

March 31, 1917

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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Comp. 2

Milk at \$2.25 a Hundred

By F. B. Nichols, Associate Editor

KANSAS whole milk is bringing a higher price than that produced in the dairy districts of the East, such as around Chicago for example. The Helvetia Milk Condensing Co., of Mulvane has paid \$2.25 a hundred pounds for whole milk since December 1. The average price in the Chicago district since December 1 has been \$2.05 a hundred. Milk production costs are lower in Kansas than in the Chicago district. Is any further argument needed in regard to the future of dairy farming in Kansas?

There is much prosperity among the dairy farmers at Mulvane, which includes about all of the population. The condensery paid out \$42,000 for milk in February; in January, \$37,500; in 1916, \$291,000. The amount probably will be much greater in 1917, for both prices and milk production are higher. This income is being used for building big barns, silos, houses and for other improvements, and in developing a higher standard of living.

The evolution of Mulvane from a grain farming community with a high proportion of renters to a neighborhood of satisfied and prosperous owners is perhaps the most encouraging thing in the agriculture of Kansas in recent years. Some of the progress is shown by the increase in dairy equipment. For example, there were 84 silos owned by men who delivered milk to the condensery in 1913; in 1914, 154 silos; 1915, 206 silos; 1916, 238 silos; and 1917, 260 silos. The acreage of alfalfa and the other legumes showed a great growth in this time.

Milk was delivered from 3,192 cows in 1913; 4,631 in 1914; 5,449 in 1915; and 5,290 in 1916. The community had 1,231 heifers in 1913; 2,306 in 1914; 3,214 in 1915; and 3,054 in 1916. The decrease in both the number of cows and heifers last year was due to the effort made to get rid of the unprofitable animals. A good many men are keeping more or less complete records, which showed that many of the animals were not producing enough milk to pay a fair return. They were sold. A large number of animals have been purchased to take the place of the ones sold, and it is believed that a considerable increase will be obtained in the number of cows in 1917.

To aid in getting better results with the records, a cow testing association was organized recently, and it has been running about two months. It is showing some excellent results. There are some cows in the 80-pound class, and there are many in the community with a production of more than 50 pounds a day. Much interest is being taken in the work of the association by the members. A tester has been hired, who spends one day a month—and in a few cases two days—on a man's farm, gets records on the production, and what is still more valuable, helps the owner in planning his feeding and management systems so the highest production can be obtained.

Many purebred herds are being developed. There probably are 20 farmers who own both purebred males and females, and a great many more men who have merely purebred males. One thing that has helped greatly in the growth in the number of cows has been the kindly help and co-operation received from condensery of which C. W. Kaylor is local manager. The condensery has purchased and shipped into the community more than 70 carloads of Holstein cows, and has lent more than \$200,000 to



farmers to enable them to get started in the business. In borrowing this money it was not necessary that a man should purchase the cows shipped in by the condensery. Not only that, but the rule has been to lend the money without interest, and to pay it back by allowing the condensery to deduct 50 per cent of the milk check every month until it was paid.

Help has been given by the condensery in every way. It has employed a fieldman, who spends his time out in the country among the farmers, helping in the planning of the feeding systems, aiding in getting better breeding, adjusting matters between the company and the patrons, and in general acting as a service man. Then the company developed the milk routes which haul the milk from the farms to the plant, thus eliminating the delivery problem. There now are 35 of these milk routes. Three of the men use motor trucks, which are very popular, and which will be used generally in the future. In addition to these, the company has a payroll of about \$1,500 a month at the plant. About 40 men and girls are employed. The Mulvane

plant sells its product in Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Most of the dairy herds are small, for the business has not been going long enough for a development of many big herds. In January, for example, when \$37,500 was paid to the producers, there were 148 checks above \$75. The highest check was for \$560.35, to W. R. Stubbs, former governor. Fred Seekamp was second with \$410.70; Appleman Brothers third with \$389.95; N. W. Wheeler fourth with \$386.25; and W. C. Foley fifth with \$314.80. There were six checks between \$200 and \$300.

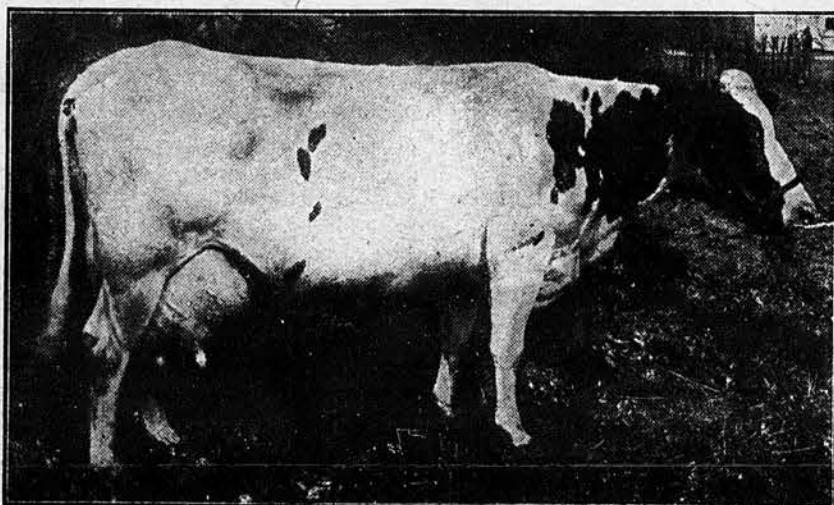
Many encouraging examples are reported of success with little herds. For example, Edgar Thompson milked two grade Holstein cows during January. He used about a gallon of milk a day for the family, and yet his check was \$66. Not so bad?

W. F. Wood started in a small way several years ago with two cows on a city lot, and obtained encouraging results from the first. His other city business was not very profitable, so he gave it up, and moved out near the edge of town, on a 58-acre farm, which he rents, and started in the dairy business in a larger way. He now owns an excellent herd of Holsteins worth more than \$4,000, and its value is increasing constantly.

The big dairy farmers, who own the purebred herds, are just getting to the point where they will realize a large income from the sale of surplus purebred stock. This community has been developed as a Holstein center, and it has established a reputation over all the Middle

West. The dairy districts of Southern Wisconsin have shown the high value of reputations of this kind. Mulvane will do the same.

A large part of the success of the dairy business has been due to the excellent way in which the condensery, the producers and the business men of Mulvane have worked together. Especially is much credit due to J. L. Papes, editor and owner of the Mulvane News. He has had a vision of the part a local paper should take in developing the community. Mr. Papes helped to get the condensery located at Mulvane, and since then has steadily and consistently boosted the business in his paper. Of course the producers have been alive to their opportunities with the dairy farming.



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The object is a lifetime car.

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John W. Bate, our efficiency engineer, spent a year in Europe just before the war. He consulted with engineers there. They were aiming at double strength, based on European roads.

Since then, part by part, he has brought the Mitchell to a like standard, based on American roads.

What About Lightness?

For years the talk has been lightness. That is a good principle but a bad fetish. We believe that it went too far.

With present steel prices, a too-light car means a big saving. So there is reason to defend it.

John W. Bate has not sacrificed lightness where other methods could prevent

it. Steering parts, axles, bearings etc., are made oversize. But most of this 100 per cent over-strength comes through costly steel.

Over 440 parts in the Mitchell are now made of toughened steel. All parts which get a major strain are made of Chrome-Vanadium. We pay for steel used in the Mitchell as high as 15 cents per pound.

How Do We Know?

Mr. Bate has worn out fifty cars in proving needed strength. He has tests for each important part to prove the double strength.

Every gear is tested. One gear in each hundred is crushed, to prove that the teeth will stand 50,000 pounds.

Steel is made to formula. Then it is analyzed. And every part made from it must pass tests for strength.

We do not know, and may never know, how long a Mitchell car will last. But we do know its comparative endurance.

And we know that parts where weakness generally shows seem all-enduring in Mitchells. For instance, springs. Bate cantilever springs, with this double strength, have been used two years in Mitchells. And not one leaf of one spring yet has broken.

Other Mitchell Extras

The Mitchell has now 31 extra features which nearly all cars omit. They are features which cost us, on this year's output, about \$4,000,000.

This year it has many added luxuries. We are saving vast sums in our new body plant. Out of that saving we have added 24 per cent to the cost of finish, upholstery and trimming. The latest Mitchells are models of luxury.

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Note that this year—to meet a wide demand—we bring out Mitchell Junior. A slightly smaller motor—a little shorter car. And a lower price than the 7-passenger Mitchell. But more powerful and roomy than most 5-passenger cars. So men can get the Mitchell now in either size they want.

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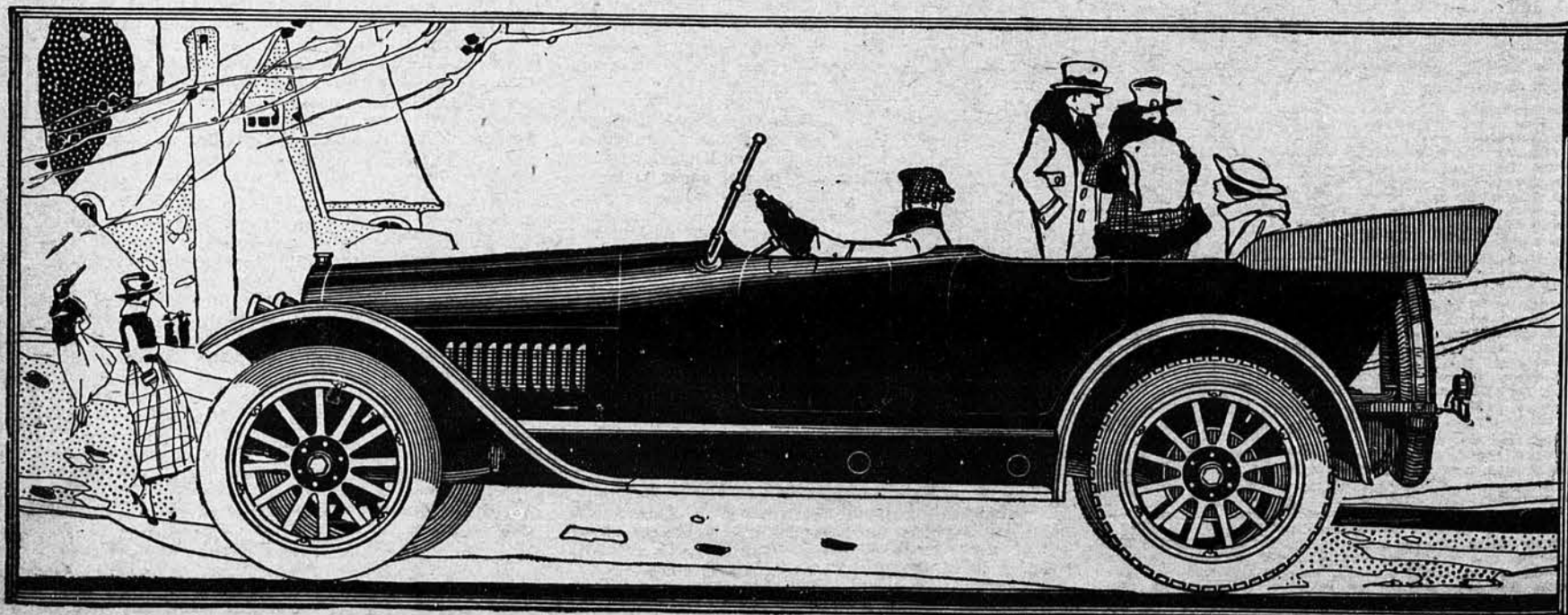
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Price \$1150, f. o. b. Racine.

Also all styles of enclosed and convertible bodies. Also demountable tops.





THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 47
Number 13

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Farm Editorials

MUCH LOSS has occurred in Kansas from soil blowing recently. This is an unfortunate sign; it indicates poor methods and in many cases a bad physical structure of the land. Of course there have been high winds, but these would not have caused much damage in early days, before the soil was so worn.

A new efficiency is coming in Kansas farming. That was well shown by the enthusiasm with which farmers attended the meetings held by the speakers on the dairy and poultry train run by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. An increase with good dairy cows and hens means a larger income.

The rain last week helped the wheat in Kansas a great deal. The soil blowing, which had caused some damage in many communities, was stopped. It is probable that much of the wheat which farmers had expected to plow up will now be saved. Wheat prices will be high this year.

It is not work that kills men. It is worry. Work is healthy; you can hardly put more on a man than he can bear. Worry is rust upon the blade. It is not the revolution that destroys the machinery, but the friction.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Wealth

The most enduring form of wealth is real estate. The most useful of all real estate is agricultural land. The greatest problem before any country or people today is that of the maintenance of good farm land, because upon the producing power of the land must depend any lasting prosperity. Upon the resources of the farm all life depends, and as the world's population grows the question of maintaining and increasing its producing capacity will become of more vital importance.

Any system of management that lessens the producing capacity of land should be looked on with disfavor. The results of such a course are soon felt by every industry in the country. Everyone who has experience, or who has even made observations, knows that when farm lands are reduced in fertility it involves a great deal of time and labor to restore them.

City and Country

There is a more kindly feeling between the town and country folks in Kansas than ever. This is a mighty encouraging thing, for it means a co-operative spirit that will result in better progress for both. This is not true in all states and indeed it is not true in all communities in Kansas—in speaking of this recently, Bradford Knapp, a specialist in extension work, said:

There can be but three attitudes toward the individual or toward groups or masses of people: First, a sympathetic understanding of the individual or the masses and a kindly and constructive effort to relieve the condition and assist in the solution of their problems; second, total indifference; and, third, the attitude of the wolf, the cynic, the plunderer, who looks upon the individual or upon the masses of individuals as possible objects of legitimate prey.

Agriculture is the great primary business or pursuit of the human race. Without it the world would perish. Were nature to lock up her stores and refuse to produce, or the farmers of the world refuse to work for a single year, anarchy and chaos exceeding all powers of imagination would follow. And yet there are cities and city people who regard the surrounding agricultural territory as a mere waste of land which supports the city, which ministers to the wants of the city, and which is entitled to no return of service from the city or business enterprises within it.

Does the store exist as a primary business, asking, as a right, a contribution from all other individuals and lines of business, or is it a part of a broad system of distribution made necessary by our complex civilization, and rendering a service to the inhabitants of the locality for which it expects a reasonable compensation? Is the bank a primary business, or is it an institution created because of our complex civilization, having certain well-known functions, and rendering certain services to the population, for which services it is permitted to charge a reasonable compensation?

Upon the attitude of mind of the person, and the answer to these questions, will depend our point of view. If the city is the all-important thing, and

the country and its agriculture are simply tolerated because the Almighty made us with stomachs and we have to eat, then the city is going to regard the country and the countrymen as legitimate prey. There are cities today with business systems that are draining the very lifeblood of the country surrounding them, without making the slightest constructive contribution toward the solution of any of the vexing problems confronting the country and its people. It is one thing for the city and its business to prosper and live in affluence by seeing just how much it can drain out of the country and out of the agriculture which surrounds it, but it is another thing for the city to prosper because it has reached forth a helping hand to serve the country and make it prosper with the city. The first is an unstable, unsatisfactory, and selfish condition. The second is a permanent, a safe, an enlightened, and a highly satisfactory condition for civilized people to live in.

Farm Manures

No farming people have ever been able to maintain economically the fertility of their soils without the use of livestock. Farming without the use of manures is a waste of energy and results in the exhaustion of soils. The neglect in preserving and increasing the quality of farm manures has resulted in a great drain on the natural resources of Kansas farms. The lack of intelligent care of the waste products and the convenient form of commercial fertilizers have jointly been responsible for the almost general neglect of farm manures. A much greater value can be had from commercial fertilizers when used wisely in connection with manure and green crops.

The use of barnyard manure is the best means of improving the condition of the soils, and the importance of carefully preserving all the manure products on the farm for judicious use on the cultivated fields cannot be too strongly impressed.

Drainage Saves Millions

A famous Englishman has recently published a book that is being read all over America. It describes conditions in the old world before the war and it prophesies what will happen after the war. In his book this Englishman says: "The only ones among us whose living is not seriously affected by this terrible war are the farmers and those who have their money invested in the land."

What an important admission! What a big thing that thought means to America if Americans can only get hold of it and understand it. In America we have just passed thru the age of cheap land and low prices for farm products. The day of high priced land and of high prices for farm products has come. American farmers must work the land more intensely and intelligently.

Take the matter of drainage alone. Millions of dollars are lost annually thru the lack of proper drainage. It must be stopped. It has come to the time when it is the patriotic duty of every American farmer to clear every available acre of waste land, do away with overflows, terrace the hillsides and begin to get real crops with which to feed the world. And it is not so difficult. Farmers can get machines that will do all the ditching on farms at an amazingly low cost. It will terrace the hillsides and clear out the old ditches. No good farmer ought to let an acre lie idle now. Even the pasture, altho in grass should be working all the time.

Farmer Citizenship

Deliver us from the contented man. Whenever a farmer declares himself satisfied with things as they are you may look in vain for improvements. Once in a while we hear of a farmer who not only doesn't like the way public affairs are conducted, but actually gets out and helps to make them better. We like that kind.

Charles S. Perkins lives down in Labette county, not far from the state line. The pity is that every county in Kansas hasn't from one to 50 Perkinses. This Perkins belongs to that rare class which finds its chief pleasure in better living conditions. Perkins breeds purebred Herefords, and feeds a fairly large flock of sheep. Nothing unusual in this except, perhaps, the sheep. Sounds very ordinary. Wait a minute:

All farmers favor good roads, but in the manner of getting them some are like doctors and adver-

tising. Doctors are not opposed to advertising. They just object to paying for it. Indeed they actually like it. Farmers everywhere like smooth, well-kept highways, but they don't cheer up to any great extent about paying for them. Perkins favors good roads so much that at his own expense he has had a survey made of the Neosho River from one side of the county to the other to determine just where gravel might be found for road building. Within a year he has graded and graveled the public road past his own place and on to Oswego, one and one-quarter miles.

This farmer is not rich, except in his high ideals of citizenship. He has a modern home. He believes in education. He has one son in the Agricultural College at Manhattan, and other children certain to go there later. After all there is something in this world besides money. It's a fine thing to be a good citizen.

Tenant Farming

All farmers in Kansas need to consider most carefully the growing menace of tenant farming. It will take the united efforts of all to get tenant farming on a sane basis. As a start we all need to study the proposition more. The United States has done nothing to prevent and almost nothing to regulate tenancy. In Great Britain nine out of 10 of the farms are tilled by tenants—in the United States about four out of 10, in France one out of 10 and in New Zealand the number is negligible. The problem of readjusting a system of land holding is a difficult one, and in a democracy such as ours is perhaps a good way ahead of us.

"In general the tenant has been a soil robber and waster because he has less interest in the land than if he owned it and because he is as a rule a crop farmer and not a livestock man," said Doctor Waters recently. "In America the tenant has wasted the soil more rapidly than in any other country because he has been provided thru American invention and genius with tools and machinery by which he can till more land than any other tenant, and because under our system of short leases we encourage the most destructive system of farming known in this country or in any other country."

"English farms are almost wholly tilled by tenants, and yet English soil has steadily increased in fertility during the last 100 years. Livestock farming has reached its highest development in England on farms tilled by tenants."

"A rented farm in this country means a run down farm. It is a farm with poor buildings, few fences, and no conveniences. The tenant could not, if he would, keep livestock. He couldn't afford to rotate crops and to grow alfalfa, clover and cowpeas with corn, wheat and oats even if he wished. He will not be there next year. What difference does it make to him how much the fields are washed and worn thru carelessness and neglect?"

"Livestock farming does not favor the development of the tenant system, and where livestock is grown generally in this country few tenants are found. Where the tenants come in livestock regions the herds are soon dispersed, the pastures are plowed and planted to grain and the barns and fences fall into decay."

"In England under a system of tenancy, livestock farming has reached a higher degree of development than in any other country. But the system of leasing in England is different from that prevailing in this country."

"In every country of Europe land has been improved in fertility within the last half century. In this period we have wasted the American soil at a rate far beyond that of any other people, or any people in any other age."

"This has been partly due to the fact that we have had labor-saving, efficient machinery with which to till our soil and in part to the fact that the American farm had to be cleared, paid for and improved out of the soil and for the most part within this period. The quickest and surest way to raise money with which to meet the interest and principal of a mortgage or with which to build a home, barn, fences, silos and windmills is to plow the life out of the land."

We need a system of leases that will protect the tenants by making it possible for them to keep livestock and live on the place year after year. More than that, a helpful plan is required that will enable them to become owners.

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

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Converted to Cremation

Not long ago a friend of mine had occasion to remove the remains of a friend who had been dead for 24 years from one burying ground to another. He told me afterward that he had no conception of the horror of the sight that met his eyes when the grave was opened.

The coffin had decayed, the body had decayed, the only remnants being a few tufts of mouldy hair and a few rotting bones. Maggots were still nesting in the skull, feeding on the remnants of the dead. He said that he had not been enthusiastic either for or against any particular manner of disposing of the bodies of the dead, but this horrible sight made him a firm convert to the belief that not only is cremation the proper method of disposing of dead bodies, but that it should be enforced by law.

I would not go so far as to advocate enforced cremation. I am still willing that people shall dispose of the bodies of their dead as they may wish, but I am utterly unable to understand the prejudice that seems to exist to a considerable degree against cremation. Is it because it seems repulsive to think of burning the bodies of your dead friends? Certainly anyone who has witnessed the removal of bodies that have long been buried, from one burying place to another, will not say that there can be anything connected with the cremation of a dead body that compares in horror with the loathsome decay of the body in the grave.

On sanitary grounds everything can be said in favor of cremation and nothing in favor of burial. Do you cherish a belief in the resurrection of the body? If so, certainly it would take no greater exercise of supernatural power to gather together the elements which once formed the earthly body, from the winds than to bring them back from the earth to which they had returned. We know that cremation should reduce the cost of funerals by at least one-half, so that it should be advocated on the ground of economy. In short, to my mind there is not a single argument in favor of the old method of burial, and every argument in favor of cremation.

The Corporation Farm

I have been asked to explain further the plan for a great corporation farm mentioned a number of times in these columns. Let me say first that I do not now and have not at any time taken credit for originating this idea. The basis of the idea is very old. The community farm with the village as the center is still in vogue in several other countries and has been tried to some extent in this country. The communal farm or village idea has never succeeded in this country and I think for apparent reasons. The village farming community idea offers no advantages over the individual farm and in some respects is objectionable. The small village offers few if any social advantages over the individual farm and adds somewhat to the inconvenience of tilling the land. The great corporation farm offers the advantages of concentrated, efficient management; the opportunity for the best kind of education; the very best opportunities for social life; the saving of the waste of unnecessary duplication of implements; the necessary capital to obtain and use the very best implements made; the effective control of both the buying and marketing necessary to make agriculture the success it should be; the saving of vast amounts in freight rates by doing away with the shipping out of raw products hundreds, perhaps thousands of miles to be manufactured and the shipping back of the manufactured product, paying the freight charges both ways.

Now it must be confessed that the great corporation farm such as has been talked about and written about by Mr. Faris and others is an experiment. It has never been tried. What I should greatly like would be to see the experiment tried out under conditions where the chances of failure would be reduced to the minimum. I should like to see it tried in a part of the state where the land is new and fertile and still low in price.

I believe that the ideal place to try out the experiment is in Southwest Kansas. The land in Southwest Kansas is no more fertile than in some other parts of Western Kansas, but the price asked is less and the fertility of the soil in my opinion is equal to any of the Western Kansas land.

I will suppose, then, that a tract of this almost

virgin and naturally fertile land is secured, let us say covering a territory 20 miles square. That would be 400 sections of land. I know of areas in Southwest Kansas of that extent where there is almost no waste land. I believe that such a tract of land could be obtained for an average price of not to exceed \$10 an acre. The original cost of the land then would be \$2,500,000. Properly farmed these 400 sections would be capable of supporting in comfort and even luxury a moderate sized family on each quarter section.

As there would be 1600 quarter sections in the tract, counting the number in the average family at five persons, the number of people to be engaged directly in farming the land would be 8,000. But as the corporate farm plan embraces the idea of manufacturing the raw product at home, there would be a necessity for a very considerable population to take care of the manufacturing end. There would be flour mills of sufficient capacity to grind the wheat and such corn as needed to be ground into flour and meal. There would be packing houses sufficient to care for the meat raised on the great corporation farm. There would be canning factories sufficient to can the fruit and other products that should be preserved that way. There would be creameries and cheese factories or a creamery and cheese factory sufficient to take care of the dairy products. There would be a woolen factory sufficient to manufacture the wool into cloth and a tannery sufficient to dress the hides of the cattle, sheep and other animals slaughtered. How much of a population would be necessary to care for the manufacturing needs of the corporation I do not know, but probably counting those actually engaged in the manufacturing business with those necessary to look after the business details of the corporation, the necessary office and managing force, I would suppose that no fewer than 4,000 persons would be required, or rather an additional population of not less than 4,000 in addition to the 1,600 families directly engaged in the agricultural work.

The houses built by the corporation should be modern and beautiful, costing not less, I should say, than \$3,000 each. As material would be procured by wholesale and as the structures presumably would be mostly cement construction, much better houses should be built for \$3,000 each than can be built under present conditions for that amount. Assuming that 2,400 dwelling houses would be needed, the cost of these would be \$7,200,000. To build and equip the necessary factories and mills, build the necessary public buildings and purchase the necessary implements and equipment for farming purposes might require an expenditure of perhaps 4 million dollars more. Then would come the making of 800 miles of roads connecting the central city with all parts of the corporation farm.

In Southwestern Kansas excellent roads can be constructed very cheaply. There would be no heavy grades and few bridges and culverts to build. Neither would it be necessary to construct hard surfaced roads. Properly graded and oiled dirt roads would answer every purpose. I feel certain that such roads could be constructed for less than \$500 a mile. Placing the cost at \$500 a mile the cost for roads would be \$400,000, making the total cost of land, buildings and dwellings, factories, schools, implements and general equipment, \$14,160,000.

The capital stock of the corporation would be divided into shares of \$100 each and each resident of the community would be required to own at least one share. If there were five members of a family for example, five shares at least would be owned by that family.

Landowners within the limits of the corporate holdings would be permitted to turn in their land at an appraised value and take in lieu thereof stock in the corporation equal to the value of their lands, or they could sell the land to the corporation and take payment partly in stock and partly in cash. Poor but reputable men should be permitted to purchase stock, giving their notes to the corporation for any unpaid balance on the stock, the notes bearing the same rate of interest the corporation had to pay on bonds issued by it to secure necessary capital, the stock so sold would be held in the treasury of the corporation with the notes until the same were paid. To get whatever capital might be needed above the amount of cash received from sale of the capital stock, the corporation should issue its bonds. I believe that the corporation could form a joint stock land bank under the Federal Farm

Loan Act and in this way be enabled to sell its bonds on a 4½ per cent non-taxable basis.

In the election of officers to conduct the affairs of the corporation each stockholder would be entitled to one vote and only one, regardless of the amount of his stock, but in the distribution of dividends he would receive in proportion to the number of shares he held. In order that the stock of the corporation might not fall into the hands of outsiders it would be required that any stockholder desiring to sell his stock must sell it to the corporation and if he sold all of his stock he would also be required to move out of the corporation and give way to a resident stockholder. The workers on the corporation farm would all reside in the city and be transported to and from the places where the work was being carried on in fast motor busses. The longest distance that would be necessary to travel in reaching any part of the corporation farm would be 18 miles which with ideal roads would not require more than half an hour to travel.

Labor in all lines would be paid for just as when employed by any other corporation or individual except that it would be understood that no worker would get less than an adequate living wage. With a city of from 12,000 to 15,000 population, all living in beautiful modern homes and all supplied with comfortable incomes, there would be, as I believe, an ideal society and an ideal democracy. If any inhabitant became a chronic disturber, an idler dishonest or addicted to vicious habits, the other stockholders should have the right by vote to compel him to sell his stock and remove from the corporation. Assuming that 6,000 acres would be used for the town, roads, parks, a net profit of \$5.67 an acre on the remainder of the land would yield 10 per cent on the par value of the stock. The corporation would pay taxes on its capital stock like other corporations so that the stockholders would realize 10 per cent net. Under competent scientific management and cultivation there should be no difficulty in producing that amount to the acre or more. Under such a plan farming would no longer be a drudgery but would be the most interesting business in the world. There would be a city of from 12,000 to 15,000 with no slums, no poverty, no rich barnacles by legal means extracting tribute from their less favored and hard working neighbors. Waste would be almost eliminated. The cost of transportation and distribution would be cut in half. Soil-waste, one of the most serious evils which threaten our republic under our present system, would be stopped. Landlordism and tenantry would be among the evils of the past so far as the inhabitants of this corporate community were concerned.

The Case of Germany

Do you think it is better to be Germany's enemy or to be Germany's friend? Has our attitude toward Germany for the last few years been of a kind that would promote friendship and good will or ill will? Does it not take two to make a quarrel? If the fact is that the present war has been prolonged because we have supplied ammunition then are we not guilty of murder? Would it not have been better for the world and especially for Europe if all this slaughter had been cut short?

Overbrook, Kan.

CHARLES WEIL

A few months ago I should have been disposed to answer this letter somewhat differently than now. In answering the questions put by Mr. Weil I insist on differentiating between the German government and the German people. True, the German people have sustained their government with remarkable unanimity if reports from there are to be believed, but that is the result of a false system of education which has been directed wholly by the government. A people may be educated into believing a falsehood as easily as they can be educated into believing the truth, and I think more easily. There have been and are still many cases where children have been taught by their parents or by those who have them under control to lie, steal and commit all sorts of crimes. These children are not to blame for being liars and thieves. The fault lies with their parents or those who have them under their control, and the original fault lies far back of these immediate parents or guardians, for they, too, in all probability were taught by their parents to be liars, thieves and criminals.

Altho the masses of the German people have, apparently, sustained their government I have no feeling of animosity toward those people nor do I

regard them as being responsible for the acts of their government. This much by way of preliminary. What I have to say in answer to Mr. Weil's questions then must be understood as applying to the German government, that is to those who are responsible for what has been done by Germany in the present conflict. Up to the breaking out of the present war I presume that Mr. Weil would not say that this nation had pursued a course that was calculated to create ill will toward us on the part of Germany. On the other hand during the Spanish-American war Germany pursued a course that was distinctly unfriendly to the United States. That, however, had been very generally forgiven if not forgotten by the people of this country at the time of the outbreak of the present war.

So far, then, as the relations of the two governments were concerned when war was declared in 1914 they were friendly.

Has the course of this government since the outbreak of war been calculated to promote good will or ill will on the part of Germany? Mr. Weil thinks it has been calculated to promote ill will because this government has permitted munitions to be manufactured and supplied to the allies by manufacturing concerns in this country. In the opinion of Mr. Weil this has resulted in prolonging the war. In other words he is of the opinion that Germany would have won this war if it had not been for these munitions supplied to the allies. I scarcely think so, but if that is true then I must say that in my opinion it would have been a world-wide calamity if the munitions had not been supplied.

If there ever was a doubt in my mind about the purpose of the German government in starting this war there is none now. The evidence is overwhelming that it has been the settled purpose of that government for many years to bring on this conflict whenever the time seemed propitious for victory. The contention of such men as Mr. Weil that the war would have been over long ago if munitions had not been supplied from the United States is proof of that, because it means that Germany was thoroughly prepared while the allies were not. If they had really expected that this war would break out as it did and when it did they would have been prepared vastly better. The German emperor dreamed of worldwide empire. He was to be the master of Europe. His navy was to control the seas. The theory of German militarism was that might makes right and that the German despotism was justified in doing anything that might increase or perpetuate its authority and power. Acting on this principle the course of that government since the war began has been one of almost unparalleled ferocity and disregard of the rights of other people.

Finally Mr. Weil asks if it would not have been better for the world, especially for Europe, if all this slaughter had been cut short. Horrible as has been the slaughter I am compelled to say that is better than the triumph of German absolutism.

Thinks I've Gone Wrong

I have here a letter from a reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze who does not sign her name, but who says that she is a poor, working woman. Not knowing her, at least by her initials, I have no reason to doubt her statement that she is a poor, working woman, but whether she is or not she shows evidence in her writing of a very fair degree of scholarship and intelligence. This writer believes that I have gone wrong on the war question. I will quote somewhat from her letter so as to get at her viewpoint. She asks:

"Now, Mr. McNeal, do you believe that the majority of the people in Germany and the United States want to go to war even now?"

No, I don't think so. I am pretty sure that a majority of the people of the United States very much prefer to keep out of war, but I am inclined to the opinion that a majority of the people of this country have about concluded that war cannot be avoided. So far as the people of Germany are concerned, if they had been consulted, I do not believe they would have been in this war, but unfortunately they were not consulted, and while as individuals they may not be to blame for the atrocities committed, the fact remains that either from a mistaken sense of duty or because they were compelled to do so, they have been the instruments by which the atrocities were committed and must suffer the penalty for the crimes of their leaders. Continuing this woman says:

Do you believe there are many ordinary citizens who have any business on the seas or who want to go on the seas, and don't you believe that the only people who are clamoring very hard for our rights on the seas are people who have something they want to ship out of this country which the people of this country need or will need if war is declared? Now, I am willing to have war if the people shall vote on it and the ones who vote for it shall go first. After they are all killed off, if the country is in danger we will all go. But you know that the ones who are shouting loudest for war will not go at all. Germany is in desperate straits with so many nations on her back and they say, "All's fair in love and war."

Don't think that I am defending Germany in its inhuman warfare, but I believe all peaceably inclined citizens who have no financial interests to serve should be for peace until our shores are actually invaded and if any felt that their financial interests were important enough to take them on the seas in such a time as this, they should go at their own risk. No one questions our rights on the seas, but do we want our rights bad enough to send the flower of our manhood and plunge the nation into debt that will burden the next, if not several generations, in order to enforce this right? No one questions my right to walk upon any of the blocks of Topeka, but if there was a riot on

any block and any one of the rioters told me that I would come into that district at my peril, I believe that I would steer clear of that part of town unless I had a "chip on my shoulder," and if any other citizens were foolhardy enough to go into that district knowing the conditions, even if all their worldly goods were in that district, I do not believe I am in honor bound to join the rioters to defend these citizens.

What have armed ships to do with defending our shores? Could not mines be planted in our own waters with less expense and with the desired effect if defense is what we are aiming at? I do not believe the people of the United States want war unless our shores actually are invaded. Then we will all go and fight like Turks. But I do not believe there is any danger of our getting into this scrap if we will all stay at home and mind our own business, and you moulders of public opinion will get right and stay right. I consider that I am patriotic. I am for America first.

Now I know this is an underhanded thing to do. I am not going to sign my name, but the reason is that I am just a poor, working woman and I just "don't dast."

