is provided, but with all that the dust is more apparent than about a threshing machine. The material for rope is then shipped to factories where it is converted into the commercial product. When ready for shipment it sells around 20 cents a pound and an acre of hemp usually will produce from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds of fiber. It is easy to figure that hemp raising is no mean occupation. Of course, the price is high this year along with all other farm products, but rope material always sells at a good profit. A rope factory is one of the possibilities of the near future to take care of the product and save the trouble and expense of shipping it long distances to other places. Hemp growing here is in its infancy, but more and more farmers are looking on it as a profitable and attractive industry.

Heretofore two-thirds or more of the hemp produced in this country has been grown in Kentucky, and the fiber generally is known in the market as Kentucky hemp. This season, for the first time in the history of the crop in America, more than half the acreage is outside of Kentucky, although the area in that state is greater than it has been before in 20 years.

The estimated acreage of hemp in the

hemp-growing states in 1917 is as follows: Kentucky, 18,000 acres; Ohio, 1,500 acres; Indiana, 2,400 acres; Michigan, 400 acres; Wisconsin, 7,000 acres; Minnesota, 500 acres; Illinois, 5,000 acres; Iowa, 500 acres; North Dakota, 5,000 acres; South Dakota, 500 acres; Kansas, 300 acres; California, 5,000 acres; making a total of 41,200 acres as compared with 18,700 acres in 1916 and 8,400 acres in 1915.

The season has been too dry in North Dakota and Northwestern Minnesota, and also in Kentucky, for the best growth of hemp, but elsewhere conditions have been generally favorable. A very large proportion of this hemp is from seed of the varieties "Minnesota No. 8" and "Kymington," developed by selection for eight years at the Minnesota Experiment station, then for four or five years by the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. There are no indications of overproduction from the increased acreage, for the demand for hemp twines, oakum, and packing is keeping ahead of the supply, and the finer grades of dressed hemp are being used to take the place of flax.

Constructing a Silo.

Why do you advocate silos? Why do you say it will pay for me to get one under my conditions?
L. H.

There are 12 reasons why the Farmers Mail and Breeze believes in silos for Kansas conditions. These are:

1. More feed can be stored in a given space in the form of silage than in the form of fodder or hay.
2. There is a smaller loss of food material when a crop is made into silage than when cured as fodder or hay.
3. Corn silage is a better feed than corn fodder.
4. An acre of corn can be placed in the silo at less cost than the same area can be husked and shredded.
5. Crops can be put in the silo during weather that could not be utilized in making hay or curing fodder.
6. More stock can be kept on a given area of land when silage is the basis of the ration.
7. There is less waste in feeding silage than in feeding fodder. Good silage properly fed is all consumed.
8. Silage is very palatable.
9. Silage, like other succulent feeds, has a beneficial effect upon the digestive organs.
10. Silage is the cheapest and best form in which a succulent feed can be provided for winter use.
11. Silage can be used for supplementing pasture more economically than can soiling crops, because it requires less labor and silage is more palatable.
12. Converting the corn crop into silage cleans the land and leaves it ready for another crop.

There is no best silo, generally speaking. The best silo for us is the one which can be constructed on the farm at the lowest cost and pays us the greatest profit. The best silo for us depends entirely upon our location and our conditions.

Action of Plant Foods.

I am expecting to buy some commercial fertilizer, and I should like to know what nitrogen, potash and phosphorus do in plant growth.
Cherokee Co.

In considering the part played by the plant foods, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, in the growth of the plant it must be kept in mind that the effect of any element is largely dependent on the other elements necessary to plant growth being present in normal amounts, that all the elements working together are essential to maximum crop production and that even when these are present the results obtained by their use are often materially affected by cultural and climatic conditions.

It generally is conceded, however, that nitrogen exerts its greatest influence on the amount of foliage, the flowering process, maturing, color, growth, quality and disease resisting power of the plant. If insufficient available nitrogen is present there will be a lack of foliage, stalks or stems will be short, leaves or blades small, color yellowish, and the weight of foliage, straw and grain or fruit less than when the required amount of nitrogen is available.

If excessive amounts of nitrogen are used the growth of foliage will be out

of proportion to the grain or fruit, and the growth, development, and maturity of the crop retarded, with a tendency to softness of the tissues and apparently less power to resist attacks of fungous diseases.

Potash apparently is essential to the forming of starch and other carbohydrates, has an important part in the development of leaves and woody parts of stems, stiffens the stem, stalk and straw, assists in the development of the fleshy parts of fruits and makes the plants more resistant to the attacks of fungous diseases. Lack of potash results in weak plants while excessive amounts delay the maturing of the crop.

Phosphoric acid in available form favors the rapid development of the young plant, hastens maturity, increases the proportion of grain to straw, assists in developing the grain and is necessary to the development of protoplasm, without which there could be no plant growth.

The Place for Sudan Grass.

We are hearing a good deal here these days about Sudan grass. How extensively can this crop be grown at a profit in Kansas?
R. H. B.

The future place of Sudan grass in Kansas agriculture is to replace to a large extent the use of millets as hay and to replace broadcast or drilled sorghums for hay. It also will be used to a limited extent for pasturing, being especially valuable to the small farmer who has only a few acres that can be spared for grazing purposes. It probably will never successfully compete with the sweet sorghums, kafir or corn for silage. It will prove most valuable in the Western part of the state where rainfall is limited, on uplands where alfalfa cannot successfully be grown, and on the shale soils in Southeastern Kansas. It cannot compete with alfalfa for hay purposes on land adapted to alfalfa, and the successful alfalfa grower should give but little consideration to Sudan grass.
G. E. Thompson.

K. S. A. C.

Infection With Hog Cholera.

What are some of the common ways in which infection of hog cholera is carried?
Marshall Co.

Pigeons, sparrows, crows and buzzards are active infection carriers in Kansas. Crows and buzzards are especially dangerous because of their habit of feeding upon the carcasses of dead hogs. By smearing their bodies with the blood or tissue juices, they carry this infectious material to healthy hogs and set up a new outbreak of hog cholera. The only effective means by which crows and buzzards can be kept away from the premises is by avoiding the things that attract them to the place, such as allowing dead carcasses to lie on the surface or to have an abundance of grain available for these birds.

The dog, likewise, is an infection carrier. Since by nature he is a meat eating animal, he feeds upon the carcasses of dead hogs, and when his immediate appetite is satisfied he almost invariably gathers up pieces of the diseased meat and carries them to his home. It is of utmost importance, therefore, if cholera is in the immediate neighborhood, to confine the dog and undertake to prevent strange dogs from trespassing on the farm.

Human beings are carriers of infection. A person who understands the possibilities of carrying infection on his shoes and clothing will refrain from visiting the hog lots of his neighbors where there are, or have been, sick hogs. He also will see that persons visiting his farm for any purpose whatsoever stay out of his hog sheds and pens when there is any cholera in the community. In exchanging labor with neighbors, or in transferring farm implements, farmers sometimes unwittingly carry infection home to their hogs.

Hogs may carry the germs of cholera in their bodies for a week or more without showing any signs of the disease. The period that elapses between the time the germs enter the body until symptoms of the disease

are manifested is known as the period of incubation of the disease. It is evident, therefore, that hogs may be apparently perfectly healthy when purchased but will come down with cholera a few days later. Hogs which have been immunized against hog cholera and which come from an infected farm, even though they are in perfect health, are capable of carrying sufficient infection on their bodies to start an outbreak of hog cholera in susceptible animals. All new stock, therefore, brought on the farm for breeding or feeding purposes, or stock that have been exhibited at fairs, should be put in a separate enclosure for two weeks or more and every means observed to avoid the spread of possible infection from the new animals to the home stock. Another means of spreading infection, and one that is commonly overlooked, is the custom of allowing hogs to run in the general barnyard where they come in contact daily with the wheels of buggies, wagons, and farm implements that have been on the public highways and perhaps on infected farms.

Stockmen usually are advised to keep their hogs a safe distance from streams and public highways when cholera is near. Would it not be more rational to advise that hogs be kept a safe distance from such sources of infection at all times? It must be remembered that there are a few unscrupulous men who continue the practice of disposing of their dead hogs by throwing them into streams and into the brush along public highways. Until this vicious habit ceases, hogs cannot be considered safe along streams or public highways at any time.

Moving a Farm Silo.

I have a stave silo that I shall have to move from my farm, which I have sold, to another place about 2 miles away. How can I do this to the best advantage?
Johnson Co.

Care is required in moving a stave silo, but it may be moved either standing, laid down, or taken apart. An experience in this work was reported by a farmer in a recent issue of the National Stockman and Farmer, and we quote this writer herewith:

We moved a stave silo recently. A farm in the borders of the city had been sold and made into lots. On the farm stood a 12 by 30-foot stave silo, erected only two years before. It was covered with a substantial shingle roof. Because it was of no use where it stood it was offered at a low price, less than one-fourth of what a new one of similar size and quality, without the roof, would have cost in the flat. Had it been necessary for the buyer to tear down the silo and erect it on the new site he probably would have secured a cheap and satisfactory silo, but a local mover of buildings contracted to move it in an upright position with the roof in position and uninjured for a price that probably was less than replacing the roof would have cost, as would have been necessary if the silo had been torn down to move.

Safety guys were placed from near the top to the ends of the 28-foot timbers upon which it was loaded. No very heavy winds were encountered during the moving. The distance this silo was moved was a little less than 1/4 mile, and about half of that was over brick pavement. Had the distance been several miles it would not have been economical to move it in this manner. Then tearing down and moving in the flat probably would have been advisable. However, it has been demonstrated to be practicable to lay a substantial stave silo on its side, load it on a wagon with a suitably constructed rack and move it long distances. To do so it is necessary that the hoops be tight. At this season the staves of the empty silo are likely to be shrunken, leaving the hoops somewhat loose. They must be made "as tight as a drum." Then it must be thoroughly braced on the inside at both ends and also perhaps at the middle, so there will be no danger of its collapse. The use of a derrick will be necessary to lay it down and also to place it in an upright position at the new location. All of these are somewhat costly operations, and one will do well to figure closely to know whether the moving will not be more costly than the new silo.

About the Gallant Knight.

I have been hearing a lot of talk among the Shorthorn men about Gallant Knight; I understand this was a Kansas bull. Can you tell me more about him?
Atchison Co.

After the Linwood herd at Lawrence had been dispersed, Colonel Harris retained one cow, Linwood Golden Drop 8th, a daughter of Craven Knight. This cow dropped a calf to the service of Galahad a few weeks later, which was named Gallant Knight. He was a burly, stocky, short-legged youngster of great thickness. When he was 8 months old he was purchased by T. K. Tomson & Sons, Dover, Kan., and placed in service in their herd where he remained until his death, 13 years later. This particular branch of the Golden Drop family had the Underly Wild Eyes cross, which probably gave them their dressy, finished appearance. The second dam, Linwood Golden Drop 4th, was by Baron Victor—the real foundation of Colonel Harris's greatest achievement as a Shorthorn improver.

Gallant Knight 124468, the day he was 2 years old, weighed 1,500 pounds and when matured in show form was slightly under 2,300 pounds. He possessed rare smoothness, unexcelled hind quarters and loin and a distinct, impressive character about the head, and waxy, droop horns. A well-known judge, commenting on Gallant Knight's head and horns before a class of animal husbandry students, said, "His head may not be perfect, but you may accept it as a model until you find a better one." The boys did not lose the significance of the statement.

While Gallant Knight sired numerous bulls of the approved type, among them a number that were successful show winners, it cannot be said that his strength lay in his ability to sire bulls, but as a sire of females it would

A Jersey With Real Merit



Golden Fern's Noble. Grand Champion Jersey Bull at the National Dairy Show, 1916. One of the Most Famous Sires in the World.

be difficult to find his superior or perhaps his equal.

For 10 years the daughters of Gallant Knight were successful show winners in the Middle Western fairs and shows. They were all, year after year, of one type with scarcely an exception, all reds inclining slightly to the lighter shade. All possessed beautiful feminine character, waxy, droop horns, remarkably full quarters and unusual depth of middle. They were not only great fleshers, but also inclined to a liberal milk flow and excelled in weights, tho their compact form suggested medium scale.

Until late in his career Gallant Knight did not have the benefit of a strictly high-class collection of females. In view of his breeding I believe he would have made a wonderful cross upon intensely bred Cruickshank and Scotch females. Certainly no bull ever sired, year after year, a class of calves more closely of one type than did Gallant Knight. This striking uniformity of type became a matter of general interest and comment among patrons of the shows, and for the best of reasons. FRANK D. TOMSON.

Value of a Pedigree.

What real value has a pedigree of a hog? Aren't we placing too much value on this record? L. G. B. Douglas Co.

M. S. McFadden of the Poland China Record association answered these questions in a recent issue of the Swine World, and we quote this authority herewith:

In endeavoring to establish a farmer trade many breeders fail to fully impress upon the prospective customer what the pedigree really are and what they signify in the purebred industry. The farmer who contemplates the purchase of a purebred hog is often heard to say that he thinks the price is too high "just for the papers." And from his viewpoint he is right. He looks upon the pedigrees as just as valuable as the time required and the actual expense entailed in the keeping of the records that make them possible. And to leave him with such a conception of the purebred business means that another customer has been lost.

What does the pedigree really signify? Take, for example, the early days of the Poland China breed and consider what the efforts were that were taken to realize the early breeders' conception of what an ideal hog should be. Consider if you will the unlimited thought and attention that were given to their selection and the sacrifices that were made to weed out the undesirable characteristics that developed in the hogs as they bred them.

If you will think of the sacrifices that were made in those times; of the sincere study and thought that was given to the development of the breed; of the long distances that men took their sows to be mated to the boars of their choice, those boars that would better develop the characteristics that they desired to perpetuate, of the careful weeding out that was done and the necessary sacrifices that were entailed, then will you have a conception of the reasons for the pedigree. I hope, too, you will have a better idea of the fact that the pedigree is but a symbol of the effort that has been put forth to develop and progress in perfecting a breed, in assuring the producer of maximum returns on the investment of time and effort and thought that he puts forth in the production of pork.

And here allow me to emphasize a point. The foundation of every breed that is progressing in its development and that is expanding in its influence is the solid rock of utility and service. In the case of the Poland China, the Duroc Jersey and other of the accepted breeds, the very reason for their existence lies in the fact that they were mothered by necessity, necessity in the form of an imperative need for a hog that would meet the requirements of the pork producers, hogs that would produce the most pounds of pork at the lowest cost and in the shortest time. And in the birth and development of the breeds those peculiar elements that make up that particular type of a hog have been emphasized and held to.

Hence the purebred's pedigree—"the papers." To successfully perpetuate any particular thing it is necessary to keep it from contamination, from the influence of those elements that would tend to destroy its effectiveness for its purpose. The water supplies of our cities must be kept pure, free from the contaminating influences of sewage and other infection. Hence the water is not brought into the cities in open ditches but in pipes. A baker, who has bulled a good trade in bread and cakes, products with a superior flavor and absolutely clean, will not jeopardize his trade by allowing his product to be delivered to his trade unwrapped and subject to the dirt and contamination of many hands. He wraps it carefully. He keeps in the product all of the desirable flavor and keeps out all dirt and contamination. The wrappers are the "pedigrees," the consumers' assurance that all of the desirable elements of the product are held within and all undesirable ones excluded.

The hog's pedigree is an "inter-sealed" wrapper. It is the purchaser's assurance that those characteristics which he desires and needs in his pork producing machinery are in the animal offered, and that the features of hogs that do not make for profit and value have been excluded. It is, in effect, a "certificate of content," and if you please, a pledge of purity. And the cost of keeping the records that make possible the writing of the pedigree fall into insignificance when compared to the thought, care and construction that it stands for, covering perhaps a whole century of effort toward improvement.

Advanced Register for Cows.

What does the term advanced register for dairy cows mean? What advantages does it have? H. J. B. Montgomery Co.

The term "advanced register" ("register of merit" in the Jersey breed) explains itself. All purebred animals are recorded in a herd-book or herd-register. Each of the dairy breeds has set up fixed standards of production and those cows which under "official test" produce more than the required amount are promoted into the "advanced register" or "roll of honor." This immediately advertises these animals as being above the common level and distinguishes them as proved stock. The benefits arising from a system of this sort may be seen readily and it

is necessary only to call attention to the following principal advantages in order to get an idea of its great value to the dairy industry:

(1) Advanced registry testing gives to breeders of dairy cattle an almost absolute basis for the improvement of their stock by substituting accurate data for guesswork as a foundation for breeding operations. When attempting to purchase a herd sire the advantage of knowing the ability of his near ancestors is very great. This accurate basis for selection often induces men to enter the purebred business.

(2) By bringing to the notice of the general public the great ability of extraordinary animals, it causes these animals to be in greater demand, and the law of supply and demand forces most of them into the large herds or the best herds where they will be worth the most, thus widely disseminating the best blood of the breed. Conversely it also causes the best animals to be mated together, thus creating greatly improved strains.

(3) It makes possible much larger profits to the owner of good purebred stock, because by proving to the satisfaction of all buyers the production powers of his cows, he immediately increases their value by an amount proportionate to the size of the records made. This increase affects not only the cow but also the value of all her offspring and near relatives. Several good records reflect credit upon the breeder and his herd, giving him much valuable advertising and establishing a reputation for his stock. Individual animals are often sold for many thousands of dollars merely because of official records which they represent; this would not be possible if the records were not authentic.

(4) When handled properly the extra feed and care given cows on test stimulates and greatly develops the productive powers of cows and especially heifers, which makes them more valuable producers all the rest of their lives.

(5) The dairyman himself benefits very greatly from what he learns in attempting to push his cows to their maximum production. In no better way can he learn the individuals of his herd, or study the effects of varying amounts and kinds of feeds for milk production.

(6) The excitement and pleasure attached to producing good records in a herd arouses the farm help to a much greater interest in their work and offers to the farm boy a very strong inducement to stay on the farm.

All tests are conducted in accordance with very strict rules under the immediate supervision of an agent of the agricultural college. This man, usually called a tester or supervisor, watches the cow being milked throughout every milking during the test period. He weighs the milk, takes an accurate sample (always kept in his sight or under lock and key until tested) which he tests for butterfat and which contributes a part to a composite sample for the whole test period which must be sent back to the college as a check on the accuracy of his work. These supervisors are well qualified men, specially trained to do this work. They are employed by the college alone and cannot accept any remuneration from the breeders.

A Future for Poultry.

Many farmers here have sold most of their chickens. They are discouraged over the outlook. What do you think the future of the poultry business will be? F. D. A. Shawnee Co.

There is an excellent future for the poultry business of Kansas. There should be a huge increase in the number and size of the farm flocks. The outlook is the best ever known. Many farmers have seen this, and are getting into condition to make the best profits from the era of high prices. In speaking of this in a recent issue of the Big Four Poultry Journal a writer said:

We poultry breeders are finding ourselves in a situation seemingly radically different from any that we have experienced before. War, unusual prices for feed, and doubt and misgivings as to the present and future conditions in this country have all had their effect on many, many breeders throughout the country. As a direct result of these factors untold thousands, yes hundreds of thousands, of live birds were "dumped" on the market last winter and spring, and kept the prices of market poultry down. But there has been a still further result which will become painfully noticeable during these next few months. Owing to the exorbitant prices of poultry feed many thousands of poultry breeders, large and small, have raised fewer chickens than in other years.

The population of the United States is increasing every day from year to year—yes, even right now. There are, therefore, more persons to feed than ever. There are, therefore, more persons who want and should have more chickens and eggs to eat. But millions of chickens have been sold, more undoubtedly than in other years. We have raised this year millions of chickens less than in other years. Yet according to our population we should have more chickens in this country today than a year ago.

This means but one thing: That there is a tremendous shortage, relatively, of chickens in this country today. Now, when we have a short crop of wheat, of corn, of grains in general, the price of those food-stuffs naturally goes up. If we, then, have a shortage, and, in fact, a great shortage of live poultry, what is the result? Why, the prices of eggs and live poultry are bound to go up. This is a fundamental law. And they are going up; they are climbing.

But there is still another thing to remember. Prices of other meat, beef and pork, also are climbing, altho they are almost out of reach now for common people. Why are they climbing? Because prices of grain have been so high that farmers found it more profitable to sell their corn, their hay, their oats, and their wheat rather than feed it to stock. According to expert testimony, there is a painful shortage of beef and pork confronting Americans this winter, which means, as a first consequence, higher and still higher prices of meat. This will result in a general nation-wide demand for chicken meat—if it can be had; for eggs—if they can be had.

High prices of chickens and high prices of eggs will prevail this coming winter. They will prevail next year, and for several years to come, even tho we raise twice and even three times as many chickens as this year. Why? Because it takes several years at the very least to build up and grow sufficient cattle and hogs to take care of the demand—and chickens and eggs will take their place during that time.

MORE WORK FROM YOUR HORSES

Heavy spring work takes the surplus flesh from the horse. His collar no longer fits. His neck and shoulders chafe and gall. He can't do his full share of work and you lose money. Prevent these evils by using TAPATCO Pads.

A NEW AND BETTER HOOK ATTACHMENT

Consisting of wire staple, reinforced with felt washer (note where arrows point). This gives the hook a better hold and prevents pulling off. The weakest point is made strong and life of pad greatly lengthened.

Found Only on Pads Made by Us. Look For The Felt Washer.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE
The American Pad & Textile Company
GREENFIELD, OHIO

Canadian Branch: Chatham, Ontario.



Pat. in U. S. Dec. 1, 1914.
Pat. in Can. Apr. 9, 1915.

Auto Power Transmitter

Can be connected to any car in a few minutes and will deliver 1-3 of the rated H.P. from belt work. Your car will give you service as well as pleasure. Save your time and labor by driving the wood saw, grain elevator, grinder, ensilage cutter, washing machine, in fact nearly all of the machinery on the farm and will take the place of a high priced gas engine. We also manufacture the Superior Hog Oiler, Hay Press Indicator, and Automatic Safety Hay Hook. Write for prices and circulars. Ask for agency proposition.



WE BOTH LOSE MONEY IF YOU DON'T SELL YOUR HIDES
TO T. J. BROWN 126 N. Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS
Green salt cured hides, No. 1, 10c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$3.00 to \$3.25 (as to size) No. 2, \$4.00 to \$5.25
Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.

Only \$1.30 BUY HARNESS FROM MAKER Only \$57.22
Save 30 to 50%. We Prepay Freight.
Goods guaranteed 2 years. Five or six ring halter, coppered riveted, of 1 1/2 inch best leather stock; only \$1.30 prepaid—others ask \$1.75 to \$2.00. Double hipstrap breeching harness only \$57.22. Write for Big Free Bargain Catalogue of Harness, Saddles, etc.
H. & M. HARNESS SHOP Dept. 201, Stock Yards ST. JOSEPH - MISSOURI

Stack Your Hay The Easiest Way The Jayhawk



F. WYATT MFG. CO., 902 N. 5th ST., SALINA, KANS.

Gold Plated Flag Pin Free

Flag Pins are now being worn by all patriotic American Citizens. Get in line and show your patriotism by wearing one of our Gold Plated enameled pins which we send for only 10c to help pay advertising expenses.
Jewelry House, 137 Eighth St., Topeka, Kan.

Smallest Bible on Earth

This Bible is about the size of a postage stamp and is said to bring good luck to the owner. Sent free if you send us two 3-months' subscriptions to the Household at 10 cents each. Magazine contains from 20 to 32 pages of stories and departments monthly. Address **HOUSEHOLD, Dept. B.14, Topeka, Kansas**

10 Patriotic Cards Free We will send 10 lovely colored post cards free to all who send us 10c for a 3-mo. subscription to the Household Magazine. Address THE HOUSEHOLD, Dept. B.14, TOPEKA, KAN.

FREE WRIST WATCH



Girls this is absolutely the most beautiful wrist watch you have ever seen. It is just a fraction smaller than a half dollar, and for neatness and attractiveness it can't be beat. The case is made of pure nickel and will never wear out or tarnish. Stem wind and stem set. Genuine 10 ligne, Swiss cylinder movement that will give satisfaction. Soft leather adjustable wristband. Of course you can only get a slight idea of its real beauty and value by this picture, but it is the cutest little watch you ever saw, and one that any lady or girl would be proud to wear.

SEND NO MONEY

I am going to give away thousands of these fine wrist watches FREE and POSTPAID. Be the first in your locality to have one—just send me your name and address and I will send you postpaid, 16 packages of high-grade post cards in Holiday, Patriotic and other designs to give away FREE on my big, liberal 25c offer. A couple of hours' easy work among your closest friends brings this fine wrist watch to you. Don't miss this opportunity. Write me TODAY. A post card will do—just say, send me the post cards I want to earn a fine wrist watch.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher
146 CAPPER BLDG., TOPEKA, KANSAS

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Get Your Pal Into the Club

County Leaders Should Fill Their Counties

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Assistant Contest Manager

HARLEY DAWDY of Osage county, the winner of the first prize in the Capper Pig Club contest for 1917, came into the office a few days ago to see Mr. Case. The contest manager was absent, so we had a long talk about the contest work in 1917. Harley was a very much surprised boy when he got the letter notifying him of his good luck, and while the big profit he made last year looks good to him, he says the thing he will prize most is the fine profit trophy cup.



Harley Dawdy

At the end of the 1916 contest Harley submitted a mighty good report, and came near getting in the winnings. In a letter to the contest manager after the prize winners were announced he said: "I'm intending to weigh everything from a grain of corn up in the next contest, for I want to find out the actual cost of producing 1 pound of pork. If it doesn't make me a winner in 1917, I expect it to make me a winner as I go from one year to another in my farm work."

Here's Harley's report of his contest work in 1917:

"I entered my sow in the contest March 1. She farrowed eight fine pigs March 11. I fed her very little for a short time after farrowing, increasing her feed daily for 60 days after she farrowed. Her feed averaged 2 quarts of shelled corn a day, with a little slop. "When the pigs were 60 days old, I weaned them and turned the sow and pigs on alfalfa pasture where they were kept for five months. While they were on pasture I fed them skim milk, warm from the separator, and a little shorts.

"My pigs and sow did very well on pasture and this feed. They were long, rangy fellows and not overly fat when I shut them up to fatten. I did this October 1. They were given all the corn they would clean up, and in 70 days they weighed an average of 253 pounds. My sow weighed 450 pounds, a gain of 215 pounds.

"I tried to give my sow the best of care before and after she farrowed. My pigs were thrifty and certainly did well, and it was an easy task to take care of them."

Applications for the 1918 Pig Club have been coming in pretty fast during the last week or two, altho only one county has completed its membership in that time. Many counties, tho, have eight or nine boys lined up, so the fellows who are waiting a while before deciding to send in applications are likely to lose out. Every boy who becomes a member should tell his friends about the club and do his level best to get his county membership complete. When your county is full all ten boys are eligible to compete for the \$100 cash prize. Then, too, a county with complete membership is much more likely to make a strong race for the pep trophy.

County leaders have a mighty fine opportunity to make a good showing early in the race for the pep trophy by putting in some good licks in filling up the enrollment for their counties. In quite a number of counties the leaders in the 1917 contest are dropping out, so there is a good opportunity for new members to show what pep they have. Tell all the fellows about the club. If they laugh at you and say it isn't worth while, just let them laugh again when you finish the contest next fall with a fine profit record. Just think of it, the 275 members of the 1917 contest who reported had an average profit of considerably more than \$100 apiece. This year's club can do just as well, or better.

Since the last list of full counties was printed Clay county has lined up its tenth boy. Clay came back with three old members, among them Dan Vasey, who led the club such a rapid pace in 1917. This county has one boy, Elmer Jones, down at Camp Doniphan, but Elmer's brother, Verne, has taken his place in the 1918 club. Here's the lineup:

Name	Address	Age
Dustin Avery, Wakefield	Wakefield	14
Wallace Woerner, Clay Center	Clay Center	12
Dan Vasey, Oak Hill	Oak Hill	12
Verne Jones, Clay Center	Clay Center	14
Hubert L. Frazee, Wakefield	Wakefield	13
Roscoe Roberts, Clay Center	Clay Center	17
Ralph Walker, Morganville	Morganville	14
Lester Manwarren, Idana	Idana	13
Kenneth Weaver, Wakefield	Wakefield	14
Chester Loveland, Morganville	Morganville	15

We have some more prize hogs offered for the new contest. Something that should make boys owning Berkshire sows sit up and take notice is the offer of C. G. Nash of Eskridge, Kan., to give a gilt, valued at \$50, to the Berkshire breeder making the best record in the 1918 contest. Mr. Nash has some mighty fine Berks, so the fellow who wins the gilt he offers will be a lucky fellow.

Lloyd Garrison of Glade, Phillips county, made an excellent showing in 1917, but he says he isn't able to be in this year's contest, so he makes the offer of a fine bred gilt for the Chester White breeder who makes the second best record in the 1918 contest. Lloyd produced 1660 pounds of pork with his Chester Whites last year at a contest price cost of \$70.99, missing a place among the first 15 boys by only three-fourths of a point. The gilt he offers will make a fine prize. The first prize for the Chester White breeders has been offered by Arthur Mosse of Leavenworth, as has been announced before.