Now, as I have said, I do not know who E. M. is. She would have run no risk, however, in signing her own name. Ordinarily I do not pay attention to anonymous communications, but I give this space because it states a viewpoint that I think is held by a good many persons who mean to be right.

Let us analyze the illustration which E. M. gives to demonstrate her viewpoint: She supposes that there is a riot down on "Smoky Row." The rioters announce that if she or any other person comes into that part of the town they will come at their peril. Now, as she suggests, it might be the part of prudence to keep out of that part of town, but what would be the duty of the city government? Should it send the police to restore order in that part of the city or should it announce to the general public that there was a riot going on down in the bottoms and that nothing was to be done about it except to warn the people to keep out of there and let the rioters have their own way.

I am wondering what E. M. would say if her supposed case really were to occur. Suppose a gang of ruffians and criminals should be organized down in the bottoms and actually should send out the notice that anyone coming into that part of town would do so at his peril, that it was the intent of the gang to rob or kill any citizen so venturing without warning; and if on the heels of that announcement the city should refuse to use its police power to suppress the rioters and protect the lives and property of citizens going about their lawful business in that part of the city.

I will venture the assertion that in such a case E. M. would denounce the city administration as not only utterly incompetent but as being in league with lawbreakers and criminals. Of course every right-thinking citizen of Topeka would say that it was the first duty of the city to use its police power to suppress the riot and punish the rioters. If this is a parallel case, as E. M. seems to think, then certainly the President is justified in calling on Congress to grant all the power necessary to protect our citizens wherever they have a right to be.

The trouble with a good many persons seems to me to be that they do not properly distinguish between the duty of the citizen and the duty of the government. I fully agree that it is the duty of the citizen to avoid if possible getting his country into trouble. I fully agree that no citizen of the United States should go where his going is likely to involve the government in trouble, unless he is compelled to go there by unavoidable necessity, but on the other hand there is an implied obligation on the part of the government to protect its citizens in the exercise of their lawful rights. It seems to me that there is a very clear distinction between the duty of the citizen and the government. It is the duty of the citizen to refrain as much as possible from the exercise of his legal rights when the exercise of such rights is liable to involve his government in trouble. It is the duty of the government to protect its citizens in the exercise of their lawful rights when those rights are violated. Germany boldly challenged the government of the United States by announcing that it intended to sink our ships without warning and in violation of what we have always declared to be our right upon the high seas. To submit to that challenge without protest would be equivalent to giving up the claim to a right which we have always claimed, for it is rather useless to make a claim unless it is expected to defend that claim.

Indeed, E. M. is rather inconsistent. She declares that in case of invasion we would all fight. Why? It would save both money and life to pay the invaders tribute rather than to fight. The reason we would fight would be because we would feel that as a nation we must either defend our rights or cease to exist as a nation.

Most Men are Decent

I believe that one trouble with our own and other governments is that we are trying to use the law as a promoting power when it is a restraining power. I have never seen a crop of wheat raised without chaff and am not at all in sympathy with the theory that some men's lives are all wheat and others all chaff. Two or three years ago you commented on the government of Australia formed by the exiled criminals from England. Do you not think our own convicts might do as well if they had the chance? If Benedict Arnold had lost his life at Quebec or Saratoga would he not be recorded in history as a patriot instead of being condemned as a traitor? If the British had won in the Revolutionary War would not Washington and the other Revolutionary leaders and signers of the Declara-

tion of Independence have been hanged as traitors instead of being lauded as patriots? Many of our greatest reformers spent much of their time in prison and many of them died as malefactors. Every son and daughter of Adam is my brother and sister. I may repudiate them but that will not change the decree of God. He said, "I have made of one blood all nations of people."

H. H. Horner.

Wilburton, Kan.

There is a good deal of truth in that. Our method of dealing with crime is wasteful, illogical and wrong. Is the boy who has been reared among thieves to blame because he grows up to be a thief and an all-around criminal? Is the man or woman reared in sordid, mean and insanitary conditions to be blamed because he lacks refinement and high ideals or does not keep clean and is low in the matter of taste? How could anything else be expected?

When I think of the illogical and unjust system under which so many people are compelled to live the wonder to me is that they behave so well as they do.

The very fact that even as it is now a majority of people are decent, honest, kind and law-abiding convinces me that with a proper system crime could be almost entirely eliminated from the world, and that wars would become entirely unnecessary.

State Publication

I am in receipt of a letter from Frank E. Harvey living at White Hall, Ill., from which I make the following extract:

I want to say one word about school books. The books here cost four times as much as similar books cost in Kansas, and are about one-quarter as good in quality. Every county here has different books and every county changes books every few years. Therefore a child cannot use an older brother's or sister's books nor can they be turned in on new books. Consequently by the time a man has educated a family say of five children, he has an accumulation of old school books that fill one side of a room. If you will consider the amount of graft that has been paid for books in this way you will not wonder that the school book trust is rich nor why it is eager to annex Kansas to the list of victims. The books contain the trashiest grade of texts that could be put off on the people. For example the arithmetic in use here has two answers to the same problem both purporting to be correct, which is a manifest impossibility. In many long problems the half cents will be dropped, making several cents' error and in other cases the half cents will be added making as great an error on the other side, no rule is followed in either case. In studying geography my daughter often has to refer to the school books she used in Kansas in order to get her lesson. Often she is the only one in the class who has her lesson, the other pupils and the teacher not being able to get the information required from their text books. The whole school book system here is rotten. The Kansas people had better hang onto the state printed books.

Killing an Industry

Governor Capper to the Interstate Association of Stockmen and Farmers, at Arkansas City, January 23, 1917.

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

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

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

If, after a careful study this is not considered feasible, perhaps municipally owned packing plants enabling the producers to market their stuff dressed might afford the necessary competition to insure right prices. Public abattoirs and cold storage plants might well be made almost as common as postoffices.

As an important step toward remedying market conditions, the executive committee of the American Livestock association is recommending the cure I am advocating for graft receiverships. It is urging that packers and stockyards be placed under the regulation of the interstate commerce commission. This is along the right line.

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

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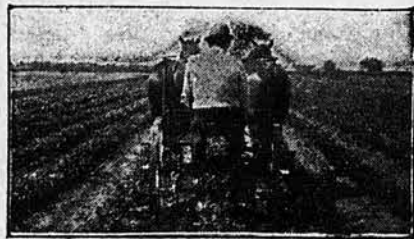
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Address

County Clubs at Work Being Neighborly Isn't a Difficult Task for Boys

By John F. Case, Contest Manager

CO-OPERATION is a big word. Would-be advisers of farm folks are working it over time these days. "Co-operation is the cure for all economic ills that affect farm folks," we are assured, and I believe it's largely true. Somehow tho I never liked the word. It's a sort of tongue tripping word that usually means dollars, and there's more in life than coining money after all. Here's the word that I want you club



Four Harvey County Hustlers.

boys to use in your work with one another. NEIGHBORLINESS. Sounds better than co-operation and means more. Make your feeling of neighborliness county wide and state wide. Next to a congenial family circle being neighborly is the finest thing that can happen to folks anywhere.

F. S. Lane, county agent for Harvey county, is a neighborly chap. He called a meeting of our members at his office in Newton, had them get acquainted with one another, then talked to them about the "care of the brood sow and her litter." Four of the boys were present, Neighbor Peacock being unable to attend the meeting. After Agent Lane's talk, County Leader Andrew Hauck and the other boys had a fine visit and have their plans all made to capture the \$50 prize. Mr. Lane, by the way, was in Topeka recently and we got acquainted. "All your boys in Harvey county are fine live fellows and I have promised to visit them when I can find time and help them all I can," Mr. Lane told me. It is not necessary to say that we appreciate such an attitude on the part of our college men. The picture taken was not very good but it shows, left to right: Marion Davis, Andrew Hauck, Charles McArthur and Ralph Williams. Ralph is 11; Charles, 15; Andrew, 18, and Marion is 14. W. C. Peacock, the member missing, is 16. A live lot of hustling chaps.

I'm showing you another picture, too, where a county agent is helping. Harvey Stewart of Lyon county is mighty proud of his Duroc sow. As county leader Harvey is proving to be one of the club's live wires. All the Lyon county boys are being assisted by County Agent Popenoe, one of the best leaders in boys' and girls' club work in the state. Agent Popenoe helped find sows for our members and when I talked with him a few weeks ago he echoed what Mr. Lane said—"a fine live lot of boys that I will enjoy working with." Mr. Lane and Mr. Popenoe have their own club work to look after but there will be no jealousy and no friction. I want to say here that I am "for" the county agent. Of course like all other professions occasionally we find a man doing county work who is totally unfit for the job—but he won't be working at it long.

So many county meetings have been held and such good times have been reported that I hardly can wait to print the pictures before telling about the work. Here's a tip for you Eastern and Central Kansas boys: Keep an eye on the West this year. These hustling chaps may not win any cash but believe me they are going to try. I can name fifty boys in the short grass country who are out to show all you fellows a warm time. I'd like to shake hands with every one of these live wire chaps.

Getting back to Eastern Kansas take

a look at Funston Hulett of Linn county. Funston, like his famous namesake, is full of pep and fight. "If the other Linn county boys will try as hard as I'm going to try you can figure on sending that county prize down this way," wrote Funston, and he means what he says. Funston paid \$40 for Big Orpha, his Poland sow, and she looks like a hundred dollars to me. This 15-year-old chap had business foresight enough to purchase last year when hogs were comparatively cheap. Funston earned the money to pay for his calf and he expects to have a fine profit to show for his season's work with the sow and pigs. Proud of his property? Well, I think he has a right to be proud.

"Why don't you print some letters from the O. I. C. breeders who were in the contest last year?" wrote one enthusiastic booster for that breed. Only three boys sent in reports but all were good. The best record was made by Fred Coleman of Mont Ida, Anderson county. Fred had an O. I. C. gilt that did mighty well in the 1916 contest. He produced 1610 pounds of pork at a feeding cost of \$40.94 and took eighth place, in fact, if Fred's story had graded high he would have been in the money. His feeding cost was one of the lowest for the entire club and he showed a profit of \$120. Fred was president of the White club last year but did not go on with the 1917 contest as other work interfered. Read what he says and you will find out what the winning White



Lyon County Leader Harvey Stewart.

breeder thought about his experience even if he didn't win a prize:

"I bought a purebred O. I. C. gilt of W. P. Doolittle, Woodland, Mo.," wrote Fred. "She arrived January 12, 1916, and weighed 162 pounds. We made a pen for her about 20 by 30 feet in the corner of the barn lot, which is enclosed by a stone fence. We made her comfortable by building a board fence about 2 feet from the stone fence and packing it in tight with hay between the two fences, then putting timbers across and

roofing with hay. This was warm.

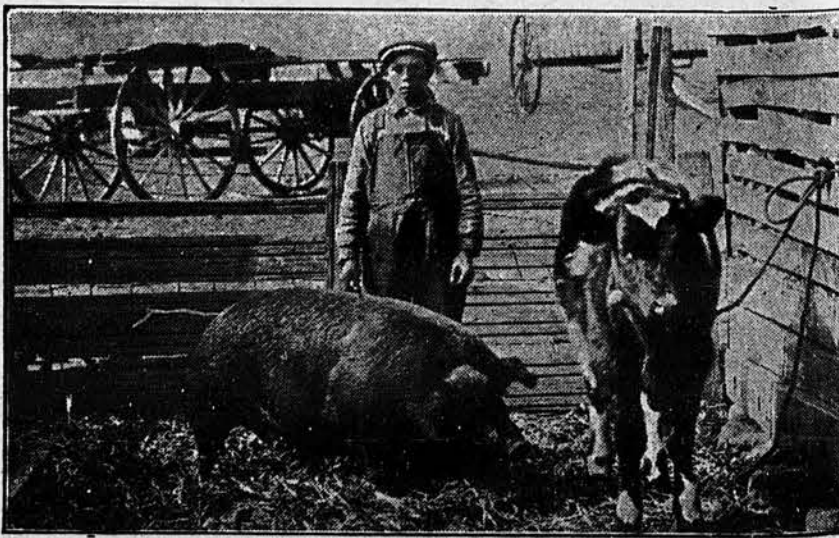
"Her ration before farrowing was a small tomato can full of shelled corn, and some warm bran slop, with an occasional dose of condition powders. She farrowed March 25, bringing seven pigs, weighing 2 1/2 pounds each. She got along all right for four days when she laid on one pig and killed it. Her first day after farrowing I gave her only warm water. The second day warm water and a little corn. The third day warm water with a little bran, a hand full of alfalfa hay, and corn. I fed her this way for a week.

"When the pigs were 6 days old we had a hard rain, and the shed began to leak, chilling the sow and pigs, so I put the pigs in a basket, let the sow follow and went into the barn. I made a pen in one corner with two old doors, and kept them there until the pen was dry again. When the pigs were a week old, I began giving the sow a little milk, increasing it each day until the sow and pigs got 2 gallons of milk a day. When the pigs were 5 weeks old I put the sow and pigs in a pasture containing prairie grass, bluegrass and timber. For a number of days the pigs would get out and come up to their old nest to sleep, and at daylight the next morning they would all start together and go for the pasture as fast as they could run. Feeding the sow and pigs for the next few months was somewhat varied, as grain was scarce and I had to take what I could get. I fed part of the time corn, part of the time kafir, and had to feed a few days on oats.

"I sold the sow July 1 and she had weaned the pigs. I separated the males from the females August 1, which made an additional chore in caring for them. I made little or no change in their ration, except when I had no milk I used shorts in water, and when I had milk left off the shorts. I did not feed to fatten them, but merely to develop bone and muscle, and I certainly had a nice bunch of frames and a reasonable supply of flesh, too. We had no scales at home and had to load them into the wagon and haul them 2 miles to weigh them, and they weighed 200 pounds more than father guessed them at.

"I have enjoyed the contest; feel that I have made a fair profit, and whether I win a prize or not I am satisfied, for I think that what I have learned is as valuable to me as the profit I made on my hogs."

Opening my mail just now I found a letter from Stanley Garrity of McAlester, Logan county. Stanley has been in a motor car accident and is suffering from a broken leg and a badly burned arm. He likely will be in bed for weeks. I want all you boys to write Stanley a cheer up letter and do it NOW. His address is Stanley Garrity, Bethany Hospital, Room 211, Kansas City, Kan. Pure grit, that 13-year old chap. Suffering as he must have been, Stanley didn't forget his contest entry. "I left full directions how to care for my hogs," he wrote in his letter to me.



Funston Hulett of Linn County With Big Orpha the Contest Sow and a Calf That Funston Owns. A Good Beginning for Farm Ownership, Too.

Marketing Is an Art

Co-operation Aids in Solving the More Difficult Problems

By F. B. Nichols, Associate Editor

HIGH PRICES and a growing discontent among the consumers show the need for more co-operative effort. They indicate that the Kansas farmers who have been working toward a better union in selling and buying have been headed in the right direction. That this movement has been popular in Kansas has been well indicated by the remarkable growth of the co-operative organization. For example the Grange in Kansas has chapters in 44 counties. Its insurance department, which has been especially popular, is carrying more than 27 million dollars' worth of risks on Kansas buildings and livestock.

Co-operative effort is obtaining results in every state. We soon must get to the point where there is more co-operation between the organizations in the different states. One of the troubles with the co-operative movement is that there is more competition between the marketing organizations than there ought to be; we must learn to think of marketing in a national way instead of merely from the standpoint of a county or a state. Distribution is a national problem; perhaps our greatest problem.

I was much interested in a speech delivered by James N. McBride, the state market director of Michigan, before the marketing conference in Chicago on the problem of national distribution. One fault that he found with the associations in this country is that they compete with each other instead, as in Denmark, of co-operating among themselves. He cited the so-called "strike" of milk producers in the Chicago district as a successful accomplishment of co-operation. These producers, holding true to their association, declined to deliver milk to the distributing companies until the price was met. The "strike" was of short duration. It increased their gross incomes an aggregate of 1½ million dollars in six months.

"President Hull of the Michigan Milk Producers' association estimates the gain already accomplished at an additional \$8,000 a day to the dairy farmers of his state," said Mr. McBride. He also cited the instance of the Michigan bean growers who by co-operation added 1 million dollars to the price received for the crop of 1915. California is one of the advanced states in the matter of price-making. He told of the success of the Tulare County Peach Growers' association and the Associated Raisin company in fixing just prices.

"The economic justification," said Mr. McBride, "is that production must be made compensatory or it will decline with industrial losses to all. The first principle of banking is that loans must be used for productive purposes. Agricultural organizations which do less than this are delinquent in their support of good banking methods. The greatest benefit that agricultural organizations could do for both producer and consumer would be to assert their power to make farming compensatory and in that way increase production. This is the protective tariff idea applied to agriculture.

"The penny saved is a penny earned is an agricultural maxim due for the discard. The emphasis on savings as a



Co-operation is of Great Benefit in Solving the Social Problems of Kansas
—It Aids the "Get Together" Spirit of the Country.

way to succeed has made the farmer penurious. Agricultural organizations that have sought trade advantage below a legitimate profit have made the mistake of trying to gain their point by leveling others to their own economic status rather than seeking the higher position of equality in the industrial action of price-making."

The same big view of the farming and selling problems has been urged by K. L. Butterfield, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural college. He has shown that the farmers of the states must consider the problems encountered elsewhere. "The first element," he declared, "in a national rural policy is the recognition of the relationship between American farmers and the farmers of the rest of the world, and the relation of both to the consuming population of the entire world."

"For a generation we have been developing big business. 'Organization, administration, system and efficiency' have been our watchwords. Great organizations of capital have won their way because they saved in production and bargained to advantage. Great organizations of labor have grown strong because of collected bargaining power. But despite 50 years of agitation and experimentation, and despite all the lessons to be gained from European experience American agriculture is still unorganized."

Organized efficiency has its perils in whatever form, Dr. Butterfield said. He believes its chief peril lies in the elimination of personal initiative and freedom and the possibility of permitting a small group of men to dominate the will of the entire mass. The big question, he said, is to have a real democracy based on equal opportunity, on freedom of individual ideas, and still to have an effective machinery for production and distribution. How to attain this, he said, lies at the root of any discussion of rural policy. He does not agree with students who fear that organization of farmers is sowing the seeds to destroy American democracy. He believes that thru co-operative organization America will have its greatest opportunity to attain true democracy. He has laid down the following principles:

1. The organization of agriculture must be absolutely co-operative and not militaristic. It must not be bossed by a few men at the top no matter how these men are chosen. It must be fundamentally democratic—controlled by the one-man-one-vote principle.

2. The local community must be the

unit of organization. The little local farmers' exchange, or credit union, or farm loan association, or whatever else the farmers may start with is the key to wholesome agricultural organization. District, county, state and national associations must all go back to the local community co-operative business units.

3. We must recognize the institutional division of labor. Every agency must find its job and do it thoroughly. There is one task for the grain, another for the farmers' union, a third for the voluntary organizing society, and so on. There are other tasks for the agricultural college, the board of agriculture, the church and the school. Each should do its work supremely well without duplicating the work of another.

4. These agencies should be co-ordinated into state and national councils that would serve simply as clearing houses for discussion, for avoiding or overlapping, for mapping out of accepted policies and for bringing to bear upon the agricultural problems the best judgment and wisdom of all interests. The time is ripe for a national rural policy and program. Have we the statesmanship and executive ability to unify and the co-operating spirit to hold together all rural interests?

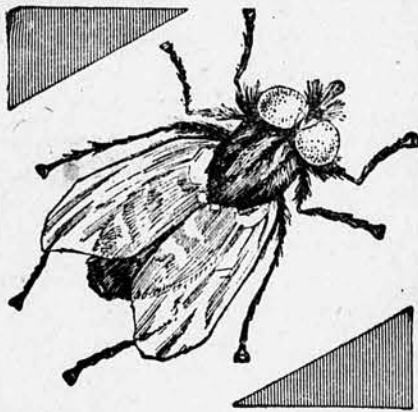
An encouraging report was presented recently by C. E. Embree of Maine, of the Farmers' Union of that state. This organization has been very successful, especially in the marketing of potatoes. The plans used can be studied with much profit by the farmers in Kansas in the Kaw River Valley who had trouble some seasons in the marketing of their potato crop.

Mr. Embree has outlined the Maine system. Oppressed farmers were induced first to form locals, each farmer buying a share of stock at \$10. There are now one or more locals in every county of the state. These formed the Farmers' Union of Maine. An office was opened at Bangor, buying and selling for the members. Four hundred thousand dollars was saved in the buying of fertilizer alone. Other necessities were purchased at great savings. The Union, after a four years' growth from nothing, now has 14 warehouses for potatoes, 42 grain houses, six grocery stores, 84 local unions, a wholesale grain house, a distributing house at Boston and a selling agency in New York City.

"At our first annual meeting," said Mr. Embree, "our officers reported a gross business of \$52,000; at the second annual meeting, \$342,000; at the third \$800,000 and at the fourth 1 million dollars."

He added that stock in the locals has paid dividends on top of the savings. He emphasized his conviction that any such organization to be successful must have one fundamental requirement, namely, that farmers at all times remain in complete control.

The problems of the farmers in Kansas and every other state are going to be solved mostly by co-operation. Excellent progress has been made along this line so far, which shows what can be done. The first thing is for a community to co-operate with simple things; the plan the Grange has used with this in Kansas has been fundamentally right. As success is obtained with co-operation in simple things the community, county and state can work into the more complex forms of co-operation after the habit of working together has been learned.



Government Issues Warning Against Fly Poisons

Following is an extract from "The Transmission of Disease by Flies," Supplement No. 29 to the Public Health Reports, April, 1916.

"Of other fly poisons mentioned, mention should be made, merely for a purpose of condemnation, of those composed of arsenic. Fatal cases of poisoning of children through the use of such compounds are far too frequent, and owing to the resemblance of arsenical poisoning to summer diarrhea and cholera infantum, it is believed that the cases reported do not, by any means, comprise the total. Arsenical fly-destroying devices must be rated as extremely dangerous, and should never be used, even if other measures are not at hand."

106 fly poisoning cases have been reported by the press within the last three years. As stated above this number is but a fraction of the real number. Protect your children by using the safe, efficient, non-poisonous fly catcher

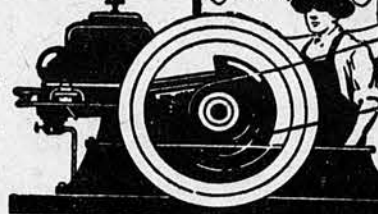


The O. & W. Thum Company
Grand Rapids Michigan

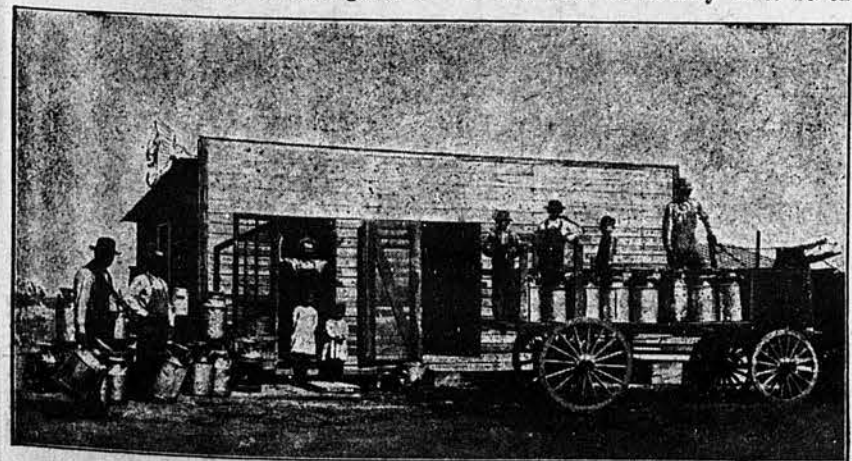
Columbia Batteries

The heavier the power-demand, the more you need Columbias. They were made right in the first place—and improved each year for 28 years.

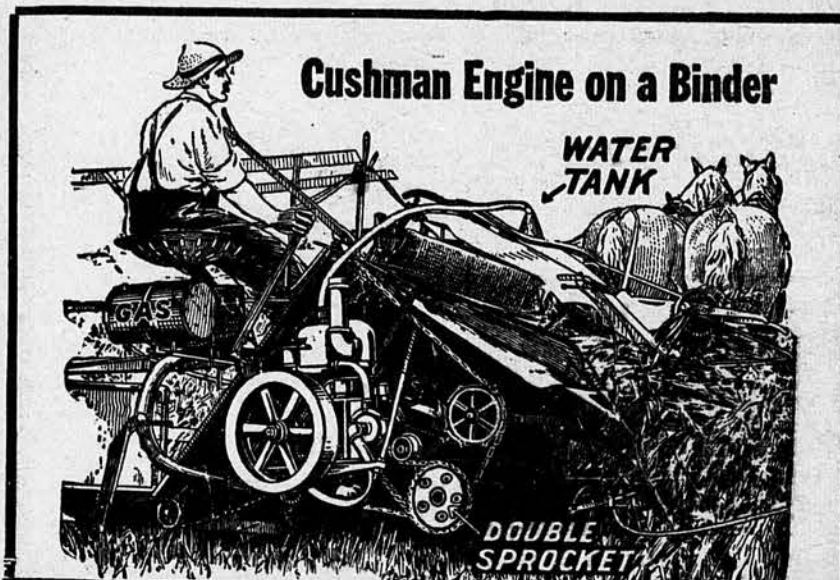
National Carbon Co.
Cleveland, Ohio
Fahnestock spring-clip binding posts, no extra charge.



Stack Your Hay The Easiest Way—The Jayhawk



A Milk Shipping Station Owned by Farmers—The Increase in Dairying in Kansas Requires a Development of Co-operation Among the Producers.



Saves a Team

and in Wet Harvest, Saves the Crop

The 4 H. P. Cushman is the original and successful Binder Engine. Attaches to rear of Binder by patented Cushman Bracket, and drives sickle and all machinery, leaving horses nothing to do but pull binder out of gear. Sickle runs at same speed all the time, regardless of horses slowing up, and keeps itself clean. Sickle never clogs, even in heavy or wet grain. With a Cushman, two horses do the work of four, saving a team in harvest.

In a wet harvest, the Cushman saves the crop. The sickle keeps right on going when the bull-wheel slips, making it possible to cut wet grain without trouble. Same 4 H. P. Cushman does all other farm work, after harvest. Weighs only 190 lbs. and is easy to move around from place to place.

Cushman 4 H. P. Engine

For Binders and All Other Farm Work

When stripped for binder Cushman weighs only 167 lbs. Water tank on front balances engine on rear, therefore binder is not thrown out of balance. Engine and tank are connected by hose, through which water is forced by pump, driven by engine. This keeps engine cool on all-day run in hot field. Proper water cooling is very important on a binder engine, as without it any engine will soon overheat.

Cushman Bracket and Attachments are patented and designed to fit any make of binder. They are the result of 10 years' success in field work. The Cushman Bracket is the one proven successful method. Make sure the engine you buy has proper Cushman Bracket and Attachment; then you will not be experimenting.

There is no farm work that requires so much of an engine as binder work. If the engine fails for a few days, or if it is necessary to experiment with it, the crop may be lost. You want an engine that you know will do the work quickly and without trouble when the time comes.

Cushman Binder Engines have been used for 10 years by farmers all over America, and thousands of them are in use all the time—saving the crop during harvest and doing all other work the rest of the year.

Arrow marked (1) indicates the Cushman adjustable clamp, to attach to the main cross bar of any binder. Arrow marked (2) indicates slots in bracket or iron frame on which the engine sets, and by which it may be adjusted to proper position forward or backward. No holes to drill, easy to attach.

Position of engine on the rear of binder may be adjusted in three ways—forward and backward, right or left and up or down.



4 H. P. Cushman is shown above, mounted on iron truck, which we supply, with water and gas tanks in front. Easy to pull around by hand from job to job. This is the same engine used on binder.

Cushman Light Weight Engines do many jobs in many places, instead of one job in one place. Weigh only about one-fifth as much as ordinary farm engines, but run much more steadily and quietly, like automobile engines. No loud explosions—no jerky fast-and-slow speeds. 4 H. P. weighs only 190 lbs. 8 H. P. 2-cylinder only 320 lbs.

What a Missouri Farmer Says:

Ben F. Barnes, Milama, Mo., writes: "I purchased a 4 H. P. Cushman last summer for my binder. I think it is the best engine on the market. I have used it on the binder and wheat fan, wood saw, washing machine, and I also rigged up a drag saw which it handled to perfection. I have never tried this engine on anything that it failed to give satisfaction. It pulls the wood saw as good as lots of the six and eight horse power engines."

Before Buying Any Engine, Ask These Questions:

1. Has it been successful for years as a Binder Engine?
2. Is it water-cooled? This is very important.
3. How much does it weigh?
4. Is it Throttle Governed?
5. Has it a good carburetor?

Cushman Engines are not cheap but they are cheap in the long run. If you want an all-purpose engine, that will run for years without trouble, write for our free Light Weight Engine Book.

CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS

814 N. 1st Street Lincoln, Nebraska

FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE

by advertising. Everyone knows that so well that it isn't necessary to insist upon it. 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 Capper 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 Department, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Corn is no Longer the King

Larger Yields Have Been Obtained from Sorghums

BY G. E. THOMPSON

THE SORGHUMS have been more profitable in Kansas in the last 10 years than corn. In the western half of Kansas the difference in favor of the sorghums amounts to \$2 an acre. There are several important differences between the sorghum and corn plants which result in the sorghums being more drouth resistant and better adapted to western conditions than corn. (1) Corn is a native of Central America where conditions are almost semi-tropical and the rainfall heavy, while practically every sorghum now grown within the state is a native either of Asia or Africa, and most of the crops are natives of the portions of those countries where the growing season is either quite dry or subject to a drouthy spell at some time during the growth of the sorghum. (2) Corn requires more pounds of water to produce a pound of dry material than is required by the ordinary sorghums to produce a pound of dry material. (3) The sorghums, as a crop, have the ability to stand and wait for rain and when favorable conditions come again, go ahead and complete their growth, while corn under the same conditions is injured by the drouthy weather and is less able to recover after having been injured. (4) In the first 3 feet of soil where both the corn and sorghum plants do most of their feeding, kafir, milo, or the sweet sorghums have practically twice as many small fibrous or feeding roots as the corn plant. This probably means two things: first, that the sorghums have more ability to get moisture from a dry soil; and, second, they probably are able to more completely extract and use plant food from a dry soil than corn.

Since all of Western Kansas, and in fact most of Kansas, is subject to a dry period at some time during the growing season, these differences between the corn and sorghum plants make the sorghums naturally better adapted to Kansas conditions than corn.

In the last two years there has been an important change in the market conditions as regards corn when compared to kafir and milo. Formerly corn has always outsold the grain sorghums, and farmers who grew these sorghums were compelled to feed them on their own farms or else take a smaller price than it would have been possible to get for corn. This condition is now changed. Since the early fall of 1916, kafir and milo have continuously sold on the Kansas City and Chicago markets for a higher price than corn. The difference in March was about 65 cents a hundred. This means that kafir and milo are now cash crops and can be grown profitably as such. This change in market conditions should result in a large increase in the acreage of kafir and milo this year in Western Kansas and a decrease in the acreage of corn.

A Better Price.

Growers of kafir and the other sorghums hope that the relative price between corn and kafir or milo will be more nearly equal in the future than it has been in years past because considerable quantities of those grain sorghums are being used in the manufacture of breakfast foods and commercial poultry foods. In the last 18 months enormous quantities have been used in the manufacture of alcohol. These three uses on a large commercial scale should be considered by the farmers of Western Kansas and similar territory when they arrange their crop areas.

The exact variety of sorghum that should be planted by any farmer will depend upon his location and the purpose for which the crop is grown. Of the grain sorghums in Western Kansas, milo is undoubtedly the surest, and the Dwarf yellow probably is the best variety. Of the kafirs, in the extreme western part of the state, dwarf kafir is well adapted but it does not make very much fodder and for that reason is not liked by many farmers. The Pink kafir is the next surest variety. It makes a large crop of grain in an average season provided it is given good care, and as it matures from a week to 10 days sooner than the Standard Blackhulled kafir, it is a much more certain crop. Most of the farmers of Western Kansas who have grown kafir, and who make the statement that it cannot be

matured under their conditions, have grown the Standard Blackhulled kafir instead of the Pink or the Dwarf kafir.

Feterita is of only moderate importance in Central and Northwest Kansas, but in Southwest Kansas, particularly on the sandy ground, it is a first class crop in dry years. In the normal or exceedingly good years kafir or milo will outyield it.

Red Amber Sorghum.

Under average farm conditions the best variety of sweet sorghum for forage in Western Kansas is Red Amber. It has an average of nine to 10 leaves on every stalk, while Black Amber has an average of only about seven or eight leaves. It is just as sweet and juicy as the Black Amber, and the shell or covering on the outside of the stem is not quite so coarse and fibrous as the shell on the Black Amber. Moreover, the stalks of the Red Amber are a little stiffer and stand up better than the Black Amber. Furthermore, the Red Amber does not volunteer in fields and become a pest like Black Amber.

If an extremely quick maturing variety of sweet sorghum is desired, Freed's sorghum will mature quicker than Black Amber, has the same number of leaves and is just as sweet, altho possibly not quite so juicy. The seed of Freed's sorghum contains less tannic acid than the seed of most other sweet sorghums, and it is therefore better liked by livestock.

Over practically all of the eastern two-thirds of Kansas the Kansas orange sorghum is the heaviest producing and best variety to grow for forage purposes. This variety has an average of 11 to 12 or even more leaves a stalk, is very sweet and juicy and produces excellent feed. It requires an average of about one week longer for maturing than is required by the Red Amber.

Over practically all of the eastern two-thirds of the state the Standard blackhulled kafir is the best variety to grow. In a normal year this variety will produce more bushels of grain than any other variety that can be planted. It is practically useless to plant milo in Chinch bug territory.

Seed this spring is extremely poor in quality and low in germination. It will pay everyone to run a germination test before planting. Make a "rag doll seed tester" and use it, and know that your seed is good before you plant it.

All Together—Clean-up Week

The state fire marshal's department, women's civic organizations, city officials and fire departments all over the state and ordinary plug citizens in general are asked to join in the activities of "Clean Up Week" this spring, in a proclamation just issued by Governor Capper. The annual spring clean up to cut down the fire loss is set this year for April 16 to 21, inclusive, in the following proclamation:

During a normal year fire destroys over 3 million dollars worth of Kansas property. When the cost of carrying on the insurance business of the state and the expense of maintaining fire departments and other fire-fighting equipment is added to this sum the total cost to the state of Kansas is found to be nearly 10 million dollars a year. That by far the greater portion of this tremendous fire waste is altogether unnecessary is now recognized by all. Much of the damage results from accumulations of refuse, such as old clothes, rags, papers, rubbish and other waste material in and about buildings of all kinds. Such accumulations are most common during the winter, and now with summer approaching it is a good time to clean up and put all buildings and premises in a safe and sanitary condition.

The same conditions that breed fire breed disease. House waste attracts flies, vermin and rats. Empty cans and bottles afford a breeding place for mosquitoes. Decaying stable manure and the un-fly-proofed outside toilet are the favorite breeding places for the typhoid fly. Thus are the ways and means afforded for the transmission of disease and the creation of health and fire hazards.

In order to bring about a concerted effort all over the state for fire prevention, the improvement of sanitary conditions, the prevention of disease and the beautifying of streets and homes, I, Arthur Capper, governor, do hereby designate the week of April 16 to 21, inclusive, as clean-up week in the state and urge that every resident of Kansas, whether he be a private citizen or a public official, devote whatever time is necessary to the work of cleaning up streets, alleys, back yards, yards about farm houses and barns, basements and attics of all buildings, public or private, and removing therefrom every possible cause of fire.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Governor.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Soil is in Good Condition

All Crops Should Grow Well This Season

BY HARLEY HATCH

WE DID some plowing this week and the ground works up well. If we do not have too much rain this spring our crops will go into soil that is in the best of condition; in fact, I don't think it has ever been better in the 21 years we have lived on this farm. Even the hog pasture, which we plowed yesterday, turned up in such good condition that by the time we harrow it once, drill in the oats, sow the rape broadcast and harrow once more it will be like a garden. Usually a piece of land which has been tramped by hogs for a year thru wet and dry is like the road but this year, while it seems hard on top, it turns over nice and mellow.

On this farm we have two 16-inch single plows, one a sulky and one a walking plow, and a gang which carries two 12-inch plows. This spring we have not used the gang; it takes four good horses and then it is load enough. We have six work horses or just enough to run the two single plows and by using them we can turn over much more ground. The ground works so nicely this spring that it makes but little difference as to the size of the plow used; usually the gang with its narrow plows leaves the land in better condition than the larger plows. We are so well along with our work that four more good plowing days will see all our corn ground plowed or single listed.

A reader rather takes us to task for insisting that the merchants must come to a cash basis if they wish to hold their trade. He says that many persons could not live if they could not get credit at the store. It may look that way to some men but is it really true? Do you think it impossible for a farmer to get a month ahead of his store bill instead of always lagging behind from a month to a year? Would you not welcome the chance of paying cash for all you buy at the grocery and don't you think the merchant would welcome the change, too? It can be done if the effort is only made strong enough; I know that from experience. Another thing: If all persons paid cash we would hear no more about trade going to the city; the home merchant could sell as cheaply as anyone on earth and he could keep a much better stock of goods if he was not carrying from \$2,000 to \$5,000 on his books all the time.

In 1894 we had a failure of crops in Nebraska which made the failure here last year look like a good crop. We didn't even raise fodder or prairie grass. In addition what we had to sell brought next to nothing; cattle which were not in good flesh could not be sold at all and hogs, not fat but such as would bring \$13 a hundred today, were slow sale for \$2 a hundred. The people there were not far from homestead days and most of them were very poor. Under those conditions the merchants were obliged to stop giving credit early in the fall. It was necessary with them for had they given credit to all who thought they must have it, their stocks would have been exhausted in 60 days and they could have got no more for they had no credit, either. Well, it seemed to many persons at that time that not much stood between them and starvation but they got thru all right and I think without any suffering. And when the big crop came the next year it was their own; they didn't have to sell it and pay out the proceeds in settling up bills. So I say we can get along without store credit and in the end will be much better off for not having it.

Nothing that ever happened in the political history of Kansas has pleased me so much as the veto of the ballot bill by Governor Capper. This vetoed bill would have placed things back where they were 10 years ago when election judges wrangled all night over doubtful ballots and where many timid voters kept away from the polls because they were afraid they could not mark their ballots as they wished. I do not see how the present ballot could be improved and I am glad it is to stand. I am also glad that the senator from this district had independence enough to stand for what he knew was right. I never saw so few mistakes made in marking

ballots as there were in this township last fall and this in face of the fact that more than 150 voters cast their ballots for the first time. I have talked with a good many voters of late and find that without exception they are pleased with the present ballot form and are glad that Senator Anspaugh voted against any change and heartily appreciate what Governor Capper did for them when he vetoed the change.

From Valley Center, Kan., comes an inquiry regarding Sweet clover for pasture and for soil improvement. This inquirer also asks if it would be possible to sow Sweet clover with oats this spring and get a stand. It is now getting late for sowing Sweet clover in this way and expecting it to come up at once. If it had been sown before this last rain, which in this region wet the ground up thoroly, I think the clover seed would have come up at once if hulled seed had been used. Two years ago a neighbor sowed a large field of Sweet clover in March and the wet, warm weather after that brought the seed up as quickly as I ever saw Red clover come. But if the seed was sown by April 1 and plenty of moisture followed I think it would come up this spring all right.

The motive of this inquirer is to sow something which, while serving for pasture, will at the same time improve the land. Soil improvement comes first and pasture is an incidental. In that case I would advise Sweet clover. I know of nothing which will improve poor soils more quickly than Sweet clover. First, it is the only thing which will grow on many soils, second because it is a legume and draws nitrogen from the air and third because the big deep growing roots pulverize and make mellow even the most stubborn clay. I have seen it do this on poor soil here within the last year so it is no guesswork. When it comes to pasture there are differing opinions as to the value of Sweet clover. Some men find it of little value while others say that 1 acre set in Sweet clover will carry one head of stock thru the season. If it will do this it is worth three times what prairie grass or any of our tame pasture grasses are. But as to this value I cannot say personally but I have been told by men on whose word I rely that if stock will eat Sweet clover it is worth double that of any other grass we can grow. And I think stock will eat it if the animals are started out on it early enough in the spring and it is kept down so that it does not get woody.

A friend writes from Oberlin, advising the use of barley instead of oats for hog pasture. So sure is he of its value that he offers to ship me the barley and let me sow it and give it a thoro trial before paying for the seed. He says that if I do not say it is far superior to oats that I need not pay a cent. No doubt barley would be better but we hardly dare sow much of it here because of the chinch bugs. The bugs seem to relish it as well as the hogs of Decatur county, and if we sowed barley we should expect to entertain all the bugs of Liberty township if any arrive from the South this spring. Barley has been given a trial here several times and always with the result that the bugs eat it if there are any bugs. This spring there seems to be no bugs but they may fly in from the South on the first warm April breeze as they did in 1910. In fact, I have been told by Wilson county friends that chinch bugs were present there last fall in considerable numbers, and it is but a short distance "cross lots" for an enterprising bug. For this reason we think it best not to sow any barley.

Seed Testing at Home

Many states now have pure seed laws designed to protect the purchaser of seeds against adulteration, impurities, and low vitality. Seeds should be purchased subject to test as to purity. Vitality readily may be determined at home by the use of any simple germinator. Dangerous weed seeds are often introduced thru the use of impure seed.



UNION **Lee** MADE
Union-A-alls
TRADE MARK REC.


WONDERFUL, roomy, comfort giving Lee Union-A-alls!
Shirt and pants all in one piece (like your Union Underwear). Spend a day in a suit and see what an improvement. Slips on in a jiffy. Wear it over all your clothing in cool weather or next to the skin in summer. No binding belt, no chafing under old fashioned suspenders; no flapping coat tails. No discomfort from wind blowing up the back yet plenty of room for free circulation of air over all the body in summer. Convenient, economical, the best work suit for farmers ever manufactured.

And Lee Union-A-alls are made to endure the hardest wear—reinforced strain points, triple-sewed seams, riveted buttons, eight convenient pockets—can be obtained in white, pincheck, blue or khaki.

Lee Union-A-All Play Suits are wonderful garments for the children. They are made "just like Dad's," a complete suit that fits well, looks well and pays its cost many times in the saving of clothing, laundry bills, stockings, etc.

At first class dealers everywhere—If your dealer cannot supply you, send your order direct enclosing post office money order. Sent prepaid to any address in the United States. Take no substitute. There is none "just as good."

The H. D. Lee Mercantile Company
118 West 20th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.
Factories and Branches at: Kansas City, Kans., Salina, Kans., Waterbury, Conn., South Bend, Ind.




A Ventiplex Housing FREE for Two Labels
Read the Particulars

In order to introduce the **Ventiplex Collar Pads** to more horse owners, we shall give away absolutely free a **Ventiplex Housing** to all who send us two full labels from Ventiplex Collar Pads and five cents in stamps to pay cost of mailing. Size of housing 4 1/2 x 14 inches.

Ventiplex Pads and Housing are made of special material and ventilated—curative, cooling, sanitary.

Ventiplex Collar Pads are sold by dealers everywhere. If your dealer does not carry them send us his name and we will see that you are promptly supplied. We make the famous Burlington Stay-on Stable Blankets.

Burlington Blanket Co.
Dept. 2, Burlington, Wisconsin



88 Bu. Oats Per Acre

Mr. A. Taylor of Saskatchewan, writes: "I had 315 acres in oats that averaged 88 bushels an acre, 30 acres in wheat that averaged 50 bushels an acre, 20 acres in barley that averaged 50 bushels an acre."

This is only one of thousands of good reports from Western Canada. The total value of all farm crops in Saskatchewan alone for one year was \$382,845,000.00. Recently surveyed 160-acre Homesteads are now open to you in this fertile farming section.

160-Acre Farm FREE

Go get a homestead free this year. No matter where you have been farming, a fortune awaits you if you go now and get one of the recently surveyed 160-acre free homesteads in the rich districts in Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba and British Columbia, reached by the Canadian Northern Railway, the newest transcontinental railroad of America, "The Road to Opportunity." Here you can make a fortune at growing grain, mixed farming, raising cattle, hogs and poultry. Easily accessible markets make conditions and opportunity of settlement excellent now.

Special LOW RATES

Low round-trip home-seekers' fares to Western Canada are in effect every Tuesday, March to November inclusive. Also one-way low-fare for settlers. Even if you have already selected your farm, it will pay you to travel to Western Canada via the Canadian Northern Railway. 21-year grazing land grants may be procured at very low cost. Outdoor feeding of beef cattle on native grasses bring even better results than indoor feeding. Country roads are good and the public school system is well abreast of the times. Be sure to write today for a free copy of the "Home-Seekers and Settlers' Guide," full of complete and authentic information. A fortune is waiting for you.

Canadian Northern Ry.

R. P. CLARK, G. A.
64 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill.





"Think of it!
The price hasn't
gone up for
these fine
Clothes!"

Yes, think of it! It will pay you to look into this, see the fine clothes, try them on, and then be astonished that such fine style and sturdy wearing qualities can still be bought for \$17! A great demand centered on this suit of one nationally-known price has enabled the makers to effect great economies and keep the price \$17, as before. Get your suit today!

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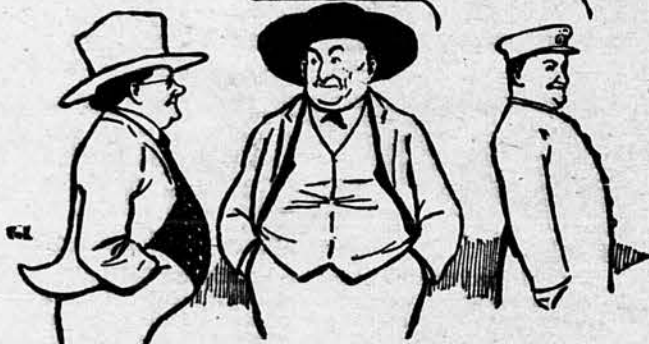
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SHERMAN	THOMAS	SHERIDAN	GRAHAM	ROOKS	OSBORNE	MITCHELL	CLOUD	CLAY	OTTAWA	LINCOLN	WALLACE	LOGAN
16 1/2	17 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	31 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
GOSSEL	WICHITA	SCOTT	LANE	NESS	RUSH	BARTON	ELLIS	RUSSELL	WALLACE	LOGAN	GOVE	TREGO
15 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	17 1/2	19 1/2
HAMILTON	SEABURY	FINNEY	HODGEMAN	PRINCE	STAFFORD	RENO	HARVEY	BUTLER	GREENWOOD	WOODSON	ALLEN	BOHANNON
15 1/2	15 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	28 1/2	30 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2	37 1/2	41 1/2
STANTON	GRANT	BRIDGEMAN	FORD	EDWARDS	PRATT	KINGMAN	SEDOWICK	SEDOWICK	SEDOWICK	SEDOWICK	SEDOWICK	SEDOWICK
16 1/2	16 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	27 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
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17 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	28 1/2	30 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	37 1/2	44 1/2

LETTERS of inquiry on questions of general interest in Kansas farming are printed; others are answered by mail. Names and addresses of the writers cannot be supplied. Study the map when reading the answers and consider the rainfall, which is given in inches for the counties.

How to Grow Beans.

Please tell me something about the growing of beans in Kansas. A. T. Leavenworth Co.

Beans can be divided readily into four groups: Garden beans, bush lima beans, pole beans and navy white beans. Garden beans are used as snap or string beans while the pods are tender and the beans are undeveloped. As a garden crop these are about as certain as any plant. Beans will grow well in a variety of soils and usually produce good crops of very fair quality. There are many varieties; one of the most popular is stringless green pod for both market and the canning factories. For several seasons the average of plantings of May 10, first picking June 27 and the last picking July 12, was 1 quart of beans for each 2 feet of row.

There is a long list of the varieties of wax beans: Black wax, Golden wax and Refugee have been among the best varieties.

In seasons when the summers have not been too dry and hot a second planting of garden beans has been fairly successful. The time varies from about the first of June to as late as the middle of June for this second planting.

Second in value in the experiment station records are the bush or dwarf lima beans. Planted May 10 the yield was somewhat lower than that of garden beans, being slightly less than a quart of beans to 2 feet of row. There are several varieties of dwarf lima beans. Nearly every seedsman seems to have a variety bearing his name. Among the best are Burpee's bush lima, Henderson's bush lima and the New Wonder bush lima. These are as good green shelled beans as the garden varieties and make very good dry shelled beans. They are quite commonly known as "butter beans."

Beans that are known in the market as navy, small navy or white beans require a longer season than either the garden or lima beans, and they have been much less successful in Kansas. In fact, they have been so uncertain as to make a crop of so little importance that it is not listed in the statistics of Kansas garden crops.

The white beans require a longer season and are much more likely to suffer from the dry weather of July and August and are more likely to be infested with the bean weevil. In seasons when there is an unusual amount of moist warm weather these varieties of beans are quite certain to be badly injured by fungous diseases. An occasional season is suited to the growing of navy beans in Kansas, and some growers have obtained fair success.

Both pole lima and garden or kidney beans require a longer season and are not planted to any considerable extent in this state. Occasionally a grower obtains fine results.

All beans succeed best in fairly good soil, but garden beans and lima beans are better adapted to strong soils than are the navy or white beans, but a soil may easily be overrich for any variety. Ground that has been manured recently should be avoided in selecting a location for beans, as it is likely to cause a heavy growth of vines and lessen the probability of a good yield, as it lengthens the season somewhat and the heavy plants require a larger supply of moisture.

Beans are grown in every canning district and are increasing in importance as the possibilities of home canning have been demonstrated. Where beans are grown in a large way the mature bean vines usually are harvested with a bean cutter, which consists of a frame with knives on each side that extend sufficiently far to cut the bean roots off just below the surface. An attachment also has been made so knives are placed on the gangs of a corn cultivator, but the more common form is of knives attached to a sled-like frame on which a man stands and drives. The narrow sled runs between the rows. As soon as the beans are dry they are piled in stacks and covered to protect them from wet weather. When sufficiently dry they are threshed. In a small way beans are threshed with a flail; in a large way they are threshed with a bean thresher. It is difficult to thresh beans with a grain separator as the

beans are broken easily, and the loss in broken beans usually is greater than the saving over the cost of using a flail.

Beans require the very best cultivation. No weeds should be allowed in the field. A thoro, shallow cultivation is best.

In planting beans the amount of seed varies, of course, with the size of the beans. Of the standard size beans planted in hills, it would require 1/2 bushel of navy beans an acre if the hills were from 18 inches to 3 feet apart. When planted in drills 2 to 3 inches apart in the row and the rows about 36 inches apart about 1 bushel of seed would be necessary. The amount of garden or lima beans required may be determined by comparing the size of the beans with the smaller varieties.

A large amount of food may be obtained from a given area by planting the garden or lima beans, and they should be planted in every garden in Kansas. ALBERT DICKENS.

K. S. A. C.

Limestone in Soil Improvement.

Being in a position where I could give limestone a trial, I wish to inquire as to its value for worn soils. I have 80 acres, with a great variety of soils and plenty of limestone. Where the land is so poor that clover will not do very well, will ground limestone help it? D. W. J.

Limestone should not be considered as a fertilizer, and it can be used profitably only on a soil that is sour. Soils of this kind fail to grow alfalfa and clover successfully because they are deficient in lime. On such soils lime can be used profitably where clover or alfalfa is desired, but it is questionable if lime could be used profitably for crops like corn, wheat or oats.

If the failure of your soil to grow clover is due to it being deficient in lime, it would pay to apply finely pulverized limestone rock at the rate of two or three tons to the acre six months or a year before you expect to seed clover. I would suggest, however, using lime on a small scale before going to the expense of purchasing a limestone crusher. You can obtain air slacked lime from a lumberyard in sufficient quantities to make the test. K. S. A. C. L. E. CALL.

Bermuda Onion Production.

How large is the production of Bermuda onions in Texas? C. D. B.

The average number of crates to the car in 1916 was 464. There were 4,607 cars shipped out of the Texas Bermuda onion district in 1915, and the average yield for the district was about 237 crates an acre. In 1916 the shipments were 4,903 cars, and the average yield an acre was about 225 crates. Applying this figure to the estimated acreage for 1917 gives 2,711,250 crates, the equivalent of 5,843 cars of 464 crates each.

From reports received on conditions affecting the onions it appears that the crop is progressing favorably except in Nueces county, where the drought still continues and thrips is reported.

Concerning the Hornless Holsteins.

Is any progress being made in breeding up the hornless Holsteins? B. K. O.

There are some good hornless Holsteins. For example, George Stevenson, a farmer in Pennsylvania, has 16 hornless cows with an average milk production of 16,625 pounds and an average fat production of 609.8 pounds. His best cow, Keystone Plum Johanna 161646, has a 365-day record of 25,787.5 pounds of milk and 1,035.77 pounds of butterfat. F. B. N.

New Publications on Farming.

How can I learn about the new bulletins issued by the United States Department of Agriculture? G. B. K.

Write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask to have your name placed on the monthly list of publications. This is sent free on application, and gives the list of bulletins and circulars issued during the month. F. B. N.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Who Would Inherit?

Who would inherit a man's property if he was not married? S. E. R.

His parents. In case his parents are not living his brothers and sisters would inherit.

Road Work.

I have been told that a man has to ask the assessor or road overseer when he will want him to work the road, and if one doesn't go to see the road overseer about it he is liable to be fined. Is there such a law in Kansas? A READER.

No.

No Tax on Bachelors.

Does a single man more than 50 years old in Kansas have to pay any taxes if he has no property? SUBSCRIBER.

No. Probably there should be a discrimination against bachelors but there is none except that if a single man has property he has no exemptions.

Was Transfer Valid?

A father deeded a half-section of land to his child. The deed was properly signed and witnessed but was not recorded. It was placed in a bank to be taken out only in the presence of both persons or at the death of the father. Is it possible for the father to dispose of or mortgage land in question, and is the deed legal in every respect? READER.

The deed transfers the property, and the maker of it has not the right to mortgage or transfer the land.

Keeping Hogs in Town.

Is there a law in Kansas prohibiting the keeping of hogs within the limits of a city of the third class, provided the place is kept in a sanitary condition? I have 5 acres within the city limits of such a town. No one lives near me yet they won't permit me to keep the hogs. W. E. C.

There is no such law. The city has the right to regulate the manner in which hogs may be kept within the city limits. The state could interfere only in case the hogs were being kept in a manner that endangers the public health.

Miller's Law.

Is it true that the Kansas legislature, at the request of the Millers' Union, passed a law prohibiting any person from grinding any kind of feed for any other person? What are the 16th and 17th amendments to the United States Constitution? S. C. J.

There is no such law.

The 16th amendment to the U. S. Constitution permits the levying of an income tax by Congress. The 17th amendment gives the people the right to vote directly for United States senators.

Township Liability.

If a person driving an automobile runs into an unbridged culvert and sustains an injury to the car and occupants when there is a good road around the culvert and barriers 30 feet on either side of the open culvert, consisting of a plank 16 feet long and 12 inches wide and 2 inches thick spiked on posts, is the township liable for damages? W. H. S.

Whether the township is liable depends on the precautions taken to guard against accidents of this kind. I assume that a new culvert was being put in and a temporary road had been made around the open culvert while the new one is being built. From your description I am inclined to think sufficient care was exercised by the township authorities and that therefore the township would not be liable.

Leasing Land.

A owns 480 acres which he leases to B August 1 to put in a wheat crop. A sells the land to C the last of February, 1917, of the second year. Can C get possession of said land for spring crop and pasture for 1917? B. M. B.

That depends on the terms of the lease. If A leased the land to B without other condition than that he was to cultivate all of such land or a certain amount thereof in wheat then B has the right to the possession of the land until the expiration of his lease and C would not have the right to enter upon the land for any purpose without B's consent. If, however, the lease only covered the amount of land sown to wheat then C would have the right to enter upon the other land for the purpose of putting in his spring crops and using the pasture.

What About the Children?

A husband and wife who had children were divorced dividing equally what they had accumulated during their marriage, but making no provision for the children. The man married again and has since accumulated quite a fortune. There are several

children by the second marriage. What share of his estate would the children by his first wife have with or without a will? If he made a will debarring the children of his first wife from a share in his estate would such a will be lawful in the state of Indiana? If he died without will would the children of the first wife share equally with the children of the second wife? No alimony was paid the first wife. She reared and maintained the children by her own labor. Could she put in a bill for alimony after these children are grown? A READER.

If the man died without will all of his children, whether by first or second wife would share equally in his estate. He could by will debar the children of his first wife from participating in his estate. Such a will would be valid in Kansas, and I think it would be in Indiana.

If the decree granting the divorce set aside a certain amount of property to the wife and also granted her the care and custody of the children, that was intended no doubt to cover all claims of alimony and she cannot now recover for the cost of maintaining the children.

Relinquishments.

A man with a family of children bought a farm for each of his two oldest sons. He died without leaving a will. Then the two oldest sons signed away their rights in the estate left by their father. The other heirs with their mother's consent divided the half of their father's estate between them. Later the wife died without will and when it came to the division of her property each of the two oldest sons claimed and took a share, the other heirs not knowing that they had signed any papers relinquishing their shares in the estate. One of these older brothers settled up the estate. The property was sold to a man not interested in the estate. How can the other heirs recover their part of the estate taken by the two older brothers or is there any way in which they can recover such share? Would an action of this sort be barred by time? SUBSCRIBER.

Whether the older brothers have a right to an interest in their mother's estate depends entirely on the terms of the relinquishment they signed. If they simply relinquished their rights as heirs to their father's estate they have a right

A governor's program and a legislature cannot bring good government to any people. They are agents only. The people direct. Their representatives only can break ground and start the work—for the finished edifice must be the work of time. Unless the people continue to direct and compel, the very next legislature may take the back track, may undo all that has been done, or a few skillful reactionaries may block their will in the present law-making body. To obtain dollar-for-dollar government the people must be aggressively vigilant and use the prod unsparingly. Without this militant support fine plans and strong words are as nothing.

to share in the estate left by their mother. If they signed a relinquishment to all right, title and interest in the entire estate the other heirs can recover what these brothers have received from their mother's estate.

Road Ditching With Dynamite

BY H. E. O'CONNELL

In building a new road recently we encountered several problems that gave us much concern. The worst of these was the lack of labor, which was quite annoying, especially when it was necessary to push grading, surfacing and ditching at the same time.

Where possible, use was made of modern machinery for all classes of work, but this helped only on the work on the immediate right-of-way. The outfall ditches presented an entirely distinct problem, as the sections were too short and usually too small or rough for any of the standard ditching equipments.

We finally decided to try blasting, and trials were begun on the hardest part of the work, where an outfall ditch was needed to take care of the drainage of a small watershed. The new side ditches which led to a considerable distance both ways, and the sub-drains under the new road made it essential that considerable amounts of water be handled immediately after rains.

Formerly the drainage water had escaped thru a shallow, crooked stream or run that was entirely inadequate. This had to be deepened and straightened. At some places a depth of 5 feet and a top width of 10 feet were needed.

A short trial blast of but a few feet showed us at once just what loading

was required, and the entire section of about 250 feet was loaded and fired as one blast.

Holes spaced 30 inches apart were punched to the desired bottom grade. On account of having to cut thru a high bank some of the holes were about 4 1/2 feet deep, while in the shallow places holes 2 feet deep were sufficient. As the ground was very heavy, troubled with stone, and closely laced together with small roots, we decided to load too heavy rather than too light; so from 1 to 2 pounds of dynamite, depending on the depth of the holes, was used in each hole. As the ground was quite dry in places, an electric blasting cap was used in each hole, and the blast fired electrically with a No. 6 blasting machine.

To say that there was a commotion would be expressing the matter too mildly, for it looked for a moment as if the entire bottom was gone. The results were all that could be desired, as the excavated ground was scattered well over the fields and out of the way. The ditch was down to grade and as straight as the string along which it was loaded. The width was also good; and no hand work was necessary for finishing either sides or the bottom.

The features that pleased us most were: The reduction in the cost as compared to other methods; the ease with which the work was done; the perfect ditch; and, the small amount of labor required for loading the blast. It is needless to say that we are not feeling the least bit uneasy about the next bad ditching job, as we have found a method that suits.

A Safe Spray Schedule

Fruit growers who wish the best results from their spraying this year must make some changes in the schedule of sprays and the materials used, according to F. S. Merrill, assistant professor of horticulture in the Kansas State Agricultural college. A spraying schedule that should meet the conditions in most parts of the state this season is given by Professor Merrill.

1. The cluster cup spray, to be applied when the blossom buds are just beginning to show pink. This spray should be composed of 3-4-50 Bordeaux mixture to which has been added 2 pounds of Arsenate of lead. This is a most efficient spray for controlling scab and curculio.

2. The petal fall spray should be applied when two-thirds of the petals have fallen and should be composed of 1 1/2 gallons of concentrated lime sulfur and 2 pounds of Arsenate of lead. This is the most valuable spray for controlling the Codling moth. Particular care should be taken to force the spray into the calyx cup of the apple.

3. The blotch spray should be applied 14 to 18 days after the petal fall spray. This spray should be composed of 3-4-50 Bordeaux and 2 pounds of Arsenate of lead. This is the most effective spray for controlling the apple blotch.

4. The fourth spray should be applied two or three weeks after the blotch spray and should be composed of the same material. It should be applied to trees that are particularly susceptible to blotch or to orchards that have been seriously affected with this disease for several years.

5. The second brood Codling moth spray should be applied eight or 10 weeks after the petal fall spray. It should be composed of 3-4-50 Bordeaux mixture and 2 pounds of Arsenate of lead.

The application of a sixth spray may be necessary, under conditions such as were present last year, to control a late brood of Codling moth. It should be composed of 2 pounds of Arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water.

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SEED CORN OUR SPECIALTY FOR 33 YEARS—Wholesale and Retail. All the very best Early and Late Standard varieties, especially grown **FOR SEED**. Germination 96 to 100 per cent **GUARANTEED**. Clover \$9.00 per bu.; Alfalfa \$7.00; Timothy \$2.25; Alsike \$8.00; Timothy Alsike mixture \$4.00. All the **BEST VARIETIES** of Seed Oats, Barley, Speltz, Cane, Kaffir Corn, Sudan Grass, Billion Dollar Grass Seed, Millet, Rape, and all kinds of farm and garden seeds—**EVERYTHING** for the farm, field and garden. Our Big Illustrated Seed Catalog is **FREE**, a postal card will bring it to your door. If in want of Seeds send for it today. Address **RATEKIN SEED HOUSE, Inc., Shenandoah, Iowa, Box 158.**

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Pittsburg Elevator Company, Pittsburg, Kan.

SEED The Guaranteed Kind

CORN

Reid's Yellow Dent and Boone County White. Hand selected. Butted and Tipped. Shelled and graded. \$2.50 a bu.; 5 bushels or over \$2.25 a bu. Cash with order. As I have only a limited amount to offer, better order right now while you're thinking about it and not be disappointed, and remember it's absolutely guaranteed or your money back.

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Box E,
Winfield, Kansas

I Shall Not Live in Vain

If I may help some burdened heart
His heavy load to bear;
If any little song of mine
May cheer a soul somewhere;
If I may lead some grieving one
To know that loss is gain,
Or bring some shadowed soul to light,
I shall not live in vain.

If I may help bewildered ones
To find life's grandest clue;
If I may steady faltering feet,
Or help some heart be true;
If I may bring a tender touch
To some lone couch of pain,
Or whispered words of love and strength,
I shall not live in vain.

If I may battle some great wrong,
Some worldly current stem,
Or give a hand of fellowship
Where other hearts condemn!
If I grow strong to do and bear
Amid life's stress and strain,
And keep a heart pure everywhere,
I shall not live in vain.

If I may give forth sympathy
And keep a heart of youth,
Or help myself and fellow-men
To grander heights of truth;
However small my part may be,
To cleanse the world of stain,
If I but do the thing I can,
I shall not live in vain.

—Mrs. Frank A. Breck, in The Ram's Horn.

Ready for Play

Nothing could be more satisfactory for a little girl's play clothes than a combination of dress and bloomers to match. The model illustrated is made of plain blue gingham with belt, collar and cuffs



of blue and white plaid gingham. The pattern, No. 8261, is cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. It may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

Date Cookies

Bake some date cookies for the day club meets at your house or when you wish a novelty in small cakes. This recipe comes from the Colorado Agricultural college and has been tested many times. Cream together 1 cup of butter and 1 cup of light brown sugar and combine with the mixture 2 cups of rolled oats and 2 cups of flour sifted with 1/4 teaspoon of soda and 2 teaspoons of baking powder. Moisten with sour milk to make a dough. Roll the mixture very thin and cut into strips about an inch wide and 3 inches long. Over half these strips spread date filling, cover with the other strips and bake in a moderate oven. For the filling use 1 pound of washed, stoned and chopped dates, 3/4 cup of sugar and 1 cup of boiling water. Boil all together until it forms a soft paste. Cool the mixture and spread it on the cakes.

Boys Help to Cook

A rural school which has been serving warm noon luncheons with great success this year is the Four Mile school, District 55, in Morris county. The equipment consists of a kerosene stove, a large kettle, an egg beater, long handled dipper and a dishpan which were purchased with money raised by school entertainments. Every child provided his own bowl, spoon, cup and saucer. The older boys of the school made a cupboard from a large wooden box which is used for storing provisions and dishes. The girls' cloakroom serves as a kitchen. The cooking committee consists of two pupils appointed every week, the boys assisting as well as the girls. The teacher oversees the work. Paper nap-

kins are provided for the children. Every child eats at his own desk and is served from a tray lent by one of the mothers in the district. Menus are planned ahead so that the children know what they are to bring every day and the parents respond to the plan in a most gratifying manner. Various soups such as beef stew, potato, celery or tomato soup are served as well as creamed potatoes, cocoa and eggs. Only one hot dish is prepared for a day. The teacher in this district is Miss Emma Valentine.

Sleep on Happy Thoughts

BY ANNA MAE BRADY

Think happy thoughts before you go to sleep at night if you wish to wake refreshed and ready to meet the work of the day. Most of us have had the experience of going to sleep early and awakening with a sense of depression and a lack of physical as well as mental vigor. Such conditions usually may be traced to some unpleasant state of mind which we were in before we lost consciousness. Worry or trouble of any kind which causes mental disturbance will stay with us thruout the night, even effecting our dreams, and in the morning will be still with us, influencing us more or less according to our ability to throw it off. We cannot all escape trouble, but we can make an effort to put it from our mind just before we fall asleep.

But little children cannot do this and so we should as much as possible make their last waking thoughts pleasant ones. Children's troubles are just as great in proportion to their development as are grown persons' and we can make an effort to have them forget their little griefs just at their "sleepy time." The wise mother never uses this time for discipline, but rather makes it a period for heart to heart talks of the quieting sort. The popular bed time stories are excellent because they interest, calm, and soothe. Conscious efforts on the part of mothers to give their children pleasant good-night thoughts will be rewarded by the relaxing of the little bodies and a healthier sleep and a more pleasant state of mind for the morrow.

Good Times are Coming

The man with a hoe has a bright prospect before him this year. The woman with a hen stands him a close second. There will be keen demand with good prices for every potato, bean, squash, apple and pumpkin that can be coaxed from sun and soil. The whole world is calling for our wheat and oats; our corn and flax; our cotton and fruit. Ships are waiting for Uncle Sam's horses and mules. Cattle, sheep and hogs are already spoken for, while cream, butter and eggs are as good as gold every day in the year. Broilers, fries, old hens and surplus roosters are spot cash everywhere.

What are we going to do about it? The decision is made already for one 40-acre farm I know about. Every available square foot of soil will be made to produce to the limit of capacity. Every cow, horse, sheep, hog and hen will be called into council and coaxed into maximum production. Incubators and brooders will bear the brunt of hatching and raising while the mother hens will stay on their egg-producing job. Feed of all kinds will be raised and fed at home. Gardens will be managed scientifically so as to reduce living expenses to minimum. The plow will be kept busy and fertilizers will be supplied generously. Roses and flowering shrubs—the poetry of farm home life—will have their share of attention. And now, what shall the harvest be?

Mayhap, long cherished visions or modernized houses, cancelled mortgages, college for son and daughter, front lawns enclosed with neat fences, a vacation trip for father and mother—all or any of these may be realized. Again, what are we going to do?

First, last and all the time, let every responsible person, keep his head. Now, if ever, cool, calculating brains are essential. While there's not a doubt that farmers' incomes will be increased several fold, it must not be overlooked that current expenses will increase also, perhaps in the same ratio. With it all, let God be thanked for blessings received, and let prayers be raised for bountiful harvests and honest returns for the labor and cash expended.

Alice Elizabeth Wells.
Franklin Co., Kansas.

Look for the Easter Rabbit

Hunting for Colored Eggs Will Make the Children Happy

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

EASTER, we are told, should be a more joyous occasion than Christmas. In many homes, however, little is made of the festive day. A few eggs, as high priced as they may be, are cooked. Perhaps the boys have been hiding some of the hens' offerings in the haymow with the intention of cooking them over some improvised camp fire. We have even known some to wager how many they could eat in the course of the day. That doesn't seem the very best way to celebrate Easter.