The father and son contest has received several additions in the last few days. Paul Studdard and his father, John Studdard, of Leavenworth, lined up for the work some time ago. Paul is county leader of Leavenworth and has shown himself to be a mighty live fellow. His county didn't make an extra good showing in the race for the pep trophy, but Paul was there with the pep all the way thru, and showed some of it by attending the big fair meeting in September. I can see where his father is going to have to work mighty hard to keep up with him.

Another enrollment in the father and son contest comes from 'way out in

Cheyenne county. Victor Raichart and his father, S. A. Raichart, decided they would take a hand in the game. Victor was a 1916 member, so enrollment in the father and son contest was the only way for him to stay in the club work. Some pep, isn't it, when a fellow is so eager to stick to the contest work?

Riley county is coming up mighty fast when father and son memberships are considered. I guess the dads of the \$50 winners are so proud of their boys that they want to line up with them. Stanley Brunberg and his father, Andrew Brunberg, have enrolled just recently. Doc Holtman and his father lined up quite a while ago, and now Doc tells us that they are ready to get down to business. He and his father entered their sows in the contest January 1. And by the way, Doc is some cartoonist and we are going to show a sample of his skill in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Another Riley county winner who is thinking of getting into the father and son contest is Adolph Heller, the 1917 leader.

And here is another addition to the contest: Verne Landreth and Mrs. Estella Landreth. There was only one way for Verne to get into the father and son contest, and that was to take his mother as his partner. Verne says: "I hereby recommend mother as a good and industrious Capper Pig Club member. She is full of pep and we sure will make things go."

I hope more old and new members will go into partnership with their fathers and line up for the father and son contest. If you decide to get into it, just clip an application blank from any Farmers Mail and Breeze, have your father sign it, then you sign it as the person approving his application. Send in the filled out application and you'll be in the race.

An Opportunity

You have asked me to say a word as to your duty as business men. Let me change that word from "duty" to "opportunity." Beneath us, as we stand here, rolls the ocean on whose waters

"Pusillanimous"

"There were a few farmers in every township," reads a Salina news dispatch, "who refused to sign the food pledge because the government fixed the price of wheat and omitted to fix the retail prices of such foodstuffs." That the government is now trying to repair that omission apparently has had no effect on these "grouches."

Anyone knowing Kansas farmers as a class will not have to be told such sulkers are few. There is a long word in the dictionary which describes that kind of man. It is pusillanimous, meaning weak or mean of spirit. Multitudinous duties crowd upon a government in wartime. By comparison true citizenship is a simple matter and the plainest kind of a duty. Self-sacrificing patriotism, patriotism from the inside out instead of from the outside in, is common among Western farmers.

our boys are being borne across. Some have gone, more are to go. Some will come back.

If any American, business man, farmer or official, wishes to know his duty, let him ask one of those boys. Let him carry before his eye that stalwart figure in khaki, this square-jawed hero of a new crusade. An appeal to him will answer all doubts as to what any of us should do. We have come upon a new day and a new philosophy. We are to judge men henceforward, not by what they have, but by what they give.—Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.

Evening Prayer

God of the Evening Shadows, as I look out across the placid fields at the hour when your shadows are long and blue in the coves and the reflection of the setting sun on the distant mountains is the luster of a priceless pearl, help me to accept the coming darkness with the same confidence and faith that your creatures in the open accept it.

Help me to have a thankful soul that I am privileged to see you gather in the big open spaces where I can make of you

laughing and dancing fairies, instead of crouching, menacing wolves and vipers, which seem present when you gather in city streets and alleyways.

Help me to stop and listen for the Silent Voice as all the lovely growing things in my garden seem to listen, knowing that in the quiet hour of your gathering many secrets are whispered into the listening ear.

Oh! God of the Evening Shadows, help me to be so at peace with all living creatures that, as your darkness deepens, I shall be unafraid, shall feel myself enfolded in a mantle of safety, as does the child whose mother presses close the clothing about its tired body.

Help me to accept the night and any storms it may hold without trepidation, as do the birds in their nests and the trees on the hillsides.

Help me to have faith at this the hour when faith is wont to wane, faith in God, faith in my fellow-man and faith in myself.

—Zena B. Wales.

Lures for Trapping

Please tell me whether the patent lures have any value in trapping. I have seen them advertised in several papers and if they will do what is claimed for them I wish to try them.

There are many lures on the market, some good and some worthless. Recognizing the fact that fur bearers get practically all they need in the way of food from the farm houses and settlements, an effort was made to procure the formulas of baits from old and experienced trappers which would lure them. At the same time—and following—unscrupulous dealers fostered on the trapper's various scents which would actually frighten animals instead of attract them. These were made to sell only and the manufacturers reaped handsome profits. While a good patent scent will help one increase his catch, do not expect it to be a magic liquid that will lure cunning animals such as the mink into crude sets which even the skunk would hesitate to spring. The manufacturer of one lure built up his business by guaranteeing to increase a pelt hunter's catch or refund his money, yet with his excellent bait some trappers complain. Insofar as possible the conditions are investigated and invariably the pelt hunter proves to be a novice of the rankest type who does not even use common sense in making his sets. If you do not understand the art of trapping and are unwilling to learn, do not spend your money for attractors.

To Show the Tractors

The Third Annual National Tractor Show will be held on the Union Station Plaza at Kansas City February 11 to 16. This is the same week as the Motor Car show, and it is to be held under the auspices of the Kansas City Tractor club. There will be more than 40,000 square feet of exhibits.

Special interest is attached to this show, for in view of the labor shortage it is necessary that more attention should be given to anything that will save labor. The tractor show will be a great meeting to consider the best methods of solving the farm help problems. An excellent attendance of Kansas farmers is expected.

The Real Kansas Spirit

I was born near Lawrence, Kan., December 19, 1856. I have lived in Kansas and voted the Republican ticket since reaching my majority. The vote for governor that I am most proud of is the vote I cast for Arthur Capper, the man who has the true Kansas spirit. He advocates the things that make for good government. We need him higher up in national life.

Charles H. Carpenter.

Kansas City, Kan.

Experience with Apples

Joe Boeh of Wathena has 32 apple trees of the Delicious variety. These trees are about 15 years old. In 1917 they produced 28 barrels of No. 1 apples; in 1916, 45 barrels and in 1915, 36 barrels. The 1917 crop is worth \$8 a barrel. The Delicious has been planted quite extensively in Doniphan county. When I visited these trees recently they showed no evidence of blotch. Canker, scab and collar rot were found. The last seems to be the most serious disease affecting the tree. This is not saying that the tree is very susceptible to scab or canker or collar rot. The fruit seems to be easily bruised in handling.

Troy, Kan.

W. R. Curry.

THE CAPPER PIG CLUB

John F. Case, Contest Manager, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

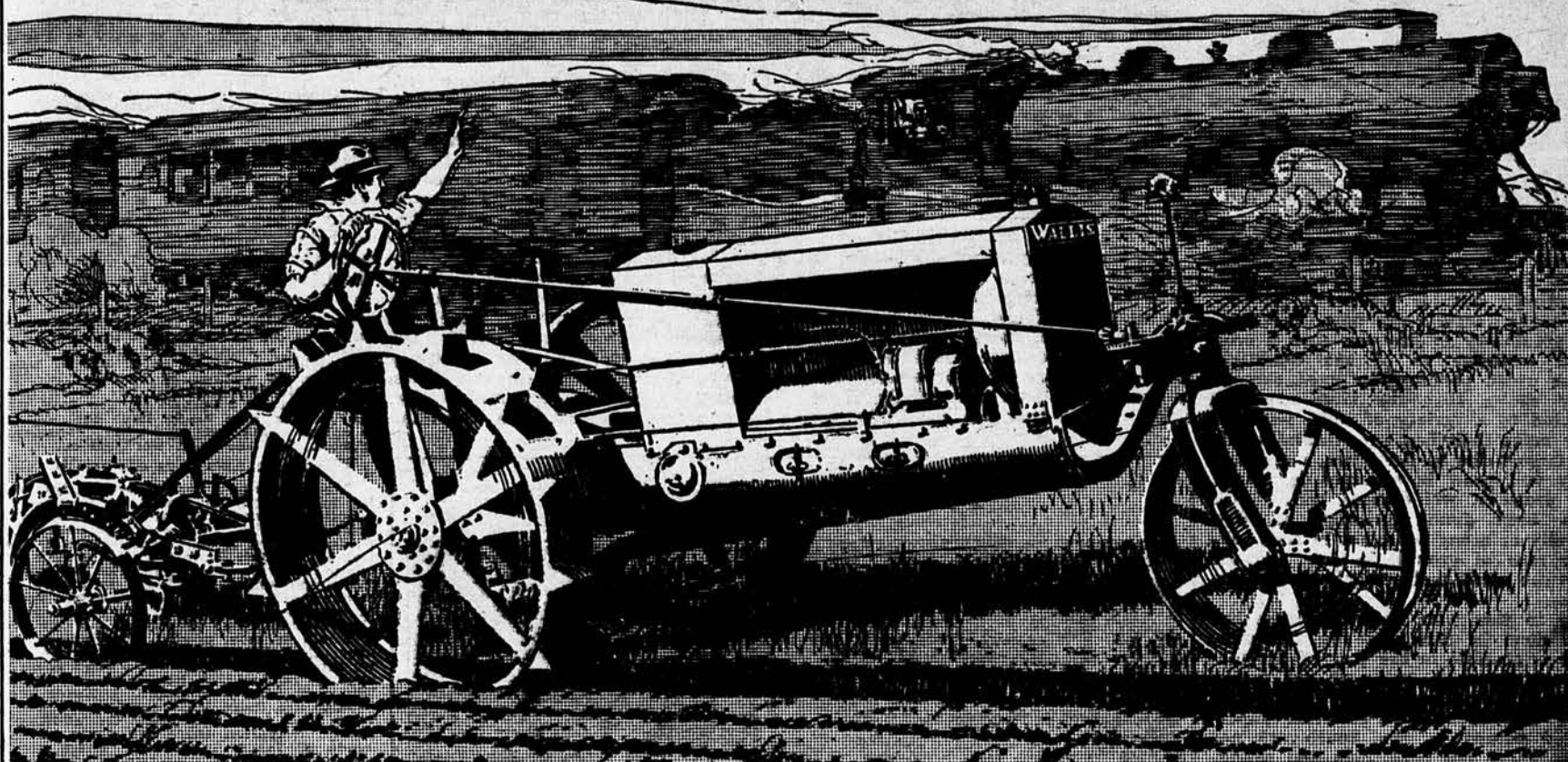
I hereby make application for selection as one of the ten representatives for county in the Capper Pig Club Contest. I will try to secure the required recommendations and if chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning pig club work in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and will make every possible effort to acquire information concerning the breeding, care and feeding of swine.

Signed Age

Approved Parent or Guardian

Postoffice Date

Age Limit 12 to 18



WALLIS

Speed, Power, Economy, in Plowing

TIME is a big factor in plowing. The day has passed when a tractor can be judged simply by the number of bottoms it pulls. The farmer must know also how fast it pulls them. It is just as necessary to save hours as to save fuel. You would not think of hauling, today, with oxen. To be sure, they would get your load to town, but think of the time you would lose. So with the tractor. It may pull a certain number of bottoms, but efficiency in plowing demands that it pull them at a speed which will enable you to do your plowing with the greatest economy.

One and three-quarter miles per hour is a normal speed for many tractors designed for three bottoms. At this rate you plow only 7 2-5 acres per 10-hour day. Today, the Wallis Cub Junior is years ahead of its time, because it plows at the rate of 2 1/2 miles per hour or 10 acres per 10-hour day.

The value of this speed in plowing was splendidly illustrated at a recent demonstration, when the Wallis Cub pulling 4 J. I. Case bottoms and the Wallis Cub Junior pulling 3 bottoms—7 bottoms in all—plowed in the same time the same amount of land as four tractors with a slower speed pulling 15 bottoms.

The time that the Wallis Tractor saves must be figured in real money.

How Wallis Speed Is Secured

A tractor directory recently published by a reliable trade paper, shows that for tractors designed to pull three plows, the Wallis Cub Jr., which weighs only 3000 pounds, saves the farmer from 1000 to 5000 pounds in weight. This saved weight means more power at the draw bar.

In the Wallis this excess of weight is eliminated by simplified design and high quality materials. The big percentage of power required by the average tractor to move its own weight in the Wallis is turned into *pulling power* and *speed*.

The Hyatt Roller Bearing Company's tests in Texas proved that the Wallis delivers at the draw bar 74% of the power generated. The average tractor delivers only 50% to 60%, because 40% to 50% is required to move its own weight.

Scientific distribution of weight in the Wallis secures perfect traction regardless of grade. This is a big factor in maintaining speed.

Simplified Construction

Mechanical progress is always marked by greater simplicity. This picture proves simplicity inside and out. A man who wants to study this simplicity will find it completely illustrated in our catalog.

All the gears are enclosed, and move in a continual bath of clean oil. Hyatt Roller Bearings are used *throughout*.

The frame, which serves also as the crank case bottom and the oil reservoir, is made of 3/4-inch boiler plate. Its "U" boat shape does away with all beams, braces and counterbraces. It is the lightest yet strongest construction known to mechanics, and is largely responsible for the extreme light weight and great strength of the Wallis. This, of course, makes possible the remarkable combination of *power* and *speed*. Now see what this means.

To Compare with Horses

Here is an advanced type tractor, so powerful that in virgin sod, where 5 sound 1500-lb. horses will pull only two fourteen-inch bottoms and do 5 acres a day, this tractor will pull *three* fourteen-inch bottoms 8 inches deep at a steady rate of 2 1/2 miles per hour. Ten acres a day is an ordinary day's work. The average tractor has a speed of 1 1/2 miles per hour and does only 7 2-5 acres per day. Thus the Wallis, under these conditions, nets you a gain of 2 3-5 acres per day.

The Wallis will disc 35 to 45 acres a day—seed the same acreage, or operate two binders at the rate of 2 1/2 miles per hour.

In harrowing, mowing, hauling, etc., this advanced type tractor has the capacity of eight to ten good horses.

In addition to draw bar work, you can operate a 26-inch Separator with ease, or an Ensilage Cutter—Hay Baler—Feed Grinder—Saw—Corn Sheller—Hay Loader—Rock Crusher, etc.

How to Figure Cost

The Wallis Tractor is built to the highest mechanical standards. All gears are drop forged, cut and hardened steel. The most expert mechanics are employed. In every way this tractor is a beautifully finished machine. Every part is accessible for inspection and adjustment.

With reasonable care it will last for years and years and prove a more valuable asset to your farm each year.

Divide its years of service into its original price, and you will find the Wallis the most economical. This is the only right way to figure costs.

Write for Our Book

We have issued a book which tells in detail all about the Wallis and what it will do. If you are interested in tractors you will not want to miss reading about this most advanced design, which experts agree is easily five years ahead of its time.

The book will be gladly sent free of cost upon receipt of your request.

Wallis Tractor will be shown at all leading implement dealers' conventions during the winter.

J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS
Sales Agents for Wallis Tractors 1160 Mead St., Racine, Wis.
Branches at Dallas, Tex. Oklahoma City, Okla. Kansas City, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. Omaha, Neb.
Indianapolis, Ind. Minneapolis, Minn. Baltimore, Md.



Pecans in Southeastern Kansas

BY CHARLES A. SCOTT

The pecan is one species of hickory which grows naturally thruout the Southeastern fourth of Kansas. While the wood of this tree is not considered of any great commercial value, the nuts that the tree produces command a good price, and under proper care the trees yield a good crop, which in many instances will equal or exceed in value the agricultural crop that may be produced on land suitable for growing pecans. The soil along the watercourses in the Southeastern fourth of the state is entirely suitable for pecan growing, and many farmers are now considering the possibility of growing such a crop.

An investigation of the conditions under which pecans grow most successfully shows that the trees are well adapted to a variety of soils, but that they make their best growth and attain the largest size on deep, rich, moist soil. They will grow in swampy conditions, but prefer a well-drained soil. Trees have been found growing on dry, gravelly or stony soils, but in such soils their rate of growth is slow and the trees are small and scraggly in appearance.

Up to this time but very little has been done in this state to determine what is possible in the way of developing an improved strain of our native pecans. There are great possibilities along this line. The so-called paper-shelled pecans of the South are not hardy under our conditions and cannot be used for planting stock. The nuts of our native species are small in size, but the quality is excellent. The shells of some of our native nuts are extremely heavy, while on others the shells are very thin, comparing favorably in thinness with the so-called paper-shelled nut of the South. A careful survey of the state would undoubtedly reveal some unusually large nuts with medium or thin shells, from which seedlings from the ordinary nuts might be budded.

If a desirable nut can be developed in this way there is a great possibility of growing pecans profitably on large areas of overflow land along the Marais des Cygnes, the Neosho and the Verdigris Rivers and their tributaries. The pecan trees in this section of the state, growing under natural conditions, frequently attain a diameter of 3½ or 4 feet, and vary from 75 to 90 feet in height. Mature trees are known to have yielded as much as 600 pounds of nuts in a single season. However, the nut crop under natural conditions occurs periodically. There are a few nuts practically every year, and occasionally there are extremely heavy crops.

The pecan is propagated from the nuts. These should be planted in the fall or stratified until spring and planted in March or April before they begin their growth. The ground in which the nuts are to be planted should be under a thoro state of cultivation. The nuts should be planted in rows or at regular spacing at the rate of from 3,000 to 5,000 an acre. When 2 years of age the seedlings should be budded with buds from the best stock available. This work should be done during August. The following spring the tops should be cut off the seedlings on which the buds have set. The bud then throws out a shoot which develops into the future tree. When 5 years of age the budded trees are transplanted to their permanent location. Cultivation must be continued until the trees reach such size as to thoroly protect the ground by their shade. Some authorities on growing pecans maintain that cultivation should continue as long as the trees live and that the size and quality of the nut is improved greatly by continuous cultivation. Cultivation at least maintains a better supply of soil moisture than it is possible to maintain without tillage.

At 12 to 15 years of age the trees come into bearing, and at 20 years of age should produce enough nuts to be of considerable value, the quantity of nuts continuing to increase with the increase of the size of the tree. The land on which pecans are most likely to yield a profitable crop is the overflow lands along the streams mentioned. Flood waters are in no way harmful to the growing trees, after they have reached sufficient size not to be completely submerged. Agricultural crops on this land are very uncertain, and because of their uncertainty grain farming frequently is not a profitable enterprise.

The market price of the nuts varies from year to year, presumably based on the supply and demand. In years when

the nut crop is heavy prices go down; when the nut crop is light the price advances. The range of fluctuation is from 7 to 12 cents a pound on the local market. Selected strains would produce nuts of uniform size and shape, and would, because of the cultivation given the tree, be larger than our common nuts and would command a better price. The selling price of the so-called paper-shelled pecans of the South, which are from one-third to one-half larger than our native species, is from 30 to 50 cents a pound.

The local supply of nuts is bought and used by wholesale confectionery concerns in St. Louis and Chicago. The shelled pecans found on our local market are nuts of some of the improved budded varieties, mostly from Texas, some of the more hardy of which it may be possible to grow successfully in this state. Those that are most likely to

give satisfactory results are the Buseron, Indiana, Niblack, Major and Warwick. These varieties are being grown successfully as far north as Southern Indiana and Illinois.

The value of any nut meat of the pecan depends largely on separating it from the shell without breaking or crushing the meat. To remove the shell with the least danger of injury to the kernel, the nuts should be steamed or steeped for a few minutes in hot water. This softens the shell and makes the nut meat more pliable and greatly reduces the danger of cracking or breaking it when removing the shell. There are several nutcrackers on the market. Among these the Squirrel, Perfection, Eureka, and Bostrom are improved types that crack the shells very satisfactorily without seriously injuring the nut meats. Steaming or steeping the nuts, however, adds greatly to the ease with which the

shell can be cracked and separated from the meat.

The use of nut meats in American homes has increased greatly in the last 10 years.

Use all Available Water

Slowly but surely the proposition of irrigating from the smaller streams of the state is gaining ground, even in Eastern Kansas. It is realized that many of the creeks contain enough water to help greatly during the dry times with the moisture supply. Here is what the Concordia Empire has to say about the experience there:

Walter Miller, who lives north of the new bridge at Sibley, irrigated 6 acres of corn in 1917 from a centrifugal pump. As a result the yield from the 6 acres was 60 bushels an acre, as against 30 bushels yielded by land similarly cultivated but non-irrigated. The making of 2 bushels of corn grow where only 1 otherwise would have been obtained is a fine thing, and will repay considerable trouble. Let the good work go on.

The editor also says editorially:

The success of a corn grower in this vicinity in doubling the yield on 6 acres is a practical demonstration of possibilities scarcely touched by Kansas growers. There is, to be sure, a considerable irrigated section in Western Kansas, but it is very small compared with the possibilities which exist. The opportunities of direct irrigation from streams are denied in some sections because the flow diminishes so greatly at the time when it would be most needed. We believe, however, that there are possibilities of direct irrigation which would more than repay the expense of building headgates and ditches. The first efforts to secure a water supply usually are those least complicated and involve the least expense. In addition to stream irrigation there are doubtless thousands of farms in Kansas where shallow water wells can be found from which water may be raised by gas engines or by electricity where available. Any person who has observed the wonderful crop results secured by irrigation can no longer question the advantage that accrues to the irrigated farmer.

Thrift

Thrift is submission to discipline, self-imposed. Thrift is denying one's self present pleasures for future gain. Thrift is the exercise of the will, the development of moral stamina, the steadfast refusal to yield to temptation.

Money-saving is only a function; it is thrift in its most elemental sense. But the thrift I preach is thrift in all things, and this is the thrift I hope will be taught in the schools of America. For this is the thrift that will give our beloved nation the type of citizens she will need. From an economic standpoint, thrift is a national necessity.—S. W. Straus, President American Society for Thrift.

Results from Farm Woodlots

No farm acre should lie idle. All land may be made to respond with that product which it is most capable of sustaining. In the case of the non-agricultural and rough farm land, a portion of it may be maintained in a farm woodlot. Experience has proved that 10 per cent of the farm area should be maintained in tree cover, used for woodlot purposes. Still other land thinly set with trees or without forest cover, but agriculturally unprofitable, may well be devoted to special tree crops, and among these are the nut-bearing trees.

Service for the People

I notice that Governor Capper is asking for the nomination for Senator. There are four votes in our family and we have always voted for him. He has been tried out thoroly as governor, so why shouldn't we still vote for him? I wish the White House was filled with just such men as Governor Capper. My neighbors all speak well of him.

William Littlefield.

Belvue, Kan.

My Native Land

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd
As home his footsteps he hath turn'd
From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there breathe, go, mark him well;
For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
Despite those titles, power and pelf,
The wretch concentred all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprang,
Unwept, unhonored and unsung.

—Sir Walter Scott.

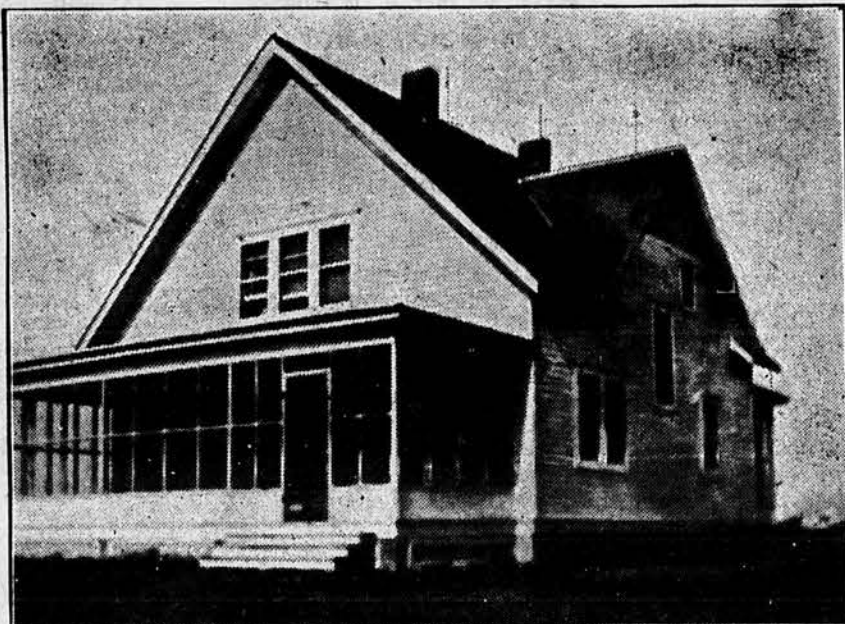
The smoother and closer the cut and the more vigorous the growth the more quickly will any damage the pruning may do be repaired and the less likely any fungous disease entering the wound.

In the dairy a good feeder is usually a good milker.

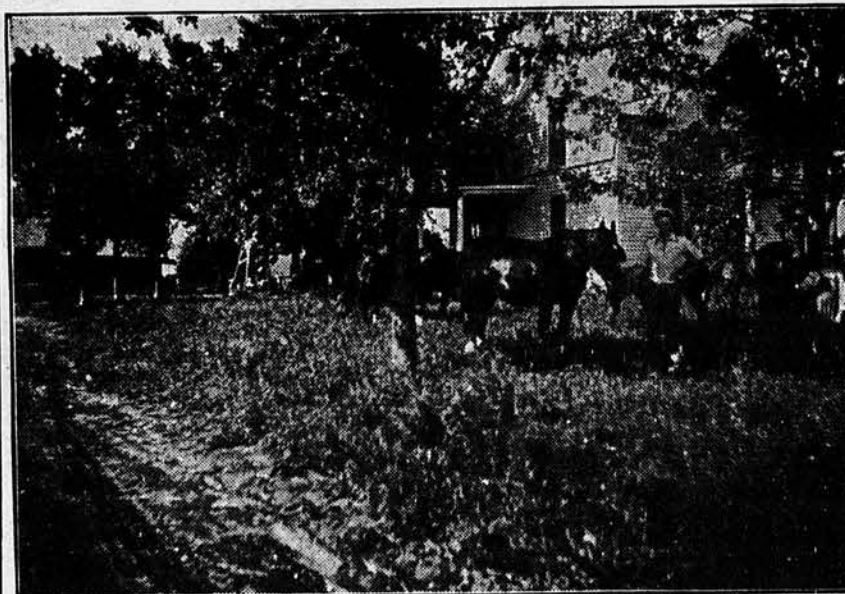
Farm Homes of Kansas



This Home is on the Farm of Loren Ferrin of Wilmore; Good Trees do Much in Kansas to Improve a Place.



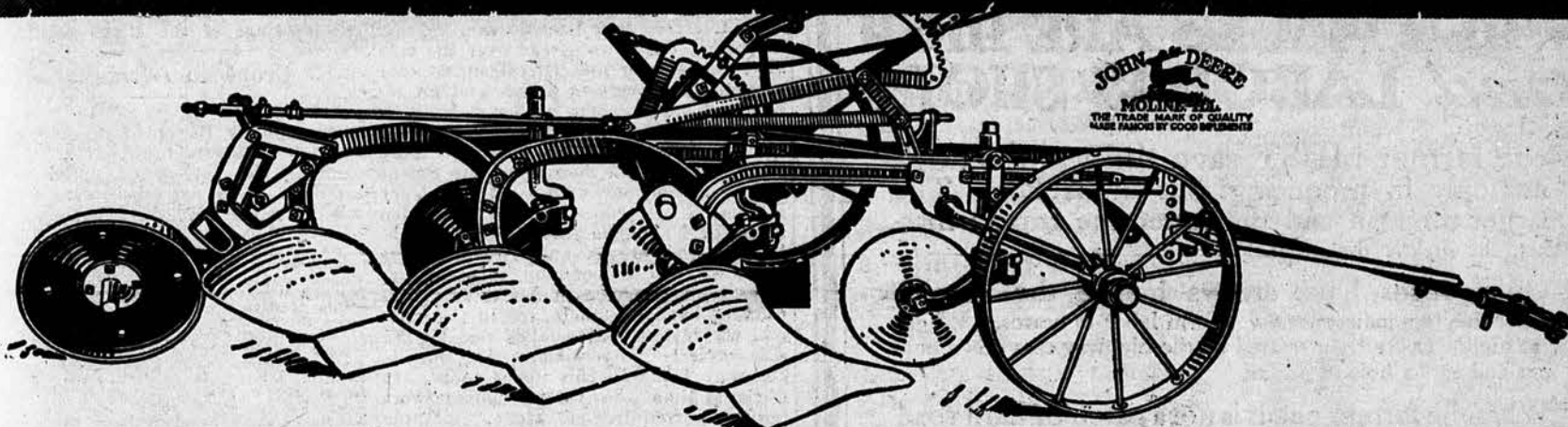
On the Farm of C. E. Pickens of Coats; Large, Comfortable Homes are Helping a Great Deal to Develop a Satisfactory Rural Life.



A View on the Horse Farm of S. A. Brown of Peabody; Livestock Farmers Believe in Good Homes as a Rule.