Here, the Easter Rabbit is as pleasing a mythical being as Santa Claus. The children are no more eager to see their filled stockings than they are to find the various colored eggs hidden in unexpected places. We used to have egg dyes for coloring the Easter eggs. One time we couldn't find them and as a substitute we tried water colors. While the eggs are hot, one can easily color them—each a different color if she chooses—and the work is quickly done. Three-year-old Ned always expects to find two tiny eggs—one in the toe of each shoe. One lad found his colored eggs in a hen's nest out of doors. There was a toy rabbit in the nest. In all his life, he doubtless never will be more surprised than he was when some little spring in the rabbit came unfastened and out dropped a number of little candy eggs.

It was a pleasure to hear of a boy 12 years old who took a fancy to serve an Easter breakfast for a party of fifteen friends. With the aid of an obliging auntie, he prepared his menu and wrote the same on cards—one for every plate. He also arranged the kitchen table so that his materials were handy. In the morning he was the first one up. His aunt helped with the cooking, but he did the serving. Bedecked with cap and apron, he was indeed happy. His cards read:

Fruit
Rice and Raisins
Toast a la Goldenrod
Minced Ham
Cookies
Coffee
The high sounding golden rod dish was scrambled eggs on toast.

Children delight in making boxes of Easter candy. Fancy boxes may be bought. Some pretty homemade ones were fashioned from ordinary boxes with samples of good wall paper neatly pasted on them. The candy we make is generally fondant with different colorings and flavors. A candied cherry makes a good yolk for a candy egg. A card of Easter greeting may well be the little chick that "hasn't scratched yet," colored and mounted.

Somewhere, a child should learn some good Easter songs. If he doesn't get them at school on Sunday school, he should be taught at home. The spring awakening of grass and leaf buds affords an excellent opportunity for teaching children the meaning of Easter. Go with them to the woods some sunny afternoon and encourage them to hunt for signs of the new life Nature is putting forth. It is a mistake to put off these outings until summer when weeds are high and mosquitoes annoy. Early spring before the trees are fully leaved

out is the best time to study bird life also.

A pleasing party for older persons was given a year ago on the Friday night before Easter. There were several contests arranged. One in which we farm women had the advantage was called the Poultry Guess. A numbered row of posters was arranged around one room. On every poster was mounted a good picture of some breed of chickens, ducks, turkeys or geese. The guest was provided with a card with numbers corresponding to those on the posters. Opposite every number he was asked to write the name of the breed on the poster. A big bunch of carnations was the prize received by the poultry expert.

Another contest gave the guests a chance to show how much general information they possessed. The questions were read by number and the contestants wrote their answers opposite the numbers given. We do not remember all of the questions. It was surprising, tho, how few could tell how the date for Easter Sunday is determined. More knew where most Easter lilies grow, how many days in Lent, what Franklin's lenten proverb is, what is meant by "as wild as a March hare," and so on. Forfeits for one game were redeemed six at a time. The haphazard group was required to sing some well known song, starting together exactly on the count of three. Games of table foot ball were played with egg shells from which the contents had been blown. These shells were used in trials of skill such as carrying the shell on the head; balancing it on finger tips and the like. Small egg gourds contained the salted nut meats at table, and larger ones held the flowers.

Here's the Perfect Girl

The following are the attributes of the perfect girl as seen thru Harvard eyes, some 50 bachelor graduates having recently, and after considerable discussion, agreed on them for the "girl that's worth while":

She is attractive, graceful and healthy, but not necessarily pretty.

She can dress tastefully and entertain anyone and make him feel at ease.

She can make bread as well as fudge, and cake as well as a "rare-bit."

Her dancing is not necessarily latest, her tennis is not necessarily up to the standard, but she is appreciative of the dance and of the sports.

She is broad minded, sympathetic, tactful, unselfish, optimistic, thrifty, of good disposition, and moderate in all things.

She can stand reverses without worry.

She is gentle to children and kind to older people, especially to her parents.

She has a broad education, but not necessarily a college one.

She is modest and true and home loving.

She has good social standing, is of a religious nature, and is not "too proud to pray."—Baltimore Sun.

To have fudge of a creamy texture, place the pan in cold water immediately on taking from the fire and stir—not beat—the mixture with a silver spoon.

Ideal heat keeps out spring rawness!



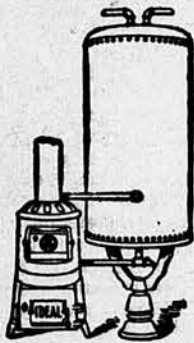
It is better for the family to keep a little heat going all through your home during these chill and damp spring days. Raw, wet weather is dangerous to health. **IDEAL heating keeps whole house warm and dry!** Only a small fire in the IDEAL Boiler is necessary to make every room as balmy as June.

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heated homes. Thousands of farm families in every state say that IDEAL heating is the one best feature in their homes for economy, labor saving, cleanliness, durability, and complete comfort satisfaction. The comfort of the home makes the success of the farm!

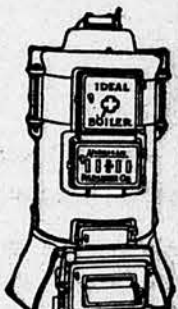
Basement or water pressure not necessary—don't wait!



Our IDEAL Hot Water Supply Boilers will supply plenty of warm water for home and stock at small cost of few dollars for fuel for seasons.



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ECHTENKAMP'S BIG yielding Seed Corn was picked before freeze. Each ear is fire-dried on a rack with air and steam heat. Sure to grow because germ is preserved. Also Clover, Alfalfa, Oats, Rye and Garden Seeds. Write for catalog—it is FREE and it will save you money. Address Echtenkamp Seed House, Arlington, Neb.

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APPLE and PEACH TREES 4¢ true to name. Well grown Cherry trees only 10 cents each—Reduce the high cost of living by planting fruit and berries—have all the canned fruit and jellies you need. SEED CORN Standard varieties per bushel.....\$1.75 Everything at bargain prices. Send for our free catalog—chuck full of bargains. A postal will do. MANHATTAN NURSERY Box 11, Manhattan, Kansas.

100 Everbearing Plants \$1.75

post-paid. Progressives, Americus & Superb. 200 \$3.00. 500 \$6.50. Spring plants 200 \$1. Everbearing Red Rasp. \$5. Cat. full of fruit bargains free. BOX 270, W. H. KOELL HAMPTON, IOWA.

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A Few Hours Spent in the Budding Woods Sunday Afternoon Will Help the Children to See a New Meaning in the Easter Story.

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RELY ON LYON



Notes of the Granges

BY EVE GASCHÉ

It is the small things well done in Grange work that count big in the sum of Grange success. It is a small thing when one Grange family decides not to go to the Grange meeting because the members are so busy, and so tired. When 20 families, just as busy and just as tired, decide that they, too, will stay at home it may mean that there can be no meeting that night, or that important business will have to go unattended until it is too late for the Grange to get the benefit of it.

If these families do this 10 or 15 times a year, they handicap the work of that Grange, besides losing the benefits of the educational and social parts of Grange work. The officers of this kind of Grange are apt to become discouraged, and quit trying to get the members out to meetings. No corps of officers can make a success of Grange work whose members fail to co-operate with them by attending the meetings.

Most exasperating to members who get to Grange on time are those laggards who get there when the meeting is half done, and then ask what has been done, and why certain parts were not postponed until they got there.

The members who carry Grange insurance should remember that they have to be in good standing in a Grange that is in good standing in order to secure their insurance, and that it takes the attendance of a certain number of members to keep a Grange in good standing.

National Grange law makes it mandatory that 12 meetings be held each year. Not infrequently it is left for the "faith-

the treasurer to report only semi-annually, or annually.

While this is not so good as the plan in which both of these officers report at each meeting, the secretary's report shows what the Grange should have on hand. A treasurer's report should confirm it.

Other Granges have these officers report only at the end of each year, and their auditing committees sometimes have something more than a play spell in straightening out their accounts. The secretary of one of our Granges suddenly quit giving the financial report, the treasurer kept no record of his own, and the auditing committee of that Grange is not yet satisfied with the conflicting results of their efforts to make the books balance. The secretary's books and vouchers show that he paid over to the treasurer twice as much money as he received in fees and dues. He was absent from the meetings nearly half the time. He is a college graduate and a very capable business man in his own business. There is no charge of dishonesty against either of these men. It is simply a case of negligence.

Many may think that this long preaching on this topic is unnecessary, but so many Granges have had difficulty in balancing their accounts at the end of the year, and in some cases it has led to accusations of dishonesty, that it seemed timely to pass along the experience of Granges that have a plan of reporting the financial condition of their Granges that prevents mistakes, and unjust accusations.

Brother Bunge was so busy this week that he turned over some of his correspondence to me to be answered if possible, in these notes. A letter from Sister Hester of Lone Elm contains this im-

The President Needs You

Army and Navy recruiting stations are being opened in every part of the country. Men are needed. The President has issued the call. The newspapers of the nation have been asked to aid the government in encouraging men to enlist in one or the other branch of the government service by giving prominence to the call just issued. Perhaps before this is read the entire National Guard may have been called out.

The young man eager to serve his country can find recruiting stations for both branches of the service in Topeka, Wichita, Hutchinson, Kansas City and many other places. The authorities urge young men to seek the nearest station and make proper inquiries so that they may make a choice immediately.

The Council for National Defense, with offices in Washington, D. C., will answer all questions regarding every branch of the public service where men are needed.

This is the day. The new slogan is up: The President Needs You. And that means Your Country.

ful dozen" to keep the Grange up to the required number. Another hindering element in our Granges is those who want to cut out of the proceedings everything but the financial work; who have no interest in any of the larger and finer lines of the work of our order.

Large numbers of Granges were killed in the early days of the organization by the insistent demand that the Grange should make the financial part of the work the leading one.

There is no surer way to alienate the young people of the order than to persist in devoting the meetings to the money-making and business interests, to the exclusion of the social features that can be made so attractive to both young and old.

One thing that bothers some Granges is the neglect of the secretary and treasurer to make financial reports at each meeting. Where this is done there is little work for the auditing committee at the end of the year.

A Grange the writer knows of has had the same treasurer for 23 years, and he has missed fewer than half a dozen meetings in all that time. He is just a plain old farmer, now past 80 years old, but his faithful service has given the younger members of that Grange valuable lessons in faithfulness, promptness and efficiency. In all those years he has had a financial report to read at each meeting, and insists that the secretary shall do so too, and that their books shall tally before the meeting closes. Secretaries have come and gone in that Grange, but his system soon trains new members in this method. The result has been that that Grange has no tedious job of auditing the books at the end of the year.

Many Granges just ask for the secretary's report at each meeting, and ask

portant paragraph which shows her high ideal of Grange efficiency.

"I should like to see every Grange woman consider herself a committee of one to bring every other farm woman into the Grange, and to assist the lecturer in making the Grange so interesting and helpful that every chair would be filled at every meeting."

Oh, Sister Hester, if ever you come in sight of that ideal will you not let all our Granges know how you did it? The Grange cannot change human nature very much, and I know of no Grange in the whole country that can reach half way to the stake you set.

Other items of interest in the letter are: "Our average attendance is only about 20 per cent, which I consider very poor, but hope to see an improvement soon. There has not been enough attention paid to the lecture hour; so many times other things have been allowed to take up all the time, but since I am master, I propose to give the lecturer her full time, and I believe we have a good one. We meet only once a month, and I think that our meetings are so far apart that we lose interest. We have bought a school house which we expect to convert into a hall, and we hope for great things. We will surely have a nice hall when it is finished."

It seems to me that a Grange that is enterprising and up-to-date enough to provide itself with a permanent home need not be worried, even if its attendance is only 20 per cent of its membership. It would be interesting to hear what the attendance of other Granges averages.

Few can be induced to labor exclusively for posterity; and none will do it enthusiastically.

A Peach Crop This Year?

BY W. H. COLE,
Cowley County.

We may get a peach crop. The buds are swelling rapidly and will be out soon. The winter was cold but the low temperature held such a steady average that it kept the buds on the fruit trees in check so they were in no danger of coming out early and being nipped by the frosts. The loaded fruit trees will be a satisfying sight.

There seems to be a feeling among the farmers that this is to be an early spring, and they are crowding their work as rapidly as possible. Some corn has already been planted, and there are many fields almost ready for the seed. Sometimes early planting seems to be just the thing, while in other years it is simply a waste of seed and labor. To give the corn crop a chance to endure all kinds of weather conditions we shall list a part of the acreage and top plant the rest. That which will be listed was broken last fall, and owing to the severe freezes that occurred during the winter the soil is in excellent condition. When we plant this with the lister the ridges will be split as shallow as possible and the result will, we think, be practically the same as if the field was top planted, but will still retain all the advantages of listed ground in fighting the weeds.

We planted most of the acreage last spring to the larger varieties such as the Johnson county white. When we were about thru planting a neighbor induced us to try 1/2 bushel of Silvermine. That variety had done well for him the previous season, but it was with some misgivings that we planted 5 acres. We have been very glad many times since that we tried it. The plants grew rapidly from the start, and roasting ears were obtained in that patch July 4. When the larger varieties were burning up later the Silvermine was matured and safe from the ravages of the hot winds.

On this farm is a 3-acre patch that rarely produces a crop. It is of a gumbo nature, and if the season is wet it cannot be worked on that account, while if the season is dry it becomes too hard. We are trying a different plan in farming it this spring than we ever employed. It was broken recently with a lister as deep as four large horses could pull it. We should judge that the implement ran about 8 inches deep. About May 1, when the weeds are well started, we shall level the ridges with a harrow and list it shallow, planting feterita as we list. We believe that if the season is wet the deep ditches of the first listing will afford ample drainage, while if the season is dry the double working will help in retaining moisture.

Still There's Profit in Hogs

Hark, you neighbors! What was the price of hogs and corn 25 years ago? Hogs at live weight were from \$3 to \$3.50 a hundred and corn brought from 15 to 30 cents a bushel. Today corn is from 75 cents to \$1.05. Now what is the ratio between prices of that day and this? Corn is averaging about three times as much as it did 25 years ago but hogs are now about four times as high in price. Now why shouldn't there still be a profit in hogs at present prices?

Besides, we are progressing. Twenty-five years ago alfalfa was almost unknown. Rye was our only cheap bone builder. Today we have alfalfa in abundance for this purpose and we also have added experience that should help us to produce pork more efficiently. We should keep up our herds instead of selling off our female stuff, for a shortage surely is close upon us.

As to shipping stock direct, which has been discussed, why should we not do this? This is educational in one way for it gives the farmer a knowledge of conditions at the stockyards—the commission business, how stock is fed, graded, and disposed of, the shrinkage question, and the classifications of stock according to degree of fatness. Every farm boy or man should know the stock business thoroughly, thereby avoiding mistakes. Shipping stock direct will teach him many things if he observes closely.

P. M. Journey.

Unless among those deficient of intellect, everybody you trade with makes something.

Men Wanted!

For Positions Paying \$75 to \$300 a Month

In the Automobile and Tractor Business

I offer men the best opportunity there is today. Hundreds have prepared themselves with my help and are holding fine positions now. They were unskilled men from farms and small towns. I made them **masters** of the automobile and tractor business. How? With books? No! By **practical experience on real automobiles and tractors** with tools, using their own hands to do the work. My practical, individual training does it. They learn by doing things themselves! Hundreds have received my training. They have fitted themselves for life. Ninety-five per cent of them are **cashing in** now as auto and tractor experts, repair men, chauffeurs, traction engineers, garage managers or garage owners. In Kansas alone there are now about 125,000 automobiles and 5,000 tractors—an average of 1100 automobiles and 56 tractors **per county**! The flood of work following the arrival of thousands of new automobiles and farm tractors is revolutionizing everything, demanding skilled men by the thousands. I'm giving men the **skill**. What I want is more **men**—all kinds of men, young or old. Are you ready? Join the prosperous motor throng today. You're needed. Let me hear from you! Mail the coupon now.



Wichita is the Motor and Tractor Center

The home of this big practical school is **Wichita**. The best schools and colleges are usually located in cities like Wichita. Look at our big colleges and universities, all located in clean wholesome cities like Wichita. Wichita is the **Commercial and Educational** center of the great Southwest. Wichita is a clean city with no saloons, joints or dives, no Sunday shows, no vice or temptations. Wichita is interesting and beautiful, full of business and life and energy. It is the home of the Jones Automobile Factory and the Mid-Continent Tire Factory. Wichita also is the very center of the territory where most automobiles and tractors are owned. Kansas right now averages 1100 automobiles and 56 tractors **per county** and new ones are arriving by the thousands. Men who are trained here find themselves at **headquarters**. Highly paid positions call to our graduates from every hand. Oil and wheat are making this

section rich. More wealth means more automobiles and tractors. More automobiles and tractors mean a greater demand for men who know how. See coupon below.

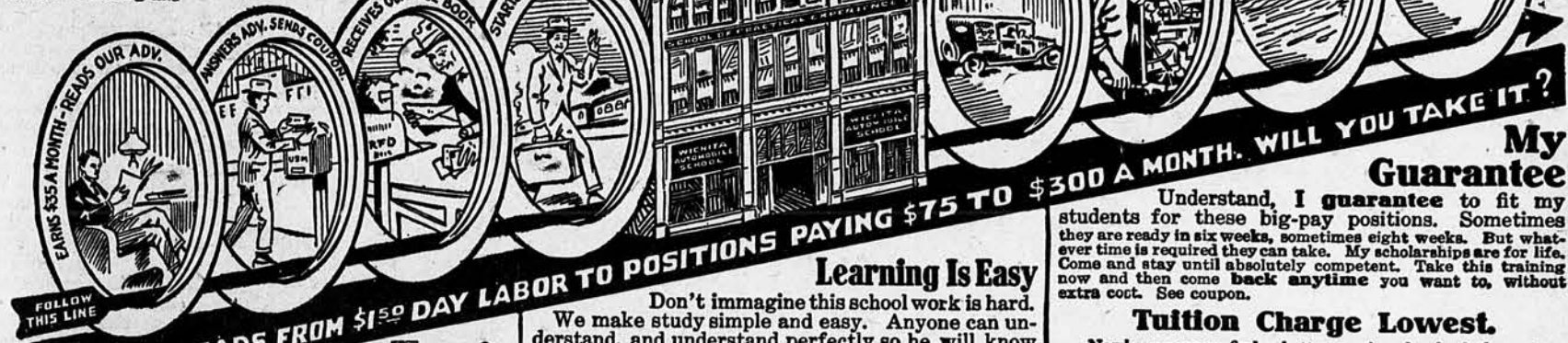
I Teach It All!

When a graduate leaves my school he is an absolute expert in the following lines of work:

- General Automobile Mechanics.
- Tractor Engineering.
- Lathe and Machine Work.
- Electric Lighting and Starting Systems.
- Oxy-Acetylene Welding.
- Battery Work.
- Vulcanizing.

Automobile and Tractor Salesmanship.

Garage Management. **Chauffeur.** I give practical instruction in all these branches in one complete course. No extras, no books, charts, blue prints, or anything else to buy. My students get individual experience—they do things themselves and become independent for life. Don't let another week pass—mail the coupon now.



Here's My Equipment

The Wichita Automobile School is a big, clean, Kansas institution of straight-forward principles, honestly advertised, honorably conducted, incorporated under Kansas laws—a complete, up-to-date plant, occupying an entire three story building on North Topeka Avenue, including 21,000 square feet of floor space, besides a 40-acre tractor farm. In addition to this modern school building and tractor farm, my school is equipped with the latest **modern power machinery**, lathes, oxy-acetylene plants, vulcanizing plants, forges, automobiles from one cylinder upwards, and the leading makes of tractors. In fact as complete an equipment as you will find anywhere. Students have individual lockers and sanitary wash rooms. My students have the advantages of instructors who are thorough. These instructors not only know and are experts themselves, but they can impart their knowledge to others. Under the instruction of my teachers, students drive cars, drive tractors, do repair work, weld, vulcanize, take machines apart, put them together and become familiar with every tool, machine, motor part, and principle. Just think of the opportunities opening up for graduates of this school! Why a man with this training is prepared to draw either a good salary or to go into business for himself. Every county in this Southwest is filled with cars and tractors. In almost any town a little shop doing repairing alone ought to make \$2,000 a year. Are you interested in such a future? Send coupon for particulars.

Learning Is Easy
Don't imagine this school work is hard. We make study simple and easy. Anyone can understand, and understand perfectly so he will know all the rest of his life. You'll enjoy every minute. Send the coupon today.

You Can Begin Now! School runs the year around. Start anytime you wish. The sooner the better. Every day new students arrive and graduates leave to take positions. Mail the Coupon.

Profit-Sharing Helps Pay Expenses.
In my big repair department students work in teams, and the winning team receives cash prizes. This stimulates interest and helps students pay room and board expense.

Room and Board Cheap.
By special arrangements, I locate my students in wholesome, moral homes, where influence is good and accommodations inexpensive. Board and room under these conditions costs only from \$4.00 a week to \$4.50 a week, according to your desires. Students live well. Fresh farm produce, fresh air, and invigorating school work. This surely appeals to you! Let me hear from you today!

Free Employment Department
I am in touch with practically all the big automobile and tractor employers in this section. They send me for skilled men. They know my graduates can do their work well. I fill these positions without charge, and should old graduates wish to change positions I find new places for them, as often as they desire. **Ninety-five per cent** of my graduates are out making their way with the instruction I gave them. Mail Coupon now.

Ask About Me in Wichita.
No business can succeed that doesn't make good its claims. I make good every claim and business men in Wichita will tell you so. Ask any of them. We refer you to banks, stores, auto sales companies, factories and jobbers. If you want names of references mail the coupon.

My Guarantee

Understand, I guarantee to fit my students for these big-pay positions. Sometimes they are ready in six weeks, sometimes eight weeks. But whatever time is required they can take. My scholarships are for life. Come and stay until absolutely competent. Take this training now and then come back anytime you want to, without extra cost. See coupon.

Tuition Charge Lowest.

Nowhere can you find a better equipped school than mine. I'll put my instructors up against any. My school offers everything any other school offers and has some equipment other schools don't have. I'll put my graduates up against the graduates of any other school and prove that my school thoroughly trains them—actually makes men all around experts. In spite of this superior instruction I charge much less than others. But the rising costs of material are forcing me to raise my tuition rate, and I find that this raise must be made soon. But I'm going to make this special offer to the readers of this paper.

A Great Special Offer! Mail the coupon below to me between now and May 10th, and I will give you the benefit of my present low tuition rate. You will save money by acting now. Just mail the Coupon. Just ask for my book. You need not agree to come, just give me your name. I'll write you fully and see personally that you need not pay the increased price. But don't delay. Fill in the Coupon below and mail today.

D. T. BARTLETT, President

WICHITA AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL

107 N. Topeka Ave.,
Wichita, Kansas.

FREE BOOK COUPON

D. T. Bartlett, President,
Wichita Automobile School,
107 N. Topeka Ave., Wichita, Kansas.

Without obligation on my part, send me your **FREE** Book entitled "The Way to a Better Job," and reserve for me the present low tuition rate, if I decide to enroll.

Name

Postoffice

R. F. D. State

Letters From Graduates

I say my graduates are fitted to take good paying positions. Here is proof of it. These are samples of many letters in my office from graduates themselves showing beyond doubt that my training not only is complete but that positions are awaiting students when they have received my instruction. Read these letters below. I have many others and will mail several in my free book when you send the coupon.



C. A. WHITE.

"In referring to your auto and tractor engineering course, I will say that it is certainly a wonder; that I am surprised with your instructions in putting it mildly."

"It does not seem possible to get so much instruction and real information in such a course and yet keep it so concise and simple."

"I have learned more in four weeks' time attending your school, which is 4 weeks tonight, than all the other three or four months that I have attended other schools combined, which has cost hard earned money. I am sure that you will find a large demand for this course of instruction as soon as it is well known."

C. A. WHITE,
133 S. Market St., Wichita, Kansas.



Martin Hartert.

"I have taken a course in the Wichita Automobile School and I am well satisfied. I found the course complete and easy to learn and every promise made me was carried out to the very letter."

"I am now going to work in a position that was secured for me by the school."

MARTIN HARTERT,
1440 S. St. Francis, Wichita, Kansas.

Newkirk, Okla., Nov. 22, 1916.

"I think the Wichita Automobile School is a good thing for a young man who wants to learn the automobile business, as it teaches by practical experience, so when you go to work on a car in a garage you know just what you are doing."

"The tuition is cheap for what you get out of it and the lifetime membership is another great thing."

RAY CRAWFORD
Newkirk, Okla.

El Dorado, Kansas, Nov. 17, 1916.

"I have been busy ever since I came here. I am getting along fine. I am working eight hours a day."

RAY BOONE,
El Dorado, Kansas.



Ray Boone.

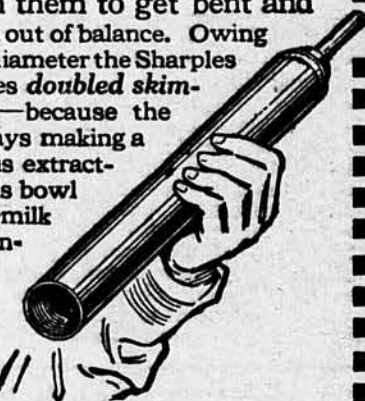




Just One Piece in it!

The Sharples Bowl is easy to clean and hard to hurt. It has **no discs!** It's a plain strong tube—simply run a brush through it, and it's clean. Sharples bowls in use 12 or 15 years are still in perfect balance—for there is nothing in them to get bent and throw them out of balance. Owing to its small diameter the Sharples Bowl creates **doubled skimming force**—because the milk is always making a

sharp turn; thus the cream is extracted more thoroughly. This bowl is also remarkably long—milk travels further while the intense skimming force is working on it. But its greatest feature is that it will skim clean regardless of how fast or slow you turn it.



SHARPLES

SUCTION-FEED
CREAM SEPARATOR

is the **only** separator that:

- skims clean at widely-varying speeds
- gives the same thickness cream regardless of speed changes
- skims your milk quicker when you turn faster
- has only **one** piece in the bowl—no discs, easy to clean
- has knee-low supply tank and once-a-month oiling

Sharples varies the feed in direct proportion to the separating force, and thus insures clean skimming at all speeds—needs no watching. It's positive protection against cream loss. All fixed-feed separators lose considerable cream when turned below speed—and 19 out of 20 people do turn too slow. A Sharples will average 5% more cream than any other separator just for this reason.

Write for catalog today; address Department 15.

The Sharples Separator Co.
West Chester Pa.

Sharples Milkers—used on over 300,000 cows daily
Branches: Chicago San Francisco Toronto



Canada Offers 160 Acres Land Free to Farm Hands Bonus of Western Canada Land to Men Who Assist in Maintaining Needed Grain Production

The Demand for Farm Labor in Canada is Great. As an inducement to secure the necessary help at once, Canada will give one hundred and sixty acres of land free as a homestead and allow the time of the farm laborer, who has filled on the land to apply as residence duties, the same as if he actually had lived on it. Another special concession is the reduction of one year in the time to complete duties. Two years instead of three as heretofore, but only to men working on the farms for at least six months in 1917. This appeal for farm help is in no way connected with enlistment for military service but solely to increase agricultural output. A wonderful opportunity to secure a farm and draw good wages at the same time. Canadian Government will pay all fare over one cent per mile from St. Paul and Duluth to Canadian destinations. Information as to low railway rates may be had on application to

GEO. A. COOK

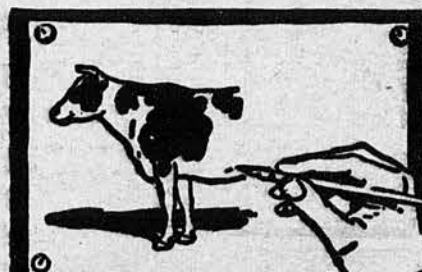
Canadian Government Agent

2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

SAVE 15 to 30% on all the well known Proprietary Remedies, Standard Toilet Articles and Drug Store Goods. Catalog free. You should have it. Write today to Hudson Specialty Co., Dept. B, Warehouse Point, Conn.

BEE SUPPLIES LOWEST PRICES

Full line of everything needed. Write for new 1917 catalog.
CLEMONS BEE SUPPLY CO., 127 Grand Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.



Half a Cow

Half a cow means half a profit—really a loss, because a poor producer costs as much to keep as a good milker. If you have a cow that is below par, chances are some vital organ is impaired and she needs treatment.

Kow-Kure is the one cow medicine that quickly tones up the digestive and genital organs and puts a backward cow on her feet. Try Kow-Kure on your most doubtful cow. It is especially effective for the prevention or cure of Abortion, Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite, Scouring, Bunches, etc.

Sold by feed dealers and druggists, in 50c and \$1.00 packages. Write for free book, "The Home Cow Doctor."

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Lyndeville, Vt.



Milking Machines are a Help

The efficiency of the present day milking machine depends on the ability of the operator. Several new milking machines have been placed on the market in the last few years and their manufacturers have carried on extensive advertising. In most cases where the machine has been discarded, it has been the fault of the operator. It takes an able man to operate the machine and adjust it to the cow and get good results. Satisfactory results cannot be obtained unless it is properly adjusted to the cow. An efficient hand milker will get more milk from a cow than a machine. The machine, however, will do better milking than the average farm hand. For the farmer who has trouble getting good milkers and has from 15 to 20 cows, the machine will work to good advantage.

It is necessary, when any machine is used, to finish by stripping the cows by hand. The amount of milk received in this manner will vary from 1/2 to 3 pounds, depending on the disposition of the cow and the efficiency of the machine. As a rule, if the machine is handled properly, no more udder trouble will result than from hand milking. It is a good plan to strip the cows, even if but little milk is obtained, to determine the condition of the udder.

In case of purebred cattle, where high records are being striven for, the milking machine is not recommended, as more care and attention usually can be given by a good hand-milker. This does not always hold true, however, as the Holstein cow, Fancher Farm Maxey, which produced 46 pounds of butter in seven days as a 4-year-old, was milked four times a day with a machine.

K. S. A. C. J. B. Fitch.

The Cows that Came from Holland

The Holstein-Friesian breed originated in Holland and has been an important factor in the agriculture of that country for more than a thousand years. There the breed is known as the Friesian and has been bred pure for many hundreds of years without the intermingling of other blood, with one possible exception. Two hundred years ago red cattle were imported into North Holland following the inroads of a devastating disease. This blood was mixed with some herds, tho many were maintained entirely pure. There are now many registered red and white Friesians in Holland. Red disqualifies for registration in this country, tho occasionally the red crops out in calves, whose ancestry, so far as known, were black and white.

The milk has been used and still is used almost exclusively for the manufacture of butter and cheese. The Hollander must send to the block practically all of his bull calves and a considerable proportion of his heifers and cows, and so he has selected a type which will fatten readily when not milking. This type is more beefy and compact and less open in conformation than most of the breeds in this country.

The Holstein-Friesian is the largest of the dairy breeds, mature bulls weighing from 2,000 to 2,600 pounds and mature cows from 1,200 to 1,600 pounds. Although their average of fat is 3.4 per cent and lower than that of other breeds, their milk production is enough heavier to make them equal in butterfat production.

Laws to Study

BY E. MCCLURE
Greeley, Kan.

Pure seed is one of the things required by the farmers of Kansas. A bill was drafted requiring pure seed, at the beginning of the legislature, and those interested in seed business were present. After a conference in the committee another bill was drafted trying to accommodate all interested. This was a failure because the seed men absolutely refuse to guarantee their seed. They declare that such a guarantee is impossible. It seems that when a farmer pays a good price for seed he should have some assurance that he is getting what he paid for. It is to be hoped that in two years the legislature will be informed what the farmers need along this line.

William Campbell of Bourbon is directly responsible for a hay inspection law that has been a long felt want. With this law in the hands of George Ross, the state grain inspector, there is no doubt that a demand for Kansas inspection will be made on hay as it is on grain, now.

Proper inspection and grading of hay has been needed for a long time in Kansas, and now that we have a law and an efficient inspector we can sell on Kansas grades and buy on Kansas grades and be assured that we are getting a square deal.

Those who want to be informed on the new road law—the one creating the highway commission—can obtain it by writing to the secretary of state at Topeka. There are the hard surface law and the bridge law that should be studied. Much depends upon the personnel of the commission. The governor, I am informed, is taking great care in selecting this commission.

Notes from Johnson County

BY ROBERT McGRATH

Our potato seed went into the ground the Monday following St. Patrick's day. We planted half the seed then and will finish the job later. The ground is well adapted to potatoes; it has a well drained subsoil. The patch was fall plowed, harrowed twice before planting, the furrows were laid out with a plow and the seed was covered in the same manner. Then the plot was harrowed.

We have 30 acres of sod land to plant to corn this year; 20 acres was in bluegrass and 10 acres was in timothy and clover. We would rather plant sod land to corn than to any other crop. A great deal of the fall plowed land was dust blown during the windy period of March. The sod land, however, held firm because of the number of roots mixed with it. One piece of bottom land was at the mercy of the wind so much that it became ground into fine dusty particles to a depth of several inches. In this case we do not think it was best to fall plow.

When the larger problems of planting have been solved we shall turn our attention to the minor ones. We cannot do without our rape patch. We consider rape ideal for hogs. The hog is a wasteful grazer and the rape plant makes a heavy growth. Both rape and hogs seem well adapted to each other.

There is an increase in the poultry flock. In a week or two there will be swarms of chicks. There is no incubator on this farm. Our chickens are hatched in a side apartment of the henhouse. All is quiet there, and the danger of laying hens fighting the sitting hens is done away with. The hatches have been successful.

Top Planting for Corn

BY D. M. HESSENFLOW,
Republic County.

I started to cut the stalks on the corn ground while we were waiting for the field to dry so we could finish the disking. We are going to plow and check the corn again this season. Many farmers around here are afraid of checked corn for fear it will burn up if the weather should turn dry. I will chance it any day against that, for I have a surface cultivator. A greater interest should be developed in the use of this cultivator in an effort to raise more and better corn.

Many farmers around here are worried about the wheat crop, and are preparing to plow it up and sow it to oats or plant it to corn. It does not look very favorable, but I am not going to destroy ours until I see how much of it grows. If I have a third of a stand I will leave it, for wheat will no doubt be sold at a high price next fall. Where I spread the straw the wheat is looking good. That has taught me the value of wheat straw as a protection for winter wheat. From now on I will cover all my wheat in the fall.

Last week we went around the creek and wood lot and gathered up all the dead wood, which consisted of ash, oak, box elder and maple. We had a buzz saw cut it for us. This makes pretty cheap summer fuel. With this wood and what cobs we have on hand we will have enough fuel to last until fall.