No Tractor Plowing Outfit Is Better Than Its Plow



JOHN DEERE TRACTOR PLOWS

IN the all-important work of making seed beds your tractor will furnish only power. Your plow will apply this power. The direct work of making the seed bed—the source of your profits—will depend upon the plow. You need, above everything else, the best tractor plow you can get. John Deere Tractor Plows, *for use with any standard tractor*, have a special attraction for you as you consider the importance of plow value to tractor power value.

Eighty years of the most successful experience in plow-making is behind John Deere Tractor Plows. A trademark, made famous by good implements—as an assurance of special quality—is on these plows. This means a lot to you.

Get These Books

Write today for our free booklet describing fully both the No. 5 and No. 6 John Deere Tractor Plows. It has a message on tractor plow value that you will find profitable to you. Ask also for our big free book "Better Farm Implements and How to Use Them." Its 156 pages describe a full line of labor saving implements—tells how to adjust and operate them. It is full of practical information that will help you. Put it in your library. Use it as a reference book. It will be worth dollars to you.

To get these books, indicate the implements in which you are interested and ask for package T.P.-110.

John Deere Bottoms Insure Superior Seed Bed Making

In a particular way, John Deere Tractor Plows offer an attraction to you because of their superior bottoms. Bottom quality, you know, makes plow quality. The distinctive bottom quality that features John Deere Tractor Plows is secured by using only highest grade materials and extreme care and skill in adapting these materials.

You will find this superior bottom quality evident in the exceptional service that John Deere Tractor Plows give—in long life, in scouring, in pulverizing the soil, in covering trash, in turning the furrow-slice with the least possible resistance and in making uniformly deep, roomy, compact seed-beds.

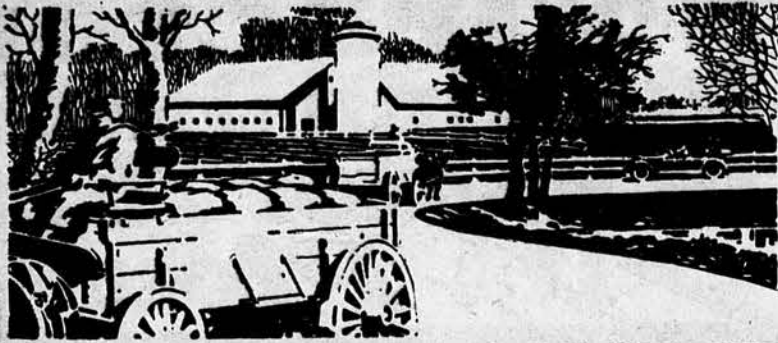
Save Time, Labor and Upkeep with John Deere Tractor Plows

In addition to their direct advantages for better seed bed making, John Deere Tractor Plows co-operate fully with the tractor for rapid, fuel-saving work. You control them from the tractor seat. They require little or no watching. Their extra clearance and scouring qualities prevent clogging. Their bottoms lift high and level for turning. The location of the axles causes the bottoms to reach full depth quickly and stay in the ground. Their John Deere Quick Detachable Shares can be removed by unscrewing only one nut and can be replaced as

easily. Their perfect balance and bottom qualities make them extremely light running. They have no chains or sprockets to cause trouble in the field. Every part is as strong as the best of material and the best of workmanship can make it. John Deere Tractor Plows are used successfully with any standard tractor. If your tractor is of the large type you will want the No. 6 plow, carrying three or four bottoms. If your tractor is of the smaller type you will want the No. 5 plow, carrying two or three bottoms.

John Deere, Moline, Illinois





WHEN PRICES ARE HIGH and LABOR IS SHORT

the farmer **MUST** save time and effort, not only in producing, but in hauling. The larger the load and the faster the trip to market, the greater the profit.

Good roads have always helped the farmer. Now they are indispensable. Farm labor is scarce. Wages are high. Every hour wasted on the highway cuts down output and eats a hole in profits.

What the farmer needs is not a patch of hard road here and there, but a connected system of hard roads putting him in easy reach of his markets. And to get the best prices he needs roads that stay good 365 days a year.

There is no reason why farming communities should not have perfect systems of permanent highways. It is entirely up to them. The roads can be built in two or three seasons. When the cost is spread over fifteen or twenty years the annual tax for both interest and principal is only a few cents per acre. In Vermilion County, Illinois, for example, a magnificent concrete system is being built and the annual tax is only about 8c per acre per year, for 20 years, which covers the interest and gradually pays off the debt.

The farmer should act now in getting road plans under way to further his own interests. Systems of permanent highways benefit everyone, but to the farmer they are indispensable.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

ATLANTA
CHICAGO
DALLAS
DENVER
INDIANAPOLIS

Offices at
KANSAS CITY
MILWAUKEE
MINNEAPOLIS
NEW YORK
PARKERSBURG

PITTSBURGH
SALT LAKE CITY
SAN FRANCISCO
SEATTLE
WASHINGTON

CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE



The Life Story of Two Great Scouts Buffalo Bill and Pawnee Bill

A full and complete history of the renowned pioneer scouts, Buffalo Bill and Pawnee Bill. Replete with graphic descriptions of wild life and thrilling adventures. A record of exciting events in the West, massacres, desperate battles, extraordinary bravery, marvelous fortitude, astounding heroism, grand hunts and savage encounters. Rollicking anecdotes, tales of sorrow, droll stories, curious escapades and incidents that make the melodrama of civilization's march to the West. The Book has 224 pages. Size 5 1/4 x 7 1/4 inches, forty illustrations. Fine cloth binding, stamped in colors.

You Can Get This Book Free

As long as our present supply lasts we will send this book free and post paid to all who send us two yearly subscriptions to *Capper's Weekly* at 50 cents each or given for one 2-year subscription at \$1.00. You will be highly pleased. Send your order today.

CAPPER'S WEEKLY, Book Dept. 4, Topeka, Kan.

500 Shot Repeating Daisy Air Rifle



FREE!

Boys this is the best Air Rifle you have ever seen. The Genuine Daisy—Shoots 500 times without reloading. It is an extra strong shooter and perfectly accurate. You can have a world of pleasure and enjoyment out of this rifle besides it teaches accuracy of the eye and trains steadiness of the nerves. You can learn to be an excellent marksman with this rifle. It's just the gun for you boys who are not quite old enough to have a regular target.

SEND NO MONEY I want to give every boy one of these fine rifles FREE and POSTPAID—All I ask is just 2 hours easy work among your closest friends and neighbors, giving away FREE only 10 packages of high-grade Patriotic Post Cards in connection with my big liberal 25c introductory offer. Any wide-awake hustling boy can easily do it in 2 hours—show the big boys what you can do. Write me TODAY.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher, 612 Capper Building, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for January 27. Jesus forgiving sin. Mark 2:1-12.

Golden Text. The Son of man hath authority on earth to forgive sins. Mark 2:10.

During the year A. D. 28 in May or June as Jesus preached in and around Capernaum we have one of the most dramatic and spectacular incidents of His healing powers. It was in the second year of His ministry, and He had returned to Capernaum for a second visit after the tour thru Galilee.

Quickly the news spread over the city that the Master and His disciples were stopping at a certain house, and an interested crowd soon gathered to hear Him preach.

There is nothing that contrasts more strongly than the houses of the Orient and those of our own country. Very seldom, if ever, does one see a wooden house or a shingled roof. Chimneys are lacking and stoves and fireplaces are unknown. The common houses are mostly one story with a flat roof surrounded by battlements, for in the summer the intense heat makes sleeping inside utterly impossible. An outside stairway leads to this upper room. In Christ's time the better houses were built of well-dressed stone, but the poorer ones were built of bricks, while in both styles of houses the mortar which held them together was always of mud. The one room which comprised the entire house was often 30 to 40 feet long and 20 or more feet broad, with the ceiling 10 feet high. The roof, of canes, palm leaves or branches of trees, was supported by pillars of stone or timber, never by partitions. If the family wished to separate their home in any manner, this was accomplished by curtains.

Just such a home was filled with people anxious to hear the new young preacher that had apparently risen right in their midst. In their eagerness to catch a glimpse of the speaker they stood on tip-toe to overlook the heads of their friends, and breathless they hung to every word that was uttered. Finally the crowd became so large that it overflowed the house and filling the court yard reached out to the street entrance.

In a distant part of the city a young man was lying helpless and sick. We are not told how he came to know about Jesus and while there is nothing said about the four men who carried him to the house where he was so mercifully healed, they must have been very loyal friends and great believers in Jesus.

Evidently their faith was of the strongest kind for on reaching the house, packed beyond any possible entrance, they never hesitated. Leaving the crowd they quickly carried the sick man up the stairs to the roof and using the best method of reaching the Master they dug thru the roof. Astonished, the people watched the bits of dirt and twigs fall in their midst until the hole was large enough to let the sick man's bed thru. When it rested on the floor in front of Jesus, four excited faces appeared in the opening. Their work was done. Obstacles had not held them back but urged them on, and they were resting in brave assurance that their faith was just.

Obstacles are for the purpose of strengthening us. They increase our earnestness and help to develop our powers and to fit us for larger blessings. They do not necessarily mean

that we are going in a wrong direction or that God wishes us to stop. They are simply tests.

The sick man's desire and the faith of his four friends had stood a big test, and as usual when anyone seeks Jesus, they were blessed. The crowd, puzzled over the situation, anxiously watched Jesus to see how He would take the interruption. But it was not an interruption to Him, only an opportunity to do good. He healed the man by forgiving his sin which was the source of his illness. This forgiveness was not merely a judge's sentence of "not guilty." It was like a father's welcome to restored sonship. God's forgiveness is a restoration to life, for it is our sins that choke the channels thru which run the wonderful blessings of the Giver-of-Life.

Crops in Washington

Some excellent crops work is being carried on by Raymond Schafer, county agent of Washington county. This is showing the varieties adapted to that section. Here are the average yields with corn in 1917, in bushels an acre:

Variety.	Upland		Bottom
	soil.	loam soil.	loam soil.
Boone County White...	26	21.5	46
Freed's White Dent...	24	18.5	28
Pride of Saline.....	27	23.75	45.25
Iowa Silver Mine.....	31.5	17.75	36
Kansas Sunflower....	31.5	15.25	44
Reid's Yellow Dent...	30	14	37
Hogue's Yellow Dent...	21	15.25	36
Local Golden Beauty...	21	15.25	36
Local White.....	22.5	15.25	36
Local Calico.....	21	15.25	36
Johnson County White...	21	15.25	36
Reid's Yellow Dent...	15.25	15.25	36

The Kansas sunflower and the Boone county white being two of the latest varieties in the test were softer at time of shucking than any of the other varieties.

Work also was carried on with the sorghums. Here are the average yields:

Variety.	Sorghum pounds.	Dry feed pounds.	Grain bushels.
Black hulls kafir...	16,652	10,769	50.26
Pink kafir.....	14,205	10,040	43.26
Red kafir.....	10,500	8,481	20.75
Feterita.....	9,565	4,656	28.26
Dwarf milo.....	10,049	5,442	37.26
Orange sorghum...	26,156	17,805	.....
Sumac sorghum...	24,607	15,607	.....
Sumac grass.....	7,156	4,049	.....
Red Amber.....	15,312	15,312	27

The highest yield of Dwarf milo was 66 bushels and the highest yield of feterita was 48 bushels. The three kafirs ripened their grains well in only one of the tests. The Blackhull white kafir shows a little heavier average yield than the other two kafirs; however, considering the stage of maturity at the time of frost the Pink kafir shows up possibly as well or better. The Pink kafir seems to be a little more drought resistant and early maturing than the Blackhull white variety.

About the Wheat Grades

A Farmers Bulletin on the new wheat grades has been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. This is The Application of Dockage in the Marketing of Wheat, No. 919, and it can be obtained free on application. All Kansas wheat growers, especially those who believe that the new grades operate unfairly, should send for a copy.

Praises New War Song

Mass Song Leader, Chester Guthrie, of Camp Funston and Fort Riley, Kansas, says of the new war song, "Back To My Love, That's You."—I notice from both the words and music that it is an extremely good song, and I know it will take well with the soldier boys. Buy a copy from your music dealer or send direct to the author. 20c a copy postpaid. Lloyd E. Hansen, Manderson, S. D.—Advertisement.

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

Special Subscription Blank

Publisher *Farmers Mail and Breeze*, Topeka, Kan.

Dear Sir—Please find enclosed \$1.00, for which send me the *Farmers Mail and Breeze* for one year.
two

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

My Name.....

Postoffice.....

State..... St., Box or R. F. D.

Get My Price First Make War Time Saving



I mean it. We can save you money this year. Conditions are right for us and we are going to make low prices and add thousands of satisfied customers to our big list. If you are not acquainted with us you owe it to yourself to get acquainted. You should have our big new book and see what we are offering. It will pay you. This year every dollar counts big. Send your name now. We are the leaders in our field. We can save you money. We are in a small town, our taxes are low, our labor conditions better than big cities, and we bought raw material early. We are going to give you the benefit.

MONMOUTH

The Place to Save Money on Implements

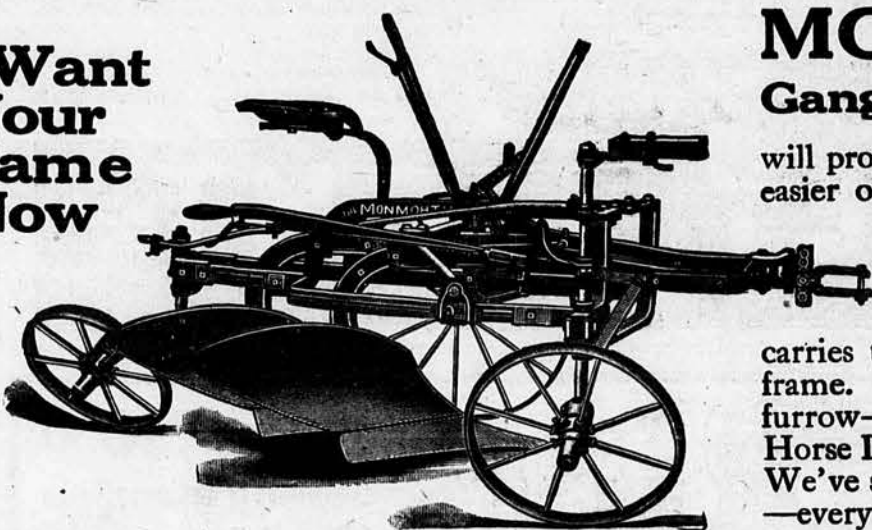
Do you know what we are doing here in this Illinois town, how our factory is growing quietly, steadily, sure, how we are saving money year after year for the best and shrewdest buyers of the central western states? It's a story you ought to know. You can't afford to miss it. Three years ago we began working on a new money-saving plan that has already saved our customers many thousands of dollars. You can't be abreast of the times and know what is going on in the implement world without getting our full story. It won't cost you a penny to find out. Just mail the coupon.



**I Want
Your
Name
Now**

**The
Plow
Man**

I want to quote you prices on Gang and Sulky Plows, Cultivators, Disc and Spike Tooth Harrows, Corn Planters, Grain Drills, Mowers, Rakes and other farm tools. I want to show you how to save money and get better tools by the Monmouth method. I'll surprise you. Send your name and get the proofs.



MONMOUTH Gang and Sulky Plows

will prove easier for you to handle, easier on your horses and will do your work better than any plow you can buy, regardless of price. It's positively the only plow that actually carries the beams on the top of the frame. No pressure on bottom of furrow—no friction. Single Bail and Horse Lift; and "Point First" action. We've sold thousands of these plows—every one has given satisfaction.

Everything Direct from Factory, 30 days' trial

Quick Shipments from Monmouth, Kansas City, Omaha and Fargo

I'll give you a chance to prove every statement I make, and we pay the "damage"—freight both ways—if we "fall down" in a single assertion. Your own banker will look up our reliability if you ask him. We make good to you.

I want to tell you all about our plows and our other implements made here in our own factory and all sold direct to you, at factory prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write to me. Our line is complete. We make hundreds of things you need every day. You simply can't afford to miss receiving our catalogs regularly.

Get My Big New Free Book—Mail the Coupon

This is the year when saving in buying means most to you. My big book will prevent you paying more for no better goods. If you buy hurriedly or carelessly you will find you are paying almost as much for in-

ferior or even second hand tools. My high grade goods and low prices will enable you to buy many things you thought you could not afford to buy at any time.

Monmouth
Plow
Factory,
921 S. Main St.,
Monmouth, Ill.
Send me your
new book and tell
me of the plans for
saving money and
making my dollar
buy more goods.

MAIL THE COUPON Today or Drop a Post Card to the Plow Man

Monmouth Plow Factory,

921 S. Main Street,
Monmouth, Ill.

P. O.

R. F. D. State.

Name.



*He Does Better Work
With Lalley-Light*

Three Moving Parts Instead of Sixteen

On thousands of farms, Lalley-Light is known especially for its constant reliability, its economy, and its long life. Because of the engine's extreme simplicity it has gained this national reputation.

Where the ordinary electric-light-plant engine has sixteen moving parts—often more—our engine has only THREE. In fact, there is no other light plant that we know of which compares with the Lalley on that score.

Think what such simplicity adds to the life of Lalley-Light—what it saves in wear and tear, adjustment and repairs. Lalley-Light engine was designed especially to run a direct-connected electric generator.

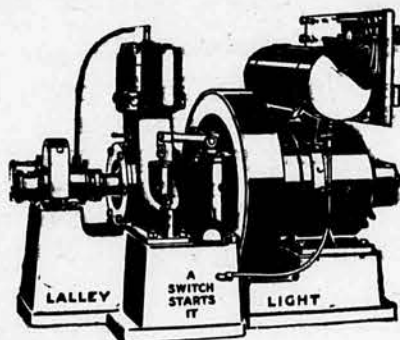
It has big ball bearings at every point where split babbitt or roller bearings are commonly used. It has sure-fire magneto ignition. It is water-cooled.

It runs with steam-engine steadiness. That is why light direct from the generator is as unflickering as from the battery.

There seems to be no wear-out to this engine. Lalley-Light plants installed more than seven years ago are giving today the same good service they gave in their first year.

This record shows Lalley-Light reliability as nothing else can show it.

Lalley-Light brings electricity to the farm—unlimited light and power in their SAFEST, SUREST and SIMPLEST form.



Generating plant is 27 inches long, 14 inches wide, 21 inches high. Storage battery is included in complete outfit.

It gives you clean, bright light whenever and wherever you want it.

Its power will run the pump, separator, churn, grindstone and other small machinery at a cost of a few cents a day.

Lalley-Light furnishes electric current from TWO INDEPENDENT SOURCES—generator and storage battery—actually giving the service of two plants for the cost of one.

It saves labor and improves living conditions. It increases the value of your property; it reduces fire risk and insurance rates.

This is the time to figure on installing Lalley-Light.

Write us for the illustrated booklet describing completely, Lalley-Light for your home.

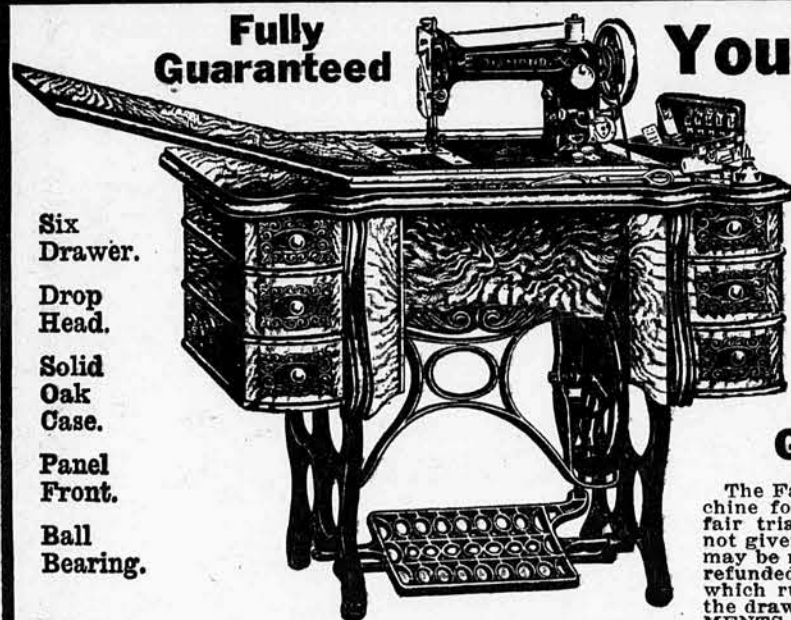
If you desire, we will also advise the name of our nearest branch sales office who can show you this efficient plant in operation.

Lalley Electro-Lighting Corporation
1827 Mt. Elliott Ave. Detroit, Mich.

LALLEY-LIGHT

THE BALL-BEARING ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT

Fully
Guaranteed



Six
Drawer.

Drop
Head.

Solid
Oak
Case.

Panel
Front.

Ball
Bearing.

**You Can Save 50%
on Your Sewing Machine**

**Farmers Mail and Breeze New Model
Machine Now Ready for Delivery.**

The Farmers Mail and Breeze has contracted with one of the largest sewing machine factories for the distribution of their latest model machine. By taking these machines in large quantities and shipping direct from the factory to our subscribers we are able to offer these machines at about half the price you would pay sewing machine agents. By this plan our subscribers save middleman's profit and get the machine at practically factory price.

Guaranteed Ten Years

The Farmers Mail and Breeze will warrant every machine for ten years from date of shipment, and after fair trial of it, if perfect and entire satisfaction is not given, and defects cannot be remedied, the machine may be reshipped to us at our expense, and your money refunded promptly. The machine has six drawers which run on steel runners. No keys are required as the drawers lock and unlock automatically. ATTACHMENTS and ACCESSORIES. Each machine is equipped with a complete set of the finest steel attachments, consisting of one tucker, one quilter, one ruffler, one braid foot, one braider plate, one shirring plate, one binder, four hemmers and one hemmer foot. In addition you will also receive one package assorted needles, bobbins, screw driver and oil can and a comprehensive instruction book.

It Costs Nothing to Investigate

Our offer is a real money saving proposition for our readers. We do not ask you to do any soliciting in order to take advantage of the plan we submit. If you are interested in getting a first class guaranteed sewing machine at a real bargain send us a postal card and say, "I want full information about your new guaranteed sewing machine offer." It places you under no obligation.

Farmers Mail and Breeze

Dept. S. M.

Topeka, Kansas

Kansas Farm Women Organize

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

"God bless the Kansas women!" President Wilson exclaimed upon hearing what we are doing in the fields helping to produce and save crops. I should like to assure him that we women feel that God has blessed us in making us just what we are—"Kansas women."

MISS LOUISE A. Krigbaum, Pauline, Kan., practical woman farmer—not merely a farm woman, she insisted—was the speaker. She sent a thrill of patriotism thru the Kansas Women's Farm and Garden association, organized in Topeka January 12.

Those terse remarks struck the keynote of the meeting. The purpose of the association is to encourage women to enter agriculture and thru efficient methods to increase the production of farm products during war time. The society will affiliate with the national association of its name.

Fifty persons, including city club women, owners of farms and practical farm women, attended the meeting. While the number of women present who are actually engaged in farming was small, the earnestness and enthusiasm of those who attended compensated for the lack of numbers.

These 50 women are the leaven whose influence is to permeate the state of Kansas and knit its farm resources firmly together, not only during these days of war but permanently, if their plans are successfully carried out. Means of improving various phases of farm life in the state were discussed and the organization will perfect its plans at later meetings.

Mrs. Theodore Saxon of Topeka, who is a practical farmer and founder of the association, was elected president; Mrs. A. D. Folker, Topeka, was made vice president and secretary, and Miss Louise Krigbaum of Pauline was chosen treasurer.

One of the most stirring addresses of the day was made by Miss Krigbaum, who chose "Woman's Physical Fitness for Farm Work," as her subject. Miss Krigbaum believes that any woman who can do the heavier work about the house, such as washing, ironing and sweeping, is equally fit for farm work. It takes no greater physical strength, she said, to climb to the hay loft and pitch hay than to climb to the second story of the house, make beds, sweep and straighten up the rooms after they have been left in disorder by various members of the family. Miss Krigbaum, who has been a practical nurse, insisted that the secret of maintaining health is not to go beyond one's strength and if tired out to go to bed and rest, letting nothing interfere with this rest. It is by following these rules that she has made a success of farming 40 acres, doing all the work herself. She also advocates suitable wearing apparel—bloomers, Boy Scout or elk shoes, and hats which protect from the sun and wind.

The rudimentary requisites to make farm life in Kansas most efficient were pointed out by Miss M'Edna Corbet, superintendent of schools in Shawnee county, when she said that education of boys and girls in the country must undergo a complete change. She urged practical teaching of agriculture in the rural schools. Rural school teachers, she said, should be reared on the farm, filled with a love for farm life and should inspire their pupils to recognize the high calling of the man who tills the soil. This education should start with the child's primer lessons. She pointed out that rather than the old-time primer sentences: "See the cat," "Has the cat a rat?" constructive work should be given, teaching the child in primer lessons the necessary qualities of a good horse and other animals closely associated with farm life. Practical lessons should permeate all of the school work; arithmetic should deal with real problems; agriculture should be taught by experimentation on a 5-acre plot and the whole curriculum should trend toward the greatest possible efficiency in farm life.

Mrs. Harry T. Forbes of Topeka, who co-operated with her husband in the raising of purebred Shorthorn cattle, told why "Purebred Cattle are More Worth While." "If your men go away to war," she said, "there is no better greeting you could have ready for them on their return than a little herd of purebred stock."

That the women should keep the farms going during the absence of the men was urged by Miss Mary M. Baird, of the Home Study Department of the Kansas Agricultural college at Manhattan. The school is offering short courses in agri-

culture and correspondence courses both for men and women in agricultural and animal husbandry. A farm conference will be held January 21 to 26, which Miss Baird invited anyone interested to attend. She asked the women to make more use of the short courses, home study service, bulletins and Farm and Home Week. By writing to the Home Study Department of the college, information on any subject may be obtained free.

Mrs. DeWitte C. Nellis, Topeka, read a paper on "Training" which was a description of an agricultural and horticultural school near Berlin, which she visited several years ago. The point was brought out that to the methodical training given in the German schools much of the strength of the nation is due.

A. D. Folker, agricultural agent of Shawnee county, urged that women who are left in charge of farms that they have to rent, take long-time leases on the land, even if they have to take smaller cash or crop rents with the agreement that the land will be kept fertile. He said that 45 per cent of the farms in Kansas are farmed by tenants and a fourth of the farmers are women. He gave this advice: "Pick your tenant if you wish the most to be made of the farm. Choose a man who can raise livestock, thereby letting nothing go to waste. It is better to let a good man work the farm free than to have a poor tenant pay rent for it."

After each address a short time was given for asking questions. In every case the women seized upon this opportunity and much valuable information was gained by the entire audience as well as those who asked the questions.

Away With Profit Hogs

Governor Capper of Kansas is quite right when he says that the economies which the farmer has made possible to the country thru his own sacrifice of financial rewards have been absorbed by the speculator. The people generally have thus reaped no benefit from the fixing of prices on farm products. It is not to be wondered, therefore, that the farmers of other states as well as those of Kansas are incensed—and of course the public feels equally bitter at having had to see its welfare made subservient to the greed of profiteers.

This subject has been under discussion in various of its phases for seven months—or since we entered the European war. Thruout that time the windings of the speculators in foods have piled up millions upon millions. The grower of crops meanwhile has been hobbled, but the profiteer is still free. The consumer of what the farm produces has been made to suffer hardship, but there has been no punishing thus far of the man of ill-gotten wealth.

Governor Capper calls the latter class "hogs." The hog is thick-skinned, and nothing disturbs him save a blow on the snout. Thru all the raging against his methods which the war profiteer has heard, he has smiled happily as he crammed his increased gold into his pockets. It must be that he, too, can be made sensible to public opinion only by getting a blow upon the snout.

But who is to strike the blow? Certainly not those in authority who have let seven months of robbery of the people find them with no real effort to their credit in this direction. Is there other power to which the war profiteer can be made responsible?

Federal officials in Washington are far from the heart of the country, and they get little real knowledge of what the nation is thinking and saying. However, when the lawmakers return to Washington, after having become thoroughly acquainted with the demands of the American public for protection from looters of the land, will they have the courage and the statesmanship to give what Governor Capper insists the nation must have—a law whereby "the patriotism of the real patriot will be made to serve the whole people rather than the wicked profiteer?"—St. Joseph, Mo., Gazette.

Pulse in Animals

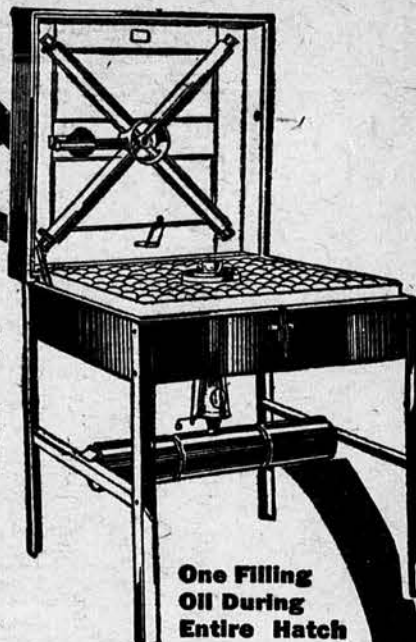
The normal pulse beats a minute in domestic animals are as follows: Horses, 36 to 42; cattle, 38 to 50; sheep, goats and hogs, 70 to 80, and dogs, 80 to 100. The pulse beats faster in young than in old animals. Excitement and a nervous temperament may cause a more rapid pulse. When exercising and immediately after, the rate is higher than when the animal is at rest.



Biggest Money-Making Opportunity In History Awaits Poultry Raisers

THE U. S. Government calls on *all* home owners to raise more poultry—more eggs!—to double—treble—quadruple your flocks. Tremendous demand assures top-notch prices! This is *your* opportunity—if you start right—if you secure the equipment that has made success for tens of thousands of other poultry-raisers.

Now, you *can't* take time to *coax* an incubator to produce maximum hatches—or stay up nights to keep your incubator at uniform temperature. Each and every one of the 1918 X-Ray features *makes* good hatches surer—with less work and worry: X-Ray Gas Arrestor—prevents lamp fumes entering egg chamber; X-Ray Nursery Tray assures sanitation, protects little chicks; X-Ray Egg Tester, most handy tester ever conceived; Handy Height; Quick Cooling Egg Tray. All features of



One Filling Oil During Entire Hatch

THE GREAT 1918 X-RAY INCUBATOR Sent Express Prepaid to Practically All Points

Fill the big oil tank of the X-Ray Incubator only once during hatch. The lamp's flame is scientifically adjusted by the X-Ray Automatic Trip. The instant there's too much or not enough heat the flame is automatically decreased or increased as needed. No wasted heat. No "cooked" eggs—none are chilled.

You shouldn't guess about the incubator you buy. You should *know* and know absolutely. You want to read this 1918 X-Ray Book No. 000 before you buy any incubator. Write for it—NOW. Use the coupon—or send us your name and address on a postal.

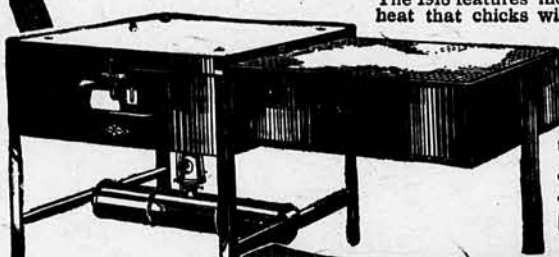
1918 X-RAY BROODERS — New Improvements

The 1918 features include X-Ray Duplex Heater, that so distributes heat that chicks will not crowd into the center—prevents injury to chicks due to such crowding.

Also X-Ray Gas Arrestor, that keeps chicks' chamber free from fumes, and Canopy Top over exercising room that gives protection from draughts and excessive sunlight.

WRITE TONIGHT—and be sure you are getting the best incubator and brooder any money can buy.

X-Ray Incubator Co.
Dept. 47A Des Moines, Iowa



Use Coupon—
Send Your Name
and Address To Us Now

Express Prepaid
To Practically All Points



SATTLEY Standard Implements! For Over 60 Years!

You Can't Buy Better Implements Than the SATTLEY Because Better Implements Have Never Been Built!



The SATTLEY Gang Plow

BUILT with a single bail which lessens draught and makes level furrows regardless of unevenness of the field.

A connecting rod of special construction so that the suction of the bottoms is perfectly preserved at all times and enables you to tell if your hitch is too high or too low.

One-piece frame; strongest and most rigid made.

Steering rod so attached to tongue post as to prevent side thrust on the tongue.

1000-mile axles—dust-proof caps.

There are other special features on the Sattley Plow that it will pay you to know about before you buy any plow of any make.

Fill Out the Coupon

Mail This Coupon NOW!
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
Dept. 9021 Chicago or Kansas City

Please send me full information on prices and special features of Sattley Implements. This places me under no obligation.

Name _____

R. F. D. _____ City _____

County _____ State _____

For more than 60 years, Sattley Implements have been known for their long, satisfactory service, for their strength of construction and honest materials, for results given in the field and for their all around good work.

Sattley Implements at Factory Prices

Sattley Implements are still built in the same factories with up-to-date machinery. The same class of skilled workmen are employed. None but the best materials are used, and the same satisfaction-giving Sattley Implements are produced, but NOW they are sold at first-cost factory prices, direct from the manufacturer to the user, and farmers are getting the benefit of the big saving in price.

Quick Shipments, Special Repair Service

We are prepared to give you prompt service by making quick shipments from our factory and warehouses. We have also arranged to carry stocks of repairs in different localities in order to give you special service in filling repair orders. Orders for complete machines must be sent to Chicago or Kansas City but you can send your orders for repairs to the point nearest to you and the parts will be shipped promptly.

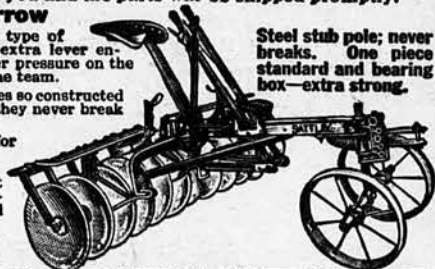
Sattley Disc Harrow

This is the highest grade type of disc harrow made. The extra lever enables you to control center pressure on the gangs without stopping the team.

Oil-tempered scraper blades so constructed and attached to bar that they never break or come loose.

Best construction known for attaching outside draw bars to frame; always solid and rigid; never get loose. Other good features which we will be glad to tell you about.

Fill Out the Coupon



Steel stub pole; never breaks. One piece standard and bearing box—extra strong.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
(Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back)

Check Here the Implements In Which You Are Interested

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| — Riding Plows | — Harrow Carts |
| — Tractor Plows | — Corn Drills |
| — Walking Plows | — Corn Planters |
| — Middle Busters | — Cultivators |
| — Disc Harrows | — Listers |
| — Drag Harrows | — Grain Drills |



Jim, We Got To Do Our Bit!

WE farmers can't work for Uncle Sam if we're laid up with stiff joints, rheumatic twinges, sore muscles, lame back, and such things.

I don't take chances. The first sign of soreness is a signal for me to get busy with this Sloan's Liniment. I don't rub it in because it penetrates. Its counter-irritant action scatters the congestion and brings instant, soothing relief. My whole family swears by it.

And I use it on the live stock,

too, Jim. It sends bruises, lameness, sprains, and all external ailments kitin' sky-high.

I save money by always buying the large size. Six times as much as you get in the small bottle, and I've got a supply on hand when I got to have it. Get a big bottle today, Jim, and keep on doing your bit faithfully and regularly.



Sloan's The World's Liniment

**KILLS
PAIN**



WHEN WRITING TO OUR ADVERTISERS DON'T FAIL TO MENTION THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE.

Rations for Breeding Ewes

The feeding of breeding flocks during the winter depends much upon the season. Many flocks receive little feed other than that supplied by the blue-grass pastures, the wheat fields and the meadows, until the winter snow cuts off this source of feed. During the winter months clover and alfalfa are the standard roughnesses for pregnant ewes. The high prices of these hays in recent years has caused the use of other cheaper rough feeds to replace part of the more expensive hays. Corn silage and corn stover are the most common rough feeds used to replace clover or alfalfa hay. At the University of Missouri Experiment station feeding trials were conducted to compare the different roughnesses for breeding ewes. A carload of Western Colorado ewes was purchased in the fall and kept on blue-grass pasture until December 9. The rams were left with ewes from the middle of September to the first of December. The ewes were divided into eight lots of 17 ewes apiece. The various lots were kept as uniform in size, condition and quality as possible.

A ration of $\frac{1}{3}$ pound of grain and 2 pounds of clover hay with all the corn stover the ewes would eat was compared to a ration of an equal amount of grain and 3 pounds of clover hay a head a day. In this case the corn stover was substituted satisfactorily for one-third of the clover hay. However, in the lots where grain was not fed the substituting of one-third the clover hay with corn stover was not successful. The lambs in the hay-stover lot were not so strong and did not make as good gains as those on clover hay alone.

A ration of corn stover as the only rough feed with $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of grain a head a day was fairly satisfactory, but not so satisfactory as in lots where $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of grain and 2 pounds of hay were fed. However, corn stover proved to be a superior roughness to timothy hay when fed with $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of grain a head a day. The feeding of corn silage is sometimes attended with ill results. In many instances the trouble with silage has been attributed to mould, or to the acid in silage that has not been put up properly. Sheep seem to be more susceptible to the poisons of mouldy silage than cattle.

In these trials the silage proved to be superior to the corn stover. Both feeds were fed in combination with grain and clover hay. In all cases the silage proved to be the better feed of the two. In trying to reduce the cost by replacing a part of the clover hay with silage, a ration of corn silage 1 6-10 pounds and clover hay 1 9-10 pounds was fed. This ration gave as satisfactory results as clover hay alone. The average daily amount of hay consumed a ewe was $3\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. The ration containing grain $\frac{1}{2}$ pound, clover hay 2 pounds and silage 1.8 pounds proved as satisfactory as a ration of an equal amount of grain and 3 pounds of clover hay.

Silage in these lots was substituted for practically one-half of the clover hay. It required 2 pounds of silage to replace 1 pound of clover hay. However, rating the silage at \$5 a ton it is in most cases an economical feed to use in connection with clover hay. A ration of 3-10 pound of grain and $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of silage, which was all the ewes would eat, proved superior to one of 4-10 pounds of grain with all of the stover that the ewes would eat.

Notice to Stallion Owners

Kansas laws require that all stallions for which patronage is accepted during the coming season must have a license issued by the state live stock registry board. Application blanks were mailed to stallion owners during the last week of December. If you failed to receive an application blank, you should write for one immediately. There are a large number of licenses to be issued and for this reason you are urged most earnestly to send in your application at once and thus avoid the delay that usually results because so many owners wait until near the opening of the breeding season before sending in their applications for licenses.

C. W. McCampbell,
Secretary State Live Stock Registry
Board, Manhattan, Kan.

Take that 25 cents you did not spend for pork chops and buy a thrift stamp with it. You will be doing a double service—aiding in the conservation of red meats and giving the government money with which to carry on the war.

Supply of Wheat is Small

(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.)

Diminishing wheat supplies are causing growing anxiety for millers and also for the Food Administration. Kansas City receipts last week were only 131 cars, 100 cars less than the Kansas City mills ground. Chicago got only 48 cars. Total receipts at Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis were 315 cars, compared with 1,760 cars a year ago, and these three markets have less than 2½ million bushels of wheat in elevators, compared with 15,600,000 bushels a year ago. The Kansas City Food Administration office reports fairly liberal supplies at country stations in this zone, but it is not showing up at terminal markets. All the mills are using their small reserves. Demand for flour is large.

Moderate offerings of carlots of oats generally sold at steady prices, with a few sales half a cent higher and a few off half a cent. A car of fancy red oats brought 84 cents, a record price in this crop and only 1½ cents under the top price for this market, paid last summer.

Three principal markets received 1,062 cars last week compared with 1,246 the week before and 1,327 cars a year ago. Receivers expect an increased movement from the country as soon as the weather becomes more favorable for shipping.

Corn receipts at terminal markets increased substantially last week, owing to a larger available supply of cars, and the movement would have been still larger but for a widespread snowstorm and severe cold wave, which slowed up railroad operations and loading at country stations. Three important markets received 1,898 cars, compared with 1,451 the preceding week, and 2,103 cars a year ago.

Receivers say that enough cars are now in the corn territory to keep the movement up to fairly large proportions.

The market for carlots continued to show a sagging tendency, with offerings a little more than sufficient for daily requirements. Most offerings were low grade and prices declined 6 to 12 cents. Corn testing No. 3 or better was relatively scarce, tho these grades were 3 to 10 cents lower Saturday than a week ago. Sales still cover a wide range, \$1.32 to \$1.72 Saturday, compared with \$1.00 to \$1.80 a week ago and 93 to 95½ cents a year ago.

Demand is restricted somewhat by embargoes against shipments east, imposed for the purpose of enabling Eastern railroads to clear up the congestion at seaboard terminals.

Carlot prices for grain at Kansas City Saturday were:

Wheat: Official fixed prices. Dark Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.19; No. 2, \$2.16; No. 3, \$2.13. Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.15; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2.09. Yellow Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.11; No. 2, \$2.08; No. 3, \$2.05. Red Winter Wheat: No. 1, \$2.15; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2.09. Soft Red Wheat, "Onions": No. 1, \$2.13; No. 2, \$2.10; No. 3, \$2.07.

Wheat which is graded below No. 2 and is of superior quality may be priced at a premium not exceeding 2 cents above the grade price, except when graded down for certain specific causes.

No. 4 dark hard wheat was taken at \$2.10, No. 5 dark hard at \$2.07 and sample hard at \$1.95.

Corn: No. 2 mixed, \$1.65 to \$1.68; No. 3, \$1.55 to \$1.58; No. 4, \$1.47 to \$1.53; No. 5, \$1.43 to \$1.46. No. 2 yellow, \$1.70 to \$1.72; No. 3, sales \$1.58; No. 4, \$1.50 to \$1.52; No. 2 white, \$1.70 to \$1.72; No. 3, \$1.67 to \$1.68; No. 4, sales \$1.58; No. 5, sales \$1.56. Ear corn, \$1.32 to \$1.47.

Oats: No. 2 white, 83c to 83½c; No. 3, 82½c to 83c; No. 4, 82c to 82½c; No. 2 mixed, 82c to 82½c; No. 3, 81c to 81½c; No. 2 red, 81c to 83c; No. 3, 80c to 80½c.

The restricted by heavy snow storms in much of the corn belt, the movement of hogs last week was the largest of the season. The five Western markets received 45,099 hogs, 38,000 more than the previous week and 182,000 less than a year ago. Prices advanced 15 to 25 cents in the first two days of the week and in the last four days fell 60 to 70 cents, and closed at the lowest level of the month. At the decline hogs sold at \$15.80 to \$16. These prices are about \$5.50 higher than a year ago.

Kansas City is receiving more hogs than in January last year. Last week receipts were 11,000 larger than a year ago and in the first 11 days this year they were 114,000 or 22,000 larger than a year ago. Increased feeding operations are showing in good quality and heavy weight of hogs. Average weight is 24 pounds heavier than a year ago and the heaviest since January, 1913.

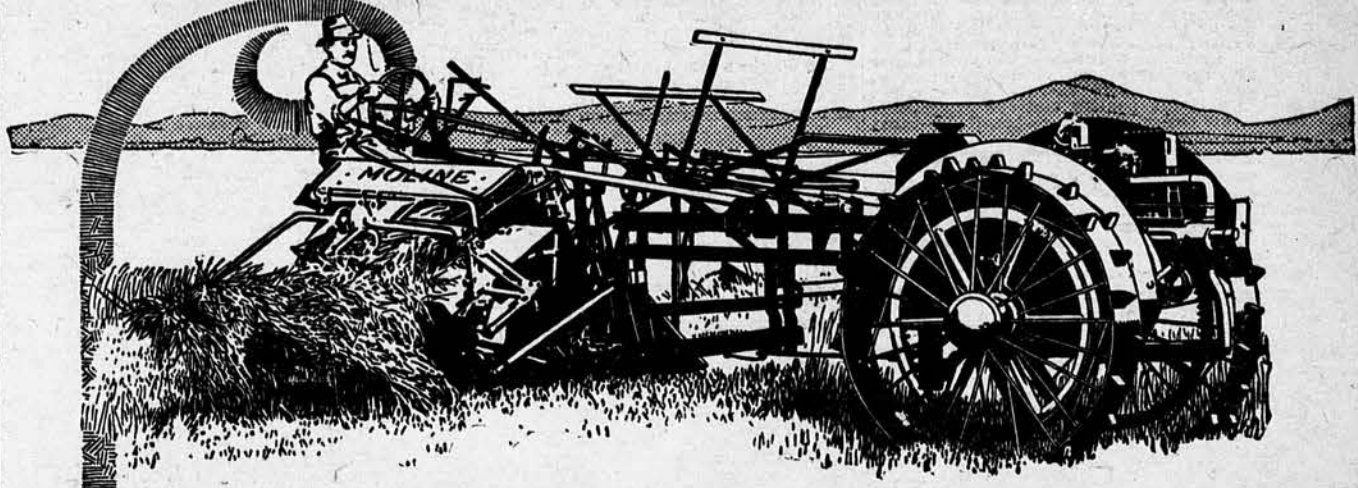
Receipts of short fed cattle last week were the largest of the season and supplies were drawn from practically all feeding sections. The best growing district of Colorado sent in its first offerings of the season, two weeks earlier than a year ago, and they sold \$12, or \$2 higher than the first offerings a year ago, tho much lighter in weight. Chicago receipts exceeded those of a year ago by 18,000 and Kansas City receipts were 8,000 larger than a year ago. A large demand from the big killers cared for the offerings, tho prices declined 10 to 20 cents. The best heavy steers declined the most. The top price for steers, \$13.15, was paid for native fed cattle weighing 1,356 pounds, and they had been fed about 90 days, following strong grass fat. Most of the steers in the short fed class sold at \$10.50 to \$12.50. Prices for butcher cattle were steady to 15 cents lower. The decline was in "canners" and best heavy cows. Choice heifers were quoted firm, and veal calves and bulls steady.

Moderate receipts limited trade in stockers and feeders, and no price changes were quoted. A good many heavy feeders sold at \$11.50 to \$12.25, and lighter weight grades suitable for roughing thru to grass brought \$9.50 to \$10.50. Stock cows and heifers were in fairly active demand. Stock calves sold slowly.

Prices for fat lambs rose 15 to 25 cents early in the week, but later most of the gain was lost and the trade became dull. Killers prefer light weight fat lambs to heavy grades. Friday some 97-pound lambs brought \$12.75, and some 73-pound lambs brought \$12.75. Yearlings sold up to \$14.50, and ewes up to \$11.50. The entire supply, except a few feeders that sold at \$15.35, came from feed lots. Pea-fed lambs came from Colorado, and most of the offerings were from Missouri and Kansas.

The fall-born calf deserves and will pay for a comfortable stall.

ONE MAN CAN FARM MORE LAND *with the*



Plowing



Harrowing



Seeding



Cultivating



Mowing

MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR

"It Solves the Farm Help Problem"

TWO MILLION MEN will be gone from the farms because of the war—strong, skilled, willing workers, only a small part of whom can be replaced by older men, boys and women. Yet production of food must be increased. There is only one way—equip the men left on the farms so they can do more work than ever before.

With the Moline-Universal—the original two-wheel tractor—One Man can farm more land than was ever before possible, because—

One Man has power at his command equal to five horses, capable of doing the work of seven horses owing to its greater speed and endurance. This power is always available for any farm work.

One Man operates the Moline-Universal Tractor from the seat of the implement to which it is attached, where he must sit in order to do good work.

One Man can start in the spring and go from one operation to another—plowing, harrowing, planting, cultivating, mowing, harvesting grain or corn, spreading manure, filling the silo, cutting wood, etc., doing all farm work from one year's end to another, independently of horses or hired help.

All these one-man operations with the Moline-Universal are possible because it is mounted on two wheels, all its weight is traction weight; it is powerful—pulls two 14-inch bottoms easily—yet it is light so

that it does not pack the soil. The Moline-Universal attaches direct to the implement, making one compact unit.

One woman or boy operates the Moline-Universal as easily as a man. Miss Ruth Harding of Albion, N. Y., a proud owner of a Moline-Universal, writes: "I have never called a man from his work to assist me with the tractor in any way."

Thousands of Moline-Universal Tractors are now at work under every conceivable condition in all parts of the United States and in Canada, England, France, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Russia, Italy, Spain, Mexico, Peru, Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Guatemala, South Africa, Australia. Wherever a Moline-Universal Tractor is sold there is immediately a big demand for more.

The demand for Moline-Universal Tractors has far exceeded our expectations. We built an enormous factory which is devoted entirely to making Moline-Universal Tractors and three times have erected large additions to cope with the enormous demand. We now have the largest tractor factory in the world.

Moline sales and service branches cover the country. No purchaser is ever more than a few hours away from Moline service.

The Moline-Universal will solve your help and power problems. It is ready for you now. Write us today for free booklet giving full description of the Moline-Universal and name of nearest Moline dealer.

Address Department 23

MOLINE PLOW COMPANY, Moline, Illinois

Fence Posts That Last 40 Years

DON'T replace another decayed or broken post with one that will undergo the same process of wastage in a few years. It is a big loss of money—as much as \$50 and more a year. Long-Bell Creosoted Yellow Pine Posts will mean an end to all repairs and replacements and are easily obtained from your lumber dealer.



CREOSOTED Yellow Pine POSTS

These everlasting posts of selected yellow pine of slow growth are practically decay-proof. The Long-Bell hydraulic vacuum creosoting process treats every wood cell right to the heart and makes it practically decay-proof. Why pay for fencing on short-lived posts that split and peel and rot? Treble life of your fencing by using posts treated the Long-Bell way.

Last a Generation L-B Creosoted Yellow Pine Posts will give lasting service for forty years and more. They will hold a staple as long as it is a staple. See L-B Creosoted Posts at your nearest lumber dealer.

Free Book Send your name and address at once asking for a copy of our Free Book "The Post Everlasting," telling all about L-B posts and the Long-Bell process of wood preserving. Recommended by the U.S. Government.

R. A. Long Building,

The Long-Bell Lumber Company, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

House Dress Pattern FREE!



1984

This pretty, new one-piece house dress with sleeve in either of two lengths is the most practical and attractive house dress that can be worn this season. This style is simple, attractive and comfortable. The right front overlaps the left at the closing. The sleeve may be finished in wrist or elbow length. The fullness at the waistline is to be confined by a belt or to be gathered, with a casing underneath. Gingham, seersucker, drill, linen, linen, alpaca, chambray, gabardine, flannel, flannelette and serge are all used for this style. The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 6½ yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. The dress measures about 2½ yards at its lower edge.

SPECIAL 20 DAY OFFER. To quickly introduce The Household, a big story and family magazine, we make this liberal offer good only 20 days: Send 25 cents for a one-year subscription and we will send you this House Dress Pattern Free. Be sure to give size and say you want dress pattern 1984. Address THE HOUSEHOLD, Dress Dept. 24, TOPEKA, KANSAS

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

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

POULTRY.

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

BABY CHICKS.

BABY CHICKS: BUFF AND WHITE ORPINGTONS from best winter laying strains, Rouen ducklings, 15c per. Custom hatching, 4c per egg. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cockerels for sale. Lawrence Ricklefs, Troy, Kan.

BRAHMAS.

THOROUGHbred MAMMOTH LIGHT Brahma cockerels \$3.00 each. Cora Lilly, Olivet, Kan.

DUCKS.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS \$1.25. DRAKES \$1.50. Ethel Hill, Mayetta, Kan.

DUCKS ALL VARIETIES CHEAP IF taken soon. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Iowa.

GEESSE.

TOULOUSE GEESSE. MRS. ENNEFER, Pleasanton, Kan.

PURE TOULOUSE GANDERS \$3 EACH. Geo. Fox, Lewis, Kan.

GEESSE ALL VARIETIES CHEAP IF taken soon. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Iowa.

GUINEAS.

PEARL AND WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS cheap. If taken soon. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Iowa.

HAMBURGS.

PURE SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG cockerels \$3.00. Mrs. M. Hoehn, Lenexa, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

PURE BLACK LANGSHAN STOCK. MARY McCaul, Elk City, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS. WM. Wischmeier, Mayetta, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. MRS. Ennefer, Pleasanton, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS \$2 EACH. Frank Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS. \$2, \$3, \$4. O. N. Keller, Le Roy, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1. Theo Osberg, Morganville, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Floyd McConnell, Downs, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS \$2. STATE winner. Mrs. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.50 each. C. W. Scherzer, Larned, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS \$2. Kulp strain. Mrs. B. B. King, Erie, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS \$2.00. Mrs. Ethel Dettlor Cox, Grantville, Kan.

BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS. BOTH combs. \$1.25 each. Albert Stahl, Louisville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. COCKERELS \$2 each. Vera Davis, Winfield, Kan. R. 2, Box 73.

L. D. GOOCH, SEWARD, KAN., WILL SELL R. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels \$2.00 each if taken soon.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, prices reasonable. T. F. Roberts, Osawatimie, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels \$1.25 each. Mrs. Art Johnston, Concordia, Kan.

TOM BARRON'S ENGLISH STRAIN DIRECT. Cockerels \$2.00 to \$5.00. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, Barron Welch strain, \$2 up. Mrs. Will Wedd, Oakhill, Kansas.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, from prize stock (Young's strain), \$3 to \$5 each. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS for sale. \$2.00 each if taken soon. Mrs. Roy C. Paul, Mildred, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. State show winning stock. \$2-\$5. Vera Davis, Winfield, Kan. R. 2, Bx. 73.

PURE S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS; choice culled stock; \$1.50 each. Booking egg orders. Lyman Mun, Galva, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS; good looking; high scoring; \$2.00 each. Elmer Thompson, Route 3, Harper, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS from trap nested, high producing females, \$2 up. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.

FEW CHOICE S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels from my combined egg contest and show room winners, reasonable. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kansas.

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, 200 egg strain, \$3.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. O. P. Williams, Sedgwick, Kan., Route 2.

200 SINGLE COMBED BROWN LEGHORNS, both matings and Utility Stock, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Cockerels \$1.50 up, females \$1 up. G. F. Koch, Jr., Ellinwood, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS from good stock at \$2 and \$3 each. Mrs. John Sothers, R. No. 3, Scandia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, EXTRA fine exhibition and egg type. Cockerels \$2 up. Baby chicks. Geo. Patterson, Melvern, Kan.

MINORCAS.

BIG WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS, SINGLE Comb, \$2.00 each. C. Henry, Johnston, Colo.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS and cocks \$2.00 each. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

CHOICE S. C. BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS, \$2.00 to \$3.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. L. F. Edinborough, Irving, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

LARGE WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS \$2.00. Mrs. Perry Green, Ackerland, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. "Nuff said." O. H. Landrith, Greensburg, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, COCKERELS \$2 and \$3 each. Emma Wilson, Auburn, Kan. Route 24.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. \$3.00 each. Johanna Zinn, Sta. B, Topeka, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 each while they last. Roy C. Warnock, La Crosse, Kan.

FINE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS and pullets from prize winners. Nora Hill, Cambridge, Kansas.

PURE BRED, BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS for sale \$3.00 each. Mrs. G. W. Price, Manhattan, Kan., R. R. 7.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 to \$3.50 each if taken soon. Eggs in season. D. H. Hoyt, Attica, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. Best in the West. \$5.00 each. Sunflower Ranch, Ottawa, Kansas.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. OWEN strain direct. From first cock Topeka, 1917. \$5.00 to \$10.00. C. Lowe, R. R. 8, Topeka, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS FROM Aldrich and Crystal White best matings. \$2.50 to \$4.00 each. John Vanamburg, Marysville, Kan.

40 BIG BONED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, sired by grand champion at State Show, 1915. Prices \$3.50 to \$15.00. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

BIG BONED SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, \$2.00 each. Early hatch S. C. W. L. cockerels, \$1.50 each. Geo. Martin, R. 1, Attica, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. GOOD ONES. Hens \$1.50 each to one dozen, \$1.25 for larger amounts. Good chicks. \$2.00. Robt. Turner, Anthony, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels; also a few Single Comb Buff Orpington cockerels. Good farm bred birds. Price \$1.75. Amos Rindchen, Box 92, Hewins, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels. From pen mated stock of several years of careful breeding. Prices are right. State quality wanted. Mrs. Perry Higley, Cummings, Kan.

MILLER'S BUFF ORPINGTONS WON AT Topeka Fair, 1915, 16, 17. Early hatched cockerels \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Alvin Miller, Overbrook, Kan.

OVERLOOK POULTRY FARM'S BUFF Orpingtons won at Kansas State show at Wichita, January 5 to 12, 1918, with 112 Buff Orpingtons competing, first and second hens, first young pen, best display, and silver cup for best pen in English class. Cockerels \$5, \$7.50 and \$10. Mating list ready. Chas. Luengene, Box 1493, Topeka, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. MRS. ENNEFER, Pleasanton, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. D. C. BAUMGARTNER, Halstead, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. WILLIAM A. Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$2.00 TO \$3.00. F. D. Noomile, Huron, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ROCK COCKERELS. Mrs. Sane Blair, Lyndon, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$2.00 and \$4.00. Mrs. Chas. Parker, Preston, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$3 and \$2 each. Mrs. Edwin Dales, Eureka, Kan.

FOR GOOD BUFF ROCK COCKERELS write Mrs. Maggie E. Stevens, Eumboldt, Kan.

WEIGHER-LAYER BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$3.00 to \$5.00. C. F. Fickel, Earlton, Kansas.

FINE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS. Write Mrs. Mary Welty, Sterling, Route 6, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS (Fishel strain) for sale. Stratt Cantwell, Sterling, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK ROOSTERS and pullets. Best egg strain. E. Plessinger, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

BIG BONED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS (Ivory strain) \$2.00 and \$3.00. Herman Dohrman, Hudson, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 each, less in lots of 4 or more. R. L. Foster, Oswego, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Pure bred. \$2.50 each if taken soon. Mrs. Rob. Donham, Talmo, Kan.