Often many persons get enthused with the idea of dairying, and start to build up a herd of dairy cattle. After a time, when prices begin to go up for beef cattle, they attempt to switch to a beef breed by using a beef sire and the result is getting nowhere and the meeting of failure. "One thing at a time and that done well" is the motto to adopt.

Butter that Sells for More

How Much Does the Middleman Get for His Service?

BY ROY C. POTTS

LACK of uniformity of butter is a frequent complaint made by the dealers and distributors. An inspection of this butter indicated that the inferior quality often was due to the use of cream of poor quality, and to some extent to faulty manufacturing methods.

The requirements of various markets differ widely in some particulars, and butter which is acceptable on some markets may meet serious objection on others. In New York and Philadelphia certain consuming classes require butter of light color and salt, a firm waxy body, and a quick, fresh, sweet, clean flavor, while in Baltimore, Washington, and the markets of the South, the consumers generally prefer a deep yellow color, medium to heavy salt, and a reasonably fresh, clean flavor. Some markets require a high-flavored, firm-bodied, well-made piece of butter. Creamery men should pay more attention to producing butter of the quality demanded by critical markets if they wish to obtain the highest market prices for their products. They also should know the requirements of the various markets and the channels of trade thru which every grade of butter reaches the trade which demands it.

Uniform Quality is in Demand.

In the larger markets there are buyers for every grade of butter. The large retail chain store and chain restaurant systems in many cities often are confronted with the problem of obtaining large supplies of butter of uniform quality for their trade. Usually they have been unable to buy directly from local country creameries or to obtain their supplies from the smaller jobbers and have been obliged to buy from the larger wholesale receivers or centralizing creameries which have large quantities of butter of a uniform quality. The retail chain store system is becoming an important factor in retail butter distribution. In some of the larger cities 40 per cent or more of the butter is retailed by chain stores. In many of the larger cities very satisfactory sales might be made to these stores by country creameries, if they produced butter of uniform quality and concentrated their product either at points within the areas of production or on the market where the chain store buyers could obtain such grades and quantities as they require. The employment of an inspector by various groups of country creameries in order to standardize the quality of their product is a move in the right direction and could be followed by standardization in methods of marketing and by the inspection of the butter and by branding it according to official grades. Greater uniformity in quality of butter is of primary importance to successful marketing.

The more common faults observed in the markets in the quality of butter are: soft, leaky, open body; too much or not enough salt; too high or too light color; metallic flavors; high acid, unclean, and old cream flavors; streaks and mottles; mold on butter, also moldy and dirty packages. Butter possessing such faults, although not always classed as "undergrades," often is discriminated against by the critical buyer. During those seasons when the market receipts are heavy and the market is weak such butter can be moved only at low prices, and often sells at 6 to 8 cents below the better grades.

The Way the Money is Divided.

The costs of market distribution were investigated in the larger and more important wholesale and jobbing markets in the United States. It was found that the margins taken by butter distributors, in general depend upon the character of the business done, whether wholesale or retail, and such factors as volume of business, extent of charged accounts, competition, and general conditions of the market. The wholesale receiver sells large lots usually at a margin of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ cents a pound with a fair average of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a pound. The jobber who distributes bulk packages or prints, employs salesmen, maintains delivery equipment, and extends credit to the retailer, usually receives from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound margin for this service. The margin is not all

profit, for a large amount of capital is required to conduct a wholesale or jobbing business and the expenses are considerable.

The margins taken by the retailer show wider variations than those for other distributors. Butter frequently is handled by some stores on a week-end day at cost, for the purpose of attracting customers. The usual margin taken by cash stores and chain stores will vary from 3 to 5 cents. The retailer with a small butter business, who has to maintain an expensive delivery service and carry numerous credit accounts, often takes a margin of 5 to 7 cents to cover costs and profit.

Summer Butter is Stored.

A considerable amount of butter is placed in cold storage during the season of surplus production, which begins about April 1 and extends into August, when the receipts of fresh butter on the markets are larger than the requirements for the consuming trade. It is a well-recognized fact that storage of butter is an economic necessity, first, as a means of conserving its quality and, second, as a factor in equalizing the price thruout the various seasons of the year. The better grades of butter are in greatest demand for storage purposes. Many distributors who have a regular established trade make a practice of storing butter in order to be assured of a supply during the winter season. Other dealers store large quantities of butter as a speculative investment.

The principal places of storage in the eastern United States are Chicago, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Omaha. Among other cities at which considerable quantities are stored are St. Paul, Duluth, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Kansas City, New Orleans, and Norfolk. On the Pacific coast San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Spokane, Salt Lake City, and Los Angeles are the principal points of storage. Owing to its geographical location, which permits easy reshipment to the East or South, Chicago is the greatest center for the storage of butter. Omaha is becoming a large storage center for butter made by the centralizing plants in that section. A temperature of zero Fahrenheit or lower usually is maintained in butter-storage rooms.

Learn to Know Your Separator

It is the same with every machine that ever was manufactured—it must be given proper care in order to do the best work at all times. This also is true of the cream separator and there are several points for the user to keep in mind if he expects to have it do the best work for him.

The farmer who uses a cream separator should know when and why his machine is giving the greatest efficiency and it is a simple matter for him to learn to operate his separator. As he learns the separator he also learns the points to pay attention to so that the machine always will skim to the last drop of butterfat. He learns to keep the separator running smoothly and to turn at the proper speed as required by machines having a fixed speed. He learns that the separator does its best work when it is kept clean and that the milk should be warm and fresh at time of separation.

In order to insure the smooth running of the machine it should be set level on a solid foundation. A cement foundation is the most satisfactory but a solid plank floor will serve very well as a base. The bearings should be kept well oiled and all parts of the machine be kept clean.

It is, of course, necessary to clean the bowl of the separator every time after it is used. When buying a separator the farmer should get one that is easily cleaned.

The machine can be kept clean by flushing with lukewarm water after every separation and then taking the machine apart and washing the parts of the bowl with warm water containing a washing powder. After washing, these parts should be scalded with boiling water and allowed to drain in a clean, light place.

The fresh milk, just as it is drawn from the cow, is in the best condition



DE LAVAL

The First, the Best Known
and the Greatest

CREAM SEPARATOR

Better Now Than Ever Before

THE first practical continuous cream separator, the De Laval has easily maintained its original success and leadership for nearly forty years. Step by step, year after year, by one improvement after another, the De Laval has led in every single step of cream separator development and improvement.

The first belt driven, the first steam turbine driven, the first of every kind of hand turnable, the first disc bowl, the first blade bowl, the first bottom or suction feed, the first split-wing feed, the first feed-through-the-discs, the first self-centering bowl, the first automatically oiled—all these and a hundred other features of separator development and improvement have been conceived by De Laval inventors and perfected by the De Laval Company, most of them to be cast aside for something still better in the ever onward advance of De Laval construction.

The New 1917 De Laval

And now, in the De Laval machines for 1917, a number of new and still further improvements have been made, which make the De Laval machines of today much better in many respects than they have ever been before.

Their capacities are greater per dollar of cost; they skim cleaner under the more difficult conditions of separator use; they are equipped with the most improved speed regulator, thus insuring the proper speed necessary for complete separation; they are even better lubricated, and the bowl construction is even more sanitary than ever.

In other words, superior as the De Laval machines have always been to all would-be competitors and utilizers of abandoned De Laval features, the De Laval machines of 1917 are improved and superior in every way to all previous types and models of De Laval construction.

All these improvements and new features are described and explained in the new 1917 De Laval catalog now ready for mailing, but some of them are difficult to describe and make fully understood by words.

Be Sure to See a New De Laval

The new De Laval machines themselves best explain their new and superior features, and their use does this more completely and convincingly than even an examination of them. Every local agent is glad to afford opportunity for examination, and better still, for home test of a new De Laval machine.

But the demand for the new machines is a month ahead of the possible supply under the present difficult conditions of manufacture and freight distribution. More De Laval machines by half have been made in 1917 than ever before, but the De Laval Works is now ten thousand machines behind actual orders, and the demand is ever increasing.

Hence, the importance of securing a machine quickly if your local dealer happens to have one, and of ordering well ahead if he does not. And likewise, the importance of waiting patiently a little for a machine if need be.

A new De Laval catalog will be gladly sent on request, and if you don't know your nearest local agent please simply address the nearest De Laval main office as below.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

165 Broadway, New York 29 E. Madison St., Chicago
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

and at the proper temperature for the best skimming. If the milk is separated as soon as milked, all of the cream will be removed and the skim milk will be warm and fresh for the calves. The separation of sour and curdled milk will not be as complete and the skim milk will not make as good feed. The temperature also affects the clean separation. Almost no butterfat will be lost if the milk is separated at 90 degrees Fahrenheit, the temperature as it is fresh from the cow, but a certain amount of butterfat will be lost if the milk is allowed to get cold before it is separated.

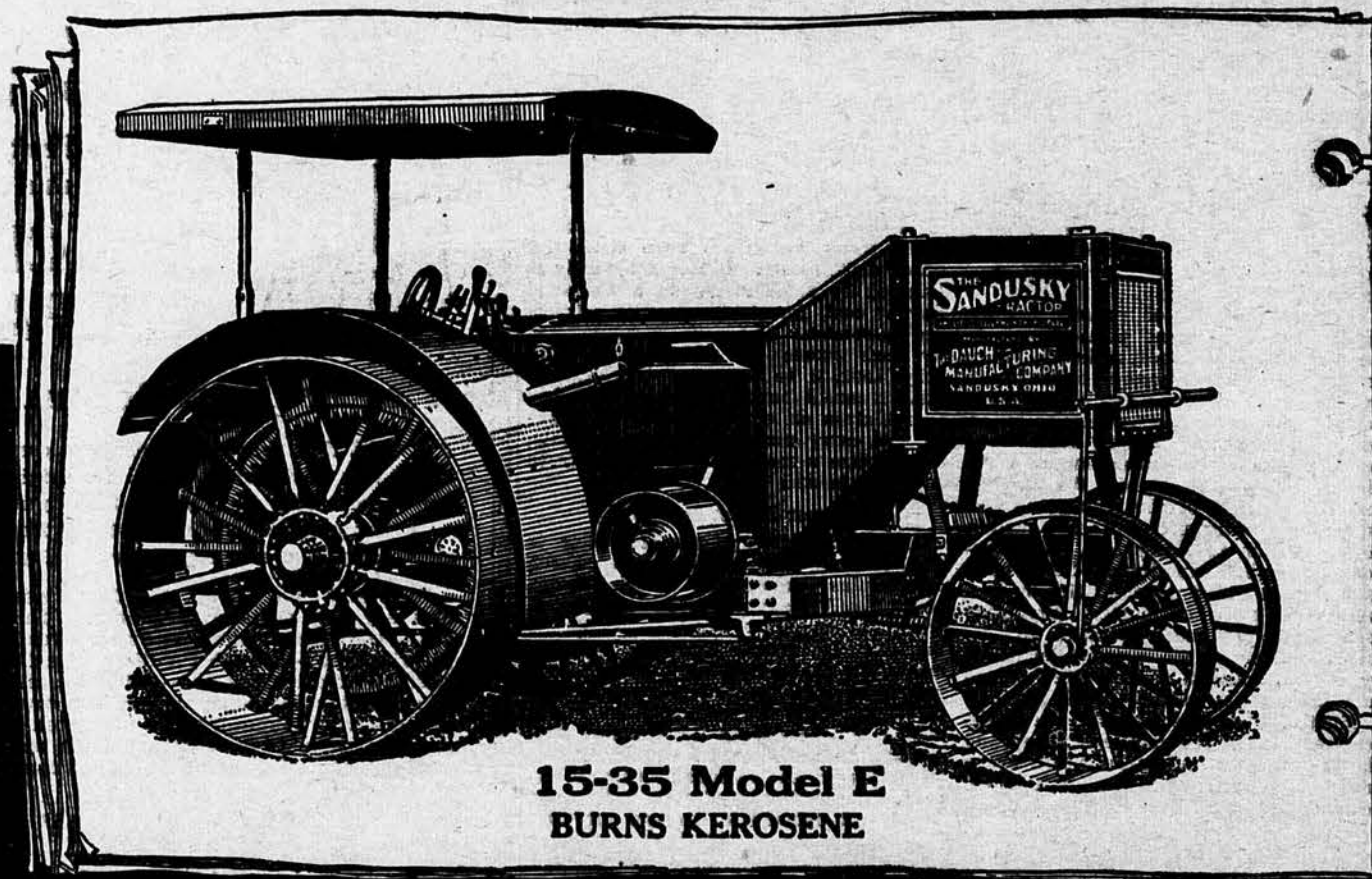
The thickness of the cream is regulated by turning the cream screw on the bowl of the separator. Most separators will do good skimming if cream is produced that tests from 20 per cent to 40 per cent of fat. It generally is advisable to produce cream of between 30 per cent and 40 per cent fat test.

Fall Calves Make Good Gains

It is a common practice to have cows calve in the spring, yet this is not usually the best time. It is a fact that a calf born in the fall will get a better start in life than one born in the spring.

It makes little difference in the rate of growth of a calf whether it has pasture or has only dry feed with its milk. But after weaning time the calf that has pasture will make by far the cheaper and more rapid growth. A fall calf also will be ready for breeding so that it will have its own calf in the fall at about 2 years old.

A cow will give best returns when freshening in the fall. This is true because it usually is easier to maintain a steady flow of milk thru the winter and early spring than during the summer and fall. Also, dairy products bring higher prices during the winter.



**15-35 Model E
BURNS KEROSENE**

THE SANDUSKY TRACTOR

"THE LITTLE FELLOW WITH THE BIG PULL"

FOR great power, working flexibility, reliability and durability, the 15-35 Model E Sandusky Tractor stands in a class by itself.

Proof of this is found in the increasing number of farmers who are its enthusiastic endorsers because of results obtained on their farms. and in the growing list of imitators who follow its progress.

Reason for this admitted superiority exists in the engineering skill that designed this tractor, the excellent workmanship that goes into it, and the highest-class materials used in its construction. The completed tractor was tried out by exhaustive tests before it was offered the public, and the result of these tests has been emphatically endorsed by hundreds of users.

Fifteen horse power guaranteed at the drawbar, with 33½ percent reserve; thirty-five at the belt. Direct drive on all heavy duty work, and ease of handling, with its reliability, make it the ideal tractor.

You get *tractor certainty* when you buy a Sandusky, because service and long life are built into it in the first place, and because all the experimental work is done at our expense before you are offered the machine.

And you buy *with certainty* as well. You must

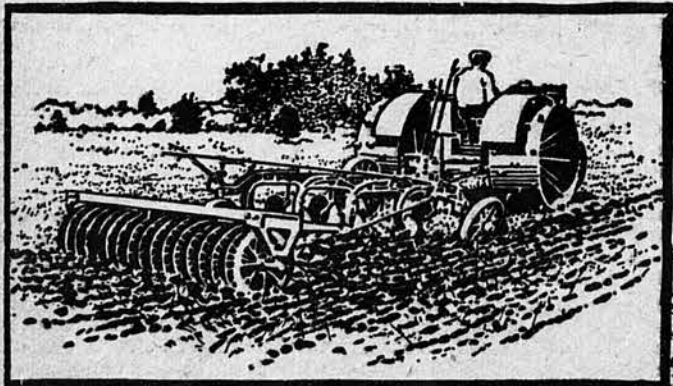
try our tractor on your own farm, doing your own work, before it is yours, and it must convince you by actual service that it is adapted to your needs.

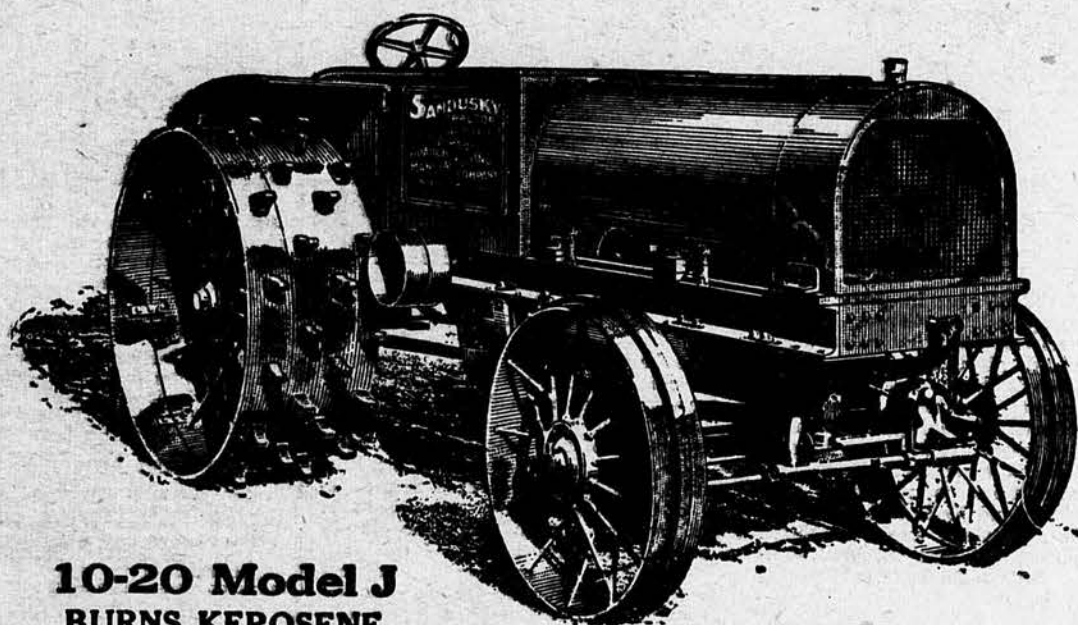
The Sandusky Tractor on your farm will economically do your plowing at the right season; do your harvesting when your crops are ready, disc, harrow, thresh, haul, fill silos, crush rock, shred fodder, saw wood, build roads and do a hundred other tasks that keep it busy for you and your neighbors all the year round, to your great profit and satisfaction.

BOOK E-66 FREE.—A 40-page book which fully describes and illustrates the distinctive design, high grade construction and exceptional ability of the 15-35 Model E Sandusky Tractor. A copy will be mailed you upon request. Be sure to ask for Book E-66

THE DAUCH MFG. COMPANY

A NEW PLAN—FREE SERVICE. We announce an entirely new departure in tractor selling. A coupon book good for 200 hours of service goes with every Model E; a similar book for 100 hours with every Model J. This means expert advice and help without charge when you want it. See catalog for details.





10-20 Model J
BURNS KEROSENE

THE SANDUSKY TRACTOR

"THE LITTLE FELLOW WITH THE BIG PULL"

WHERE the volcano of power presented in our 15-35 Model E is not needed, but where a sturdy, efficient and durable tractor is sought, the 10-20 Model J Sandusky solves the problem.

It isn't because it is lower priced, but because, for the smaller farm, the Model J, pound for pound, is every bit as good a tractor as the Model E.

Highly trained engineers have spent years of study on it; skilled workmen have carefully wrought the best materials into the engineers' designs, and *three years* of constant field development, of careful tests, of hard work under adverse conditions, have thoroughly demonstrated the practicability, the economy and the absolute reliability of the Model J.

Hence it is guaranteed as a profitable servant on the farm, to do your plowing, harrowing, discing, harvesting, threshing, silo filling, fodder shredding, wood sawing, road building, hauling, etc. We show you on your own farm that it will do your work---that it is adapted to your needs---that it is capable, efficient and economical.

Behind it we put a guarantee that means much; the faith of our organization and the standing we have

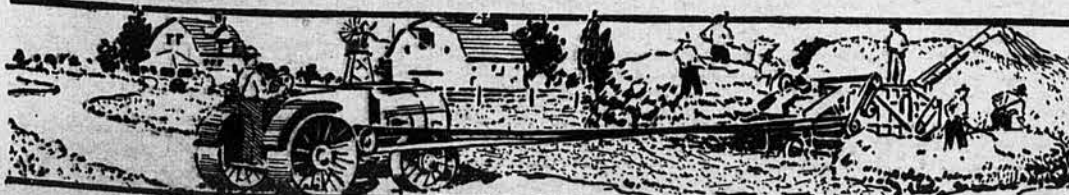
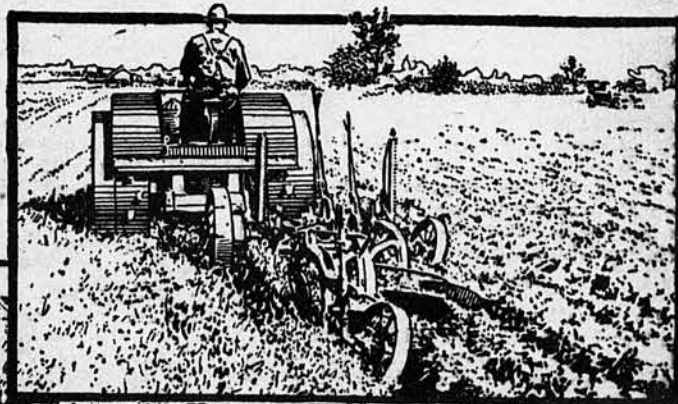
built up by years of honest dealing. All of these say to you:

"Buy the Model J Sandusky Tractor. It will serve you faithfully, make your farm work more productive, decrease your farm expenses and ease your labor. And it does not cost any more than the good horses it displaces, while its working capacity is so much greater that you will actually make money with it."

BOOK J-65 FREE—Describes the unique principles of design, construction and performance of this smaller machine. Also gives details of our "Try It Before You Buy" sales policy, and our broad, binding guarantee. Be sure to ask for Book J-65

SANDUSKY, OHIO, U. S. A.

The Sandusky Tractors—both Models—are ready for inspection at and delivery from our principal Factory Branches and Service Stations at Indianapolis, Ind.; Bloomington, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Lewistown, Mont.; Minot, N. Dak.; Fargo, N. Dak.; Sioux City, Iowa; Lincoln Nebr.; Wichita, Kans.; Dallas, Texas; Leesburg, Fla.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Sacramento, Cal.



\$8.55 Buys 140-Egg Size

World's Champion Belle City Incubator

The Prize Winning World's Champion Model

Hot-water—Double-walled—Copper Tank—a Thermometer Holder—Deep Nursery—Self-regulating, same as used by Uncle Sam and America's most successful Poultry Raisers.—When ordered with my \$4.85 Double-walled, Hot-water 140-chick Brooder—Both cost only \$12.50.



90 Days' Trial
I Ship Quick from Kansas City, Minneapolis, Buffalo or Racine

Freight Prepaid East of Rockies Allowed that far to points beyond
Satisfaction Guaranteed—Handiest machines, sure to please—and you can share in my
\$1000 Cash Prizes
Conditions easy to get biggest prize. Start early—order now—anyway write today for my Big Free Book, "Hatching Facts". It gives short cuts to poultry success. Jim Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21 Racine, Wis.

Ironclad WINS In 2 Biggest HATCHING CONTESTS Ever Held

Mrs. C. F. Merrick, Lockney, Tex., with her Ironclad Incubator, won the Mo. Valley Farm and Nurseries, Farm Journal Big Hatching Contest. She placed 1st eggs in the incubator and hatched 148 strong chicks. Think of that. You can now get these famous winners, made of Calif. Redwood.
150 Egg Incubator Chick Brooder BOTH \$11.00
If ordered together. 30 days Freight Paid. Order direct from this advertiser. Money-back guarantee if not satisfied. Ironclad Incubator is covered with galvanized iron, triple-walled, copper tank, nursery egg test. Set up ready to run. The Brooder is roomy and well made. Send for free catalogue. Ironclad Incubator Co., Box 107 Racine, Wis. (8)

RAT & LICE PROOF COOP

Save the coop from poultry keepers have prayed for. Saves your chicks from vermin and weather. The perfection of GALVANIZED STEEL BROOD COOP. Write for illustrated folder FREE. Special prices. APSA STEEL BROOD COOP. at BARGAIN PRICES now cheaper than wooden ones. APSA STEEL SERVICE ASSN., Box 123 Kansas City, Mo.

Tells why chicks die

E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert, 4583 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled, "White Diarrhea and How to Cure It." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent of every batch. All poultry raisers should certainly write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

Preventing White Diarrhea

To prevent White Diarrhea, treatment should begin as soon as chicks are hatched—giving intestinal antiseptics to destroy the germ. Not infrequently we see rank poisons recommended, such as Mercuric Chloride and Antimony Arsenite. The use of such remedies should not be encouraged, as the average person has little knowledge of their dangerous nature. The use of poisonous drugs is entirely unnecessary, for there are safe remedies that will destroy the germ, yet are not injurious to the chick.

WHITE DIARRHEA.

Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., L. 8, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

DON'T WAIT.

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send for 50c box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., L. 8, Waterloo, Ia.—Advertisement.

The Hens are Boosters Too

Farm Flocks are Working Hard for the Poultry Club

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS, Club Secretary



EIGHT hundred eggs in three weeks! How many of the Capper Poultry Club girls can beat this record? The hens that did all this laying are in Helen Hosford's farm flock down in Crawford county and there are only 54 of them. Crawford county membership is filled this week. It looks as if girls and hens both have pep there, doesn't it? Helen's farm flock is purebred Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and their record for the first three weeks in March is pretty good proof that purebred poultry pays. Helen's folks have sold nearly 200 eggs for setting, besides setting an incubator and two hens of their own. Helen has been delivering eggs to customers, going to school, keeping her farm flock record and practicing for an Easter program as well. She has been almost as busy as her hens, don't you think?

Another girl with busy hens is Ollie Osborn in Johnson county. Ollie lives with her aunt and says her uncle surely was surprised when he saw her farm flock records and found how little feed it really takes for the hens considering the number of eggs they get. Ollie writes, "I think it is great fun to gather the eggs and take care of the chickens. We have 48 hens and got 142 eggs the first week in March. That isn't quite so good as Dollie Kill's record but two of our hens were sitting and another had little chicks so I thought we did pretty well." Ollie is showing her pep by working hard to get her county membership filled and wants to have a meeting of the girls as soon as possible.

Jump Across to Trego.

Now I'm going to take you a big jump across the state to Trego county. I wonder whether you girls get out your maps and look up counties when you read about them on the Poultry Club page. It is a mighty good way to learn geography. I know lots more about the map of Kansas now than I did when the club began. Marie Riggs is the only Capper Poultry Club girl in Trego county now but I'm sure there will be more before enrollment closes May 15 for Marie is full of enthusiasm about the club and enthusiasm always spreads. Marie writes, "I love to take care of chickens and make garden. I had two bantam hens and a rooster last year. Papa told me I must get rid of the rooster so I took him to school one day. All I had to do to make him crow was to set him up on something and say 'Crow' and it wasn't long until every child in school wanted him. I offered him to the highest bidder and sold him for 30

cents. When the bantams hatched their chicks I sold the chicks for several dollars.

"We have purebred White Plymouth Rock chickens and when our incubator hatches in about a week and a half, if we have good luck, mama will let me have twenty of the hatch to start with. Papa is going to build me a little henhouse 8 feet by 16 feet in a few days. One of the Capper Pig Club boys is about my age and in the same classes at school. We are both in the eighth grade. I hope we can make good records for our county in the club work." Marie writes her letters on a typewriter. I wonder how many other girls in the club can do that?

Leona Peltier of Cloud county has found an easy way to keep her farm flock records. She says, "I have a tablet and pencil hanging on the wall by a string. When I began record keeping March 1, I put a big box in the wash house and in this box I put a bushel of ground corn, 3 bushels of oats and 3 bushels of kafir and every night I give my chickens 1 bucketful. Then I gather my eggs, count how many dozen there are and the price a dozen and then I know how much I have made that day. At the end of the month I shall know just how much money we have made from the chickens and how much they have eaten. You can see my way of keeping records is very easy. I hope lots of girls will join the club for it is a good way to make money and have fun."

Ida Butts of Morton county has a brother in the Capper Pig Club. She wrote last week, "My brother has just been reading about the Capper Poultry Club in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. (Of course the boys will read about it to see how it is going and how much danger there is of having a hot rival.) He says if the Poultry Club girls have 'something to crow about,' the Pig Club boys have something to squeal about. I laughed and told him that pigs always squeal when they are frightened or hurt and the boys are afraid we will get ahead of them, and that certainly would hurt their pride. Wouldn't it?"

More Breed Club Prizes.

There will be more letters next week, but we haven't time for any others now. Here is more good news I must tell you. We have \$25 worth of breed club prizes offered since last week. The prizes are a trio of purebred Single Comb Rhode Island Reds from Thomas B. Troughton of Wetmore, Kan.; a Single Comb Brown Leghorn cockerel from Mrs.

The Capper Poultry Club

Mary C. Williams, Secretary, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Please consider my application for membership in the Capper Poultry Club. If chosen, I will comply with all the club rules and will do my best to win a prize.

My name is Age

R. R. Postoffice County

I approve this application and agree to help the contestant if she is chosen.

..... Mother or Guardian.

Secure the Signatures of Two Farm Women Here.

The applicant is personally known to us. She is in every way worthy of consideration for membership. If selected, we believe she will do her best and will make a record that will be an honor to our county.

.....

.....

Age limit 10 to 18 years. Only one girl in a family eligible to membership.

You Can Take Hills On High Without A Knock

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

JOHNSON'S CARBON REMOVER

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

For Tractors - Gas Engines

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

You Can Do It Yourself

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



\$1.00 OFFER
For \$1.00 we will send you—charges paid—enough Johnson's Carbon Remover to keep your motor clean for 3,000 miles—also sufficient Stop-Squeak Oil to keep your springs easy riding and noiseless all summer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

S. C. JOHNSON & SON, Dept. 30, Racine, Wis. Established 1882

RESULTS

A CHICK FROM EVERY HATCHING RECORD. STRONG, HEALTHY, ROBUST CHICKS THAT LIVE! MAKES POULTRY BUSINESS PAY!—MATCHES NEAREST OF ALL THE NATURAL PROCESS OF THE SETTING HEN.
THE SECRET OF PROGRESSIVE BIG HATCHING RECORDS
BUILT OF GENUINE CALIFORNIA REDWOOD. Egg chambers surrounded with special insulator having hundreds of air cells, guard against temperature change. Corrugated copper hot-water heater, automatic ventilation and regulation. No dry, hot blasts to kill chicks in incubator. Machines complete. Money back guarantee if not satisfied. Big Free Book explains all special deals.
Progressive Incubator Co., Box 218 Racine, Wis.
155 EGG
Ready to Use
\$985 FOR BOTH

1917 Model of X-RAY INCUBATOR

Now Ready—Write for 1917 catalog. Post yourself on the new 1917 X-Ray Improvements that make success in poultry raising sure. The 1917 X-Ray Incubator possesses 20 New and Exclusive Features to Assure Big Hatches—including famous Duplex Central Heating Plant—the noted 1 gallon of oil, one filling, to the entire hatch feature—the new Gas Arrestor, that prevents entrance of fumes into egg chamber. Express prepaid to practically all points.

WRITE FOR FREE BOOK
Ask for Book No. 47—and learn why the X-Ray is the one incubator that will positively assure you success. X-Ray Incubator Co., Box 47 Des Moines, Ia.

Chicken Money
1917 is going to be the biggest year known for poultry raisers. Start right—Get the Cyphers Book—A mine of information—which shows the way. Write for free copy. Cyphers Incubator Co., Dept. 92 Buffalo, N. Y.

"The Midnight Marriage"

The greatest love story ever written; a fascinating tale of love and romance; thrilling scenes; startling climaxes; hundreds of thousands have read it. To quickly introduce our popular magazine, we will send The Household 12 months for only 30c and include this grand story book free. Address **The Household, Dept. M-M-5, Topeka, Kan.**

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze

T. M. Etherington of Hamilton, Kan.; a White Orpington cockerel from E. D. Morgan, Coffeyville, Kan.; and a Barred Plymouth Rock cockerel from M. Iris Hoffman, Coffeyville. All these birds come from fine, purebred stock and will be valuable prizes. The Capper Poultry Club greatly appreciates the generosity of these friends.

Nine more counties have been filled since last week. Counties whose membership has already been printed are Coffey, Cloud, Dickinson, Douglas, Greenwood, Jefferson, Lincoln, Linn, McPherson, Montgomery, Republic, Shawnee, Sherman, Sumner and Wabaunsee. Two girls in the Miami county list have their postoffice addresses in Missouri altho they live in Kansas.

Name and Address Age
ATCHISON COUNTY
Lillian Brun, R. 1, Muscotah..... 10
Ella Bailey, R. 1, Muscotah..... 16
Ruth Dawdy, Arrington..... 13
Mable Weaver, R. 2, Effingham..... 11
Thelma Kiefer, R. 1, Muscotah..... 11

CLAY COUNTY
Agnes Griffith, R. 6, Clay Center..... 11
Inis Van Scoyoc, R. 1, Oakhill..... 10
Mary E. Kibby, Clay Center..... 18
Clara Long, Idana..... 11
Lavone Gohee, R. 1, Oakhill..... 10

CRAWFORD COUNTY
Marian Gregg, McCune..... 12
Leah Miller, Pittsburg..... 10
Helen Hosford, R. 1, Pittsburg..... 11
Mildred Waddell, R. 2, Arcadia..... 11
Letha Emery, R. 6, Girard..... 18

LYON COUNTY
Mary Wamser, R. 2, Reading..... 11
Mary E. Griffith, R. 5, Emporia..... 15
Beryl Roth, R. 3, Emporia..... 13
Marie Miller, R. 10, Emporia..... 13
Laura Clayton, R. 1, Admire..... 15

MIAMI COUNTY
Kathryn Crall, R. 2, Merwin, Mo..... 13
Viola Sterbenz, R. 1, Osawatomie..... 12
Myrtle Collins, R. 2, Fontana..... 12
Ruth Boehm, R. 1, Hillsdale..... 11
Joyce Harmer, R. 2, Drexel, Mo..... 11

POTAWATOMIE COUNTY
Bertha Harms, R. 3, Westmoreland..... 10
Frances Wilson, R. 2, Wamego..... 12
Garnet Morris, R. 3, Westmoreland..... 10
Bernice O'Daniel, R. 1, Westmoreland..... 12
Kathina Thierolf, R. 2, Wamego..... 16

RENO COUNTY
Inez Coleman, R. 2, Sylvia..... 15
Sybil Jones, R. 2, Sylvia..... 16
Marie Strawn, R. 1, Hutchinson..... 14
Florence Fowler, R. 2, Arlington..... 13
Ella Wagler, R. 2, Abbyville..... 17

RICE COUNTY
Marjorie Smith, R. 6, Sterling..... 12
Lucile Temple, R. 4, Lyons..... 15
Laura McAllister, R. 4, Lyons..... 16
Lucile Hatfield, R. 2, Windom..... 13
Frances Jones, R. 1, Lyons..... 13

RILEY COUNTY
Lois Sargent, R. 2, Manhattan..... 17
Ruth Avery, R. 2, Riley..... 10
Erma Deibler, R. 3, Manhattan..... 14
Ruth Shull, R. 8, Manhattan..... 13
Ruth Weber, R. 2, Manhattan..... 16

Just so you won't forget, here is the list of prizes to read over again. Remember we have \$135 worth of purebred poultry to give as prizes besides the cash prizes Mr. Capper is offering. Farm girls in any county not already full are invited to join the Capper Poultry Club. All you need do is fill out the coupon given here, ask your mother and two neighbors to sign it, and send it in to the secretary. The first five girls who apply in a county get the places.