FINE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Bronze turkeys. Toulouse geese. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. FINE LARGE cockerels \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Mrs. W. E. Schmitendorf, Vassar, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. LARGE and well barred, bred. \$2 and \$3 each. Ben Johnson, Fairfield, Neb.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Early hatched, \$2, \$3, and \$5 each. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS AND PULLETS. \$2 each if taken at once. Mrs. H. E. McNary, Hydro, Okla., R. R. 2.

FINE, LARGE, PURE BARRED ROCK cockerels. Farm grown. \$2.00 each. Mrs. Blanche Freeman, McAllister, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, NUGGET strain: \$2.50, \$3.50. Baby chicks 20c. Mrs. Alfred Young, Wakefield, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—PULLETS \$1.00 up. Cockerels \$1.50-\$3.00 each. Parks 200 egg strain. R. B. Snell, Colby, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, BOTH LINES—LARGE cockerels from extra laying strains, \$3 to \$5 each. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

DUFF'S BIG TYPE BARRED ROCKS—Limited supply. Finest quality. Write quick for prices. Chas. Duff, Larned, Kansas.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS, from high scored premium birds, \$2.00 to \$5.00. Mrs. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM PRIZE winning stock, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Reduction on numbers. Mrs. A. M. Shipley, Coffeyville, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM EXCELLENT laying strain, farm raised. Extra fine. \$2.00 to \$3.00. Mrs. S. Van Scoyoc, Oak Hill, Kan.

WINTER LAYING STRAIN BARRED Rocks. Cockerels. Eggs \$5-100. \$1-15. Valuable circular free. O. E. Skinner, Columbus, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS WITH SIZE and barred to skin. Price \$2.00 to \$2.50 (extra fine). Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED BARRED Rocks. Of the most noted strains of the breed. Write me your wants. Frank McCormack, Morrowville, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Ringlet strain, large, vigorous, well marked birds. \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. S. R. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—LARGE, fancy, snow white hens, pullets and chicks for sale. (Originator of White Ivory Strain.) Chas. C. Fair, Sharon, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS. Parks 200 egg strain, direct from prize winning layers. \$3 to \$5. Eggs in season. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kansas.

FINE LARGE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS and pullets from my prize pens. Pullets \$2, \$3 and \$5 each. Cockerels \$3, \$5 and \$10 each. H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kansas.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, PURE BRED (Fishel strain direct). Pen cockerels \$4-\$5. Utility cockerels \$2-\$3. Utility pullets \$1.25. Order from this ad. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS A SPECIALTY—PULLETS \$2. Cockerels \$2 to \$5.00. Satisfied customers everywhere. We are in the business. Limited number for sale. Eggs in season. James H. Parsons, Quinter, Kan.

"ROYAL BLUE" AND "IMPERIAL RINGLET" Barred Plymouth Rocks. 12 blue ribbons 1917, 203 to 218 egg production, stock for sale. Free mating list. North Willow Poultry Ranch, A. L. Hook, Prop., Coffeyville, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND White cockerels. Wm. Pifer, Washington, Kan.

FOR SALE—A FEW EXTRA FINE ROSE Comb Rhode Island White cockerels. From best strain. Price \$2.00 each. Marie Iseli, Axtell, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS \$2.50. MRS. Fred Hall, Waldo, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2, \$3, \$5. Treiber, Wamego, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, EXTRA fine. Alta Murphy, Luray, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS \$3 EACH. Chloe Shepherd, Woodward, Okla.

FINE RED COCKERELS \$3.00. PULLETS \$1.50. Iva Paramore, Delphos, Kan.

LARGE BONED S. C. R. I. REDS. GOOD color. Lela Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED PULLETS \$2.00 each. J. F. Waters, Levant, Kan.

THOROUGHbred ROSE COMB RED cockerel \$3.00. Carl Smith, Cleburne, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS \$2.00 TO \$4.00 each. Bert Ferguson, Walton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS \$5 TO \$10. Maple Hill Poultry Farm, Lawrence, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, BEAN strain. Supply limited. John McCrory, Sterling, Kan.

LUNCEFORD'S QUALITY REDS. COCKERELS \$1.75 to \$5.00. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB COCKERELS \$2, \$3, \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan.

THOROUGHbred ROSE COMB RED cockerels. \$3, \$5 and \$7. Mrs. J. N. McKinney, Baldwin, Kan.

BARGAINS—DARK RED, LONG, BIG boned Rose Comb cockerels. Sunnyside Farm, Havensville, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND DARK RED, large bone cockerels. From laying strain. \$2, \$3, \$5. Mrs. W. H. Smith, Raymond, Kan.

MEIER'S S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. First prize winners at Chicago. A few nice cockerels at \$2.50 each. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kansas.

MY ROSE COMB REDS WON FIRST PEN State show three years straight. 245 egg strain. From Missouri Experiment Station. Cockerels \$3 to \$6. Morris Roberts, Holsington, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

BRADA'S REDS. SINGLE COMB COCKERELS, \$2.50 to \$20.00. Winners at Salina, Hutchinson and Radium shows. Eggs for hatching booked now, \$1.50 to \$5.00 per 12. Satisfaction guaranteed. Joe Brada, Great Bend, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, PULLETS, (Maheed strain). Choice Rose Comb cockerels. Won seven premiums and Red special at Miami Co. poultry show, Dec. 1917. Write Mrs. E. S. Monroe, Ottawa, Kansas.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan.

CHOICE SILVER WYANDOTTE HENS \$2. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. STOCK AND EGGS. Ginette & Ginette, Florence, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES. STOCK AND EGGS. M. M. Donges, Belleville, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—COCKERELS \$5 each. Mrs. O. E. Collins, Drexel, Mo.

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTES. TRY them. D. Lawver, Weir, Kan., Rt. No. 2.

A FEW GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2.00 each. G. M. Effland, Victor, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$4.00. Extra fine. Mrs. Mollie Paramore, Delphos, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1 to \$3. Mrs. Geo. Rankin, Gardner, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.25. Homer Ruth, Moundridge, Kan.

FLOCK'S WHITE WYANDOTTE FARM. Clay Center, Kan. Cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets.

CHOICE R. C. SILVER WYANDOTTE cockerels \$2 to \$5. Mrs. H. J. Olivier, Danville, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, BRED for size and quality. Mrs. Bert Ireland, Holton, Kan.

FINE WHITE WYANDOTTE HENS AND cockerels for sale. J. Benjamin, Cambridge, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.75 each. Frank Kletchka, Horton, Kan., Rt. No. 2.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2. Pullets \$1. Mrs. Nelson Belden, Sterling, Kan., R. No. 6.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.50-\$3.00. Jerry Brack, Havensville, Kan. Star Route.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—STOCK FOR sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. T. C. Lee, Elk City, Oklahoma.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, large bone. \$2.00 each. Mrs. S. Heffelfinger, Effingham, Kan.

THOROUGHbred ROSE COMB SILVER LACED Wyandottes. Cockerels \$2.00 and \$2.50. Judson Adcock, Coldwater, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Robt. C. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.

PURE BRED SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS for sale \$2.00 each, 3 for \$5.00. Mrs. Norman Worley, White City, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES—CHOICE cockerels \$2.00 to \$3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. L. Benson, Cleburne, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, WELL laced, from laying strain. Ralph Sanders, Springdale Stock Farm, Osage City, Kan.

FOR SALE. LAYER-PAYER SILVER Laced Wyandotte cockerels. Dandies. \$2.00 to \$4.00. I. J. Wright, Clifton, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, BLUE RIBBON winners, bred from record layers. Cocks. Cockerels. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Effingham, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKS, COCKERELS, hens, and pullets, \$1.50 to \$5.00 each. Birds may be returned if not as represented. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS for sale. From prize winners. Will have plenty of eggs by March first for setting. W. H. Schaulis, Sabetha, Kan.

TURKEYS.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY TOMS \$6, HENS \$4. Mrs. S. W. Rice, Wellsville, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Elizabeth Leonard, Effingham, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS. TOMS \$5. Hens \$3. Chas. Gresham, Bucklin, Kansas.

PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS. \$5.00. Mrs. H. A. Hallway, Fowler, Kan.

THOROUGHbred BOURBON RED TOMS, \$5.00, hens \$4.00. Mrs. J. Q. Pollard, Lamart, Colo.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS. BEST MARKINGS. Mrs. L. E. Thompson, Wellington, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS. TOMS \$5 and \$6.00. No hens. E. V. Eller, Dunlap, Kan.

LARGE DARK RED BOURBON REDS. Toms \$4.50. Hens \$3.50. L. V. Mahaffey, Goltry, Okla.

EXTRA FINE NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS. Hens \$5, toms \$8. F. L. Petterson, Asherville, Kan.

TURKEYS.

CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.
Sadie Litton, Peabody, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

1949 COCKERELS, 49 VARIETIES. FREE book. Aye Bros., Blair, Neb., Box 5.
400 ROUEN AND MUSCOVY DUCKS; 100 Silver Lace Wyandotte cockerels. Fred Kucera, Clarkson, Neb.

EGGS TWO DOLLARS SETTING. RHODE Island Reds, Buff Rocks, stock for sale. E. H. Inman, Fredonia, Kan.

58 VARIETIES FINE PURE BRED CHICKENS, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys. Prices low. Catalogue 4c. A. A. Ziemer, Austin, Minn.

FINE SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BROWN Leghorn cockerels, Rose Comb Reds, Pearl Guineas, Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

FARM RAISED PURE BRED WHITE Langshan cockerels, pullets, eggs. Buff Orpington ducks. Mrs. G. McLean, Lane, Kan.

STANDARD LIGHT BRAHMA COCKS AND cockerels for sale; also Bronze turkey toms. Mrs. Fred O'Daniel, Westmoreland, Kan.

EXTRA LARGE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY toms and hens. Columbian Wyandotte cockerels and hens \$1 to \$3. Bertha Chacey, Meriden, Kan.

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

BREEDERS CHEAP ALL VARIETIES chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, eggs, incubators, brooders, catalogue free. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Iowa.

YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS FOR LEAST money at Colwell's Hatchery. Guaranteed alive or replaced free. Shipped anywhere. 100,000 to sell. 12 cents each. Smith Center, Kan.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL ALL ARE SOLD BUT write today. For your breeders in the spring. 300 Barred Rocks and Light Brahmas. Best in the West. W. H. Ward, Nickerson, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCK- erels from prize winning stock, from \$1.00 to \$3.00 each. White African Guineas, Toulouse Geese, White Holland Turkeys, Muscovy Ducks. Edw. Dooley, Selma, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPONS BEST BROODERS. HAVE 100 for sale. Correspondence solicited. H. C. Rice, Durham, Kan.

POULTRY PRICES NEVER HIGHER IN Kansas. Advise your offerings, will make cash bid, furnish coops, daily remittance. All kinds wanted. Old pigeons \$1 dozen. The Copes, Topeka.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

DRY LAND ALFALFA SEED. DE SHON, Logan, Kansas.

ALFALFA SEED \$8.40 BU. SACKS FREE. Frank Lanier, Belle Plaine, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$2.50 PER 1000, list free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

PETERITA SEED IN HEAD 50 PER LB. C. E. Grandle, Pittsburg, Kan., R. No. 3.

PURE GOLD MINE AND BOONE COUNTY White tested seed corn. Price \$3 per bu. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

CANE SEED, BLACK AND RED, 1917 CROP. \$7.00 per 100 lbs. Freight prepaid in Kansas. Claude Paddock, Oberlin, Kan.

WE ARE IN MARKET FOR CANE SEED and kaffir corn. Send samples and prices. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.

PINTO BEANS: DELIVERED YOUR STATION ten cents per pound fifty pound lots or more. C. F. Hines, Elkhart, Kansas.

SUDAN GRASS—1917 RECLEANED CROP. 30c pound. Black Amber cane \$6.00 per 100 lbs. Both good quality. Thomas Morton, Oxford, Kan.

KAFIR SEED. PURE BLACK HULLED White, graded. Well matured. Will all grow. 5c per lb., sacked. J. C. Lawson, Pawnee, Okla.

1000 BU. CHOICE REID'S YELLOW DENT seed corn. My own growing. Good and dry. Will sure grow. J. O. Southerland, Windsor, Mo.

WANTED—CANE, MILO MAIZE, KAFFIR, Millet, Feterita, Sudan Grass, Seed Corn and other seeds. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

WANTED: KAW CHIEF, BOONE COUNTY, Reid's Yellow Dent and other varieties of seed corn. Send us samples. The Barteldes Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED \$10.50 and \$12.50. Darse seed \$4.50 per bu., cash with order. Ref. First National Bank. C. A. Little, Englewood, Kan.

CHOICE BIG WHITE DENT GRADED seed corn. Matures in 110 to 120 days. Supply limited. \$4.00 per bu. F. O. B. Sacks free. Merle Thompson, Erie, Kan., R. 1.

ALFALFA SEED. HOME GROWN, NON-irrigated alfalfa seed, good germination. Six to nine dollars bushel. Sacks 30c. Samples sent on request. L. A. Jordan Seed Co., Winona, Kan.

WANT CANE SEED, MILLET, SUDAN Grass, Fancy Alfalfa, Hulled Sweet Clover, Shallu or Egyptian Wheat, Bloody Butcher and Strawberry or Calico Corn. O'Bannon, Claremore, Okla.

KAFIR-CORN, SEED CORN, CANE SEED and Sudan. Our prices reasonable, the supply limited, so get yours while the "get-thin's good." Free samples. "Alfalfa John" Franklin, Beaver City, Nebraska.

OKLA. DWARF AND STANDARD BROOM corn seed. Dwarf red and cream Maize, Kafir and Feterita \$7.00. Amber and Orange cane \$10.00. All per 100 lbs., freight prepaid. Claycomb Seed Store, Guyton, Okla.

OFFER US NEW CROP AMBER, ORANGE and Red Top Cane Seed, Milo Maize, Feterita, Kaffir, Sudan, German Millet, Spanish Peanuts, Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Seed Corn and Stock Peas. Binding Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

LIVESTOCK.

SHETLAND PONY BARGAIN SALE. WM. Harr, Riverside, Iowa.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL CALVES. R. C. Krueger, Burlington, Kan.

FOR QUICK SALE: 10 CHOICE HOLSTEIN cows. V. E. Conwell, Wetmore, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, GOOD YOUNG jack. R. 2, Box 80, Cherryvale, Kan.

FOR SALE: TWO REGISTERED HOL- stein bulls. L. A. Swartz, Bancroft, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS, \$50. TWO registered cows. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE BLACK IMPORTED Percheron stallion. E. Plessinger, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

DUROR JERSEY BOARS, ALL AGES, FOR sale. Cholera immune. Henry & Purvis, Johnston, Colo.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE—TWO choice belted spring boars. Earl Shaffer, Wellington, Kan., R. 3.

RED POLED CATTLE—A FEW YOUNG bulls for sale. All registered. T. A. Hawkins, Wakeeney, Kan.

THREE REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS, 6 to 12 months, solid light fawn, good individuals. S. S. Smith, Clay Center, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS, 2 MO. to 4 years old. From high producing an- cestry. \$50.00 up. V. E. Carlson, Formosa, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE EIGHT YEAR OLD, REG. coal black, Percheron stallion, sound, good bone, disposition and conformation, weighed 1850, good individual, worth the money. Harvey F. Knopp, Chapman, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR WESTERN Kansas land of equal value. One black Percheron stallion, coming three, weight 1800. A good one. One mammoth jack, age 10, 15.2 hands high, weight 1,000; a good breeder and sure. Price \$1,000. L. W. Madden, Agenda, Kan.

DOGS.

RUSSIAN WOLF STAGS AND GRAY hounds. Guaranteed as represented. Idle Hour Kennel Co., Guyton, Okla.

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

SHEPHERD AND CANADIAN SHEPHERD puppies, males \$7.00, females \$5.00. Nat- ural breeders. Frank Lott, Danville, Kan.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HEDGE POSTS; CARLOTS. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

THREE UNIT CALFWAY MILKING MA- chine. W. S. Jones, Linwood, Kan.

FOUR VARIETIES RABBITS AND FAN Tail pigeons. Rena Thomas, Canton, Kan.

FOR SALE—WATERLOO BOY TRACTOR, 12-24, almost new. J. C. Wilkerson, Buck- lin, Kansas.

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

PATENTS.

PATENTS OF MERIT CAN BE SOLD BY our system. For further particulars write American Investment Co., 900 F. St., Wash- ington, D. C.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Books and advice free. Send sketch for free search. We help market your invention. A. M. Buck & Co., 522 7th St., Wash., D. C.

INVENT SOMETHING. YOUR IDEAS MAY bring wealth. Send postal for free book. Tells what to invent and how to obtain a patent through our credit system. Talbert & Talbert, 4215 Talbert Building, Washing- ton, D. C.

MEN OF IDEAS AND INVENTIVE ABIL- ity 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.

YOUR IDEA WANTED. PATENT YOUR invention. I'll help you market it. Send for 4 free books, list of patent buyers, hundreds of ideas wanted, etc. Advice free. Highest references. Patents advertised free. Richard B. Owen, Patent Lawyer, 34 Owen Bldg., 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 Attys., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

FARMS WANTED.

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

AGENTS.

WE PAY \$100 MONTHLY SALARY AND furnish rig and expenses to introduce guar- anteed Poultry and stock powders. Bigler Company, X 608, Springfield, Ill.

AGENTS: A ONE CENT POST CARD WILL put you in touch with an \$80 a week proposition selling Aluminum Utensils and Specialties direct to the Consumer. Don't let one cent stand between you and prosper- ity. Div. B. H. P., American Aluminum Mfg. Co., Lemont, Ill.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MEN ABOVE THIRTY TO represent us, best paying contract, steady employment. F. H. Stannard & Co., Nur- serymen, Ottawa, Kansas.

A COMPETENT FARM HAND, THOR- oughly experienced and married, wants farm employment after Feb. 1st. Corre- spondence solicited from patriotic, church- going people. Harmon, care Mail and Breeze.

LANDS.

WE HAVE SOME GOOD LAND THAT WE can exchange for other property; what have you? Kysar Realty Company, Good- land, Kan.

S. E. QUARTER SEC. 32, TOWNSHIP eleven, range thirty, Gove Co., Kansas. Price \$2,500 for quick sale. A. R. Thornton, Haswell, Colo.

WANTED—BUYERS FOR FARMS, CITY properties, business enterprises. State wants. Sales and exchanges everywhere. Geo. E. Hill, Walnut, Kan.

HAVE SPLENDID HALF SECTION IN Kiowa county, priced \$15 under any land near it. Every acre in cultivation. Best of soil. \$85 per acre. P. J. Uop, Spearville, Kan.

FOR SALE—640 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED, 10 miles county seat, school 1/4 mile; 270 acres cultivation, bal. pasture; fenced; \$25.00 per acre. No agents need apply. Write owner, Lock Box 288, Dighton, Kansas.

FOR SALE—140 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED, 33 acres alfalfa. Good water, 3 ever run- ning springs. Adjoining Eskridge city. Dwelling 2 blocks from Eskridge high school. Would make fine dairy farm. Catherine Burgett, Eskridge, Kansas.

293 ACRES, 80 MILES K. C., SPLENDID stock and grain farm, everlasting water, 100 acres cultivation, balance pasture and meadow, good buildings, 1 mile Ry. station, 4 miles to 2 towns, close to school and church. Will sell at a bargain to settle estate. Steele Bros., Agricola, Kan.

YOUR CHANCE IS IN CANADA—RICH lands and business opportunities offer you independence. Farm lands, \$11 to \$30 acre; irrigated lands, \$35 to \$50. Twenty years to pay; \$2,000 loan in improvements, or ready made farms. Lean of live stock. Taxes aver- age under twenty cents an acre; no taxes on improvements, personal property or live stock. Good markets, churches, schools, roads, telephones. Excellent climate—crops and live stock prove it. Special homeseekers' fare certificates. Write for free booklets. Allen Cameron, General Superintendent Land Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway, 14 Ninth Avenue, Calgary, Alberta.

NEW FARM OPPORTUNITY IN ONE OF the greatest states in the Union. A new line of the Santa Fe is tapping a rich and fertile prairie section of Northwest Texas, near the Oklahoma line, where al- ready many farmers have made good with wheat, hogs, and live stock. Here, if you act now, you can get first choice—get in on the ground floor of a great opportunity. You can get in ahead of the railway will bring. This is the chance of a lifetime for a man of moderate means. A certain number of thrifty, farseeing farmers can acquire good land at an astonishingly low figure and on long, easy terms. Why say goodbye to good rent money every year when same money invested here will pay big returns and make you owner of a fine big farm? If you have confidence that a great railroad, like the Santa Fe, would only recommend what it considers a good thing, and because it wants to see new territory developed and wants newcomers to prosper and produce—then write me today for particulars about this district. Climate is pleasant, rainfall comes in the growing season, winters are mild, stock can run in open year around. Schools, churches, telephones, good roads. Every- thing here but enough men with their fam- ilies. The farmers' best chance is on good low-priced land raising products that bring big returns. Will you be one of the fortunate first comers to reap the advantages of a section that has been inspected by a Santa Fe agricultural agent and pronounced right? Twenty-dollar-an-acre land here has made 26% yearly on investment, compared with 6% on \$150 land in Illinois and Iowa corn belt. Write me for our free illustrated folder with particulars, giving experience of farm- ers now here and results they have achieved in short time and on small capital. C. L. Seagraves, Industrial Commissioner Santa Fe Railway, 922 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

EDUCATIONAL.

KANSAS CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE. THE great business Training School of the great Southwest. For free catalog address C. T. Smith, 1029 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

TANNING.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE: COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalogue on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

FARM HAND.

WANTED: MARRIED MAN AND SON 12 to 16 years old, experienced farmers. Give references and wages expected. Steady em- ployment for right man. Wesley W. Trumbull, Peabody, Kan., R. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED by R. Harold, Manhattan, Kansas.

WANTED—60 HEAD OF CATTLE FOR pasture the season 1918. R. W. Crisp, Herington, Kan.

PASTURE WANTED IN KANSAS FOR grazing season of 1918. Give location, num- ber of acres, how watered, shipping point and price. Address F. L. Merchant, 425 Livestock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

STOCK AND HOG RAISERS GET QUICK particulars of 200,000 acres richest Ever- glade forage land. Prices lowest. After the war—what? Answer: More beef, pork, sugar. Be wise; get busy! Tatum Land Company, Miami, Florida.

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

OLD FALSE TEETH WANTED—DON'T matter if broken. We pay up to 15 dollars per set. Also cash for Old Gold, Silver and broken Jewelry. Check sent by return mail. Goods held 10 days for sender's approval of our offer. Mazer's Tooth Specialty, 2007 S. 5th St., Phila., Pa.

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.

Wheat Prospects Uncertain

Uncertainty as to the effects of the heavy snowfall and severely cold weather on Kansas wheat is expressed in the latest crop reports. That the snow has saved the crop is a belief held by some farmers, tho others think that the below zero weather has further lessened the chances of the wheat. Serious drifting is reported from some places. Stockmen are making unusual efforts to get the most out of the short feed supply. Some farmers are obliged to haul water for their livestock.

Washington County—We found 4 inches of snow on the ground this morning, and it still is snowing. Some farmers think it came too late to save the wheat and many are talking of sowing a spring crop. Corn \$1.60; cream 40c.—Mrs. Birdsley, Jan. 10.

Sherman County—The thermometer dropped to 18 degrees below zero January 11, after several inches of snow had fallen. Stock has used but little feed so far and is doing well on grass alone. We are reserving the scant supply of forage. Some winter wheat has dried out, but we believe there will be a stand in most fields. Young calves are ar- riving almost too early in some herds, but with little loss.—J. B. Moore, Jan. 11.

Harvey County—The most severe snow storm of the season, accompanied by high winds and a temperature of 20 degrees be- low zero, prevails in this county. A Missouri Pacific train is stalled at Henson and many autos are stuck in snow drifts. Butter 40c; eggs 47c; cream 47c; Irish potatoes \$1.35; corn, shelled, \$1.35.—H. W. Prouty, Jan. 11.

Norton County—Several carloads of pigs have been sold to Nebraska farmers recent- ly. Seed of all kinds is high. It will cost farmers more to farm this year than ever before. But we are going to start in for all we are worth.—Sam Teaford, Jan. 12.

Chautauque County—The hardest snow storm and blizzard in a good many years struck our county January 10. The wheat does not look very promising. Fat hogs and cattle are scarce and meat prices are high. Eggs 50c; butter 45c; flour \$3.—H. B. Fair- ley, Jan. 12.

Harper County—We had a snow 4 inches deep January 10, but most of it drifted to the roads, and the grass and wheat were not benefited by it. There is no pasture now for stock, and feed is very high and hard to get. Few good horses and mules are left in the county, as government buyers have been taking them. Prices for all that we buy or sell are high and labor is high and difficult to secure. Wheat condition is about 70 per cent normal at this writing.—H. E. Henderson, Jan. 12.

Pottawatomie County—The thermometer dropped to 20 degrees below zero January 10, when a big snow storm hit this county. Snow drifted badly. Wheat prospects seem fair and it will do nicely if the ground does not get too wet and then freeze, as the roots and crowns still are in good condition. Corn \$1.12 to \$1.15; butter and eggs 40c.—S. L. Knapp, Jan. 11.

Leavenworth County—Most of the snow which fell last week drifted off the fields. Wheat looks bad. All stock is doing well. Many farmers have to haul water, which is rather unusual here, especially at this sea- son. Corn \$1.25; eggs 53c; butter 45c; alfalfa \$28; butterfat 52c.—Geo. S. Marshall, Jan. 12.

Let's Conserve the Seed

It has been many years since Kan- sas has faced such a shortage of good corn, kafir, and sorghum seed as exists at present.

In a large part of the state practically no seed was produced last season, and in other parts where seed was produced the amount is small and the quality not of the best. Usually good seed of kafir and sorghum can be obtained in Okla- homa or Texas, but this season it is as scarce in these states as in Kansas. In fact, seedsmen from Oklahoma and Texas are buying the good seed that they can obtain in Kansas for shipping to their states for spring planting.

The seriousness of the situation is in- creased by the fact that there is very little old seed of corn, kafir, or sorghum available this year. Good seed was scarce last year and in many locali- ties, especially in Northcentral Kansas, practically all the good old seed was used for planting the 1917 crop.

Because of the general scarcity of seed steps should be taken at once to conserve all grain suitable for seed pur- poses. Let's urge:

(1) Farmers who have produced good seed corn, kafir, or sorghum should select it at once and save not only enough seed for their own use, but also additional supplies to be sold to their neighbors or others in need of seed.

(2) Those who have seed of the 1915 or 1916 crops that has been stored and is now in good condition should select and save this for seed.

(3) That farmers who do not have suf- ficient seed for spring planting should se- cure it at once. If this is not done the seed that is now available may be sold for use in other states or fed to stock, and it may be difficult to secure seed at planting time next spring.

The agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college will be glad to assist farmers who wish to locate a market for good seed or those who wish to secure a supply of seed for spring planting.

L. E. Call.
K. S. A. C.

While it does not follow that pure- bred pigs require greater care than do grades, yet it is a sensible business proposition to give the more valuable animal the more careful attention, which is a guarantee of better results.

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 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.

360 ACRE RANCH in Gove Co., Kansas. W. M. Mason, Walnut, Kan.

GOOD WHEAT SECTION; well located; will split; some in cultivation. \$25 per acre. Good terms. C. W. West, Spearville, Kan.

480 ACRES highly improved stock and grain farm, close in. Price for quick sale, \$45 per acre. S. L. Karr, Council Grove, Kan.

80 AND 160 ACRES, IMP., at \$50, with terms, short time. Write Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

320 ACRES WICHITA COUNTY, KANSAS. \$7.50 per acre quick. A. P. Nichols, Kansas City, Mo.

600 ACRES, well improved, lays good. Price \$50 per acre. Other farms for sale. John J. Wieland, Emporia, Kan.

160 ACRES GRASS, east part Osage Co., one mi. from station. Price \$35 per acre. McCown Realty Co., Emporia, Kan.

160 A., IMP., 4 MI. TOWN, \$65 A. 125 a., 1 mi. town, \$10,000. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

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

4 SECTIONS of good ranch land in a body located about 11 mi. S. W. of Elkhart, Kan. \$10 a. Earl Taylor, Elkhart, Kan.

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

80 ACRES, 2 1/2 mi. town, 4 room house, new barn, fine grove, 1 1/2 mi. school. Alfalfa, timothy, wild meadow. Price \$55 acre. Terms. F. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

290 ACRES, six room house, new barn, close to school and three towns. Possession March first. Price \$30 a. Easy terms. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

80 A., 2 1/2 MI. WAVERLY, 5 room house, good large barn. Some hay land, good blue grass pasture, good farm land. Price \$5,000. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kan.

160 ACRES, well improved, abundance of water, 3 miles good town. Price \$9,000, good terms. Some good exchanges. Holcomb Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

"DON'T BE A SLACKER," war may change conditions. List property with Williams now. We trade anything, anywhere. Williams Realty Co., Severy, Kan.

I HAVE BUYERS for large tracts of grass lands. I want you to list your holdings with me. Also oil lands. Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kan.

FREE LITERATURE describing best Arkansas lands. Write Burchfiel-Reneau Land Co., American National Bank, Oklahoma City, Okla.

LANDS IN STEVENS and Morton Counties, Kansas, and Baca County, Colorado. Write us for prices. John A. Firmin & Co., Hugoton, Kan.

480 ACRES, four miles from Baldwin, all smooth, fine farm, good improvements, \$75 per acre. Other farms, also city property for sale. J. C. Wise, Baldwin, Kansas.

FINE WHEAT SECTION. Level square section in Wichita County, 7 miles from town, good well, all in grass. For quick sale, \$6,000. F. C. Watkins, Ness City, Kan.

A SNAP. 160 acres level wheat land, 100 acres in cultivation, part terms, \$2100. 7 quarters all join, nearly all good plow land, 60 acres in wheat, 1/4 mi. school. \$11 an acre. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

FINE STOCK RANCH. 1300 acres fine blue stem grass, abundance of water, 100 plowed, large buildings. 7 miles shipping on Santa Fe; \$40 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

400 ACRES in Kiowa County; 6 miles of County Seat, 340 acres in cultivation; 800 acres wheat. Improved. Owner will sacrifice for quick sale. \$35 per acre. Here is your chance. The Pratt Abstract & Inv. Co., Pratt, Kan.

160 ACRES. 6 miles town of 10,000 people, 7 r. house, barn, good fencing, fine location. Price \$12,000. Big bargain; also have farm of 240 a., well improved. Write for particulars. Frank B. Mansfield, Ottawa, Kan.

175 A., 1/2 MI. AGRICOLA, 4 1/2 Waverly, 10 alfalfa, 20 clover, 20 blue grass pasture, 13 wheat goes. New house and barn, granary and crib, two chicken houses, two good wells, never failing. Will carry \$4,500, 6%, \$12,000. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kan.

240 ACRES well located, smooth land, well divided for crops. 60 acres in wheat, 6 room cottage, good barn, and other improvements. Write for descriptions of this or any size farm interested in. Large list of farm bargains to select from. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

480 ACRES, well improved, 4 miles of town, all perfect, 200 acres good wheat, all goes, ideal home, on R.F.D. and phone, Ness Co., price \$30 per acre. Owner's boys gone to war wants to retire. Will take good residence in small Kan. town part pay, bal. some cash and carry some on land. Possession any time. Box 153, Utica, Kansas.

DOUGLAS COUNTY FARMS. 320 a., 12 miles from Lawrence and Kansas University, 4 miles from Baldwin, 2 1/2 miles from High School and shipping point. 50 a. in cultivation, 200 a. tillable, 200 a. blue grass pasture, balance timber pasture. Small improvements, never failing water. This belongs to an estate and is going to be sold. Price \$13,000. 159 a., 4 miles good trading and shipping point, 10 miles Lawrence, 150 tillable, 10 hog tight, bank barn 40x60, 7 room house, granary 30x40, hog house, scales, chicken house, wash house, acetylene lights, cistern. Plenty of water. Price \$10,500. Other good farms in Douglas county and eastern Kansas. Hosford Inv. & Mtg. Co., Lawrence, Kan.

Chase County Stock Farm 280 acres 5 miles Elmdale, 1/2 mile school, daily mail, 100 acres cultivated, 180 acres pasture, running water, timber, fair improvements, price \$13,500.00. J. E. Bocook & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

160 Acres For \$1,000. Sumner County; good upland soil; improved; good water; pasture; meadow; wheat; farm land; poss.; only \$1000 cash; bal., \$500 year. Hurry. E. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

NESS COUNTY Good wheat and alfalfa lands at from \$15 to \$30 per acre. Also some fine stock ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kan.

160 ACRE FARM—\$2,000.00 Only \$475.00 cash, bal. very easy terms, 6%. Located near Liberal, productive soil. Small one room house, 100 acres farm land. 60 acres slightly rolling pasture. Get busy. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

FOR SALE One hundred and twenty acre farm, fine improvements, all can be cultivated, house modern, gas for all purposes, macadam road town. assure to show farm. Terms. Write John Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

FOR RENT Two farms of 160 acres each, one farm of 80 acres. All well located, in the best part of Southeastern Kansas. Rent for grain rent, for a term of three or five years to responsible practical farmers. For terms, Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

A PALACE, A HOME 80 acres, 4 miles from county seat town, a town of 5,000 people; fine brick school in 20 rods from dwelling; two story, modern 6 room stucco house; gas for heating and lighting. No coal to buy, or wood to chop or ashes or cinders to carry out; good barn, cement cave; 55 acres under plow; balance pasture; no rock, all tillable, surrounded by fine farm homes. Possession at once. Price \$6800; terms \$1500 cash, \$200 per year for three years; balance in 10, 15 or 20 years at 5 1/2%. Write, wire, phone or come at once. You will never get such a home on such terms again. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, 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. Carlidge, Santa Fe Land Improvement Co., 1891 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

440 ACRE STOCK AND GRAIN farm, 3 miles of shipping point, on Santa Fe. 250 a. best Cottonwood bottom alfalfa and corn land, balance pasture. Permanent water, two sets good improvements. Price \$100 per a. Terms. Cowley-Hays Real Estate Co., Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

FINE DAIRY FARM AT A BARGAIN. 160 acres, 8 miles of Cherryvale, Montgomery Co., Kansas, well improved. 110 acres pasture, 20 acres meadow, balance in cultivation. Price \$4800. Mtg. \$2,600, long time, 6%. Oakleaf & Hill, Cherryvale, Kansas.

124 ACRES located 4 miles of Ottawa, Kan. Located on the Santa Fe Trail road, oilled road to town; 25 acres alfalfa; 25 acres blue grass pasture; 15 acres timothy and clover; remainder corn; close to school and church, fine location, fine home. Price \$100 per acre. Good terms if wanted. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kan.

160 A., 1 1/2 MI. TOWN, 4 room house, new barn, silo, 20 acres wheat. Price \$5,000, a snap. Terms. 160 a., 3 1/2 mi. town, 8 room house, large barn, 35 acres wheat goes with farm. Price \$65 per acre. Terms. Fine farm. 80 acres, 6 1/2 mi. town, on Santa Fe Trail, improved and a good one at \$4,000. Terms. GEO. M. REYNOLDS Waverly, Kan.

BEST BARGAIN IN SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS. 200 acres, creek bottom and valley land; splendid 6 room dwelling; barn 36x76, 110 acres in cultivation; balance meadow and pasture; all tillable; close to station on two railroads; mile to church and school; no stone. Price \$65 an acre; \$1500 cash, balance from 1 to 20 years at 5 1/2%; possession March 1st. It is a rare bargain. Won't last long. Come or wire. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

MISSOURI **GOOD CROPS** here. 40 a. valley farm \$1000. Free list. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

SPECIAL BARGAINS, good investment on farms for sale. Write for free list. Terms to suit. J. H. Engelking, Diggins, Mo.

\$12,000 GRAIN produced last year on 480 a. farm. \$22,000 time. Price \$80 per acre. W. R. Taylor, Aldrich, Mo.

CASS COUNTY, MO., 120 a. well improved, fine blue grass, corn and stock farm, \$75 per a. Charles Bird, Harrisonville, Mo.

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

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5.00 down, \$5.00 monthly, buys 40 acres grain, fruit, poultry land, near town. Price only \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-0, Carthage, Mo.

160 ACRES, WELL IMPROVED. Polk Co., Missouri, 3 mi. R. R. town. Price \$50 per acre. Easy terms. T. A. Fritchard, Collins, Mo.

40 ACRES highly improved, 2 1/2 miles town, good roads, \$2300, \$1000 cash, balance easy. Views furnished. Address Route 3, Box 59, Mountain Grove, Mo.

126 A. HIGHLY IMP., 100 cult., bal. pasture and timber, black valley land, spring and well, 4 miles town, \$47.50.

300 a., highly imp., 225 cult., bal. pasture and timber, black limestone, abundance living water, \$40 a. Terms. R. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.

200 ACRES, three miles of Billings, twenty-five miles of Springfield, Mo. Well improved. Seventy acres sown to wheat. Very cheap at \$65 per acre. If you want to buy a farm, write us as we have some good places, 40 acres up. We only advertise good farms. Try us and be convinced. Keystone Realty Co., 418 College Street, Springfield, Mo.

20 A. IMP., fruits of all kinds, 1 1/2 mi. town, \$3,000. Very desirable.

280 a., well imp., 125 cult., 100 a. bottom, bal. pasture and timber, living water. If sold soon \$25 a. Four miles town.

110 a. imp., 50 cult., bal. timber and pasture, living water, \$25 a. Terms. Exchanges made. Have farms to suit every one. E. J. Frisbee, Mt. Grove, Mo.

ARKANSAS

160 ACRES, 80 cult. Orchard. No rocks. \$20 acre. Robert Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

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

220 ACRES well improved, bottom farm, 2 1/2 miles good railroad town, 1/4 mile good school. R.F.D. A real value. Price \$8,000, easy terms. J. M. Boyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

240 ACRES FINE, SMOOTH LAND Barton county, Missouri, improved, in cultivation. Price \$60 per acre; part cash, balance terms. E. H. Fair, Centerton, Ark.

BENTON CO., best place. We have health, water, white people, no swamps. Tell wants first letter. Land \$10 up. Box 55, Pea Ridge, Ark.

160 ACRES 5 miles Leslie, 40 acres cultivation, good improvements, good water, orchard, 140 acres can be farmed. \$1800, terms. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

WISCONSIN

30,000 ACRES our own cut over lands. Good soil, plenty rain. Write us for special prices and terms to settlers.

Brown Bros. Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

OKLAHOMA

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

RICH, DEEP SOIL, ample rainfall and cheap land is combination we have to offer land buyers. Write Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

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

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.

FLORIDA

WANTED farmers to buy bargains in our good N. Florida agricultural and stock lands. J.B. Streeter, Burbridge Hotel, Jacksonville, Fla.

SOUTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA will back you in buying a farm and also loan you cheap money for stock and improvements and this where the wealth per farm is greatest of all states. For state bulletins, write Immigration Department, Chas. McCaffree, Commissioner, Capitol E 3, Pierre, S. D.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

MISSOURI FARMS FOR SALE and trade. Stephens & Brown, Mt. Grove, Mo.

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

TRADES EVERYWHERE, book free. See us before buying. Bersie, El Dorado, Kan.

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

LAND IN NESS, Trego, Lane, Scott, Finney and Greeley Counties. Write for list. V. E. West, Dighton, Kan.

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

60 ACRES, IMPROVED; 4 mi. N. E. Siloam Springs. All tillable. 700 apple, 50 pear, 100 peach, 50 cherry trees. \$5,000.00. Merchandise or clear residence. E. J. Jasper, Council Grove, Kan.

IMPROVED half section, 10 miles Ogallah, Kansas. 50 acres can be plowed, balance rather rough but good pasture. Price \$25 per acre. Mortgage \$2500. Trade equity for grocery stock, residence or suburban property, clear. Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, by owner, 800 acres, well improved, fine alfalfa, cotton or wheat land, in three tracts in Greer County, Okla. Some incumbrance, long time. Will sell for cash and terms or will accept mdse. or clear city property. What have you? L. G. Roberts, Mangum, Okla.

CHOICE

N. 1/4 7-18-30, all level, no improvements. Market three miles. Trade for horses. Price \$20 per acre. M. F. Cavanaugh, Elkhart, Kan.

Cheaper Land Wanted

Have 150 acre farm near Hamburg, Iowa. 100 acres in wheat; 20 acres in corn; remainder in pasture. Good black soil; price \$125 per acre. First mortgage \$8,000, due four years at 6%. Want to exchange for cheaper land. C. Campbell, 1510 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

MY HOME

Modern, close to schools and car line, in Kansas City, Mo., for a Kansas or Missouri farm.

A BARGAIN

E. H. Sloan, 428 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Pinto Beans for Economy

Calling attention to beans as an excellent substitute for meat, the United States Food Administration mentions the comparative cheapness and excellence of the variety known as Pinto or speckled bean. Pinto beans are grown in Kansas and are now being used by our army and navy.

The present retail price of these beans should be from 10 to 12 cents a pound, which makes them an economical food, considering that Pinto beans contain about 5 per cent less water than the more familiar navy beans, which are now in the luxury class.

Pinto beans are therefore a very "beany" bean, supplying more food value for the purchase price than the varieties with which the public is perhaps better acquainted. In cases where retailers do not handle Pinto beans, persons desiring to try them are asked to write to the Bean Division, United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C., which will give the names of shippers.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan., will hold his first annual Duroc sale February 14. At the Hutchinson State Fair last season Mr. Anderson's herd boar, Royal Grand Wonder, was first prize junior yearling and 39 of the sows and gilts in this sale are bred to him. Here is a good place to buy a son or gilt with talking points when it comes to selling their lot. Write today for a catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Send for This Duroc Catalog.

W. W. Zink, Turon, Kan., wants to send you his catalog of Durocs listed for his sale, Thursday, January 31, at Turon, Kan. This is one of the most attractive offerings of the winter sales. Included will be state prize winners and bred gilts by prize winners. No breeder of the big high backed show type Duroc who wants more good breeding stock can afford to miss this sale. These are the kind that produce prize winners; in fact, the junior champion and reserve grand champion son at Hutchinson State Fair, 1917, with two of her litter mates and 17 of her half sisters are listed in this sale. Send for catalog today and arrange to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

Lookabaugh's Jack Sale.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., has been so extensively engaged in the Shorthorn business that few people are aware that he has been for years a breeder of jacks and jennets. His entire herd will be dispersed at auction, Wednesday, February 18.

This will perhaps be the greatest offering of jacks and jennets ever sold at auction in Oklahoma. It will consist of 12 big boned jacks, all of serviceable age, and 18 jennets, 15 of which are breeding age, most of them showing in foal to the mammoth herd jack, Caddo, who also sells. This great Jack, Caddo, has three crosses of imported blood and most of the younger jacks and jennets are sired by him.

Included in this sale are seven big boned young jacks that will be business getters in any community. Write today for catalog, mentioning Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Lookabaugh's Shorthorn Sale.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., sells at Pleasant Valley Stock Farm, Tuesday, January 28, 100 Shorthorns, 60 cows and heifers and 40 bulls, 20 selected for the beginners and a carload for the ranchman. Mr. Lookabaugh for this Beginner Department sale is selecting a nice lot of Scotch topped cows and heifers that are in calf to his great herd bulls and the man who begins with cows and heifers bred to these great bulls has made a great start right at the beginning. The man who buys 10 to 20 of these moderate priced cows and

heifers, bred to such bulls as Mr. Lookabaugh's Downe Royalist and Watonga Scorchlight, will be as far ahead with his first crop of calves as many a man who has bred Shorthorns for years. Mail and Breeze readers who want Shorthorns can well afford to attend this sale. The cattle business is sure to be good for years to come and a good time to get in the business is now, and a good place to buy Shorthorns to begin with is at this Lookabaugh's Beginner Sale. Write today for catalog and arrange to attend this Beginner Sale. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Chester A. Chapman, Ellsworth, Kan., breeds Shorthorn cattle and has a nice herd. His advertisement starts again in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and he offers some nice young bulls from 10 to 12 months old. They are out of choice Scotch topped cows and sired by his herd bull, Abbotford Lad. He will also price some cows and heifers for a short time. Mr. Chapman believes there should be an organization of the Shorthorn breeders of North Central Kansas and believes this spring would be a good time to effect such an organization. Such an organization would certainly afford the Shorthorn breeders of that section an opportunity to get better acquainted and much good could be accomplished in the interest of the Shorthorn men of North Central Kansas. Anyone interested should write to Mr. Chapman at once. If you want a bull or a few cows or heifers write him now.—Advertisement.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be found the advertisement of J. J. Hartman's Poland China sale at Elmo, Kan., Dickinson county. The sale will be held at the farm and free autos will take visitors to the sale from Abilene, Elmo or Hope. Mr. Hartman is one of the recognized breeders of the best in strictly big type Poland Chinas in central Kansas at least. His herd is strong in the blood lines of the Thos. F. Walker herd and the 15 tried sows in the sale by the grand old Blue Valley, Blue Valley Jr., and Orange Valley, are as desirable as any like number of sows that will be found in any Kansas sale this winter regardless where the sale is to be held. They are simply great and no mistake. The 15 big choice spring gilts are by Elmo Valley and Orange Valley. Everything is bred to Elmo Valley by Blue Valley Jr., Elmo Valley Giant by Kansas Giant by Iowa King, Elmo Valley Timm, by Blue Valley Timm. Everything is immune and in the best possible breeding condition. While the offering is exceptionally good and one of the best to be seen in the west this winter it is not expected that the prices will range very high because Dickinson county is pretty close to the district where corn was a failure last season. Abilene is on the main line of the Union Pacific and Hope is on the Strong City and Superior, Neb., branch of the Santa Fe. Elmo is on the main line of the Missouri Pacific. J. J. Hartman is one of the young Kansas breeders that has made good in the Poland China business and you will be pleased with his sale offering on this date. Come if you want the good ones. If you can't attend write J. W.

Johnson, care of Mr. Hartman, just what you want and the buying will be done with care. The catalogs are ready to mail now. Address J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan. He would like to know where you saw his advertising of this sale.—Advertisement.

Lee Brothers & Cook, the well known breeders of Holstein cattle, have claimed the date of February 21 for a public sale of Holstein cattle. They will offer at this time around 150 head and their name is sufficient to guarantee that the offering will be well worth the attention of every man who is interested in Holsteins. All of the cows and heifers that will go in this sale will either be fresh or coming fresh within a short time after the sale. Later announcement will give you further particulars in regard to the offering. In the meantime write Lee Brothers & Cook and get your name on the list for a catalog of this good offering.—Advertisement.

Low Prices on Holsteins.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kan., start the advertisement of their special February sale on Holstein cows and heifers. This sale is made necessary because of the scarcity of feed in that locality. They must reduce their big herd and will make low prices on 50 cows that have been giving from 40 to 50 pounds of milk all summer and that will freshen between now and March 1. These cows are not ordinary good cows but on the contrary are of real merit as strong milk producers and are very choice. They also offer 60 2-year-old heifers that will freshen between now and April 1. These heifers are of good size and are out of good cows. If you want milk you will be interested in this herd. Write the Pecks today and arrange to go to Salina and see the herd and these cows and heifers they are offering at attractive prices.—Advertisement.

International Champion Steer Dressed 64.7%.

Merry Monarch, the International grand champion steer, a purebred Shorthorn, sold on foot for the record price of \$2.10 per pound, a total of \$8,381. Not only is this the record price, but it is far above any previous record valuation. He dressed 64.7%. Through an error it was announced that his dressed weight was 54.7% and this information is furnished now that the truth may be known. It was a wonderful group of Shorthorn steers which Purdue University placed on exhibition at the International and they won over all breeds in the group contests. An interesting fact is that they were all by one sire. When their winnings in competition with other beef breeds are taken into consideration, with the milk records of various Shorthorn cows ranging up to and a little above 17,000 pounds of milk per year, the possibilities of Shorthorn development are clearly demonstrated.—Advertisement.

Tom Walker's Coming Poland Sow Sale.

February 5 is the date of the Thos. F. Walker & Sons Poland China sow sale, to be held in the sale pavilion on the farm near Alexandria, Neb. This is the last chance to buy some in any quantity sired by the great boar Blue Valley, and especially sows sired by him and bred to Blue Valley Timm, the cross that has brought such good results. A big per cent of the offering are bred to Blue Valley Timm; 16 of them are daughters of Blue Valley, and 14 head will

be bred to Blue Valley Big Bone, the best son of Blue Valley. Some others are bred to Big Russell, a 900-pound 3-year-old boar, carrying the blood of Smooth Fries and Big Jumbo. Twelve head will follow the last week in February, 47 in March and two in April. Everyone that has seen the offering agrees that it is a better offering than was sold by the Walkers last year. There will not be a poor one sold. Walker Poland Chinas have been sold in 28 states and their popularity continues to expand. Write at once for catalog that gives breeding and footnotes of every animal selling.—Advertisement.

Big Holstein Dispersion.

Mr. J. W. Meyer, Nortonville, Kan., Jefferson county has decided recently to close out his herd of Holstein cows and heifers. The date of the sale is Feb. 18 and the advertisement starts in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The well known Holstein breeder at that place, Mr. Ben Schneider who is also president of the Holstein Friesian association of Kansas has consented to manage the sale of Mr. Meyer. One hundred head go in the sale. Fifty cows and heifers that are either fresh now or heavy springers. These 50 cows and heifers constitute Mr. Meyer's working herd and have been developed on his farm and have been culled closely from time to time as it would be natural that he would be cause good producers are the profitable kind in a dairy. There will be 35 heifers, coming yearlings, not bred that are as fine as I ever looked at. They are certainly fine. Also 25 heifer calves that are very choice. Five of the offering, three cows and two heifers, all to be fresh by sale day are registered. A herd bull, three years old and a fine yearling will be sold. For further information address, Ben Schneider, sale manager, Nortonville, Kan. See advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Miller's Two-Day Hereford Sale.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze appears the full page advertisement of Carl Miller's big two days' sale of Hereford cattle, Friday and Saturday, January 25 and 26, which is to be held in the big modern heated sale pavilion at Alma, Kan. 200 head are cataloged for this sale and as of more importance to Hereford breeders and farmers over Kansas than any like event of recent years. There are 100 bulls in this sale and more than half of them are real herd bull bulls. Some of them are prize winners, a few of them are some of the great grand champions, Gay Lad 9th, whose get won more prizes at the recent 1917 stock shows than did the get of any other bull. Others are the get of the intensely Beau Dolaid bred bull, Laredo Boy, whose services have been a distinct factor in making "Miller Herefords" known far and wide. Others are sons of Sir Paul, Master Generous, Beau Perfection, Weston Prince, the champion Woodford, Belton Boy by Beau Brommel, Cardinal Dare by Beau Paragon and Lord Arthur by Domino. The 100 females include a royal lot of matrons, some with calves at foot and bred again. There are 50 nice heifers bred. Some of them by Gay Lad 9th and others bred to him. There is a little draft of 15 show calves that are great. It is indeed a wonderful offering all the way through and affords the chance of a life time to get the best and anyone in the market for the best of breeding cattle, either bulls or females, should avail themselves of this opportunity. Carl Miller is well and

Spohr and Spohr Percheron Dispersion

Sale at Diver's Sale Barn, cor. Douglas & Waco Sts.

Wichita, Kan., Wednesday, January 30

35 Head Twelve Stallions and 35 Head
Twenty-three Mares and Fillies

MORRIS 105385, OUR HERD STALLION, SELLS IN THIS SALE

Also all of our herd brood mares, a number of them weighing right at a ton. Included will be several choice yearling and weanling fillies. All of these mares of breeding age will be showing plainly in foal, most of them to our stallion, Morris, by Imp. Barnum, a prize winner at the International, 1902. Morris is a sire of exceptional merit as his seven colts in this sale will show. He was 1st in yearling class at S. Dakota State Fair and also one of 1st prize group of five at Minnesota State Fair same year. A few are bred to Imp. Resistant.

Five of These Stallions Are Ready For Service

The others range down to weanlings. This dispersion is due to the failing health of the senior member of the firm, otherwise many of these good Percherons would not sell. Every animal will be guaranteed exactly as described sale day. Write today for catalog.

Spohr and Spohr, Latham, Kansas

Auctioneers: J. D. Snyder, Boyd Newcom. Fieldman, A. B. Hunter.

favorably known wherever White faces are known. He is a man of good judgment and a thorough business man and this sale will be a business proposition through and through. His handsome, illustrated catalog is now ready to mail upon application. Write for it today and mention his advertisement which appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Alma is in Wabunsee county, 35 miles west of Topeka and 100 miles west of Kansas City on the main line of the Rock Island.—Advertisement.

Big Poland Sows at Auction.

January 28 is the date of the J. L. Carman sale to be held at Tecumseh, Neb. The Carmans are selling 50 head of immune sows and gilts for the most part bred to their great young boars, Carman's Gerstale and Long Henry 2nd, a pair of young fellows bred along the most prominent big type lines and both splendid individuals. A big lot of the spring gilts were sired by the big boar, Long Henry, a boar of immense size. He was sired by Orange Valley, by Blue Valley Orange and his dam was May Wonder, by Big Victor. He breeds lots of size and carries quality along with it. Long Henry 2nd, the young boar in service, was sired by him. This young fellow, farrowed last spring, now measures 68 inches in length, heart girth 54, flank 58, and has an extra heavy bone. He stands 33 inches high and weighs over 400 pounds in ordinary breeding form. A big lot of the gilts will be bred to him. The others, to Carman's Gerstale, a grandson of Gerstale Jones. The Carmans will give the proceeds of one of their best Long Henry gilts to the Red Cross. The offering is well grown, immune and right in every way. Write for catalog and mention this paper. Address J. L. Carman, Cook, Neb.—Advertisement.

Mosse Chester White Sale.

The big Chester White event of the season is the combination sale of 55 bred sows and gilts and five boars that Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan., and Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan., are pulling off at Leavenworth Saturday, February 2. The sale will be held in heated Colosseum and free entertainment is provided at the National hotel. The Friday evening before the sale the Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce will give a banquet to Chester White lovers, and speaking and other forms of entertainment will be on tap. It is surely the big white hog event of the season and no Chester White breeder should fail to attend. A meeting of the Kansas Chester White breeders' association will be held. But you are invited whether you are a member or not. Arthur Mosse and Henry Murr are two of the best known breeders in the west and this offering of 60 Chester Whites is worthy the attention of the best breeders in the land. Everything is immune and is selections from both herds with the idea of making it an "all star" offering. Leavenworth is an important Kansas city with 30,000 people. It is reached by nine railroads and all express companies. It is 25 miles northwest of Kansas City on the Missouri river. Interurban cars from Kansas City every hour. In a field note next week we will have more to tell you about the breeding. But the catalogs give all this information and you better write for it today. Address Arthur Mosse, sale manager, Leavenworth, Kan. Send your mail bids to J. W. Johnson in his care at Leavenworth, Kan.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Otto A. Gloe writes us that the bred sows and gilts picked out for his January 29 sale are doing fine. He says this will be the best offering he has ever had. He states further that his new boar, Martel Expansion, will be a big factor in this sale. A lot of the best gilts will be bred to him. This boar cost Mr. Gloe a big price and he is one of the great young boars in this part of Nebraska. Anyone wanting to buy at the Gloe sale and unable to attend should send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Gloe's care.—Advertisement.

Clark's Duroc Sow Sale.

Wednesday, January 30, is the date of C. B. Clark's Duroc Jersey bred sow sale. This sale will be held in Smith's sale pavilion at Fairbury, Neb. In this sale Mr. Clark features his great herd boars, Col. A. Gano, and Pathmaker, a son of Pathfinder. Parties unable to be at this sale should send bids to Jesse Johnson in care of the Mary-Etta hotel at Fairbury, Neb.—Advertisement.

Coming Stock Sales.

January 26 O. A. Tiller sells 40 Short-horns and 35 Duroc sows in the sale pavilion at Pawnee City, Neb.
January 25 E. H. Andrews and R. R. Ransdale hold a big dissolution Poland China sale at Kearney, Neb. The sale will be in town and 60 head will sell.
February 4 is the date of Walter E. Willey's Big Ox Poland China sale to be held in Steele City, Neb., 50 head selling.—Advertisement.

Clark's Gano and Pathfinder Sale.

In his annual Duroc Jersey bred sow sale to be held at Fairbury, Neb., January 30, C. B. Clark of Thompson, Neb., is featuring strongly the blood of the noted Col. Gano and Pathfinder. Practically everything in the sale will either be sired by or bred to his great breeding boar, Col. A. Gano, and those not bred to him will be bred to Pathfinder, a worthy son of Pathfinder. Catalog of this sale upon request. Mention this paper. Send bids to Jesse or J. W. Johnson, Fairbury, Neb., care Mary-Etta hotel.—Advertisement.

Big Poland Sows at Auction.

Jan. 28 is the date of the J. L. Carman sale to be held at Cook, Johnson county, Neb. The Carmans are selling 50 head of immune sows and gilts for the most part bred to their great young boars, Carman's Gerstale and Long Henry 2nd, a pair of young fellows bred along the most prominent big type lines and both splendid individuals. A big lot of the spring gilts were sired by the big boar Long Henry, a boar of immense size. He was sired by Orange Valley, by Blue Valley Orange and his dam was May Wonder, by Big Victor. He breeds lots of size and carries quality along with it. Long Henry 2nd, the young boar in service was sired by him. This young fellow, farrowed last spring, now measures 68 inches in length, heart girth 54, flank 58, and has an extra heavy bone. He stands 33 inches high and weighs over 400

pounds in ordinary breeding form. A big lot of the gilts will be bred to him. The others, to Carman's Gerstale, a grandson of Gerstale Jones. The Carmans will give the proceeds of one of their best Long Henry gilts to the Red Cross. The offering is well grown, immune and right in every way. Write for catalog and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Hampshire Sale at Fairbury, Neb.