Points
1—Farm flock profit record..... 40
2—Contest flock profit record..... 35
3—Both flock records and story..... 25
These cash prizes will be awarded the girls making the highest grades:
First Prize.....\$20.00
Second Prize.....10.00
Third prize.....5.00
Fourth Prize.....3.00
Fifth Prize.....2.00
Ten additional prizes of \$1 each.

SPECIAL COUNTY PRIZE.
Five dollars each to the five girls in one county who make the highest grade for a county club. Only girls living in counties with a complete membership eligible to compete for the special county prizes.

SPECIAL PRIZE FOR PEP.
Five dollars to the girl appointed as a county leader who proves to be the best booster for her county and for the club.

AND PRIZES FOR MOTHER, TOO.
These cash prizes will be awarded to the mothers or guardians of the four girls who win the first four prizes:
First Prize.....\$10.00
Second Prize.....5.00
Third Prize.....3.00
Fourth Prize.....2.00

Crippled Chicks Lack Exercise

Altho I have had only three years' experience with an incubator, I feel that it was time well spent, and every year I am becoming more capable of handling it. I use the hot water machine, and think it cannot be surpassed. It holds 160 Leghorn eggs. A close test is made on the tenth day of incubation and all the weak-germed eggs are removed from the tray. I never have gotten fewer than 100 good chicks at a time, and the average has been between 125 and 130. My best hatch was 124 chicks from 125 eggs, but there were seven cripples in that hatch.

I have been troubled more or less with crippled chicks and dead chicks in the shell. I think I have solved these mysteries. Lack of air, exercise, and moisture are strong points to consider.

Last spring I studied nature. The old hen had one sitting in a convenient place where I saw her several times a day. I noticed that she stood on the nest often and exercised the eggs much by rolling them around in the nest. She treated them quite roughly, it seemed, but she had a good hatch. I made up my mind that I would treat the eggs in the incubator as the hen did; so I got busy. After the tenth day, every morning and evening I would take out some of the eggs in the center of the tray and roll them around and back and forth quite roughly. A neighbor watching me said, "Oh, you will break them." "But the hen does that way," I replied. I aired those eggs three times a day from 10 to 20 minutes, an airing with the window open. The result was 132 fine, healthy chicks, no cripples, and very few dead in the shell. Next spring I expect to break the record with more airing and more exercise. A pan of water is placed in the incubator on the tenth day and when the eggs begin to pip I put a cloth wrung out in warm water over them for a few minutes, repeat four or five times a day and the chicks pop out of their shells very rapidly. There are instructions with every incubator as to the temperature, so I shall not mention that except to say I follow the rules closely.

It is a great deal easier to care for an incubator than for a sitting hen. Of course one has to have patience and watch the machine; I keep mine in an unused room where there is no stove and have the window open, but do not let the wind blow or the sun shine on the machine. The incubator as well as the brooder should be fumigated every year, and sometimes between hatches, if there is danger of disease.

Mrs. W. L. Cooper.
Frankfort, Kan.

Sample Flock Earns Money

When a person enters into any kind of an enterprise, the paramount question is, "Will it pay?" I have heard persons say that it does not pay to raise chickens in this country. Last January I decided to prove to my own satisfaction whether it paid or not.

We started with 50 Buff Rock hens and three good cockerels. Early in January we sold a dozen hens and kept 38 which laid during the year 2,908 eggs or 242 dozen. At an average of 20 cents the year around, we would have \$48.40 for eggs, an average of 76 eggs to a hen. We sold \$16 worth of chickens and had all the chicken we could eat, and have 50 hens and 15 good cockerels left. It is hard to determine the cost of a hen on the farm where they have access to the grain stacks, but I have read that it costs \$1 for every fowl. Counting \$48.40 for eggs and \$16 for chickens sold, we have \$64.40 or \$1.69 as total earnings for every one of the 38 hens. This is 69 cents for every hen besides the cost of her keep. This is not a large yield of eggs and others may do better.

Our husbands talk better cattle and better horses. Why do we not have good hens? They do not cost any more to keep, and are a lot more satisfaction.

Mrs. H. M. Hutchison.
Hatton, Kan.

Small Hatches are Economical

As I had no experience whatever with incubators, I decided to get just a small one at first, a 50-egg size hot air machine. I was able to put but 45 eggs into it, and March 23, 36 chicks hatched. I was able to raise 31.

I have a large incubator of one of the best makes, but I would not part with my little one, because I can buy eggs to fill it at any price. This is costly with the large machines. Another good feature of the small machine is that one hen can care for the chicks easily every time there is a hatch.

I always have better success with my early chicks. The lice, mites, and hawks do not bother them so badly as later.

Mrs. Charles Novall.
Harper, Kan.

SAVE YOUR CHICKS—FREE.

Send two names to The Wight Company, 17 Main, Lamoni, Iowa, and they will send you enough Iowite Remedy, absolutely free, to save 40 chicks from White Diarrhea.—Advertisement.

Wanting to work is so rare a want that it should be encouraged.



Save Your Chicks

That's your greatest problem. Little chicks die by thousands from indigestion, diarrhoea, gapes, leg weakness, etc. They need help—three-fourths of the loss can be avoided. Begin with the bowels—make the digestion right by using

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

Cures Gapes, Indigestion, Leg Weakness, etc.

Here are a few of the valuable ingredients in Pan-a-ce-a to meet the requirements of your poultry which I have just stated: *Vit. Fomes*, a nerve tonic; *Carbonate of Lime*, a shell former; *Hypophosphite of Soda*, an internal antiseptic; *Quassia*, an appetizer; *Iron*, to enrich the blood, and other valuable ingredients, all well known and recommended by the highest medical and veterinary authorities.

My Guarantee

So sure am I that Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a will prevent and cure gapes, indigestion, leg weakness and the like, reduce your loss to mere nothing and help your chicks grow and mature rapidly, that I have told my dealer in your town to supply you with enough for your flock, and if it doesn't do as I say, return empty packages and get your money back.

Write for free book on Poultry Culture.

Dr. Hess & Clark Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Positively expels worms. A valuable tonic and conditioner for cattle, horses, hogs and sheep. Improves appetite, tones system, helps digestion. 25-lb. pail, \$2.50; 5-lb. drum, \$1.50; smaller packages as low as 50c (except in Canada and the far West and the South).

Dr. Hess Instant Lice Killer

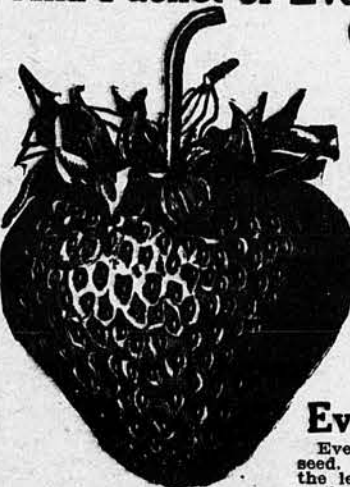
Kills lice on poultry and farm stock. Destroys eggs on cucumber vines, slugs on roses, etc. Use by dusting or sprinkling. Comes in handy sifter, 50c cans. 1 lb. 25c; 5 lbs. 60c (except in Canada).

Costs
1 Cent
a Day
for 30
Fowls

1 1/2 lbs. 25c
5 lbs. 60c
12 lbs. \$1.25
25-lb. pail \$2.50
(except in Canada and the far West)



4 Ever-bearing Strawberry Plants And Packet of Everbearing Strawberry Seed Given to Our Readers



The Superb Everbearing Strawberry is bound to revolutionize the strawberry business. Imagine a berry having the quality of the Sample, the size of the Brandywine, the firm texture of the Dunlap (making it a good shipper), the heavy yielding qualities of the Aroma—then imagine a strawberry having all of these points of excellence, and in addition, the habit of fruiting continually from May until snow flies. Early fall frosts, if severe, will kill the blossoms that are open, but new blossoms take their place and the vines go on fruiting. Several Michigan growers have been shipping these berries to Chicago during the fall months, the past two or three seasons, and have received as high as \$5.00 per 16-quart crate for them on the wholesale market. We can furnish four nice, strong plants that will bear a crop of fruit in summer and fall of first year, and mammoth crops every year after.

Everbearing Strawberry Seed

Everbearing Strawberries are easily grown from seed. Our seed was all saved from choice plants, of the leading everbearing varieties, and by planting a packet you should get an endless variety of new kinds that will bear fruit continuously spring, summer and fall. Strawberries grown from seed don't always come exactly like the parent plants, which makes it all the more interesting to grow them in this way. You may get some new varieties that will make you a fortune. All the leading new varieties are seedlings, and were secured in just this way. You are just as liable to get a valuable new variety as anyone. A packet of seed should produce from 100 to 150 plants, and the most of the plants should commence fruiting the same season that seed is planted. They are perfectly hardy, and after the first season will produce an abundant crop of berries. If you have a little garden space, don't fail to start one of these Everbearing Strawberry beds.

Special Free Offer We will send four of above described Everbearing Strawberry plants and a packet of Everbearing Strawberry Seed free and postpaid to all who send us 50 cents for a one-year subscription to Capper's Weekly. New or renewal subscriptions accepted on this offer.

CAPPER'S WEEKLY, Berry Dept. 2, Topeka, Kansas

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The Legend of the Gold Fish

A Story of How Riches were Won By an Act of Kindness and
Lost again Because of Discontent

ONCE upon a time there stood a tiny cabin on an island in the ocean. In the cabin lived an old man and an old woman. They were poor, very poor—in fact, they owned nothing at all but a good, strong fish net. Every day the husband went out with the net, and he and his wife lived upon the fish which he caught.

One day, after having worked without success for a long, long time, he found a little golden fish in the net, which spoke with a human voice and said: "Brave man, throw me back into the blue sea! I am very small and cannot help myself. Give me my life, I pray, and I will give you anything you desire."

The fisherman was sorry for the little creature, according to the story in the Sunday School Advocate, and, tossing it back into the water, returned to his cabin empty-handed.

His wife, on seeing him, demanded, "Well, my husband, have you anything for dinner?"

"No, wife," he answered. "I have worked all day, and have taken only one little golden fish."

"And where is that?" she asked.

"In the sea," responded the fisherman. "It begged me to have compassion upon it, and I returned it to the water."

The old woman was very angry. She cried: "You have had a fortune in your hand, and have been too stupid to profit by it."

She talked so much of the strange fish that the old man, wearying of her reproaches, hurried back to the shore of the sea and cried: "Fish of gold! Fish of gold! Come to me!"

The fish appeared at once, and said, "Old man, what do you wish?"

"I wish bread for my wife, who is hungry," the fisherman stammered.

"Go home, old man," was the reply, "and you shall find bread in abundance."

On returning to his cabin, the fisherman asked, "Well, my wife, have you plenty of bread?"

"Yes," replied the woman, "but I am very unhappy. I have broken my tub, and cannot wash our clothes. Go find the golden fish and say to it that I wish a new tub."

The old man returned obediently to the edge of the sea, and cried: "Fish of gold! Fish of gold! Come to me!"

The golden fish appeared, saying as before, "Old man, what do you wish?"

"A new tub for my wife, who is unhappy because she cannot wash our clothes."

"Go home," said the fish of gold, "and you shall find a new tub."

The old man hastened home, and said, "Well, wife, have you a new tub?"

"Yes," said the woman, "but go tell the golden fish that our cabin is falling into ruins, and we wish another."

The old man again visited the fish and received its promise of a new cabin.

The old man, on arriving home, saw a fine new cabin. His wife opened the door.

She said: "Go say to the fish of gold that I wish to be an archduchess and dwell in a beautiful castle."

The old man went back to the sea and made the request.

"It is well," said the fish of gold. "Return home. You shall find all done."

Arriving home, the old man found a magnificent castle in the place of the cabin. His wife, decked in gold and silver, was sitting on a throne, giving orders to a throng of servants. When she perceived the old man, she said, "Who is this old man, this beggar?" And she commanded that he be put out of the castle.

But after a little she began to wish to be even greater, and sending for her husband said, "Go find the golden fish and tell it I wish to be queen of the waters, and have all the fish under my control."

The old man went to the border of the sea, called the fish of gold, and said: "My wife is not yet content. She would be queen of the waters, and command all the fish."

"O, this is too much!" cried the little fish of gold. "She shall never be queen of the waters. She is a bad, discontented woman, and I am sure all the fish would be miserable under her orders."

The fish, on saying these words, disappeared, and the old man, on arriving

home, found only his ruinous little cabin and his old wife, poorly clad, bending over her broken tub. He returned to his fishing, but he threw his net into the sea in vain. Never again did he find the little fish of gold.

Who Has the Best Dog?

There isn't a girl or boy in Kansas who wouldn't like to own a dog like this. Isn't he a fine fellow? But he isn't the only good dog in Kansas and the children's editor would like to hear from some of the girls and boys who have dogs they are proud of. Write a letter telling all about your dog and the tricks



he can do. Tell what he looks like and how long you have had him and what he is good for around the farm. Send a picture of your dog if you can get one and let's see who has the best looking dog. For the best letter and photograph there will be a prize of \$1, for the second best 50 cents, and 25 cents for the third best. Address your letters to the Children's Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by April 16.

About April Fool's Day

Do you know how April Fool's Day began? Hundreds of years ago the New Year began on the first day of April instead of the first day of January. People celebrated the first day of April much as we celebrate the first day of January. They made calls, gave New Year gifts, and started new records in their stores. Then the wise men in France changed the calendar so that the New Year began on the first day of January. But the people forgot all about it, and when the first of April came they made calls on their friends, gave them gifts, and started new accounts in their stores just as they had been used to doing. We find it difficult to write the correct year for a week or so after the first of January comes just as they found it difficult to remember when the New Year came.

In the long, long ago, after the calendar was changed, when anyone made mistakes on the first day of April, people laughed at them. So some persons began to play pranks on others on purpose to make them think April First was still New Year's Day. Finally people played so many jokes to fool their friends that the day came to be called April Fool's Day. And that was how April Fool's Day began.

Tomatoes and Cabbage

My father said he would give me 1/4 acre if I would plant it and take good care of it. I shall have my land plowed well and harrowed and put one-half of it in tomatoes, one-fourth in cabbage, and the remainder in flowers.

I shall try to work in the garden about 2 1/2 hours every day and shall water it and keep the weeds well cleared out. I shall give my mother enough cabbage and tomatoes for dinner every day and fresh flowers for the table. I am also planning to take tomatoes and cabbage to town every week.

Green, Kan. Frances Swoboda.

Who Got Fooled?

In plain language, Mr. and Mrs. Boyce objected to "disgraceful April-fool pranks," so after dinner the boys perched on the porch rail and wondered how they could have a little fun without breaking the law laid down at the dinner table.

A couple of the neighbor boys came along, and while they were condoling with Bob and Jim an automobile suddenly stopped in front of the house, and the driver picked up a good-looking auto wrench that some one had dropped.

Bob said, "Why didn't we see that? We could have fooled them!" and then came the idea.

The Boyces live on a street that is much used by automobiles, and it has a row of large shade trees down each side, according to the Youth's Companion. On a moonlight night great patches of black shadow and bright moonlight cover the whole street, and the Boyces' steps are entirely in shadow.

The boys got Mr. Boyce's auto wrench, tied a stout cord round the handle, and laid it out on the street on the edge of a bright patch of moonlight.

They had not long to wait. The first car or two passed at high speed, but the driver of the third car saw the tool, stopped his machine, hopped out and ran back. Just as he stooped to reach for the wrench the boys gave the string a good pull, and the young fellow nearly fell over backward he straightened up so suddenly.

The boys yelled, and he laughed, too, and ran back to his machine.

For the next hour or so the boys found plenty of victims. Even a lady, driving her own car, caught the shine of the moonlight on the steel, stopped her car and came back.

The boys felt a little queer, but they could not let that perfectly good wrench go; so they pulled on the string. The woman took a couple of quick steps, then saw the joke. She did not get angry, but went back to her car laughing. The boys hoped that would not happen again.

Before long the boys noticed that it was only the small machines that stopped.

It was plain that more attractive bait was necessary to bring down Mr. Moneybags; so Bob disappeared for a few minutes and came back with Mr. Boyce's gauntlet gloves—both of them. They were brand-new and made of rather light leather, and in the moonlight they loomed up bravely.

The next machine along carried three young men. They saw the gloves, of course, and one of them hopped out and came back to pick them up. The boys pulled the gloves in to the accompaniment of shouts and laughter, and the young fellow took it pleasantly enough, for the boys could hear him telling the other fellows the joke on him as they started on. But in about twice the time it would take the machine to drive round the square a similar car in which there were only two men came slowly along. Before the boys realized what was happening a fellow who was crouching on the running board on the farther side of the car had hopped upon the gloves and cut the string. Then the fellows in the car began to shout at the crestfallen jokers like wild Indians.

At the same time a stern voice came from the front doorway:

"Boys, were those my gloves?"

Curtain.

Four Army Officers

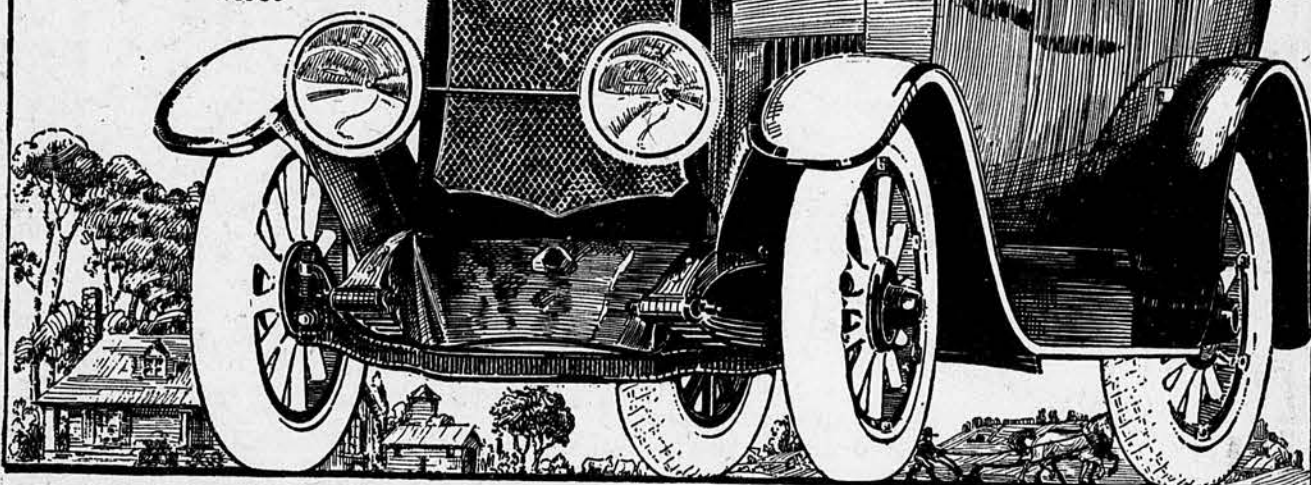
You'll all be interested in this puzzle because everyone is talking about war. These pictures represent four army officers. There will be a package of post-



cards for the first five correct answers received. Address the Puzzle Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by April 13.

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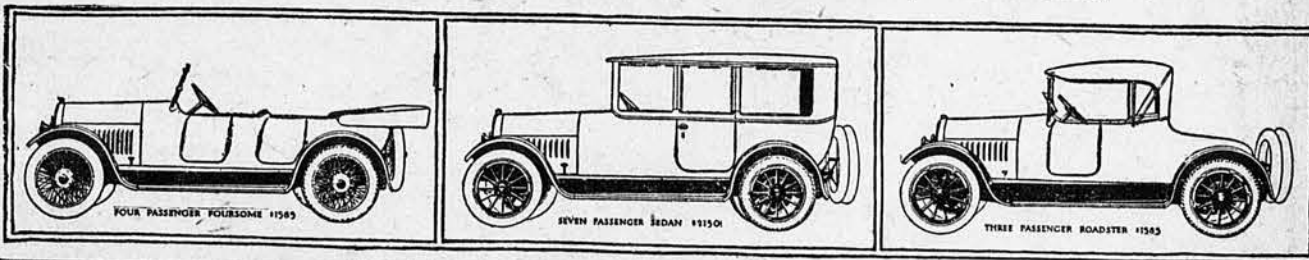
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Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for April 8. Jesus raises Lazarus from the dead. John 11:17-44.

Golden Text: Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection and the life. John 11:25.

Some time during December a feast was given in Jerusalem, called the Dedication Festival, lasting seven days. It was a time of general rejoicing, and commemorated the renewal of the temple worship after its suspension under Antiochus Epiphanes, a mad Syrian king who, becoming suspicious of Judea, determined to force that country into complete subjection to his will. He plundered the temple of its treasure, taking the seven-branched candlestick, the altar incense and the table of shew bread. Sacrifices, dear to the Jewish heart, were forbidden, as was also the observance of the Sabbath. Once a month search was made by the king's spies to discover whether any Jew possessed a copy of the law or had circumcised his children.

Now Jesus had not been far from Jerusalem since the Feast of the Tabernacles almost three months before, and as He liked to mingle with the crowds in their innocent joys He seized this opportunity of the festival for a final telling of the story of the new kingdom. This was His last visit to Jerusalem until He entered the city a week before His crucifixion.

After one very stormy scene in the temple, Jesus escaped and left the city. Galilee had been closed to Him for some time and evidently now, all of Judea had followed. The only district which offered safety in any measure was the half heathen country of Perea, across the Jordan River. In the place where John the Baptist began his ministry Jesus retreated quietly. It was a spot sacred also to His own holy associations and in His usual earnestness He once more taught the people. His success here was gratifying. The people remembered the Baptist's preaching, and willingly accepted Jesus as the Messiah.

The peace of this quiet retreat was soon broken. A message came from Bethany telling of the illness of one dear to the Saviour, but He did not hasten away as the messenger expected.

Bethany, the village where Martha and Mary and Lazarus lived, was in Judea, about 2 miles from Jerusalem on the Southeastern slope of Olivet. Some fancied He hesitated for fear of the Pharisees and the rioting mobs which could so easily find Him in Bethany. When, however, on the third day He announced His intention of going to Lazarus to awaken him, the disciples were very much surprised and warned Him of the danger the journey involved. They were so firmly impressed with this danger that only Thomas went with Jesus to the sorrowing home of His loyal and loving friends.

Four days of the allotted seven for mourning had passed when Jesus arrived at the desolate home of the sisters, and met Martha outside its walls. At first it was difficult to make Martha understand the meaning of the resurrection. This truth was so very new, but as she had come to believe Jesus to be the Messiah, she accepted in faith all He said about Himself and hurried away to tell Mary that the Master was in Bethany.

When Jesus asked to be taken to the tomb, Martha, the ever-careful, told Him that Lazarus had been dead four days. There is a primitive idea in the Orient that the spirit of the dead hovers over the body for only three days. This is in keeping with the idea that three days are the ordinary limit of a guest's right to be provided for by any Oriental host whom he may select. This, therefore being the fourth day, Martha thought the spirit of Lazarus gone beyond all recall, but Jesus answered, "Said I not unto thee that thou shouldst see the glory of God?"

In thanking God for answering His prayer, Jesus doubtless wanted the bystanders to realize that the manifestation they were about to witness was not an unexpected or uncertain gift.

The effect of the miracle, as usual, was two-fold. All the Jews present believed on Jesus and in their enthusiasm some went to the Pharisees to try to convince them of the wonder they had seen. But in their hope of winning the Pharisees to the Master's side they forgot the power of bigotry and prejudice.



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What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

Spring Tonics.

In the spring dear mother's fancy Darkly turns to thoughts of doze, Teas of roots and bark and tansy Drive us past the gates of hope.

"It's all right to joke about it," says mother. "But you know very well that everyone needs a spring tonic. How else are you going to get your blood thinned out for spring?"

How indeed? But what makes you think the blood thickens up in winter and must be thinned out in the spring? Are you quite sure that is anything more than an old superstition that has come down from an ignorant past?

A few years ago I wrote an article about this for the Country Gentleman. It was copied by papers all over the country, so I will now venture to copy it myself for your benefit.

Now about this thick blood; what is there to it? It isn't exactly like a lubricating oil that thickens up in very cold weather or when you get near the bottom of the barrel. It is a living fluid, just as much alive as your brain or any other part of you. For practical purposes we will say that it is a fluid composed of two kinds of living cells, red and white, the red being providers of nourishment, the white being scavengers.

It is possible for the blood to become "thin." If we choose to apply this term to a deficiency of red cells. It occurs when the body doesn't get proper food; it is common when the body is deprived of fresh air; it occurs after a wasting disease.

It is also possible for the blood to get "thick," if we care to use this term to denote a surplus of white cells. Whenever the body is invaded by any poison the white cells rush in great numbers to do their work. They are greatly increased in many forms of disease, and one of our means of diagnosis is to make a count of the blood cells and note the relative proportion of red cells and white.

But none of these conditions is produced by changes of the season from winter to spring; in fact, so far as is known, there is no change whatever in the quality of the blood, tho the relaxing influence of the milder weather may, and probably does, make some difference in its distribution and pressure.

But you ask, "Are we to abandon all our good old-time tonics, sassafras tea, home-made sarsaparilla compound, and so forth?" Not at my instigation. Sassafras, as commonly used in this country, is the bark of the root of *Sassafras variifolium*. The root bark is highly fragrant and of an agreeable, aromatic taste. Use it by all means if you wish—chew the bark or make tea of it, either one. It won't hurt you and may ease your mind.

One of the very best works on therapeutics says of sarsaparilla: "It is highly regarded by the laity as a blood purifier to be taken in the spring months, and it certainly possesses the merit of being entirely harmless."

Use these homemade concoctions every spring, by all means, if there is nothing really the matter and you must use something. But if your mind will rest easy, your body will do just as well by drinking an abundance of fresh water and eating the vegetables and fruits of the season.

Use Your Will.

Anxious Reader: It is up to you. If you continue in decent self-control you will soon outgrow the effects of past habits and it will not affect your wife or family. No operation will be necessary.

Not too Old at 70.

D. R.: I think your trouble is due to an enlarged prostate gland. At 70 years old, if in vigorous health, it will pay you to consider an operation for removal of the gland. If you have other troubles and are in poor health generally, better not attempt it. At present the outlook for relief by taking medicine is not favorable.

The Change of Life.

A. N. W.: At 47 years old an uncomplicated enlargement or displacement of the uterus is not a signal for a surgical operation. You are within a year or two of the change of life when the natural tendency is for the womb to atrophy and become less burdensome. This will not apply, however, if there is a complication such as a fibroid tumor. In such a case operation is the only method. Women with "falling womb" derive much help from placing themselves in the "knee-chest" position for five minutes and then lying flat on the abdomen. In the "knee-chest" position the patient kneels with the chest and neck down on a level with the knees. This tilts the pelvis forward and allows the prolapsed womb to regain its natural position.

Kansas Stock Wintered Well

Livestock came thru the winter in good condition, and is bringing high prices. In some sections feed is beginning to get scarce, and breeders hope for early pasture. A few fruit trees are in bloom in Southern Kansas. Spring birds are here.

Wyandotte County: We now have an abundance of moisture. Wheat and pastures greening up. Some planting has been done and the ground works up fine.—G. F. Espenlaub, March 24.

Stafford County: Wheat fields are beginning to turn green. Hard winds have done lots of damage to the fields. Some listing

and sod-cutting being done in stubble fields. Wheat \$1.87; corn \$1.10.—S. E. Veatch, March 24.

Phillips County: Still dry and windy. Farmers are planning to plow up the wheat ground. If they do this, there will be a large acreage of forage planted. Corn \$1.12; wheat \$1.90; potatoes \$3.—Roy Stanley, March 26.

Ottawa County: If drouth continues it will not pay to let more than half the wheat crop stand and this will not yield over half a crop. Much of the wheat ground has been sown to oats. Seed potatoes \$3.75.—W. S. Wakefield, March 24.

Rooks County: Dry windy weather still continues. Oats, corn, kafir, cane and prairie and alfalfa hay is being shipped in. Oats 80c; corn \$1.10; kafir \$2.25; cane \$1.50; millet \$1.25; eggs 21c; butterfat 36c; butter 28c.—O. Thomas, March 23.

Harvey County: Oat sowing is about finished and the ground is in fine condition. Fall wheat is beginning to show up. Wheat \$1.87; corn \$1.10; oats 65c; alfalfa hay \$12; butter 28c; eggs 22c; potatoes \$2.95 to \$3.25. H. W. Prouty, March 24.

Crawford County: Light showers have started wheat, oats and pastures growing. Garden making and potato planting well along and corn plowing is about finished. Stock is scarce and high. Some fruit trees are in bloom.—H. F. Painter, March 26.

Reno County: We are having ideal spring weather. Oats has been sown and potatoes planted. Alfalfa has started to grow and wheat looks good where the winds have not blown it too badly. Old wheat 86c; corn \$1; eggs 25c; butter 30c.—D. Engelhart, March 24.

Sheridan County: Plenty of wind but the wheat is badly in need of moisture. Some fields badly blown and many wheat fields will be put to corn and feed. A good many sales and everything brings high prices. Corn \$1; wheat \$1.32.—R. B. Patterson, March 21.

Saline County: We are having fine weather. Had a nice snow and rain a short time ago that put the wheat in good condition. The wheat looks very good considering the dry winter and windy spring. The ground works up fine. Spring and the birds are here.—John Holt, March 24.

Haskell County: Not much moisture. We have had a few light snows, but not enough to do much good. It is too early to tell how much wheat is left. Not much barley or oats seeded yet, as we are waiting for moisture. Barley \$1; oats 75c; corn \$1.15.—C. W. Durnin, March 23.

Kingman County: Rain on March 13 proved a great benefit to growing wheat. There is a lot of dead wheat in the late drilling. Feed is scarce and farmers are having trouble getting oats to feed their work teams. Wheat \$1.86; butterfat 36c; eggs 23c.—H. H. Rodiman, March 23.

Hamilton County: This county is the driest in 30 years. Stock has wintered well and is bringing high prices. Not much farming has been done on account of dry weather. A great many new settlers coming into the county. Butter 30c; eggs 20c; corn \$1.15; bran \$2.—W. N. Brown, March 24.

Wichita County: We are having very dry windy weather. Farmers think the wheat is gone. We have had very little rain since last August. Stock is in good condition, but feed is getting scarce. Some barley being sown and some plowing being done. Eggs 20c; butterfat 35c; potatoes \$3.50.—Edwin W. White, March 23.

Lyon County: Good showers every week have put new life in wheat. Alfalfa and pasture is growing fine. We will have plenty of tame pasture by April 15. We have but a small supply of good prairie hay. Hogs are scarce. Small amount of potatoes planted on account of high price of seed.—E. R. Griffith, March 24.

Greenwood County: The long drouth was broken by 1½ inches of rain March 13 that saved the wheat and oats. We had ½ inch of rain March 22 that relieved the stock water shortage. Farm work is farther advanced this spring than usual. Hogs are scarce and high. Corn \$1.08; potatoes \$3.50 to \$3.75; oats 75c.—John Fox, March 23.

Coffey County: The weather is warm and two good rains recently have put the ground in fine condition for farming. A large acreage of oats has been sown and about the usual amount of potatoes planted. Wheat looks better after the rain and bluegrass is growing nicely. Stock is in better condition than for years.—A. T. Stewart, March 24.

Marion County: We had 1 inch of rain March 12, which was welcome. It proved a great benefit to the wheat and stopped the blowing, which was ruining some fields. Oats is in the ground. Farmers are preparing corn ground. Stock is doing fair. Many farmers have made gardens and have planted potatoes. Potatoes \$3.50; eggs 23c.—J. H. Dyck, March 24.

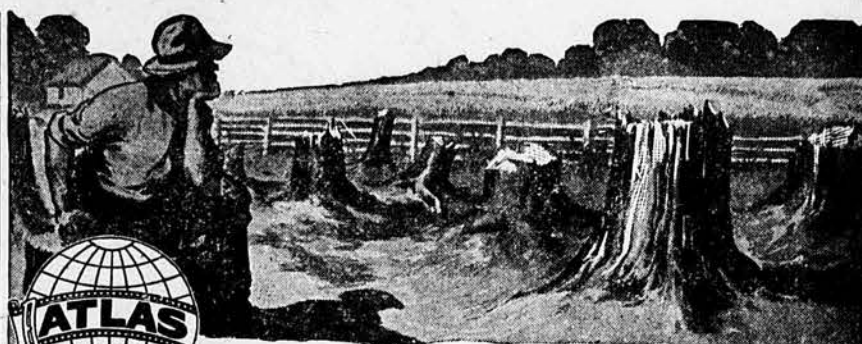
Smith County: Dry, windy weather prevails. Wheat is nearly gone. There will be a large acreage of corn. Oat seedling in progress. Feed is getting scarce. Some farmers are planting potatoes and grain is about all marketed. Wheat \$1.85; corn \$1.06; oats 75c; potatoes \$2.50; eggs 22c; butterfat 37c; butter 25c; hogs \$14.25.—Ernest Crown, March 24.

Pawnee County: We are having dry windy weather. Wheat is badly damaged and the crop will be less than 50 per cent. There will be a large corn crop, but oat acreage will be small because of lack of moisture. Feed is scarce and farmers are hoping for early pasture. Little chicks are arriving. Wheat is nearly all sold and is worth \$1.90; corn \$1.65; oats 75c; butterfat 36c; eggs 20c.—C. E. Chesterman, March 24.

Cloud County: There has been sufficient moisture the last month in snow and rain to put the surface soil in good condition for wheat and the planting of oats and potatoes. Some farmers had oats sown three weeks ago, while some have not yet finished. There will be a large acreage of oats sown because of the poor prospect of wheat. Stock is doing well, but feed is getting scarce. Seed potatoes \$3.25; oats 70c.—W. H. Plumly, March 23.

Osage County: Wheat prospect is 25 per cent better than in February. Enough rough feed for all, but takes much hauling to perfect the distribution. Two year feed has been picked up closely. About the usual amount of potatoes are being planted, largely native seed of poor quality. A dry soil has enabled early planting of gardens. All land is occupied and more farming planned than in years. Fresh cows very high. Butter 33c; eggs 24c; corn \$1.15.—H. L. Ferris, March 24.