A. J. Lindgren and William Nider, Hampshire breeders of Janssen, Neb., have joined forces and will hold a bred sow sale in Smith's sale pavilion in Fairbury, Neb., February 4. The offering of 60 head is composed of choice consignments from both herds. Included will be 20 tried sows. The offering was sired largely by the herd boars Paulson's Star 72d, a son of the \$800 Paulson's Model. Some by Nider's Choice, by Cherokee Pattern. They will be bred to the herd boars, the young stuff to a son of Keswick Leader and a son of Cherokee Pattern, others to a son of Arrow Tip, a boar carrying the blood of the noted boar General Tipton. This will be a good offering. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

The Hamaker Dispersion.

Geo. S. Hamaker, one of the oldest and best breeders of Big Polands in Nebraska, has sold his farm and advertises a dispersion sale to be held on the farm near Pawnee City, Neb., on January 30. He sells 80 head in all. The tried sows, of which there are thirteen, are daughters of the great boar, King Wonder's Equal. The spring gilts are out of these sows and sired by Jumbo Jr., a great son of Big Long Jumbo. The tried sows are all bred to this boar. The spring gilts are bred to a splendid young sire bought from Iowa bred by Lawson. This breeding is all strictly big type, most of the ancestors coming from the Peter Mouw breeding. Write at once for catalog. This is a great chance to buy good ones.—Advertisement.

Widles Sell Duroc Sows.

R. Widle & Sons, whose sale announcement appears in this issue, are among the best known Duroc Jersey breeders and exhibitors in the Middle West. For a good many years Duroc bred and exhibited by them have been winning at the very best shows. The sale to be held on the farm near Genoa, Neb., February 5, will contain 50 head of as good Duroc bred sows and gilts as will be offered this winter. A big percent of the offering will be the get of Critic B., grand champion of Nebraska and Kansas, 1912, and Critic D., grand champion, 1915. The get of these boars have been winning at leading shows for years. The Critic family have become well established and there is hardly a herd of note but what has some of this good breeding. The Critic sows are especially fine; they have wonderful size and are always splendid mothers. Messrs. Widle & Sons have in the past been able to maintain the popularity of the Critic sows by selecting the right sort of boar to mate with them. They think they

TESTIMONIAL

Farmers Mail and Breeze,
Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen—We have had a lot of inquiries and made several sales; have a good prospect for more. Will send another ad in a few days. Yours very truly,
EAGER & FLORY,
Breeders of Holstein Cattle.
Lawrence, Kan.

Farmers Mail and Breeze,
Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen—The demand the last two weeks has taken all my spring boars, sold out. So kindly change my ad in your next issue using the enclosed ad in its place. Yours truly,
S. E. WAIT,
Breeder of Poland Chinas.
Blue Mound, Kan., November 17, 1917.

Farmers Mail and Breeze,
Topeka, Kan.
Kind Sirs—Enclosed find check to pay for our advertisement. Many thanks to your paper. We had a good sale.
Yours resp.,
HANNON BROS.,
Breeders of Holstein Cattle.
Olathe, Kan., Nov. 29, 1917.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Good Black Jack for sale or trade. A. C. Golden, Whitewater, Kan.

Malone Bros.,
Jacks and Percherons
We have 2 barns full of extra good jacks ranging in age from weanlings to 6 yrs. old, all over 2 yrs., well broke to serve. Several fine herd heads among them. Also jennets in foal to home bred and imported jacks. A few imported Percheron stallions royally bred. We can deal. Write or call on
J. P. & M. H. MALONE, CHASE, KAN.

REGISTERED BIG BONED BLACK JACKS

The jack buying season again finds us with a big assortment of good mule jacks, herd heads and prize winners; in other words jacks for everybody. Prices and terms right. Every animal guaranteed as represented. Come now.
Kingfisher Valley Jack Farm
D. Claude Smith, Secy., Kingfisher, Okla.

MAMMOTH JACKS

40 jacks and jennets, 3 to 7 years old. Big boned, young jacks, broke to service. A good assortment from which to select. Marked down to rock bottom prices.

Philip Walker

MOLINE, ELK COUNTY, KANSAS

300 REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, 300

We have for sale an extra nice lot 35 coming one-year-old rams \$30. 100 large, coming yearling ewes, mostly bred, \$30. 125 good aged ewes, no old ones \$35. We crate and pay express to your station on all sheep. They are all registered, large and well woolled. Send draft for what you want. Reference, Harveyville State Bank.
J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Pure bred Durocs bred gilts. W. J. HARRISON, Axtell, Kansas.

GARRETT'S DUROCS Bred gilts and fall pigs special prices on Sept. male pigs with up to date breeding.
R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM DUROC-JERSEYS

Bred gilts and service boars, prize winning blood, for sale at reasonable prices.
SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

ROYAL HERD FARM DUROCS

Royal Grand Wonder, first in class at Kansas State Fair 1917, at head of herd, assisted by Royal Pathfinder. Annual bred sow sale, Feb. 14.
B. R. ANDERSON, M'PHERSON, KAN., R. 7.

DUROC BOARS

Sired by the Famous Oley's Dream and the great All Col. 2nd. Can fit the farmer and the biggest breeder in quality and prices. Write today for prices.
W. W. OLEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KANSAS

Moser's Class Durocs

A few choice June boars by Defender's Top Col. 150 baby pigs—pedigrees with each pig.
Big bred sow sale Feb. 7.
F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

Durocs of Size and Quality

Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Special prices on spring boars, from Champions Defender, Illustrators, Crimson Wonder, Golden Model, and Critic breeding.
JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS.

30 Duroc-Jersey Boars

Sired by Taylor's Model Chief 120455, winner at Mo. State fair and American Royal. Extra good breeding boars at prices to close them out. Also choice bred gilts. Dams well bred for years.
W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Lyon County, Kansas.

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

30 boars, 125 to 200 pound, \$35 to \$50 each. Brothers and half-brothers to Constructor Jr., reserve junior champion at Hutchinson, 1917; others by Golden Model 36th, litter mate to Nebraska grand champion. All immune. W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KANSAS.

Wooddell's Durocs

20 March and April boars ready for service. They are sons of Crimson Wonder IV, and out of large, roomy sows of fashionable breeding. Priced for quick sale. All immune and guaranteed. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

FORTY BIG TYPE BOARS

Forty big husky spring boars, sired by Illustrators 2nd Jr., G. M.'s Defender, G. M.'s Crimson Wonder, C. W. Again Jr., Great Wonder, and Critic D. These are from big mature sows. Immune. Priced to sell.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Duroc-Jerseys

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

Jones Sells On Approval

All spring gilts reserved for Public Sale February 18. Get your name on our mailing list for catalog.
W. W. JONES, Clay Center, Kan.

IMMUNE RECORDED DUROC GILTS

with size, bone and stretch, guaranteed in farrow.
Shipped to you before you pay.
F. C. CROCKER, BOX B, FILLEY, NEBRASKA

Bancroft's Durocs

September boars and gilts guaranteed immune; also my herd boar D. O.'s Critic, No. 185197, farrowed March 2, 1915, weighs 770 pounds in every day breeding shape. Easy a 1,000-pound boar in show condition.
D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Immune Big Type Polands fall pigs by prize winning males, also bred sows. H. C. MORRISON, Cleora, Oklahoma

For Sale: Four Reg. Spotted Poland Tried Sows bred, and boar; Price \$350.00.
N. T. McNary, Burlington, Kan.

20 POLAND CHINA BOARS, 20

Weighing from 125 to 300 lbs. Write today for price and description.
A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.

Money-Making Polands

Am offering an extra good bunch of spring boars that are bred right and grown for breeding purposes. J. M. BARNETT, DENISON, KAN.

Spotted Poland China Gilts

30 fall and spring gilts bred and open. A few good tried sows. Also some good spring boars. All well spotted. Best breeding condition. Write at once.
R. H. McCUNE, (Clay Co.) LONGFORD, KANSAS.

Old Original Spotted Polands

Stock of all ages; also bred gilts and tried sows ready to ship. Priced right. Write your wants to the Cedar Row Stock Farm,
A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Choice Polands At private sale, either sex; also fall pigs, sired by Hercules Jr. (84679). For further information write or see AUG. J. CERVENY, Ada, Kan.

Fairview Poland Chinas

40 March boars, heavy boned fellows, ready for service. Also choice gilts. All pedigreed and priced to sell quickly. F. L. Ware & Son, Paola, Kan.

Townview Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 77386, I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas

Mar. Boars

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

ERHART'S BIG POLANDS

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

September Pigs

Fine, big, heavy boned pigs by a boar that was First and Champion at Topeka, First and Champion at St. Louis and First in class at Sedalia in 1915, and out of big prolific sows. 50 head to select from. They are dandies and the first checks get the pick.
A. M. MARKLEY & SON, MOUND CITY, KANSAS

Blough's Big Polands

BRED GILT SPECIAL
I offer 30 splendid gilts at private sale about half by

OUR BIG KNOX 82153
and about half by

GRANDEE 76161
Nothing better at private sale this winter. Write today if interested.

John Blough, Americus, Kan.
(LYON COUNTY)

HORSES.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

For sale: two yearling, registered Percheron stallions, weight 1600 lbs. each. Priced right. HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KAN.

Percheron, Shire, Belgian Stallions

Weight 1600 to 2400. Also coach stallions \$450 up. Illinois Horse Co., Good Block, Des Moines, Iowa.

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

2, 3, 4 and 5-yr. stallions, ton and heavier; also yearlings. I can spare 75 young registered mares in foal. One of the largest breeding herds in the world.
FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa. Above Kan. City.

For Sale: one of the best Percheron Stallions in Harvey Co.

Will have to change breeding; also one extra good mammoth jack. Going out of mule business. Write for particulars or better come and see them. H. H. Glenn, R. 2, Newton, Kan., Phone 575.



WOODS BROS. CO., LINCOLN, NEBR.,

Imported and Home-Bred Percherons, Belgians and Shires

75 young stallions of the three breeds—coming 2, 3 and 4 years old and a few older horses. We have never had such a collection of real drafters.

Come and make your choice. Our prices, terms, and guarantee will suit you.

Barns opposite State Farm. A. P. COON, MANAGER

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS
CHESTER WHITE HOGS Five good smooth
 E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS

Chester White Spring Boars
 Choice, lengthy fellows, of the best breeding. Well grown
 and Cholera immune. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kansas

I must close out my entire herd of Chester Whites
 If you want a good tried sow or hard boar write me at once.
 Also summer boars and gilts. F. C. BOKUN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

KANSAS HERD CHESTER WHITES
 Bred sow sale. Fifty head, February 2nd.
 Leavenworth, Kansas. Heated Building.
 Send for catalog.

Arthur Mosse, Mgr., Route 5, Leavenworth, Kansas
 100 fall pigs.

CLINTON COUNTY CHESTERS
 Special prices on 15 outstanding spring boars and
 fall weanlings of either sex. Every one carrying the
 blood of state and national swine show champions.
 J. H. McANAW, CAMERON, MISSOURI

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all
 ages. Cholera immune.
 Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, OXFORD, KAN.

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

CHOICE SPRING BOARS AND GILTS bred or open.
 son Lad, a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy; also a
 nice lot of fall pigs. F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kan.

Hampshires On Approval
 A few choice bred gilts for sale. Fall pigs, either sex,
 pairs and trilos. F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

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

500 HAMPSHIRE BRED
 Sows and gilts bred to Grand Champion boars nicely
 belted, large litters, healthiest and best hushers in
 the world. Will make more dollars from pasture than
 any hog grown. Write
 SCUDDER BROS., DONIPHAN, NEBRASKA.

40 HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS
 (Home of Kansas Top.)
 These gilts are bred and safe and will
 be priced right. Also 50 September pigs
 at bargain prices. Pedigree with each
 pig. A few boars.
OLSON BROS., ASSARIA KAN.,
 (12 miles south Salina.)

Immune Hampshire Auction

Fairbury, Neb.
Monday, Feb. 4



60 HEAD

the blood of boars and sows
 that have made the breed
 popular.

20 tried sows; 5 fall year-
 lings and 30 spring gilts.
 Sired by Poulson's Star
 72nd. Nider's Choice, bred
 to grandson of Messenger
 Boy and a son of Cherokee
 Lad. A few to Arrow, son
 of Arrow Tip, a general Tip-
 ton bred boar. Write for
 catalog and mention this
 paper.

A. H. LINDGREN
 Jansen, Nebraska

WM. NIDER,
 Jansen, Nebraska

have beaten their past record this year by
 purchasing at a long price the really great
 boar, Orion King E., a boar of great size
 and unusual quality and a line bred Orion
 Cherry King. Many outstanding gilts sell
 among them daughters of the
 great Orion boars, Pathfinder and Orion
 Cherry King, Sensation Wonder 2d. The
 offering is being selected from 175 head
 and will be the best offering ever driven
 thru the ring by this firm. Write at once
 for catalog and mention Mail and Breeze.
 Send bids to Jesse R. Johnson at Genoa,
 Neb., in care of R. W. and Sons.—Adver-
 tisement.

Woods Bros. Company Draft Stallions.
 "If the early inquiries and trade which we
 are experiencing," write Woods Bros. Com-
 pany, Lincoln, Neb., "is a reliable indication
 of the demand for draft stallions thruout
 the Western states, we are undoubtedly in for a
 big business this year. We have already
 made a number of sales at good prices and
 the call is decidedly for horses of the better
 class. The buyers insist on scale and bone
 and they are very exacting as to quality and
 finish. We have observed this tendency for
 the past two years and have paid special
 attention to providing that class of stallions
 in the three breeds—Belgians, Percherons
 and Shires. There is an occasional buyer
 who inclines to the horse of medium weight,
 but the great majority of them are looking
 for the big drafter. We have never been in
 as favorable a position, so far as the trade
 is concerned, for we have the best lot of stal-
 lions, ranging from coming 2-year-olds up, of
 these three breeds that we have ever had,
 and we are assured by experts that a better
 lot was never assembled in one establish-
 ment. They are, with very few exceptions,
 big, finished drafters with the best of qual-
 ity and action."—Advertisement.

Von Forell's Big Sow Sale.
 Feb. 6 is the date of the von Forell an-
 nual Poland China bred sow sale. The
 sale will be held as usual on the farm near
 Chester, Neb. 50 head of tops have been
 picked for this sale. They represent a
 great variety of the best breeding. A big
 per cent of the offering will be bred to the
 herd boars Orphan Sure, Jumbo Bob and
 Mc's Sampson 2nd. The first named boar
 is a massive fellow and one of the best
 breeding big boars in Nebraska. He is a
 son of Expansion Sure and his dam was
 by The Big Orphan. Jumbo Bob, a son
 of the grand champion, Big Bob, is a boar
 that has demonstrated his ability as a
 sire and the younger boar Mc's Sampson
 2nd is a son of Mc's Sampson, the inter-
 national grand champion. The von Forell
 Bros. have bought top sows when founding
 this herd and the sale is composed largely
 of gilts raised from these big sows and
 carry the blood of Big Joe, Big Orange,
 Big Timm and other boars that have been
 making good for the past few years. The
 catalog gives breeding of every animal
 that sells. Write for it and mention this
 paper. Parties unable to attend should
 send bids to Jesse Johnson in care of von
 Forell Bros., Chester, Neb.—Advertisement.

Von Forell's Big Poland Sow Sale.
 February 6 is the date of the von Forell
 annual Poland China bred sow sale. The
 sale will be held as usual on the farm near
 Chester, Neb. Fifty head of tops have been
 picked out for this sale. They represent a
 great variety of the best breeding. A big
 per cent of the offering will be bred to the
 herd boars, Orphan Sure, Jumbo Bob and
 Mc's Sampson 2nd. The first named boar
 is a massive fellow and one of the best
 breeding big boars in Nebraska. He is a
 son of Expansion Sure and his dam was by
 the Big Orphan. Jumbo Bob, a son of the
 grand champion, Big Bob, is a boar that
 has demonstrated his ability as a sire and
 the younger boar, Mc's Sampson 2nd, is a
 son of Mc's Sampson, the international
 grand champion. The von Forell brothers
 have bought top sows when founding this
 herd and the sale is composed largely of
 gilts raised from these big sows and carry-
 ing the blood of Big Joe, Big Orange, Big
 Timm and other boars that have been mak-
 ing good for the past few years. The cata-
 log gives the breeding of every animal that
 sells. Write for it and mention this paper.
 Parties unable to attend should send bids
 to Jesse Johnson in care of von Forell
 Bros., Chester, Neb.—Advertisement.

Pollard's Big Hampshire Sale.
 Saturday, Feb. 9th, is the date of the
 Raymond C. Pollard Hampshire bred sow
 sale to be held on the Pollard farm ad-
 joining the town of Nehawka (Cass Co.),
 Neb. This sale will afford the very best
 chance of the winter for readers of this
 paper to buy Hampshires of outstanding in-
 dividuality and breeding. Mr. Pollard is one
 of the foremost breeders in the whole coun-
 try and he has spared neither time or
 money in building his herd. No breeding
 animal is too good or costs too much money
 to have a place in the Pollard herd. Mr.
 Pollard has picked out 60 real toppers for
 this sale, they are handsomely belted and
 have size and real brood sow character.
 They represent about all of the great blood
 lines and will be bred to the following herd
 boars: Iowa Giant, a great son of General
 Tipton; Wickfield Lad, son of the grand
 champion Bunn's Patterson, he in turn a
 son of a grand champion; Nehawka Lad,
 said to be the heaviest boar of age known
 to the Hampshire breed, and Cornhusker
 Prince, an under yearling boar that weighs
 450 lbs. No reader of this paper that ad-
 mires the Hampshire breed should miss
 this great chance. Write at once for cata-
 log and mention this paper. Send bids to
 J. W. Johnson, in Mr. Pollard's care.—Ad-
 vertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

A. M. Markley of Mound City, Kan., has
 a bunch of about 50 September pigs that he
 is pricing at the low price of \$20 each.
 These pigs are nice, big, fat, rugged little
 fellows and will make splendid herd sows
 and boars. They are sired by a boar that
 won first and champion at Topeka, first
 and champion at St. Louis and first in
 class at Sedalia in 1915. Their dams are
 fine big sows from one of the popular herds
 of Mo. These pigs will certainly sell fast
 at this price so if you want some of them,
 get in touch with Mr. Markley at once.—Ad-
 vertisement.

The man who bought a Liberty Bond
 is a preferred stockholder in the United
 States of America; he can say with con-
 fidence, with absolute faith, "this is my
 country."

MULE FOOT HOGS.

GROWTHY MULE FOOT HOGS from my State Fair prize
 winning herd. Stock of
 all ages for sale. Prices low. C. M. Thompson, Letts, Ind.

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

JERSEY CATTLE.

FOR SALE—LAD OF SUMNER HALL
 No. 150343 Registered Jersey Bull dropped Feb. 12,
 1917. Grand-dam imported from Island.
 HORACE M. PIERCE, JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

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

ANGUS CATTLE

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

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

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

Morrison's Red Polls Nine bulls
 months old, by Cremo 22nd. Cows and heifers.
 CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.

Riley County Breeding Farm
Registered Red Polled Cattle
 75 head in the herd. 20 bulls by L. S.
 Cremo, in ages from six to 12 months.
 20 cows and heifers sired by and bred to
 L. S. Cremo.
 ED. NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kan., (Riley Co.)

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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

SHORTHORN CHAMPION DRESSED 64.7%
 The International grand champion steer, Merry
 Monarch, a purebred Shorthorn, weighed 1610
 pounds at 29 months. He dressed 64.7% and
 sold on foot for \$2.10 per pound, far above any
 previous record price, a total of \$3,381. A
 group of Shorthorn steers won over all breeds in
 the get of sire and herd classes. Shorthorn cows
 are making milk records up to 17,000 lbs. per
 year. The Shorthorn is the breed for you.
AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N.
 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Scotch and Scotch Topped
 bulls for sale. One pure white, 14
 mo. old, pure Scotch. 15 that are
 10 to 12 months old, handled to in-
 sure future usefulness. Write for
 prices.
C. W. TAYLOR ABILENE, KAN.
 (Dickinson County)

Oak Creek Stock Farm
Registered Shorthorns

Some young bulls for sale from 10 to 12
 months old. Out of choice Scotch Topped
 cows and sired by Abbotsford Lad. Also
 a few cows and heifers. Address
Chester A. Chapman, Ellsworth, Kansas

Salt Creek Valley
Shorthorn Cattle

For Sale—Our herd bull Red Laddie \$535.94,
 by Capt. Archer 205741. Pure Scotch and a
 great bull. Guaranteed a breeder. Also ten
 Scotch top bulls from ten to twenty months old.
 All good ones. No cows or heifers for sale at
 present.

We also offer 25 bred Poland China gilts,
 weighing from 200 to 275 pounds.
E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan.
 (Pioneer Republic County Herd)

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Grandsons Barmpton Knight
 Three bulls, one 24 months old, two nine
 months. Two bred heifers. Bulls pure
 Scotch. Write for prices.
PAUL BORLAND, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Melvora Stock Farm

Now Offers For Sale
 Five Shorthorn bulls, six to ten months old.
 Reds and roans. Priced to move them.
M. L. GOULD, JAMESTOWN, KANSAS

Stunkel's Shorthorns

SCOTCH AND SCOTCH TOPPED
 Herd Headed by Cumberland Diamond.
 15 bulls 16 to 24 months old, reds and roans; 16 Scotch-
 topped cows and heifers, from two years to mature
 cows, with calves at side or showing in calf, Victor
 Orange and Star Goods blood.
 15 miles south of Wichita on Rock Island and Santa Fe.
E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS

Cedarlawn
Shorthorns

For Sale: 14 bulls, 8 to 12
 months old.
 Reds and Roans.
S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

Pure Scotch Herd Bull

Three years old, best breeding and
 a splendid individual, for sale, worth
 the money. Also six Scotch topped
 bulls from eight to eleven months
 old. Thomson Bros. breeding. Nothing
 better for the money.
 Phone 130 Wakarusa
 Farm joins town. Main line Santa Fe.
Land & Stahl, Wakarusa, Kan.
 Wakarusa 12 miles south of Topeka,
 Old trails Auto road.

SHORTHORN
BULLS

5 that are ready for service—12 to
 15 months old.
 15 that are from 8 to 10 months old.
 Bulls from a working herd that will
 make good in your herd. Prices right.
V. A. Plymot, Barnard, Kansas

Lancaster Shorthorns
Lancaster, Kan., Atchison Co.

Imported and home bred cattle.
 Headquarters for herd bulls. All
 within three miles of Lancaster.
 Twelve miles from Atchison. Best
 shipping facilities.

Ed Hegland
 Some choice cows and heifers and young
 bulls for sale.

K. G. Gigstad
 20 bulls, 9 to 7 months old. Reds and
 roans.

W. H. Graner
 12 yearling bulls, 8 and 9 months old.

H. C. Graner
 4 yearling bulls, also bred cows.

C. A. Scholz
 Some bred cows. Cows with calf at foot
 and bred back. Young bulls from 6 to 8
 months.

Address these Breeders at Lancaster, Kan.

Patterson's Shorthorns

Cows, Heifers and Bulls **Reds, Whites and Roans**

I was never better prepared to care for my customers. When
 you come to El Reno look over our herd. We have to offer from
 herd headers and show prospect to the rugged kind the farmer
 wants and at farmers' prices. Write today when you can call and
 let us show you our herd.

Lee R. Patterson, El Reno, Oklahoma

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

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

J. C. BANBURY & SONS

POLLED DURHAMS

(Hornless Shorthorns)



150 head in herd. 25 bulls. Reds and Roans. \$100 to \$300. Halter broke. Roan Orange. 383944, weight 2500 in flesh. Sultan's Pride. 429017, first and Junior champion in three states, in service.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS, Phone 1602, PRATT, KAN.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HONE DAIRY FARM, DENISON, KAN.
Some young bulls for sale. Also females. Member H. F. Assn. of Kansas. J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CALVES, 5 weeks old, from heavy milkers. \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. Send orders or write **EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.**

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

HOLSTEINS We have a nice assortment of high grade cows and heifers for sale at all times. Also a few pure bred bulls. Address **EAGER & FLORY, LAWRENCE, KAN.**

15,623 Quarts of Milk in One Year from One Purebred HOLSTEIN COW. Write for free information about this profitable breed. The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

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

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

Canary Paul Fobes Homestead

heads our herd of 150 head of Holstein cattle. His dam is the first cow in the world to make three records all above thirty-three pounds of butter in 7 days. Bull calves sired by him and from great producing and A. R. O. cows for sale. Can also spare a few good grade cows and heifers. All stock tuberculin tested.

Stabbs Farm, Mark Abilgaard, Mgr., Mulvane, Kansas

W. H. Mott, Herington.

A. Seaborn, at the farm.

Record Holsteins For Sale

We have grade cows with records, 350 to 400 pounds of butter in 10 months, that we will sell, 100 head of large, well marked, Dairy type heifers, due to freshen soon, all high grade. 50 head of young cows, some fresh, others heavy springers. Some choice young bulls ready for service. 40 head of purebred heifers and cows to freshen this fall. We can ship via Rock Island, Missouri Pacific or Santa Fe.

MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

M. E. Peck, Sr.
At the farm
Phone 1819 F 2

M. E. PECK & SON
SALINA, KANSAS

M. E. Peck, Jr.
In town
Phone 1989 W

Oakwood Dairy Farm Holsteins—Special Feb. Prices

On 50 cows to freshen between now and March first. These cows, many of them, have given milk all summer, from 40 to 50 pounds per day. They are right every way.

60 two-year-old heifers to freshen between now and April first. We mean just what this says. If you want Holstein cows and heifers of the right kind write us at once.

We like to know where you saw our advertisement. Address

M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kan.

1887. J. M. Lee brought the first Holsteins to Kansas.
1917. Lee Bros. and Cook have the largest herd of Holsteins in the West.

Blue Ribbon Holsteins

3 bred heifers and a registered bull \$325.

450—Holsteins—Cows, Heifers and Bulls—450

We sell dealers in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Why not sell direct to you? 50 Fresh Cows, 100 Springing Cows, 100 Springing Heifers, 100 Open Heifers, 40 Pure Bred Bulls, all ages, many with A. R. O. breeding. Bring your dairy expert if you wish. Calves well marked, high grade, either Heifers or Bulls, from 1 to 6 weeks old. Price \$25.00 delivered to any express office in Kansas.

We invite you to our farms. Come to the fountain. We lead, others follow. Herd tuberculin tested and every animal sold under a positive guarantee.

50—REGISTERED COWS AND HEIFERS—50

Some fresh, others fresh soon. Many with A. R. O. records. All ages from 6 weeks to 8 years old. Remember we have one of the Best Bulls in the World, Fairmont Johanna Pieterse 78903. A calf from him is a starter on the road to prosperity.

We want to reduce our herd to 250 head on account of room and will make very attractive price on either pure bred or grade stuff for 30 days only.

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee County, Kansas
Wire, Phone, or write when you are coming.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

A. B. WILCOX & SON, Abilene, Kan.
Our Aim, the Best Registered Holsteins.

OAK HILL FARM'S HOLSTEIN CATTLE
yearling bred heifers and bull calves, mostly out of A. R. O. cows. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. **SEN SCHNEIDER, HARTMAN, KAN.**

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. "Tredico is the herd with wonderful constitutions." If the last bull you bought had a weak constitution from a forced record or a disease, visit Tredico at once. **GEO. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS.**

Braeburn Holsteins
Lots of bull calves, a week old to a year, outcome of 25 years' improvement. **H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.**

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

From A. R. O. cows. All our own breeding. Bred for milk and fat production.

LILAC DAIRY FARM
E. F. D. 2. TOPEKA, KANSAS

Registered and High Grade Holsteins

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

Holstein-Friesians

Write for information about the herd bull I am offering for sale. I also offer two young service bulls, several bull calves, and a few females for sale. A. R. O. records up to 26 pounds. Write your wants. **H. W. MOLLHAGEN, R. 2, SUSHTON, KANSAS.**

The Cedarlane Holstein Herd

For sale: Our 4 yr. old grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, guaranteed free from Tuberculosis, contagious diseases and a sure breeder. Dam's record 27.75, sire's dam 31.01 pounds. Weighs a ton in breeding condition. Must sell to avoid in-breeding. Price right. Also a 14 months old son of above bull, dam's record 20.55 pounds. Price \$150. Special price on young bull calves. Still have a few good cows to offer. **T. M. EWING, INDEPENDENCE, KAN.**

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Special Holstein Bargains For 60 Days

Having purchased the Holsteins of the Healy estate and having more cattle than I can handle I will make close prices for the next 60 days.

70 extra choice, high grade, heavy springing heifers to freshen in January and February.

50 choice, high grade heifers, (long yearlings), bred to my herd bull whose sister holds the world's record for milk production for a two-year-old.

Choice, registered heifers sired by a 40-pound bull and bred to a 40-pound bull. A few young bulls with A. R. O. backing for sale. Many of them old enough for service. Address

M. A. Anderson, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kan.

Note: Hope is on the Main line Missouri Pacific, Strong City branch of the Santa Fe and only 5 miles from Herington on the main line of the Rock Island.

THE NEW HOME OF

ESHELMAN'S HOLSTEINS

Will be on the recently purchased farms located on the Golden Belt road just outside the east City limits of Abilene.

Instead of selling the entire lot as anticipated we will move the herd to its new home, but because of the lack of adequate dairy barn room at this new location at present, we will continue to sell you your choice, a few at a time or as many as you want, of these high grade Holsteins.

We have some splendid two-year-old heifers bred to our great herd sire, **UNAHANNA PONTIAC KORNDYKE DOUBLE**, a grandson of **PONTIAC KORNDYKE**, who has to his credit 144 A. R. O. daughters, twelve of which averaged above 30 pounds in seven days and four of which averaged 37.28 in seven days. We believe a good sire is half the herd.

A. L. ESHELMAN, ABILENE, KAN.

Results Count! Read this!

You can't afford to keep "Just Cows" today. You must have GOOD cows.

The short cut to greater dairy profits is a pure bred

In a recent experiment the daughters of a purebred Holstein bull yielded 94% more milk and 62% more fat than their scrub dams. Grand daughters yielded 245% more milk and 168% more fat.

HOLSTEIN BULL

For Your Herd Sire

You can grade up and in a short time have a valuable herd of profitable cows. Others have done it. Others are doing it. So can you.

Pure bred Holsteins are the most profitable breed on earth

WRITE US for booklets. We have nothing to sell—all information **FREE**

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America Box 292 Brattleboro, Vt.

Gloe's Massive Poland China Sows at Auction

Under cover on farm near Martel and Sprague, Neb., Jan. 29

60 Head All Immune and the Thousand Pound Sort, 60. 8 Tried Sows. 20 Fall Yearlings. 22 Spring Gifts. 10 Last Oct. Gifts.

Fifty per cent of the offering will be bred to the 1000 pound boar **BIG CLOVERDALE 2nd**. Others to the herd boars **Gloe's Tim**, **Gloe's Expansion**, and **Gloe's Model**. The offering was sired by such great boars as **Big Cloverdale 2nd**, **Wonder's Jumbo** and the wonderful breeding boar, **Long Model**. Some are by **Blue Valley A. Wonder** and a few by **Nelson's Blue Valley**. This is my best offering so far and it will be seen that the blood of the greatest animals of the breed prevails.

The sale will be held under cover and everything will be done for the comfort of both buyers and visitors. Write at once for catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. If unable to be present send bids to Jesse Johnson in my care and he will make good selections for you.

OTTO A. GLOE, MARTEL, NEBRASKA

Auctioneers: E. B. Ridgley, John Hartze.
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman for Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Col. A. Duroc-Jersey Bred Sow Sale

Fairbury, Nebraska, January 30th

40 TOPS

Sired by Col. A. Gano, Kern's Sensation, Joe Orion 5th, Uneda Surprise, Big Lincoln Valley Chief.

Bred to Col. A. Gano and Pathmaker, a great son of Pathfinder.

Write for catalog. Send bids to Jesse or J. W. Johnson care Mary-Etta hotel, Fairbury, Neb.

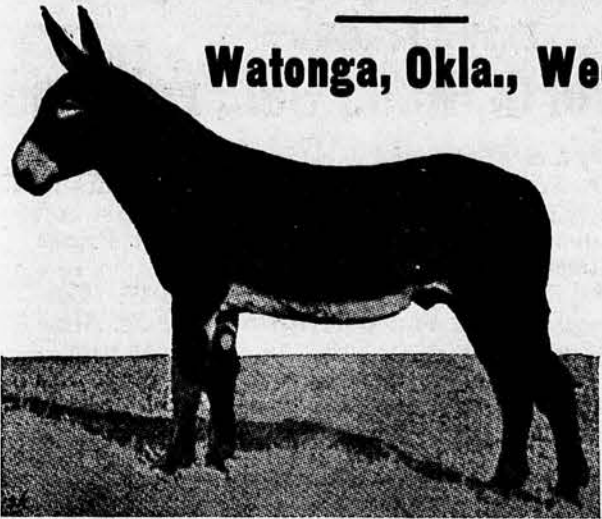
C. B. Clark, Thompson, Nebraska



Lookabaugh Sells Jacks and Jennets Dispersion Sale

TO MAKE ROOM FOR MORE SHORTHORNS

Watonga, Okla., Wed., Feb. 13



12 JACKS
9 of which
are broke
to service.

18 JENNETS
15 of
breeding age
and in foal.

CADDO OUR GREAT HERD JACK ALSO SELLS.—He is a 16 hands, flat boned Mammoth jack, with 3 imported crosses and a wonderful breeding jack as his 5 sons now ready for service and in this sale will show. Most of the younger Jennets are by him and the older Jennets are most all showing safe in foal to him.

Seven of the Jacks are the kind that will get business in any locality. They are the \$1000 kind.

These Jennets are the kind that produce from a sire like Caddo the big flat boned good headed kind.

If you want Jacks and Jennets you cannot afford to miss this sale.

Notice—Four registered Percherons also sell, two 4 year old Stallions both by Imp. Silvilan and out of a Singmaster bred dam also the good seven year old mare Keota Camelia and her stud weanling. Write today for catalog.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Oklahoma

Auctioneers: Cols. R. L. Harriman and H. L. Burgess.



Cornhusker Hampshire Bred Sow Sale

Nehawka, Cass Co., Neb., Saturday, Feb. 9

60 Head of Strictly Tops and All Immune—60

Nicely belted and the best lot we ever sold. It is doubtful if a better bunch ever went through a sale ring.

They include some splendid show prospects and we are not putting in a sow that we would not keep in our own herd.

They are bred to such great boars as—IOWA GIANT 17405; WICKFIELD LAD 37697, Son of the Grand Champion BUNNS PATTERSON; CORNHUSKER PRINCE 46463, a 450 Lb. under yearling and a show prospect; NEHAWKA LAD 37697 the biggest Hampshire boar of his age living.

Write for catalog and mention this paper. Sale on farm adjoining town.

Raymond C. Pollard, Nehawka, Nebraska

Auct.: Col. Thos. E. Deem. Fieldman: J. W. Johnson.

Duroc Bred Sow Sale at Turon, Kansas

Thursday, January 31, 1918

35 Head, the Kind Breeders Want,
and Farmers Should Have.

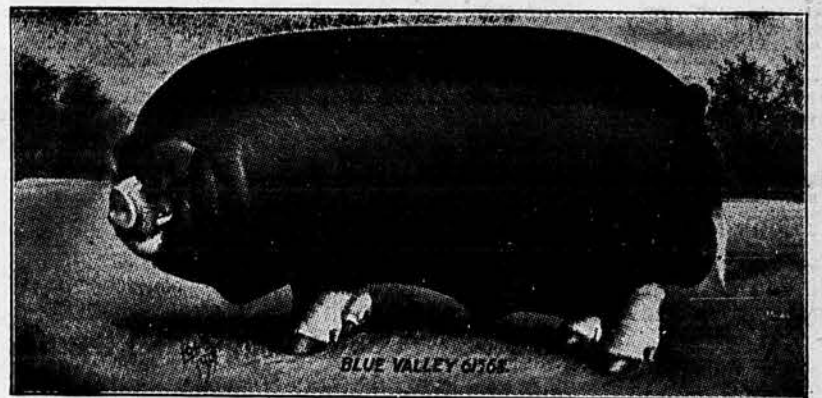
7 Tried Sows, 7 Extra Fall Yearling Gilts, 12 Choice Gilts, 6 Open Spring and Summer Gilts and 3 Spring Boars, Herd Header Prospects.

The tried sows are by such sires as Graduate Col., Gano's Pride and Kansas Critic by Critic B. Included will be Z's Francis, Junior champion and Reserve grand champion sow at Hutchinson State Fair, 1917, together with her two litter mates and 17 of her half sisters. 26 of these sows and gilts will all be showing safe in pig, the tried sows to Kansas Critic who sired the Reserve grand champion sows and 17 of his gilts will be showing to Crimson Illustrator, 1st in Futurity, Hutchinson State Fair, 1917. The three boars are good sons of Kansas Critic and capable of heading good herds. Sale under cover in town. Turon is on Rock Island on main line 40 miles west of Hutchinson; also on Missouri Pacific. We feel these hogs will please those who want both size and quality. Write today for catalog. Address

W. W. Zink, Turon, Kansas

Auctioneers—J. D. Snyder, G. H. Goodenough, P. J. McCormack.
Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

Walker's Last Blue Valley Sow Sale



In the big new comfortable sale pavilion on farm.

February 5, 1918

61 Head ALL IMMUNE AND THE LAST CHANCE TO BUY SOWS BY BLUE VALLEY. 61 Head

4 Tried Sows, 23 Fall Yearlings, 24 Spring Gilts, 19 daughters of old Blue Valley. 16 by Blue Valley A Wonder, 13 by Blue Valley Timm and 6 by the \$2,500 Grand Master. Of the 28 head bred to Blue Valley Timm, 16 are daughters of old Blue Valley. I have raised some good ones and expect to do so but never hope to find a better cross than this. 14 head are bred to Blue Valley Big Bone, the best son of Blue Valley. Write for catalog; mention this paper. Send bids to J. W. Johnson, in my care.

Thos. F. Walker & Sons, Alexandria, Neb.

Auctioneers: Col. H. S. Duncan, Col. J. C. Price.

WIDLE'S Prize Winning Durocs Bred Sow Auction

Genoa, Nebr., Tuesday, Feb. 5th

50—Head—50

Immune, mostly sired by or bred to the Grand Champ. Boars, Critic B and Critic D. 30 Tried Sows, 10 Fall Yearlings, 10 Spring Gilts.

The big Critic bred sows and gilts will be bred to ORION KING E., a fine bred ORION CHERRY KING boar selected especially to cross on Critic sows.

Other attractions will be daughters of ORION CHERRY KING and PATHFINDER, including the Jr. Champion gilt of Iowa the past season.

Write for catalog and mention this paper.

Send bids to JESSE JOHNSON in our care at Genoa, Neb.

R. Widle & Sons, Genoa, Nebr.

Auctioneer, Col. N. G. Kraschel. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

Stallions and Jacks

A Dispersion Sale of a Breeding
Establishment with a Reputation

Marysville, Kan., Wed., Jan. 30

Included in the sale is the herd jack, Walter's Mammoth 10546, black with white points, fifteen and a half hands high, extra heavy bone, big feet, wide breast, straight legs, long body, good head and ears, weight 1200 pounds on the scales, quick and active as a road horse. One coming four years old, fourteen and a half hands high, heavy bone, good feet, long body, good life and a quick server. One coming four year old this summer. This colt is 15 hands high, well formed and has served a few mares. One coming three years old, fifteen and one-fourth hands high, good style, has served two mares, very lively, sired by Walter's Mammoth. One coming two years old, extra large, fifteen and a half hands high now, very black with white points; sired by Walter's Mammoth; dam, Big Maud, a fifteen and a half hands jennet that will be in the sale. Also one Spanish jack, fourteen and a half hands high, extra good head and ears and a good mule getter. This stock is all registered except the Spanish jack. All black with white points, clean legged and no jack sores. The four young jacks bred by us.

Will also sell two black Percherons, five and seven years old. The five year old, an 1800-pound horse; the seven year old, a ton horse. One Clydesdale stallion; one grade Belgian, seven years old.

Also a few jennets that are all Mammoth except one. All registered but one. Guarantee on all stock will be made sale day.

Correspondence cheerfully answered. Parties from a distance stop at hotel at our expense. Have been located in Marysville 22 years, in the breeding business about half of that time. Reference any bank in Marysville. Address

Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kansas

Col. F. E. Kinney, Auctioneer.

Percheron Mares and Stallions

—30 Head From Which To Select—

Ton mares, big handsome fillies either by or bred to Algrave by Samson. Algrave's colts have great bone and size. His weight is over 2,200 pounds and his get proves beyond doubt his great ability as a sire. A nice lot of young stallions, several coming three year olds. Priced for quick sale. Farm 4 miles east of town. Call on or write

D. A. HARRIS, R. 6, GREAT BEND, KANSAS

Bred Sow Sale Chester Whites

KANSAS HERD EDGEWOOD HERD
Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

An IMMUNE offering of 60 bred sows and
gilts drawn from these two splendid herds.

Heated Colosseum

Leavenworth, Kan., Sat., Feb. 2nd

55 bred sows and gilts, five boars, including Don Wonder by Izzy O. K. Wonder. Sows bred to such boars as Veto, four times grand Champion; Don Wonder, first and reserve champion; Don Wildwood, A Wildwood Prince boar; Don International by International Boy; Don Ben 2nd, Champion Kansas State Fair 1912 and 1917. Corrector. A Show Me boar and Golden Crown of St. Elmo breeding. The dams are great individuals and of prominent breeding. Free entertainment for breeders at the National Hotel. Catalogs ready to mail. They like to know where you saw their advertisement. Address,

**Arthur Mosse, Sale Mgr., Leavenworth, Kan.
or Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.**

All lovers of Chester Whites are invited to Chester White banquet in Leavenworth, Friday night before the sale given under the auspices of the Leavenworth Chamber of Commerce. Meeting of the Chester White Breeders association of Kansas.

Thos. Deem and Harry Strouse, Auctioneers. Send your Mail bids to J. W. Johnson, care Arthur Mosse, Mgr., Leavenworth, Kan.

Hamaker's Dispersion Poland China Sale

At farm adjoining Pawnee City, Neb.,

Wednesday, Jan. 30th, 1918

80 Head 13 big tried sows, 2 fall yearlings, 25 spring gilts and 40 fall pigs. The older animals are all bred to JUMBO JR., a son of Big Long Jumbo, and my great young Lawson bred boar. Much of the offering was sired by my previous herd boar, KING OF WONDERS EQUAL. Write for catalog. I have sold my farm and this is an entire dispersion.

Geo. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Nebr.

Auctioneers: Col. Leonard & Son.

Royal Grand Wonder Duroc Bred Sow Sale

48 Head, Immune and Registered
McPherson, Kan., February 14

10 tried sows sired by B. & C.'s Col.'s Son; 3 Gilts sired by Pathfinder; 3 Gilts sired by King's Col. Jr.; 9 Gilts sired by Kansas Cherry Chief; 23 Gilts sired by Proud Chief.

39 head are bred to Royal Grand Wonder, First Prize Jr. yearling boar at Kansas State Fair.

9 head are bred to Royal Pathfinder, a son of Pathfinder, the most noted Duroc boar living.

Send for catalog at once. Sale held at Fair Grounds, 1 o'clock.

B. R. ANDERSON, McPherson, Kansas

Elmo Valley's Greatest Bred Sow Sale

Big Type, Big Bone, 1000 pound kind with quality. Everything immunized early in the season by an expert. Sale at the farm in comfortable quarters. Free auto service from Abilene, Elmo or Hope.

Elmo, Dickinson Co., Friday, Feb. 1

Mr. Hartman's offering on this date is without question one of the very best Poland China bred sow offerings to be made in Kansas this winter. His herd is strong in the blood lines of the Thos. F. Walker herd. He has always bought the best and is a careful, painstaking breeder.

The offering of 15 tried sows that are proven money makers for him and the kind that the best breeders in the country are looking for proves the statement that he is putting in many of his best herd sows. These sows are by Blue Valley, Blue Valley Jr., and Orange Valley by Blue Valley Orange. The 15 big spring gilts are by Elmo Valley and Orange Valley.

The entire offering is bred to Elmo Valley by Blue Valley Jr., Elmo Valley Giant by Kansas Giant he by Iowa King, Elmo Valley Timm by Blue Valley Timm.

20 head of summer boars and gilts will be sold. They are by Elmo Valley and Elmo Valley Giant. You are urgently invited to come to this sale and be the guest of Mr. Hartman on the above date.

Orders to buy in this sale may be sent to J. W. Johnson in care of J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan. Catalogs are ready to mail. Write for one today. Mr. Hartman will appreciate it if you will tell him where you saw his advertisement when you write. Address,

J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kansas

Auctioneers: W. C. Curphey, E. L. Hoffman. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

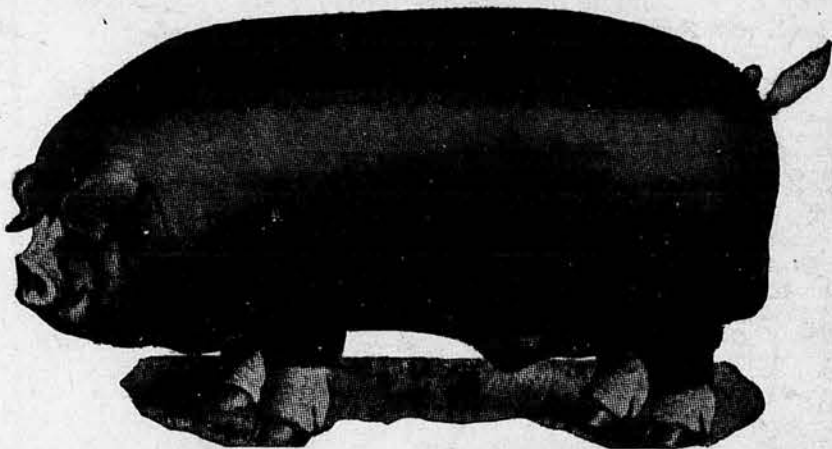
Carman's Big Poland China Bred Sow Auction

To be held in
sale pavilion at

Tecumseh, Neb., Monday, Jan. 28

50 Head Of Real Big Type Sows—All Immune 50 Head

4 TRIED sows, sired by or bred to LONG HENRY, the mammoth big boar that breeds on. 25 gilts sired by him, sell bred to the great young boar CARMAN'S GERSTDALE, a son of the noted Gerstdale Jones. A few are bred to CLOVERDALE'S SON and the remainder to the young boar LONG HENRY 2nd, one of the biggest spring boars in the corn belt. He stands 33 inches high and weighs over 400 in ordinary breeding form. We are putting in just the good ones and invite readers of this paper to come and see the offering sale day whether they want to buy or not. Write for catalog and mention this paper. Send bids to Jesse R. Johnson in our care.



J. L. Carman & Son, Cook, Johnson County, Neb.

Auctioneers—Col. Herman Ernst, Col. W. M. Putman, Col. B. E. Ridgley. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman for this paper.

PERCHERON STALLIONS

The Whitewater Falls Stock Farm

now offers a choice collection of Percheron stallions. Come where you can get the best and have the greatest selection.

J. C. Robison, Prop., Towanda, Kan.

Bishop Bros. Percherons

63 High Class Stallions



Six, from two to five years old; 33 coming 3-year-olds; 24 coming 2-year-olds. For bone, weight, conformation and quality they are as good as can be found.

If you are looking for a good one and at the right price come and see what we have. They are grown in out door lots and will make good.

Bishop Bros., Box M, Towanda, Kan.

100 SHORTHORNS

**Selected For Lookabaugh's
Second Beginner's Sale**

Watonga, Okla., Tuesday, Jan. 29

40 BULLS, 20 for Beginners; Reds, Whites and Roans and exceptionally good individuals; and a CARLOAD for the Ranchman, of Equal Breeding.

60 COWS AND HEIFERS, including 10 especially selected for the Boys' and Girls' Calf Club. Among the females are 30 two year old heifers, 22 of which are sired by the great bull, SILVER-MINE, and safe in calf to our imported herd bull, DOUNE ROYALIST, a beautiful roan, of the Rosewood family, and a successful winner at the Perth (Scotland) show. 15 cows, some with calves at foot and re-bred; others safe in calf to Watonga Searchlight, Imported Doune Royalist and Snowbird's Choice, a son of Snowbird's Sultan.

Buy a carload of these milking Shorthorns that have this uniformity of breeding, and in calf to these great bulls, whose offspring must be better individuals than the mothers themselves. Write for catalog, addressing

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

Auctioneers—Herriff, Hurt and Odell. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

Holstein Dispersion

100 head grown and developed on this farm. An opportunity to buy from a herd that has been developed on this farm and culled closely. All high grades except five pure-breds, two cows and three heifers, all to freshen by sale day. Bred to a registered bull.

Nortonville, Kansas, Wednesday, Feb. 13



45 cows and heifers that are giving a good flow of milk now or heavy springers. The money making kind. 25 heifers (not bred) that are coming yearlings that are as fine as silk. 25 heifer calves that are beauties. A registered herd bull three years old and a good one and a yearling bull. Ben Schneider, Nortonville, the well known Holstein breeder, is managing the sale. For information write him. Address

**Ben Schneider, Sale Mgr., Nortonville, Kan.
J. W. Meyer, Owner, Nortonville, Kan.**

Auctioneers: Crews, Regan and Sharp.
J. W. Johnson. Fieldman.

VonForell's Annual POLAND CHINA BRED SOW SALE

At Farm Near

Chester, Neb., Feb. 6

**50 Head, All Immune and the 50
Tops of Two Herds**

6 TRIED SOWS, 8 FALL YEARLINGS, 34 SPRING GILTS. Sired by Orphan Sure; CRESCENT JUMBO; BLUE VALLEY TIMM; JUMBO CHIEF JR.; JUMBO THE GREAT; M. G.'s BLACK ORANGE; MAPLE GROVE'S BIG BOB and BRED TO THESE BOARS, ORPHAN SURE, by EXPANSION SURE; JUMBO BOB, by Caldwell's Big Bob; Mc's SAMPSON 2nd, by Mc's Sampson; MAPLE GROVE BIG BOB; ORANGE HADLEY and M. G.'s BLACK ORANGE.

We have selected and cared for this offering with an idea of its future usefulness. Among the attractions will be a choice fall gilt out of a BIG JOE dam and sired by Superb Expansion; three fall gilts out of Princess Expansion 2nd and sired by Crescent Jumbo. The offering as a whole is a good one, much better than last year. Write for catalog and mention this paper. Send bids to Jesse Johnson in our care at Chester, Neb.

VonForell Bros., Chester, Neb.

Aucts.—Col. J. C. Price, Eugene Templin.
Fieldman—Jesse Johnson.

Other Poland sales of the week are Walter Willey, Feb. 4; Thos. F. Walker, Feb. 5; Smith Bros., Feb. 8; John Naiman, Feb. 9.

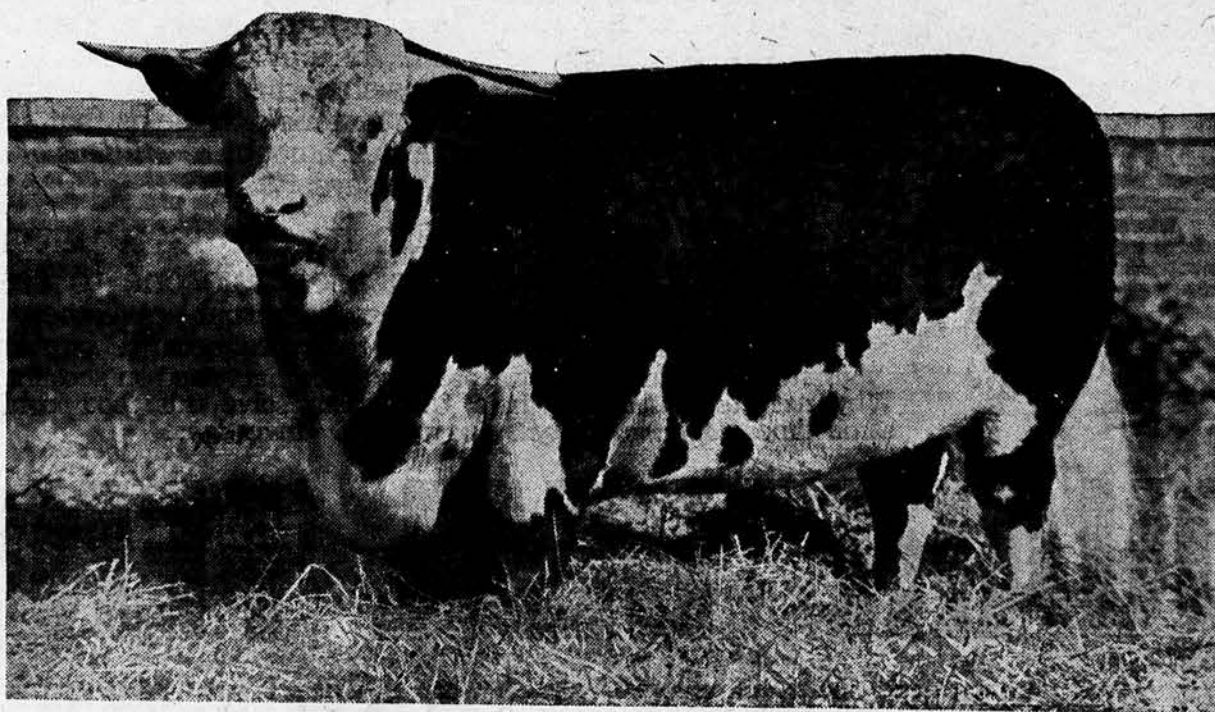
Miller Herefords

Fourth Annual Sale

200—Strictly Top Notch Breeding Cattle—200
A Gay Lad 9th-Beau Donald Offering

Alma, Kansas, Friday and Saturday
January 25-26, 1918

**Sale
in
Alma's
Big
Modern
Heated
Sale
Pavilion**



**Write
Today
For
the Big
Free
Illus-
trated
Catalog**

Grand Champion, Gay Lad 9th, whose get won more prizes during the 1917 show season than the get of any other bull.

100 Prime Young Bulls, 100 Superior Females, Including Mr. Miller's 1917 Show Herd.

The 100 bulls in this sale are outstanding herd bull prospects. Some are prize winners of the recent livestock shows, several are the sons of the grand champion, Gay Lad 9th, others of the intensely Beau Donald bred bull, Laredo Boy, whose services have been a chief factor in the development of Miller Herefords. Others are by noted bulls and as a whole it is a bull offering of unusual merit.

The 100 females include a royal lot of matrons, some with calves at foot and bred again, 50 yearling and two-year-old heifers, bred, and 15 show calves. Some are sired by, others bred to the champion, Gay Lad 9th. This sale offers the opportunity of a life time to secure strictly high class cattle.

Special: Anyone buying 10 or more bulls in this sale may leave them in Mr. Miller's feed yards until May 1, 1918, free of charge.

Write at once for the illustrated catalog which is ready to mail. Mr. Miller would like to know where you saw his advertisement. Address

Carl Miller, Belvue, Kan.

Fred Reppart, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Alma is in Wabaunsee county, 100 miles west of Kansas City on the main line of the Rock Island. Come early and stay for both days' sales.



STOP!

Did you ever stop and figure how much your losses amount to each year because of fallen and scattered grain in your fields, unused pasturage, roughage and other feed materials, that now go to waste?

Possibly you have never given this much thought, but NOW when it is so vital that every kernel on your farm should be saved and turned into food, meat and milk, it should have your earnest consideration. Government officials state that the losses—the small leaks, the waste of food and feed materials in fields that cannot be pastured on account of poor fences, amount to *millions of dollars annually*. No wonder Uncle Sam says: "**STOP these wastes.**"

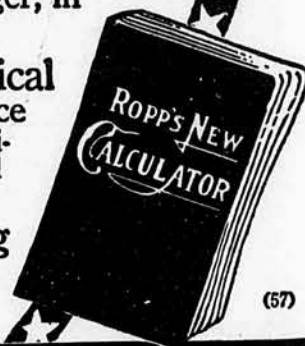
Good fences will do it. It is a patriotic duty now-a-days as well as a profitable one to see that your fences will permit you to save every kernel—save every pound of produce which in the past has gone to waste because you could not turn your stock into fields after the crop had been harvested on account of poor fences. Why not *resolve today* to help Uncle Sam solve this food problem and at the same time *make more profits for yourself*. Investigate

SQUARE DEAL FENCE

—the best and cheapest fence you can buy. Send for our new fence catalog and see the SQUARE DEAL LOCK that will not slip. Read about the heavy stay wires—the wavy strand wires that always hold the fence tight and trim, summer or winter, because they expand and contract with heat and cold. See the fence that stays tight and trim for years—one that costs less for repairs—requires fewer fence posts—turns stock better and resists rust longer, in short, gives the most for your money in fence service and satisfaction.

Let us point out these details which will convince you that it is the economical fence to buy. We make our own open hearth steel—draw it into wire and build it into fence from start to finish in our factory. This is a factor which means much to the buyer. It means uniform, dependable material and workmanship—a fence built on honor and built to last. You will make no mistake in buying SQUARE DEAL FENCE.

See your dealer about SQUARE DEAL FENCE; if there is no store handling our fence in your town, write to us, mentioning the dealer from whom you buy and we will see that you are supplied. Send for catalog today and we will also send you a copy of Ropp's Calculator Free.



KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
857 Industrial Street
PEORIA, ILL.

Send me your catalog of Square Deal Fence and Farm Gates. Also send me free copy of ROPP'S CALCULATOR.

NAME.....

TOWN.....

STATE.....

R. F. D.....

Keystone Steel & Wire Co.

857 Industrial Street
PEORIA ILLINOIS

FREE

A copy of Ropp's Calculator will be sent free to land-owners sending for Square Deal Fence Catalog.