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PURE BRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. heavy laying strain. Eggs 15, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. Mrs. L. E. Bruner, Freedom, Okla.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. State fair winners. Good layers. 105 eggs \$5.00. Lucy Kasenberg, Mt. Hope, Kansas.
WINTERLAY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Eggs and chicks from 250 egg hens. Catalog. Barlow & Sons, Kinsley, Kansas.
PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs. 100-\$4.00, 32 \$1.50. Charles Dorr and Sons, Osage City, Kansas.
100 FERTILE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs \$4.50 and \$5.00. Quality guaranteed. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from vigorous, high producing stock. \$4.00-100. Mrs. J. T. Bates, Spring Hill, Kan.
S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS FROM GOOD laying strain. 15 eggs for \$1.00, 100 for \$5.00. Mrs. Alvina Feldhausen, Frankfort, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Heavy layers. Setting \$4.00, 100 \$5.00. Chicks 10 cts. Mrs. James Aitken, Severy, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. Young-Yesterlaid strains. 15-\$1.00, 100-\$5.00. Postpaid. Chicks. Hillcrest, Altoona, Kan.
PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN eggs. English strain. \$1.00 per 15, or \$4.00 per 100 eggs. Thos. R. Caruthers, Hudson, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Thirty-one prizes Kansas state show 1917. Eggs \$5.00 per 100. William Roof, Maize, Kan.
STANDARD REMEDY COMPANY, FONTANA, Kansas, offers single Comb White Leghorn eggs from heavy layers at \$3.50 per 100.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Large size, good colors, good layers. Eggs \$3.75 per 100. Mrs. Roy C. Paul, Bayard, Kansas.
S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS FROM 185 AND 200 egg layers. Agricultural college stock. Chas. Adamson, 464 College, Manhattan, Kansas.
EUREKA FARM. SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, bred to lay, farm range eggs, \$4 per hundred. Henry Richter, Hillsboro, Kansas.
PURE S. C. LEGHORN EGGS. LARGE, vigorous birds, heavy winter layers. 15-\$1.00, 100-\$4.50. Mrs. Wyman Chitty, Bigelow, Kansas.
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS during the hatching season \$1-15, 100-\$5.00. Range stock. Florence E. Hopkins, Sedan, Kan.
OUR SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS are winners, layers, payers. Get eggs now. 45-\$2.25, 60-\$3.00, 120-\$5.00. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs from closely culled farm range flock. Eggs \$3.50 hundred. Mrs. Harry Augustus, Waterville, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, HAVE won 88 premiums and silver cup. Eggs \$4 per 100, \$1 per 15. Miss Selma Fager, Admire, Kansas.
HAGANIZED HEAVY LAYING S. C. WHITE Leghorns. Eggs for hatching, priced right. The Burlingame Leghorn Farm, Burlingame, Kan., R. R. No. 3.
EGGS S. C. WHITE AND BROWN Leghorn, 100-\$3.50 to \$4.00, 15-\$1.50 to \$2.00. Winners in egg laying contest. H. N. Holde-man, Meade, Kansas.
YESTERLAD'S STRAIN. SINGLE COMB White Leghorn eggs \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100; chicks \$12.50 per 100. Mrs. Earl Hennigh, Sabetha, Kansas.
PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Eggs \$6.00 hundred. Fifty \$3.50. Setting \$1.50. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Bowlin, Olivet, Kansas.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Breeders on farm range. N. C. Olsen, White Leghorn Poultry Farm, Tonganoxie, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from state prize winning stock, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Special pen \$2.50 per 15. Vera Davis, Winfield, Kan., R. No. 2, Box 73.
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. PURE WHITE one year old hens. Pens headed by 3 sons of Edward LXXIV. Eggs \$5.00 per hundred. Acme Poultry Yards, Junction City, Kan.
BARRON STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Eggs from progeny of winners of National Laying Contests. \$5.00 per 100. Circular free. C. C. Shenkel, Geneseo, Kan.
PURE YESTERLAD 200 EGG LAYING strain Leghorns mated to 240 egg Barron stock. If you want winter layers write Shady Pine Leghorn Farm, Rossville, Kan.
RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. EXTRA good layers. Range eggs \$5.00-700. Fine pens, both matings, \$5.00 setting. Circular free. Mrs. W. E. Schmitendorf, Vassar, Kan.
"SUNNY SLOPE RANCH" HOME OF Grant's heavy laying Single Comb White Leghorns. Guaranteed stock, fertile eggs, luscious chicks. Catalogue. Chas. Grant, Elk Falls, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN. EGGS 100-\$4.50. Sweepstake, gold medal winners. Matings from Heasley and Sims' famous egg bred stock. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.
S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. BABY CHICKS at \$12.50 per hundred; can deliver orders on first week of April, any quantity. Also eggs for hatching. Paradise Poultry Farm, Carona, Kansas.
S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS FROM A GREAT strain of winter layers. Winners at every show. Pullets in laying contest. \$5.00 per 100 up to 1,000. Bellevue Poultry Farm, Scammon, Kansas.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. English Barron and American strains bred for egg production. Plock run one dollar per fifteen. Five dollars per one hundred. Write for circular. Ten years a breeder. B. W. Bradshaw, Ellsworth, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS for hatching \$4.50 per hundred. \$1.00 per setting from high scoring stock. Harry Owens, R. E. D. 1, Manhattan, Kan. Formerly of Madison.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN babies 10 cents, eggs 8 cents, from world's best breeders and layers that pay \$7 each per hen per year. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY. "Frost proof" combs means winter eggs. The largest Leghorn, select eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50-\$3.00; 100-\$5.00. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.

PURE S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$6 per 100; panned \$2 per 15. Heavy layers. Prize winning stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Baby chicks 15 cents each. Mrs. John Wimer, Sabatha, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS AS good as the best at Salina Show this winter took 2nd pen, 3d and 4th chl. 3, 4, 5. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$2.00 per 30. A. S. Fellers, Hays, Kan.

ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS BRED FOR laying. Free booklet of practical experience, tells how I cleared \$2400 last year. Write for it. Eggs and baby chicks. Sunny Slope Farm, Morrilton, Ark.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Direct descendants of the two champion laying hens of America. Eggs \$4.00 per hundred and up. Send for circular. F. E. Olmstead, Moran, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS; EGGS. Fifteen, one fifty. Hundred, six dollars. Three pens first class pure white birds. Guarantee fertile eggs. Write for complete description. G. R. McClure, McPherson, Kan.

OUR S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS ARE LAYERS. Fertility guaranteed. Eggs 100-\$5.50-\$3. 15-\$1. Dettler Egg Farm, Jewell, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY. Range raised, winter layers. Bred for egg production. \$1, \$2, \$3 per setting. Range matings \$5 per 100. Fertility guaranteed. Sunnyside Egg Farm, Box "B," Hallowell, Kansas.

WIBLE'S WHITE LEGHORN FARM, CHANUTE, Kan., sells eggs from trapnested and pedigreed Leghorns, at \$2.00-15, \$10.00-100. Tom Barron 250 egg strain, imported direct from England. Our birds won at the National egg laying contest, Mountain Grove.

MINORCAS.

BLACK MINORCA EGGS \$5.00 HUNDRED. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kansas.

S. C. WHITE MINORCAS, EGGS FOR hatching. A. Manley, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. 14 prizes on 15 birds. F. Kremer, Manchester, Okla.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS \$3.50, postpaid. Sarah Peters, Nashville, Kan.

LARGE SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA eggs for hatching. Victor E. Hawkinson, Randolph, Kan.

BLACK, WHITE AND BUFF MINORCA eggs. Winners. Catalog. C. H. Bartholomew, Wichita, Kan.

S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS. \$5.00, 100. Best matings \$1.50 and \$2.00 for 15. Edw. Atchison, Overbrook, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS for sale. The large kind. Geiger and Whatling stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ed Leach, Randolph, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS, PAPER heavy laying strain. Farm raised. Eggs \$5.00, chicks \$10 hundred. Stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. J. A. Jacobs, Manchester, Okla.

ORPINGTONS.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.25-15. Mrs. Maggie Brown, Perry, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. 75c SETTING. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kansas.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.50-15. John Stump, Bushton, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. 15-75c. 100-\$3.50. Mrs. Melvin, Mahaska, Kansas.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. \$1.50 FOR 15. Prepaid. H. H. Munger, Holts, Kansas.

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$4-100. 70 cents for 15. R. C. Duncan, Gridley, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.00 FOR 15. \$5.00 per 100. Nellie Lawyer, Grenola, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. MATING LIST free. C. A. Bassett, 355 Shawnee, Topeka, Kansas.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$5.00 PER 100. \$1.50 per 15. G. L. Yeakley, Great Bend, Kansas.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, pure bred, \$2.00 and \$2.50. George Bellman, Hays, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. EGGS \$1.00 SET- ting. \$5.00 hundred. Emma Seawell, Columbus, Kansas.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. \$1.00 FIFTEEN. \$5.00 hundred. Mrs. B. L. Knapp, Maple Hill, Kansas.

WHITE ORPINGTON FROM HENS weight from 5 to 8 1/2 lbs., \$4.00 100. D. H. Hoyt, Attica, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. PUREBRED WIN- ter layers. Fifteen eggs, \$1.00. McKnight Bros., Cherryvale, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.25 per 15. Mrs. Walter J. Barnes, R. No. 5, Oswego, Kansas.

PUREBRED BUFFS, WINTER LAYERS. Eggs, \$5.00 hundred. Pleasantview Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, THE BIG KIND, setting seventy-five. Hundred four dollars. Little Vining, Mahaska, Kan.

COOK STRAIN BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 75c per 15; baby chicks 15c. Mrs. John Hough, Jr., Wetmore, Kansas.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. \$4.00 per 100. \$1.00 per 15. Laying strain. V. M. Ravenscroft, Kingman, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. \$1.25 for 15, \$5 per hundred delivered. Mrs. Olive Carter, Mankato, Kansas.

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BUFF ORP- ington eggs 75 cts. and \$1.00 per fifteen. \$5.00 per hundred. Trap nested \$3.00 per fifteen. H. G. Felts, Hays, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

12 YEARS BREEDING BUFF ORPINGTONS. Have a fine flock. \$4.00 per 100. Mrs. Walter Clark, Oskaloosa, Kan.

ALVEY'S SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs, 35 per 100, \$2 for 50, \$1 per setting. N. J. Alvey, Meriden, Kansas.

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

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. \$1.00, 15; \$5.00, 100. Baby chicks 12c. Ralph Chapman, Winfield, Kan., R. 4.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORP- ington eggs. Farm range flock 15 eggs 75c. Mrs. N. E. Burgett, Delta, Kan., Route 2.

"PAYWELL" BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS from heavy winter layers and blue ribbon stock \$2.00 per 15. L. E. Welser, Salina, Kansas.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. EGGS \$1-15. \$2.50-\$4.50-100. Fine winter layers. Blue ribbon stock. Mrs. Joe B. Sheridan, Carretero, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. EGGS \$1.00 setting; \$5 per hundred. Buff Orpington duck eggs. Mrs. Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM A FINE laying strain. 75 per 15, \$2.50 per 50, \$4.00 per 100. W. E. Bonneau, Rt. 1, Concordia, Kan.

15 FIRST SWEEPSTAKE PEN. 1 SPE- cial pen won by Gary's White Orpingtons. Eggs \$2.50. \$5.00 per 15. Thomas Gary, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BUFF ORP- ingtons. Eggs 15-\$1.50, 30-\$2.50, 100-\$5.50. Also Buff Duck eggs. Fannie Rensenberger, Greeley, Kansas.

CEDARDELL POULTRY FARM. S. C. Buff Orpingtons, exclusively bred for size, color and eggs. \$1 per 15, \$2 per 100. Martha Brown, Parkerville, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS, PRIZE WIN- ners at Topeka 1915-16. Eggs \$5.00, 100, \$1.50 and \$2.50 for 15 from best matings. Alvin Miller, Overbrook, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS from special pen \$3, 2nd pen \$1.50. S. C. White Leghorn eggs \$1 setting, \$5 per 100. Book orders now. F. E. Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS—PERSISTENT WIN- ter layers. Four pens. Mating list free. Eggs \$1.50 per setting and up. Urbandale Poultry Farm, 418 Butte Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS per setting \$2.00. Pen No. 1 composed of prize winners pen No. 2 and 3 \$1.00, respectively. Mrs. J. L. Moorhead, Blue Rapids, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS. Great winners and layers. Pens headed by sons and grandsons of American champions. Eggs \$1.50 to \$4.00. John Staley, Beloit, Kan.

LARGE BONED THOROUGHbred SIN- gle Comb Buff Orpingtons. Best general purpose fowl. Selected free range flock. \$5.00 hundred. \$1.25 setting. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kansas.

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EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING S. C. BUFF Orpington chickens. Our birds have always taken 1st and 2nd wherever shown. Eggs \$3.00 per 15 eggs. \$10.00 per 100. W. G. Sals, Belleville, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, EGGS and baby chicks. Show and utility matings. Eggs \$1.00 for 15, \$5.00 for 100. Write for free mating list. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pleasant Hill Poultry Farm, Ellinwood, Kan., R. No. 3.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM birds especially bred for heavy laying, healthy, vigorous and from highest class strains. \$1.50 fifteen, \$3.25 fifty, \$6 hundred. Prepaid express or post. J. H. Lansing, Chase, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCK EGGS. A. G. HAMMOND, Vinland, Kan.

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

BUFF ROCKS. EGGS \$1.00 PER 15. FLORA Mead, Waldo, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS 15-\$1.00. 100-\$5.00. L. Thomas, Wetmore, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, \$2.00 FOR 15 EGGS. MAY Kincaid, Mound City, Kan.

PURE BUFF ROCK EGGS. MRS. IKE Saunders, Elk City, Kansas.

PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS. \$2.00 PER 15. Thos. Boring, Emporia, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS EGGS \$4.00 HUNDRED. D. E. McClure, Sublette, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS 100-\$4.00. MRS. Alex Sheridan, Kanopolis, Kan.

BUFF ROCK COCKERELS AND EGGS. Mrs. Ennefer, Pleasanton, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00 FOR 15. F. M. Worley, Abilene, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS \$1.25-15. \$2.25-50. \$6- 100. Lydia McNulty, Moline, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCKS. EGGS \$1.50 per 15. J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS. 75 CTS.-15. \$4.00- 100. Guy Bennett, Abilene, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK EGGS \$1.25 FOR 15. \$6.00 per 100. R. B. Donham, Talmo, Kan.

BIG BONED BARRED ROCK EGGS. \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. Aug. Hoyer, Canton, Kan.

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

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. EGGS \$6.00 hundred. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kansas.

BUFF ROCK, FARM RANGE FLOCK AND panned eggs. Mrs. Perry Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

BARRED ROCK. 28 YEARS. 110 PRE- miums. Write me. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

BIG BARRED ROCK EGGS \$5.00 PER hundred. Mrs. Henry Wenrick, Caldwell, Kansas.

EXHIBITION BUFF ROCK EGGS. 2 AND three dollars. Broadmoor Yards, Haven, Kansas.

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS! FROM BRED PLY- mouth Rocks exclusively. \$1.50 per setting of 15 eggs, or \$5.00 per 100 eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gus H. Brune, Lawrence, Kansas.

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WHITE ROCK EGGS \$4.00-100. EXTRA strong. Range flock. Anna Swearingen, Iola, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS. SPECIAL MATING. \$1.50 for 14 eggs. R. L. Munson, Wetmore, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS. \$1.50 PER SETTING. Pure Fischei strain. W. R. Brown, Carnegie, Okla.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS \$1.50 per 15, \$2.75 per 30. Wm. Pettyjohn, Talmo, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, BIG TYPE. EGGS 15- \$1.00, 100-\$6.00. Prepaid. Henry Hankey, Goessel, Kan.

HIGHEST QUALITY BARRED "RING- lets" Eggs \$5-100. Edward Hall, Junction City, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS \$4 PER 100. STATE prize winning strain. Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Raymond, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR SALE. 15-75 cents. 100-\$4.00. Mrs. R. N. Lemons, Topeka, Kan., R. 5.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.00 PER SET- ting. \$4.00 per hundred. Mrs. Lillie Hirt, Parkerville, Kansas.

EGGS FROM LARGE, PURE WHITE Rocks \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Mrs. John A. Miller, Oxford, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS. FARM range \$1, per 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BUFF ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. EGGS 15 for \$1.00, 100 for \$5.00. Elizabeth Means, Wetmore, Kansas.

WIBLE'S WHITE ROCK FARM, CHANUTE, Kan., sells eggs for \$2.00-15, \$10.00-100. From prize winning stock.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS, RANGE RAISED, vigorous. 15 eggs \$2.00, 50 eggs \$5.50. Joe McVey, Stafford, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS ARE PRIZE winners. Send for catalog. W. K. Trumbo, Roseland, Kansas, Box 66.

PARTRIDGE PLYMOUTH EGGS FROM fine birds. \$2.75 per 50, \$5.00 per 100. W. B. Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR SETTING. \$1.00 for 15, \$5.00 for 100. Agnes D. Wilson, Grantville, Kansas.

BUREKA BARRED ROCKS, WINNERS. Pen eggs \$1.50 and \$2.00; range \$4.00-100. Lan Harter, Centralia, Kan.

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

BUFF AND WHITE ROCKS. EGGS. \$2.50 per 50, \$5.00-100. Our birds have quality. W. H. Beaver, St. John, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR hatching. 75 per setting, \$4 per hundred. James Clayton, Marietta, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS \$4.00 hundred; baby chicks 11c. Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK EGGS 215, 228 EGG strain. Prices reasonable. Maple Grove Farm, Billings, Mo. F. J. Greiner.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM FINE Barred Rock hens. Inquire of Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kansas, Route 4.

BARRED ROCKS. COCKEREL LINE. Thompson strain. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. Jake Dasher, Lewis, Kan.

STAY WHITE ROCKS OF HIGH QUALITY. 15 eggs \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, BEAUTIES, LARGE, champion layers. Eggs 15 \$1.00, 100 \$6.00 prepaid. J. M. Jarvis, Newton, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. FINE WINTER LAY- ers. Trap nest. Win wherever shown. Eggs \$1.25. Ed Dorman, Paola, Kan.

BARRED ROCK, DARK MATING EGGS. One twenty-five fifteen. Seven dollars hundred. J. F. Harris, Spearville, Kan.

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

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

WHITE ROCKS—PURE BRED FARM range choice stock. Eggs 15-75 cents. 100-\$4.00. H. F. Richter, Hillsboro, Kansas.

PURE BARRED ROCKS. GOOD LAYERS. Eggs, both matings, \$1-15. Flock \$4-100. Chicks 10c. Mrs. S. Van Scoyoc, Oak Hill, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS. STOCK DIRECT from Holtermans-Thompsons. Pen 1 \$8-100. Utility \$5-100. Ed Lockwood, Kinsley, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS. EGGS. 15 eggs, \$2. 30-\$3.50. 50-\$4.50. 100-\$8.00. Christina Bazil, Elmbrook Farm, Lebo, Kansas.

"RINGLET BARRED ROCKS" WINNERS wherever shown. Write for mating list and prices. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kansas.

DUFF'S BIG TYPE BARRED ROCKS. Stock all sold. Booking orders for eggs future delivery. Write for prices. Chas. Duff, Larned, Kan.

PURE WHITE ROCKS. GOOD LAYERS. farm raised. Prize winners. Eggs \$1.25 15, \$2.00 50, \$5.00 hundred. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FROM pens premium stock, 15-\$2.00; flock 15-\$1.00, 50-\$3.00, 100-\$5.00. Mrs. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS. WINNERS ST. Joseph, Kansas City and Missouri State shows. Egg producing. Circular. Mrs. P. A. Pettis, Wathena, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS—VERY CHOICE—FIVE blue ribbons "Douglas County Fair." Eggs \$2.00 per setting. University View Poultry Farm, Lawrence, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK. EXCELLENT IN SIZE and quality. Eggs, first pen \$3.00 per 15. Range flock \$4.00 per hundred. Mrs. Myrtle Henry, Leecompton, Kansas.

PARKS PEDIGREED STRAIN. BRED TO lay. Barred Rocks. Great layers. Three pens. Eggs \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00 per 15. Single Comb Red. \$1.50 per 15. Good ones. E. Crosby, Leon, Kansas.

BARRED ROCKS. STATE SHOW WIN- ners—Standard Quality—Good layers—Very clear narrow barring. Guarantee good hatch. Three selected pens. Best quality. Eggs 15, \$2.00—30, \$3.50. 50, \$5.00. 100, \$8.00. George Sims, Le Roy, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WARD'S BARRED ROCKS. 6 YARDS, both matings, from Chicago winners. Eggs \$3.00 for 15. Choice cockerels for sale cheap. W. H. Ward, Nickerson, Kan.

PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS. FROM 1916 winners, Topeka, Pittsburg, Salina and Minneapolis. Good type, color, and size. Roy Sutton, Minneapolis, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS WITH SIZE AND QUAL- ity. Eighteen years' careful breeding. Eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Prop., Olivet, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. WINNERS AT HUTCH- inson, 1916-17. Both matings. Eggs \$5 per fifteen. Utility \$5 per hundred. Henry Weirauch, Pawnee Rock, Kansas.

CLOVERDALE BARRED ROCKS—LAY, weigh and win. Nont better. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, \$3.50 per 30. Write for mating list. S. E. Wall, Blue Mound, Kansas.

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PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCKS—PEN eggs from Thompson Ringlets \$2.00 for 15. Utility \$4.00 per hundred. Mrs. H. P. Dingus, Mound City, Kansas, R. No. 2.

BUFF ROCKS. FIFTEEN YEARS' suc- cessful breeding. Eggs \$4.50 per hundred. \$2.25 per fifty. Special panned \$2.00 per setting. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kansas.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. EGGS FOR hatching from fine large hens, good layers. (Thompson strain.) \$1.00 setting. \$4.50 hundred. Mrs. F. R. Wycoff, Wiley, Kansas.

EGGS THAT WILL GIVE NICE LARGE yellow leg Rocks good shape deep barred, they are good eggs from pens. \$2.00 per 15, range \$5.00-100. Moore Bros., Cedarvale, Kansas.

BUFF ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. GOOD winter layers. Eggs now ready for hatching. From farm raised stock. Eggs 30 for \$2.00, 50 for \$3.00, 100 for \$5.00. Joe Carson, Bliss, Okla.

BARRED ROCK EGGS \$2 PER SETTING. 2 settings \$3, 50 eggs \$4.50, or \$3 per 100. Choicest breeding. A few settings pen eggs at \$3 setting straight. James H. Parsons, Quinter, Kan.

LINDAMOOD'S BARRED ROCKS. BOTH dark and light matings. Prices for eggs five dollars per 15. Utility eggs three dollars per hundred. Send for circular. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kansas.

BRADLEY THOMPSON RINGLET BARRED Rocks. Heavy winter laying strain. Bred for quality and size. Eggs 15-\$3.25, 30-\$2.00, 50-\$3.00, 100-\$5.00. Jno. T. Johnson, Mound City, Kansas, Box 195.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

DARK, EVEN BRILLIANT S. C. REDS. Eggs and chicks. Thos D. Troughton, Wetmore, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS \$3.00 per 100. Mrs. Otto Lutjemeier, Marysville, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, BUSCHMANN-PIERCE strain, \$1.50 per 15. Jesse A. Younklin, Wakefield, Kan.

ROSE COMB EGGS \$4.00 HUNDRED. Hatched chicks 10 cts. Mrs. Jas. Crocker, White City, Kan.

SCOTT'S ROSE COMB REDS, FIVEGRAND pens, mating list free. Carl E. Scott, Moundridge, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS \$1 per setting, \$6.00 per 100. O. E. Nichols, Abilene, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, HEAVY WINTER layers. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Mrs. George Thornton, Eureka, Kan.

DARK R. COMB REDS, GOOD LAYERS. Eggs, 15-75c, 50-\$2.50, 100-\$5.00. William Henn, Orlando, Okla.

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

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Eggs from fine range flock. \$5.00 per 100. W. W. Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

S. C. REDS, EXCELLENT WINTER LAYERS. Eggs prepaid, 100-\$5.00, 50-\$3.00. Mrs. L. S. Leckron, Abilene, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, ONE DOLLAR per 15 prepaid, \$4 per 100 f. o. b. Mrs. Jas. Shoemaker, Narka, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB REDS, \$1.50 PER SETTING. \$5 per hundred. Maple Hill Poultry Farm, Lawrence, Kansas, R. No. 6.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, GOOD FARM range. \$4 per 100, \$1.50 per 30. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Geneseo, Kansas, Box 242.

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EXTRA GOOD STRAIN S. C. RED EGGS. 15-\$1.00, 100-\$5.00. Young hens, \$2.00. M. E. Hawkins, Mound City, Kansas.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS \$1.00 per fifteen, \$5.00 per hundred. Fine laying strain. Oliver Spencer, Hesston, Kan.

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red eggs. \$4 per hundred. Mrs. J. E. Swenson, Clay Center, Kansas, Route 4.

ROSE COMB REDS, PURE BRED, FARM range. Eggs 100-\$4.00. Hen-hatched chicks 10. Mrs. Alex. Lelch, Parkerville, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB REDS, DARK large bone. Eggs \$4.50, 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. W. P. McFall, Pratt, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS FOR HATCHING. Special mating 15-\$3.00, 100-\$5.00. Leave orders early. L. E. Becker, Concordia, Kan.

11 YEARS BREEDING WINTER LAYING Single Comb Reds. 15 eggs \$1. Hundred \$4. Mrs. F. H. Holmes, Monument, Kansas.

R. C. REDS, WINTER LAYERS, 100 dozen eggs in January. Range also pens. Write, Mrs. E. S. Monroe, Ottawa, Kansas.

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COFFMAN'S FAMOUS S. C. REDS HAVE no equal. Finest eggs at lowest prices. Mating list free. D. G. Coffman, Josephine, Texas.

ONE HUNDRED EGGS FOUR DOLLARS. From Big Buster Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Mary C. Shields, Rural 1, Barnes, Kansas.

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R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—BEST WIN- ter layers, eggs from selected birds, \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kansas.

SINGLE COMBS, LARGE BONED, WIN- ter layers, range eggs 100-\$4.00; 30-\$1.50. Delivery guaranteed. Mrs. Harvey Cooper, Lawrence, Kan., R. 2.

ROSE COMB REDS, DARK VELVETY, (Bean strain.) Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs 15-\$1.00, 100-\$5.00. Mrs. Monie Wittsell, Rt. No. 1, Erie, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, THOROUGH- bred winter layers, ten cents apiece; hundred, eight dollars. Fertility guaranteed. W. Clyde Wolfe, Ellsworth, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS—EXHIBITION and utility matings, \$7.50, \$5.00, \$3.00 per 15 eggs. For mating list. Best of guarantee. Fred Klein, Seneca, Kan.

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WHITE'S LAYING STRAIN STILL WINS. Fine quality combined with production. Eggs \$1.50, \$3.00 and \$5.00 setting. H. L. White, 1747 N. Waco, Wichita, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS FROM WINTER layers; good color; good bone. Mating list free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Baby chicks, E. G. Rowland, Peabody, Kan.

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THOROUGHbred ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds; dark brilliant red, and vigorous. Setting of 15 eggs \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Wyatt Shipp, Savonburg, Kansas.

ROSE COMB REDS, STATE SHOW WIN- ners for years. Eggs, choice yards, \$3.00 to \$5.00 per 15. Extra good farm range \$5.00 per 100. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for hatching from a high class, bred-to-lay farm range flock. \$1.25 per setting. \$5.00 per hundred. Infertile eggs replaced free. Safe arrival guaranteed. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE C. RED EGGS FOR HATCHING from beautiful dark color, \$1.50 per setting, \$5.00 per hundred. Baby chicks \$10.00 per 100. Mrs. M. S. Corr, Cedar Knoll Poultry Farm, Soldier, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, 9/16 LB. COCKEREL sired by San Francisco and Chicago 1st prize winners, now in our pens, 15 eggs \$2.50; 50-\$6. Range 100, \$4.50. (Mrs. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kansas.)

FERTILITY AND SAFE ARRIVAL GUAR- anteed on low priced eggs for hatching, from high quality both combs Rhode Island Reds. Fourteen years breeding, mating list free. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS LAYING STRAIN Reds exclusively for 10 years. Dark Red and large bone pen No. 1 \$2.50 for 15. \$10.00-100. Pen No. 2, \$1.50 for 15. \$6.00-100. Mrs. W. H. Smith, Raymond, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS, LARGE, BRED from Oct. layers. Highest fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. Prepaid. Settings \$1. 100, \$4.50. Fawn Runners, 15-\$1. 100-\$3.50. Mrs. Jno. Whitelaw, Lawrence, Kan.

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ROSE AND SINGLE COMB REDS. WE won on rose combs, first and second cockerel, second cock, second hen, fourth pullet. On single combs first pen, third hen. Federation state show Dec. 16, Pittsburgh, Kansas. Send for mating list. Cedar Grove Farms, Lansing, Kansas.

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

PREPAREDNESS. ENSURE YOURSELF for winter eggs, by raising birds from Stockbrand's bred to lay S. C. Reds. Three selected matings that will produce prolific winter layers. Eggs \$1.00 per 15 eggs. \$5.00 per 100. Quality considered my prices are reasonable. Clarence H. Stockbrand, Box 116, Yates Center, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, REDS NOT BUFFS; eggs at live and let live prices, 5 Grand Pens this spring, pen 1, \$4 per 15; pen 2, 3, and 4, \$3.50 per 15, \$6.00 per 30; pen 5, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30. I have always taken my share of Blue Ribbons wherever shown; at Salina this winter, 1, 2, hen, 2nd cock, 2nd pen, 1, 2, 3, 4, pullet. Satisfaction guaranteed. "Redview" Poultry Farm, Hays, Kan.

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BOURBON RED TURKEYS, EGGS 11, \$3.50. Mrs. J. E. Bundy, Goodrich, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, \$3.00 per eleven. Mrs. Warden Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS \$3 and \$3.50 per 11. E. V. Eller, Dunlap, Kan.

BOOKING ORDERS—BRONZE TURKEY eggs, \$2.50 per 11. Jay Peterson, Princeton, Kan.

TURKEYS, BOURBON, HOLLAND, Bronze. Hens. Toms. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

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PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs, 11-\$3.00; 22-\$5.00. Robt. Mantey, Mound City, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND EGGS from 18 pound hens, 40 pound tom, \$4.00 dozen. Yeoman, La Crosse, Kan.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEY EGGS 50C each. Large, well-marked hens, tom Goldbank strain. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

MEYERS BOURBON REDS EXCEL IN size, color and markings. Three choice matings. Eggs \$3.50 to \$5.00 per 11. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

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DUSTON WHITE WYANDOTTES, MINA Pickle, Elk City, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.00-15, \$5.00 100. Dr. O. F. Searl, Solomon, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$4.00 PER hundred. Vida Hume, Tecumseh, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$4.00 PER 100. Charles Josephson, Sylvia, Kansas.

PURE BRED SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS 15, \$1; 100, \$5. Emma Downs, Lyndon, Kan.

SELECT SILVER WYANDOTTES, EGGS \$1-15, \$5-100. J. B. Fagan, Minneapolis, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, PURE BRED Golden Wyandottes. S. B. Grant, Emporia, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES, EGGS \$5.00 AND \$8.00 per 100. Chas. Flanders, Springhill, Kansas.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$5.00-100. \$1.50-15. D. E. Powell, El Dorado, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.00, 15, \$5.00, 100. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Lyndon, Kansas.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, RALPH Sanders, Springdale Farm, Osage City, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, ALSO FOX TER- rier ratter pups. Ginette & Ginette, Florence, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15-\$1.00, 100-\$4.00. Mrs. Ida Alexander, Hilltop, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED GOLDEN WY- andottes, 30 eggs \$2.50. Adam Zillinger, Logan, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES, EGGS \$1.50 per setting. Greenhaven Poultry Farm, Tecott, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15-\$1.00, 50-\$2.50, 100-\$4.50. Mrs. George Rankin, Gardner, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, PURE bred, large, pure white, first prize winners, \$3 to \$10 each. Hens and pullets, Mrs. Chas. Gear, Clay Center, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTES THAT WIN, LAY and pay. Eggs \$1 per 15. Ernest Melvin, Harper, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, EGGS per \$1.50, 15, \$5.00, 100. Mrs. M. Austin, Miltonvale, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, WINTER LAY- ers. 15 eggs \$1, postpaid. Mrs. Roscoe Good, Downs, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$3.00 per fifteen, \$5.50 per thirty. Mrs. O. M. Collins, Drexel, Mo.

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CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER- els and cocks. \$1.00 to \$5.00. Miss M. E. Johnson, Humboldt, Kansas.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS, SAT- isfaction guaranteed. \$1.00 per setting. Rev. Rauch, Ozarkville, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, WINTER layers that win, 15-\$1.25; 100-\$6, prepaid. Dwight Osborn, Delphos, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES REGAL STRAIN, pullets \$1.25. Eggs 24, \$1.25; 100, \$4.00. Mrs. John Jevons, Wakefield, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS 15 FOR \$1.25. 50 for \$3.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Will R. Dennis, Eureka, Kan.

R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.50 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, R. R. No. 4, Blackwell, Okla.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, FARM RAISED. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. \$5.00 per hundred. Mrs. Emma Arnold, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCH- ing. \$1.00 setting, \$2.00, 50, \$4.50, 100. Mrs. Don Barry, Smith Center, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM FREE range, well marked birds \$5 100; setting \$1.00. Mrs. A. A. Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM HENS that win, lay and pay, \$4.00 hundred; \$2 fifty. Ideal Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2.50 FOR 48 prepaid. Stock from Fishel World best direct. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kansas.

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SHUFF'S "BEAUTIFUL" SILVER WYAN- dottes. Eggs 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6.00. Baby chicks. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, SNOW white. Good layers. Free range. \$1.25-15, \$3.00-50, \$5.00 hundred. M. M. Weaver, Newton, Kansas.

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FAWN-WHITE RUNNER DUCK EGGS 13 for one dollar. Bourbon Red turkey eggs 25 cents each. Everett McFadden, Morland, Kan.

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EGGS, S. C. BLUE ANDALUSIANS, BLUE Orpingtons, Buff Leghorns, Buff Orpington ducks, Bourbon Red turkeys. Circular. John A. Huber, La Crosse, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS SE- lected and turned \$3.00 per hundred. Fawn and White Runner duck eggs 50 cents a setting. Emma Mueller, Humboldt, Kan. R. 2.

GUARANTEED EGGS FROM HIGH-CLASS Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. One fifty to three dollars for fifteen. Send for booklet. Tom Lettwich, Winfield, Kansas.

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MORTGAGE LIFTER—GIANT BRONZE turkey eggs \$5.00 dozen. Barron, Wyckoff, Young Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs 100-\$4.00. 225-\$8.00. 350-\$12.00. Chix \$10.00-100. Mrs. Emmett Pipes, Fayette, Mo.

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NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, 3 HENS AND tom \$20.00. Columbian Wyandottes. Ten hens and a few cockerels, \$2.00 each. Blue Andalusians. 5 hens and a few males, \$2.25 each. Black Javas. 2 hens and cockerel \$6.50. Jas. A. Corkill, Goodland, Kan.

HATCHING EGGS—BARRED ROCKS, Reds, Wyandottes, Brown, White, Buff Leghorns, Campines, Langshans, Brahmas, Cochins, Polish, twenty varieties. Barfams. Write today for egg circular. Modlin's Poultry Farm, R. No. 7, Topeka, Kan.

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POULTRY—NO. 1 HENS, 12c. CAPONS 22c. Market price for eggs. Cases and coops loaned free. Edw. Witchey, Topeka, Kan.

1200 PRODUCERS HAVE RESPONDED with shipments poultry and eggs to our classified advertisements. We can satisfy you too. Paying: Eggs 25c. Hens 18c. Coops and cases loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

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HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN HEIFER calves \$17 each, crated. Edw. Yohn, Watertown, Wis.

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WANTED—ONE REGISTERED HERE- ford bull, must be a good one, two years old or older. Loomis Bros., R. F. D. No. 6, Mankato, Kan.

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FOR SALE—50 HIGH GRADE WHITEFACE steers, yearlings, at \$49.50. 60 high grade Whiteface steers, yearlings, short age, \$45.00. Above price delivered. R. Martin, Rotan, Texas, Box 61.

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RAISE GUINEA PIGS—MORE PROFITABLE than poultry, inexpensive to keep. Three dollars starts you. Particulars free. Schloesser's Caviary, Charleston, Ark.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS—\$2 PER 1000, 5000 \$9. List free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA SEED, BALE TIES at wholesale prices. A. B. Hall, Emporia, Kansas.

SEED CORN. CATALOG. FOUR PRIZE winning varieties. George Manville, Fayette, Mo.

ENGLISH BLUEGRASS, NEW, RECLEANED seed \$10 per 100 lbs. Henry Mosher, Schell City, Mo.

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20 APPLE OR 20 PEACH \$1.00, BERRIES and ornamentals. Waverly Nurseries, Waverly, Kan.

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SUDAN SEED, KANSAS GROWN, CLEAN, fancy seed. Write for price and sample. The Gould Grain Co., Bucklin, Kan.

KAFFIR SEED, BLACK HULLED \$2.00 A. bu. Can furnish car lots. Samples submitted. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kansas.

ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHWEST Kansas, 95% pure, good germination, \$5.50 per bushel. Geo. Bowman, Logan, Kan.

TIMOTHY SEED—RECLEANED, CHOICE new-crop from grower \$2.85 per bushel, sacks free. O. J. Olsen, Horton, Kansas.

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

10 ELBERTA AND 5 CHAMPION PEACH trees postpaid \$1.00. Send now. Wellington Nurseries, Dept. A, Wellington, Kansas.

SUDAN SEED, RECLEANED HOME grown 1916 crop. 40 cents per pound net, 100 pounds 35 cents. J. E. Wiese, Spearville, Kan.

KANSAS GROWN TREES, 10 ELBERTAS, five Champion, and five Crawford, \$1.00 postpaid. Sunflower Nursery, Lawrence, Kansas.

BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFFIR SEED, \$2.25 per bu. in 2 bu. sacks. Sacks free. Also Kaffir in head. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

SEED CORN, 1916 SELECTED GOLDEN Beauty Boone County Strawberry red. Samples submitted. \$2.50 bu. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

WHITE TEPARY BEANS, GREATEST drought resistant crop. Make over 1,000 lbs. per acre. 10 cts per lb., here. Henry Beckwith, Caddo, Colo.

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FINE WHITE BLACK HULL KAFFIR seed excellent germination \$1.85 per bu. in 2 bu. sacks, sacks free. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kansas.

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SEED CORN: BOONE COUNTY, HICKORY King, St. Charles, Gold Mine, \$2 bushel. Samples submitted. St. Marys Grain Co., St. Marys, Kansas.

WRITE US FOR EXTRA CHOICE NEW crop re-cleaned Sudan, 30c per pound, kaffir \$3.50 per hundred, f. o. b. Lubbock, Kimbro & Parks Grain Co., Lubbock, Tex.

HILL'S BIG WHITE SEED CORN \$2.00 bu. Also some nice alfalfa seed \$5.00 bu. Sacks free. This seed is guaranteed. Send for samples. Riverside, Melvern, Kan.

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FANCY HOME GROWN RECLEANED NON-irrigated alfalfa seed. High germinating power. Guaranteed free from frosted seed. Price \$3.40 bushel, f. o. b. Florence. Sacks free. Ship either freight or express. No order accepted for less than sixty pounds. Reference Florence State Bank. J. F. Sellers, Florence, Kansas.

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BOONE COUNTY WHITE SEED CORN, bred for high yield in ear-to-row method, under supervision of the Agronomy Department of the State Agricultural College. Tipped, shelled, graded and sacked, \$2.25 per bushel. H. V. Cochran, R. No. 6, Topeka, Kansas.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANTS. American, 100 strong healthy plants true to name, only 90 cents 500 \$4.00. Have tried American, Progressive and Superb. American proved the best bearer. Big stock flower and vegetable plants. Write for descriptive pricelist. Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kansas.

ALFALFA AND KAFFIR SEED: Re-cleaned, home grown, non-irrigated alfalfa seed \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8 and \$9.00; white flower Sweet clover hulled \$12.00, unhulled \$7.50; pure white kaffir \$2.00; good growing kaffir 1% cane seed \$1.75 per bu. Our track. Seamless bags 30c each. Samples on request. The L. C. Adam Mer. Co., Cedar Vale, Kansas.

FOR SALE.

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USED PARTS FOR ALL CARS. WE ALSO have engines, transmissions, axles, differentials, wheels, st-gears, magentos. Kent Auto-Parts Company, Logan St., Denver, Colo.

RICE. PRODUCER TO CONSUMER, 100 pounds extra fancy whole grain table rice, new crop, double sacked, freight prepaid, \$8.00 East of Rockies. J. Ed. Cabaniss, Box 206, Katy, Texas.

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640 ACRE STOCK FARM FOR SALE, 200 acres bottom land, balance pasture. Address F. D. Bryan, Goodland, Kansas.

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CHOICEST MONTANA LAND, BY OWNERS in tracts to suit. Low prices, easy terms. Holt Land & Cattle Co., First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Miles City, Mont.

WATER! WATER! EVERFLOWING Artesian wells of good water piped to house and barn. Sure crop country. Farmers getting rich. A few good farms at \$2,500. Good schools, churches, telephones and R. F. D. State Bank, Roswell, So. D.

REAL BARGAINS—IMPROVED 640-ACRE farm and ranch; plenty farm land, grass and living spring water; price \$10 per acre. Also have 320 acres smooth wheat land, 7 miles to town, guaranteed to be as good as the best wheat land in Kansas; \$12.50 per acre. J. B. Cramer, Dighton, Kan. No trade.

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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, where already many farmers have made good in a big way 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—ahead of the people whom the railway will bring—ahead of those who act more slowly than you do. This is the chance of a lifetime for a man of moderate means. A certain number of thrifty, far-seeing farmers can acquire good land at an astonishingly low figure and on long, easy terms. 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. Mild climate, social advantages, schools, churches, telephones, good roads. Everything there but enough men with their families. Will you be one of the fortunate firstcomers to reap the advantages of a section that has been minutely inspected by a Santa Fe agricultural agent and pronounced right? Write me now and let me send you a copy of the special illustrated circular we are getting out. C. L. Seagraves, Industrial Commissioner, A. T. & S. F. Ry., 932 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

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

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS. LUMBER DIRECT FROM MILL TO THE consumer. Send us your itemized bills for estimate. Mixed cars our specialty. McKee Lumber Co. of Kansas, Emporia, Kan.

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FOR SALE—HEDGE POSTS. R. L. Graham, Quenemo, Kansas.

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FOR SALE: FIFTY THOUSAND OSAGE Hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE. TWENTY CAR LOADS FINE Catalpa posts. Jerry Howard, Mulvane, Kansas.

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

MOTION PICTURE PLAYS.

MOTION PICTURE PLAYS—IDEAS AND stories for photoplays wanted by 48 companies; \$25-\$300 each paid. Experience unnecessary. Details free. Producers League, 526 St. Louis.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—STEADY EXPERIENCED SINGLE white man for general farm work willing to help milk; state wages and references. Box 8, Lakin, Kan.

WANTED—STRONG, STEADY MAN EXPERIENCED in farming and stock raising. Will hire by year. State wages expected. Wes. W. Trumbo, Peabody, Kan.

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

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

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

CREAM WANTED.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

GENTLEMEN: MASON SOLD 16 SPRAY Pumps and Auto Washers one Saturday. Profits \$2.00 each. Write Rusler Co., Johnstown, O.

WE PAY \$80 MONTHLY SALARY AND furnish rig and expenses to introduce guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Company, X 608, Springfield, Ill.

WOULD \$150 MONTHLY, AUTO OF YOUR own to travel in, as General Agent, handling remarkable sellers, Lightning Patch Vulcanizer, Shock Absorber, and Anti-Thief Combination Auto-Switch Lock, thief proof, interest you? Then address Dept. M 15, U. S. Manufacturing Co., Wolcott, Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED by R. Harold, Manhattan, Kan.

HORSE OWNERS—MY FATTENING RECEIPT mailed for 75c. Sound flesh guaranteed. No horse too old. G. Bickle, Tulsa, Okla.

HOG ARTICHOKE FOR SALE: BIG PRODUCERS. Mammoth White Pearl \$1.00 per bu. F. O. B. cars Wichita. J. O. Rea, Wichita, Kan., Route No. 3.

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TYPHOID FEVER—THE OLD STYLE Cistern filter is a filthy disease breeder. The Cox Filter Co. will send you a durable, Sanitary Self Cleaning Filter, freight prepaid for less money than the old style costs. For particulars write The Cox Filter Co., Parsons, Kan.

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

What K. S. A. C. is Doing

The service of the Kansas State Agricultural college to Kansas was the subject of an address one night last week by Dr. H. J. Waters, president of the college, before the Chicago Alumni association.

"Both in agricultural and other lines of activity," said President Waters, "the college is making a most creditable record. In 1916, 112 prizes were won by the show steers of the college. In only six years the college has bred up, perhaps, the best dairy herd owned by any educational institution.

"The department of entomology has, with the co-operation of the farmers of the state, reduced enormously the damage done by the Hessian fly, the grasshopper, the cutworm, the army worm, the chinch bug, and various orchard and mill insects. The tests made to discover the fly-free date for planting wheat, the invention of the poison bran mash for grasshoppers, and the discovery of the heating method in controlling mill insects are among the achievements of this department.

"Agricultural investigation has been carried on both in the station proper and in co-operation with farmers in 90 counties, and information of much value is being obtained. The introduction of Sudan grass and the distribution of improved seeds of various crops are among the recent practical benefits of the college investigations. The engineering experiment station has likewise carried on experiments of distinct value to Kansas industries.

"More than 300,000 people are being reached annually by college extension in agriculture, rural engineering, home economics, and general community problems. The activities of the institution are also being placed before the public thru newspapers and magazines, 5,000 of which have published articles written by industrial journalism students dealing with agriculture and other industries."

The true rule, in determining to embrace or reject anything is not whether it has any evil in it, but whether it has more of evil than of good. There are few things wholly evil or wholly good.

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Baseball Curver Free



Boys, you can simply make monkeys of the other boys with this curver. You can be as big a hero in your town as any big league pitcher. The curver which is worn on the hand enables the pitcher to give the ball a rapid whirling motion thus causing a wide curve. It is so small that the batter cannot see it and they all wonder where those AWFUL CURVES come from. You can fan them out as fast as they come to bat. A complete set of directions for throwing curves with each curver.

OUR OFFER: We are giving these baseball curvers away free as a means of introducing our great home and family magazine, The Household Magazine. Send us 10c for a three months' subscription and upon receipt of same we will send you one of the curvers, by return mail free and postpaid. Address

HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Dept. C 6, Topeka, Kan.

STEREOSCOPE AND 25 WAR VIEWS FREE

No home is complete without a stereoscope. War pictures seen thru this wonderful instrument appear real. Instead of looking at a photograph you look at the scene exactly as it is, only it seems to be a long distance from you. The views we send you will be your choice of either 25 Franco-British views or 25 German war views.

Special Free Offer: Simply send us your name and address and we will mail you a detailed description of Stereoscope and a list of titles of the great War Views and we will explain fully how you can receive the complete outfit free and postpaid. Capper Stereoscope Club, Dept. 6, Topeka, Kansas

"The Nestorian Girl"

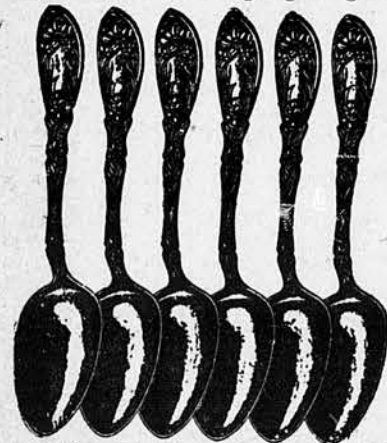


A story of real life in Persia. It is a story of a love romance between a high Nestorian (a Christian) maiden and a Mohammedan prince. The extreme religious prejudices of Persia forbid them to marry. Trouble for the young people begins. The story is interspersed with bandit raids. Ashley, the Nestorian maiden, is taken away into captivity by the bandits. There remains to this day the old fountain known as Ashley's Fountain and the trees under which Ashley is said to have sat. It is the most interesting novel of the day and you should surely read it.

SPECIAL OFFER: This dramatic story book sent free and postage paid for one new or renewal subscription to the Missouri Valley Farmer at 30c. MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER, Book Dept. N.G. 4, Topeka, Kan.

SIX SILVER NARCISSUS TEASPOONS FREE.

I have just consummated a most remarkable purchase whereby I secured at a ridiculously low figure 5,000 sets of beautiful Silver Plated Narcissus Spoons made by the famous Oxford Silver Plate Company. Each spoon is extra heavy, full standard length, extra deep bowl and with beautifully embossed and engraved handles. I am going to give a



set of these handsome spoons absolutely free, postage paid, to all who send just \$1.25 to pay for a year's subscription to my big farm weekly, The Farmers Mail and Breeze. Send your subscription order at once and secure a set of these beautiful and serviceable spoons. State whether you are new or old subscriber. Time will be extended one year if you are already paid in advance. Address Arthur Capper, Publisher Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.



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No matter what our creed, our religion, our politics, we should all be Loyal American citizens, true to our friends, our country and our flag—the emblem of Justice, Freedom and Liberty. As one who loves his Country and zealously supports it and its interests we should all be proud to unfurl the stars and stripes and show our patriotism on National holidays, anniversaries and more especially during these stirring days of a National crisis when true Americanism is the foremost idea of the moment.

You May Have One of These Flags Free

The flag we want to give you is 3 ft. x 5 ft., is hand sewed, warranted fast colors, absolutely rain proof and guaranteed not to fade. It is a flag we take pride in giving you and you should take pride in receiving. It is the stars and stripes and therefore the most beautiful, most glorious flag in the Universe. We will send this beautiful flag free and postpaid to all who send us \$1.40 to pay for a one year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze which also pays for a one year subscription to Capper's Weekly. Address

THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Flag Dept., Topeka, Kansas

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If your dealer cannot supply you, write or wire us at once, sending his name and the name and model of your car.

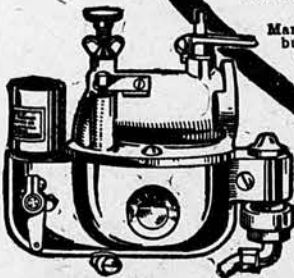
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Just the machine for putting in sidewalks, curb, foundations, barn floors, etc. Built strong, mixes perfectly, and lasts years. Run by hand or power. Sold on trial. Write for free literature and prices.

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Short Demand for More Grain

(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.)

An urgent demand for carlots of wheat and corn and diminishing receipts, caused both to sell at new high record prices for carlots last week. No. 2 hard wheat of choice quality brought \$2.09 and No. 2 yellow corn \$1.21. Carlot prices for wheat are up 12 to 15 cents and of corn 8 cents since a week ago.

Arrivals of wheat at five markets last week were 2,044 cars, about a thousand less than in the preceding week and only 40 per cent of those of a year ago. The embargoes declared by almost all railroads when it was thought the order to strike would be carried out caused small arrivals the first of the week, but when the trouble was averted and the bans lifted there was an increase in the movement, which is expected to continue. Very soon, however, a decided decrease in receipts seems inevitable, unless country supplies are much larger than those reported by the Department of Agriculture.

Foreign buying of wheat last week, so far as reported, was smaller than for some time past. Demand is largely dependent on the available supply of ocean ships, which shows increasing scarcity.

Exports of wheat and flour from the United States and Canada last week were 5,471,000 bushels, nearly a million more than the preceding week's, and 4% million less than a year ago. Argentina shipped 989,000 bushels, against 1,706,000 in the previous week. Reports that offers of tonnage from South America were to increase and that rates were to be lowered did not materialize.

Crop news added something to the strength in the wheat market. Many reports from Nebraska and Western Kansas, extending well into central counties, were discouraging, telling of small growth and much killing by the winter drouth. Many farmers are resowing wheat fields with oats. From nearly all other portions of the winter wheat area, however, reports were hopeful. Rains were general east of the Missouri River and in portions of Eastern and Southern Kansas and Oklahoma, but moisture is needed in Western Kansas and portions of Nebraska. Probably 85 per cent of the country's aggregate winter wheat area is in condition to make a normal crop with favorable weather.

Primary receipts of corn were somewhat above normal for this time of year, but the persistent absorption of the offerings at prices above the May quotation shows an urgent demand which does not seem to be curbed with the extraordinary prices. Stocks are light at market centers. The visible supply is less than half that of a year ago and is not showing the normal accumulation for this time of year.

Part of the strength in the corn market was due to the official estimate, making this year's Argentina crop 58 million bushels, about one-third of last year's harvest, and less than the normal home consumption in that country. Last week's Argentina shipments were only 78,000 bushels, compared with 682,000 bushels in the previous week. North America corn exports for the week were 1,621,000 bushels.

Oats followed corn up, selling at higher prices than ever before, as high as 66 cents for carlots in Kansas City, and the Chicago May price rose 4 cents.

Saturday's grain quotations were:
Wheat: No. 2 hard, \$2.03 to \$2.09; No. 2 soft, \$2.03 to \$2.08; No. 2 mixed, \$2.03.
Corn: No. 2 mixed, \$1.18 1/2 to \$1.19 1/2; No. 2 white, \$1.19; No. 2 yellow, \$1.20 to \$1.21.
Oats: No. 2 white, 66c to 66 1/2c; No. 2 mixed, 63c to 64c; No. 2 red 64c to 65c.

Livestock receipts were curtailed early last week by the threatened railroad strike and prices made substantial advances, but the settlement of the controversy without a strike was followed quickly by an increased movement and a moderate setback in prices, after new high records had been made all thru the list, \$12 for fed steers, \$15.10 for hogs and \$15 for lambs.

Hogs and sheep are relatively higher than cattle and the greatest profits ever reported to feeders. Many hogs are bringing \$40 to \$45 a head and lambs \$11 a piece, while fat steers in carload lots sold as high as \$175 a head and single steers up to \$225.

Some cattle feeders reported profits as high as \$45 a head on heavy steers, but some say margins have been less than \$10 a head because of a heavy feed bill. Lambs are making net profits of \$2.50 to \$3.25 a head and hogs from \$5 to \$25 a piece.

The hog market last Wednesday was at the highest point, fully 25 cents above the preceding week. The top price in Kansas City was \$15.10 and in Chicago \$15.25. Closing prices for the week were only 10 to 15 cents net higher. Average weight last week decreased about 3 pounds and was about 13 short of a year ago. Many good heavy hogs are coming from Nebraska, but Missouri and Kansas offerings show scarcity of corn.

Advances of 25 to 35 cents occurred in prices of killing steers, and only a slight decline occurred from the high level of the week on Thursday. Western steers were in relatively greater supply than natives, and they brought unusual prices. Colorado steers sold up to \$11.75, Idaho steers \$11.25, Western Nebraska steers \$12, Oklahoma steers \$11.50, and steers from below the quarantine line up to \$10.85. A large number of light weight Texas and Kansas steers sold at \$9.25 to \$10.50. The bulk of killing steers brought \$10.50 to \$11.50.

Cows and heifers were up 10 to 15 cents and in active demand. Some yearling steers sold 25 cents higher. Killers were eager for choice light weight butcher cattle. Veal calves were quoted up 50 cents.

Power for the Cultivating

Notwithstanding the great and increasing activity in the manufacture of farm tractors and the corresponding increase in the number and variety of machines produced, there is still a neglected demand for one much-needed implement, a real motor cultivator produced and marketed at moderate cost by a responsible manufacturer.

Deere & Co. has practically perfected a motor cultivator, unique in principle and design, and which, in addition to cultivating corn and other row crops, will do substantially all of the farm work ordinarily done by a team, and in addition supply belt power for driving farm machinery, just as an ordinary stationary engine of from six to eight horsepower would do.

"In this unique machine the operator rides on the cultivator," says a critic. "The propeller or driving mechanism is behind, and is guided and controlled thru and by means of the cultivator. In other words, steering the cultivator thru the shifting of the rigs automatically steers the propelling mechanism.

"If the cultivator is deflected to or from a row of corn, the propeller automatically follows it. The driver is not obliged to control two machines. He simply shifts the rigs in the ordinary manner and the machine 'does the rest.' The device is entirely practicable, and indeed dodges offset hills and follows crooked rows better than the ordinary horse-drawn tool, and turns around in less space at the end of the row.

"Incidentally, the machine, as stated, is arranged to do a considerable variety of farm work. It pulls as well as pushes, handles a drag harrow, small grain drill, mower and single plow, in short, anything that can be done with one team.

"The cost to the farmer will approximate that of a span of good horses. It is called the 'John Deere One Team Tractor.' That the newcomer will receive a hearty welcome from the trade is obvious."—Chicago Evening Post.

Help for Writers

If you wish to write for publication; if you have a paper to prepare for your institute or the Grange; if you are to make a speech or write an essay for the school teacher, Dillon's Desk Book will be a constant help. It answers all the bothersome questions. It contains 48 pages of valuable instruction. The price is 50 cents, postpaid. The third edition has just come from the presses of the Mail Printing House, a branch of the Capper Publications. Address Charles Dillon, Managing Editor, Capital Building, Topeka, Kansas.

Be Careful Whom You Pay

The attention of city marshals and subscribers is again called to the fact that they should be careful to whom they pay their subscriptions for the Daily Capital and the Farmers Mail and Breeze. There are still a few dishonest solicitors in Kansas. The following district managers are alone authorized to solicit subscriptions. Do not pay subscriptions to anyone except those whose names are mentioned below.

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Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

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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 electrolyzed.

80 A. IMP., 65 cult. 2 ml. Chetopa, \$55 a. Geo. Brecheisen, Jr., Chetopa, Kan.

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

FOR SALE: 160 acres near Yates Center, Kan. Improved. Worth \$60. Price \$40 per acre. L. C. Arnold & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

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

NORTHEAST KANSAS bargains in bluegrass, timothy, clover and alfalfa farms. Exchanges. Compton & Keen, Valley Falls, Kan.

100 A., 1 1/2 ml. Lebo, Kan., 80 cult., 20 bluegrass pasture. \$75 a. Mtg. \$2500, 6 1/2%. Trade for mdse. Hedrick & Beschka, Hartford, 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.

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

FOR SALE—4 1/2 acres in cultivation, 200 bearing fruit trees, 8 room house, cement barn and garage, good well and cistern. T. W. Thompson, R. 27, Box 2, Topeka, Kan.

640 ACRES IMP. 8 miles station, 225 a. wheat, 1/2 goes. Smooth. \$35.00 per acre. C. W. West, Spearville, Kansas.

FOR SALE—480 acres of land, 320 acres in wheat, goes with the place, 100 acres pasture. All tillable, with fair improvements. Two miles from town. Will be sold at a bargain if taken within the next few weeks. L. T. Gum Land & Loan Co., Meade, Kan.

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

160 ACRES located 2 miles of good railroad town, Franklin County, Kansas. All nice smooth tillable land; 120 acres in blue grass pasture, and timothy and clover meadows; good 7 room house; good barn; close to school and church. Price \$75 per acre. Extra good terms. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kan.

480 ACRES, 6 1/2 miles N. W. Leoti, Kan., on main line Mo. Pac. R. R., perfectly level and improved as follows: Good 3 room frame house, big barn, cattle sheds, milk house, feed rack, good well and windmill, water tanks, 40 acres in good state of cultivation and all fenced. Price \$6500, \$3500 cash, balance 3 years 6% interest. 800 acres 9 miles N. E. Selkirk, Wichita county, Kansas, all perfectly smooth, Beaver Creek runs through one quarter, running water the year around, 80 acres good bottom alfalfa land. Price \$7200, terms. NO TRADES. F. G. Jones, Leoti, Kan.

SANTA FE LANDS ON LONG TIME. L. J. Pettijohn, Gen'l Agent, Dodge City, Kan.

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

280 ACRES, HOUSE, BARN, SILO. 3 miles of town. 135 a. cult.; 60 hay, bal. pasture; \$35 acre. 160 improved; 1/2 cultivation. Four miles out. \$30 an acre. J. K. Beatty, Coffeyville, Kan.

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

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CHEAP QUARTER. GERMAN SETTLEMENT. BEAVER COUNTY, OKLA. At a Bargain Price.

A dandy quarter of wheat land, 13 miles southeast of Liberal, Kan. Close to route of proposed new railroad from Liberal to Forgan. Rolling land but fine soil and close to school. Must sell at once and will price accordingly. If you want a snap write for full description and price. E. J. Thayer, Liberal, Kansas.

RIVER BOTTOM FARM 471 ACRES. Improved, 1 mile out. \$17 per acre. Easy terms. Cliff Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS 50, 80, 160 and 240 a. improved farms near Lawrence. We offer for 20 days at \$40 per acre. Good terms. Have several farms for rent. Hemphill Land Co., Lawrence, Kan.

NESS COUNTY

Good wheat and alfalfa land 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.

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

80 Acres Only \$500

Only 7 ml. Wichita. Virgin black loam soil. New 5-room cottage, new barn, etc., only \$500 cash, \$500 Aug. 1st, \$500 yearly. R. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

FARM HOMES FOR YOU

160 a. farm, rich loam soil, improved, 109 a. alfalfa land, well located, \$7500, \$3000 handles. 80 a. farm, rich soil, improved, fine location, \$4500, \$2500 handles. H. E. Osburn, 227 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

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About 1600 acres; 200 acres of good creek bottom land, 800 acres smooth wheat land; running water; close to school and town. Possession now. Price \$14.00 an acre. Write us for our map and folder. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

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Where you find one purchaser for a large tract of land we can furnish twenty wanting small tracts, 40s and 80s. Let us subdivide and sell your place. Write for particulars and references. Closing up estates a specialty. MIDDLE WEST LAND AUCTION COMPANY C. F. Sutter, Pres. I. H. Johnson, Gen'l Mgr. P.O. Box 374. Office, Hub Bldg., Salina, Kan.

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Living water, 700 acres sub-irrigated alfalfa land; balance pasture and wheat land. About all tillable. Fair improvements. Located near Wakeeney, Kan. Big bargain, good terms. We have other bargains. Parish Investment Co., Kansas City, Missouri.

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TWIN LAKES IRRIGATED LAND at unheard of prices. Relinquishments and cheap dry lands. Write today for prices. Grene & Dean, Ordway, Colorado.

FOR SALE: One of the best stock ranches in southern Colorado. 1120 acres with irrigation, alfalfa and 1st class improvements. Price \$20 per acre. Easy terms can be secured. Edwin B. Haver, Room 119, Central Block, Pueblo, Colo.

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

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FOR ARKANSAS farms and ranches, write for lists. R. D. McMullen, Ola, Ark.

500 ACRES, 1 1/2 MI. TOWN; level. 100 open. \$20 a. Chas. Thompson, Jonesboro, Ark.

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

80 A., 25 CULT.; \$15 a. 160 a., 80 cult.; bal. timber; water, house, barn, orchard; public road; no rocks. \$20 an acre. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark. (On Ry.)

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

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

80 ACRES, 30 in cult.; small house. Bal. timber. 5 ml. Marshall on turnpike road. Terms, \$10 a. Lock Box 21, Marshall, Ark.

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

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

100,000 ACRES FOR SALE. Farms and ranches, any size, cash or terms, low prices, profit doubling values, no rock or swamp, fastest selling land in south; sure crops; pastures 3 head to acre; bears inspection. Free map and price list. Tom Blodgett, Little Rock, Ark.

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to settle partnership business, 40 acres, 2 1/2 ml. from Berryville, Ark. (county seat). 1/2 mile to church and school; good roads, all fenced with hog wire; 30 acres in cult., but all can be cultivated when cleared; 10 acres fine timber, oak, hickory and walnut, no pine; 7 a. bottom land, never-falling well, good spring, good new barn and house. Immediate possession. Made a splendid crop corn last season and will raise anything; no swamps or overflows in this section. Price \$32.50 per a. \$5 per a. cash and bal. in monthly payments 7% int. until paid. Adjoining land sold for \$40 and \$50 an acre. An ideal home for someone. Don't write but wire when you will arrive. B. H. Atkinson, Berryville, Ark., principal owner.

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80 ACRES FINE VALLEY; 65 acres cultivated. \$2000. Mortgage \$1,200, 7 years. Glens & Ryan Land Co., Holdenville, Okla.

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Attention Farmers 200

Choice Eastern Oklahoma Farms For Sale

At Low Prices and on Easy Terms. It will pay parties wishing to acquire homes to answer this advertisement. Write Jas. P. Allen & Son, Claremore, Okla.

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LOCATE on the Gulf, Mobile & Northern R.R. Large or small tracts, suitable for alfalfa, general farming, truck, pecans, oranges and stock raising. New road, new country. Healthy, rapidly developing. Address H. H. Bolton, Immigration Agent, Mobile, Ala.

MONTANA.

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

MONTANA The Judith Basin offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Surveys by ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—sell once in awhile. No irrigation, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from the owners. "Price lowest; terms easiest. Free information and prices sent on request. Address THE COOK-REYNOLDS CO., Box R1405, Lewistown, Montana

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FOR SOUTHEAST MISSOURI farms, write M. Leers, Neelyville, Mo.

120 ACRES, 60 cult. Improved. Good water. \$2400. W. W. Tracy, Anderson, Mo.

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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.

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960 A. RICH BOTTOM LANDS. 300 cultivation; 3 sets improvements; 1 mile railroad town; fine roads. Good water, healthy location, soil 10 feet deep; no overflow; 2 million feet hardwood timber; sacrificing account trouble; half price. M. C. Wade, Texarkana, Texas.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

WHATEVER you may have for exchange write me. Eugene Oaks, West Plains, Mo.

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

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

160 ACRES, north Missouri. Price \$20,000; mtg. \$7,200. Want Kansas land, residence or mill. Thane Holcomb, Garnett, Kan.

1000 ACRES exchange for anything. 10 a. up. Timber, water and grass. S. A. Robinson, Southwest City, Mo.

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

THREE RANCHES in Elk Co. to exchange for wheat land, city property or small farm. F. J. Brown, Howard, Kansas.

590 ACRES; ranch, well improved. Level land. Good springs. To exchange for hardware and furniture. Price \$60.00 per acre. Will bear close inspection. Write Cherokee Land Company, Sulphur Springs, Ark.

FOR SALE. Book, office supplies, wall paper and art store, located in good college town. Good paying business; will sell at a bargain or trade for good farm land. For further particulars address: Bardwell & Bardwell, Manhattan, Kan.

TWO FINE QUARTERS priced at \$60.00 per acre. One 4 miles east Ellis, all under cultivation, no improvements. Other 7 miles northeast Ellis, 120 acres under cultivation, balance hay meadow, improvements fair. Wish to sell immediately. Will take clear residence up to \$4000.00 on either farm. Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kan.

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

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HALF SECTION, 5 MI. WAKEENEY. No improvements. 200 acres in wheat, 1/2 to purchaser. Will take in residence to \$3,000 as first payment. \$35 per acre. Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kan.

STOCK, GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Invoice about \$9,000, for Kansas land equal value, 900 acres East Texas, improved, \$30.00 a., for clear Kansas land. John T. Miller, Junction City, Kan.

For Sale or Trade

A modern 5 room cottage in county seat city of 1500, in good repair and best part of residence section. Building & Loan Co. carrying loan of \$1500 on it. Insured for \$1500. Well worth \$3000—will take \$1,000 on terms or unencumbered farm lands or city rental property, or 1917 model automobile if good as new. Also—200 a. unencumbered bottom land 3 ml. from county seat, 160 a. cultivated, all tillable land, best farm in county—no waste land, well located, for sale for CASH—at \$50.00 per a. Owner selling out and will take sacrifice price for quick deal. J. L. Center, Owner, Waldron, Ark.

Suspicious

As Widow Watts bent industriously over her washtub she was treated to polite conversation by a male friend, who presently turned the conversation to matrimony, winding up with a proposal of marriage.

"Are ye sure ye love me?" sighed the buxom widow, as she paused in her wringing.

The man vowed he did.

For a few minutes there was silence as the widow continued her labor. Then suddenly she raised her head, and asked: "You ain't lost yer job, 'ave yer?"—Tit-Bits.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze,

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ALLEN MANSFIELD, Sr., President.

Mansfield Land & Loan Company, Ottawa, Kansas.



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Make from \$10 to \$50 a day. We teach you by correspondence or here in school. Write for big free catalog. We are also starting a new breed of horses known as "Wagon Horses." We register 25 of the best mares in each county. Foundation stock mares to weigh about 1,200 pounds. Stallions must be registered Percherons. **W.B. Carpenter, Pres., Missouri Auction School, 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.**

JACKS AND JENNETS.

A Jack and Stallion for sale or trade. **H.W. Morris, Altamont, Kan.**

For Sale Extra good Mammoth Jack. 15 hands, good points; also good grade Percheron horse. **H.B. Humble, Sawyer, Kan.**

REGISTERED JACK Black with white points, six years old. Height 14½ hands. Extra well built, sound in every respect, prompt performer. Colts from last spring foals to coming 4-year-olds to show. On account of my age I cannot care for this jack and look after my farms. He will command the best patronage in any community and I will sell him at a great bargain if taken at once. **C. E. HALE, WATHENA, KAN.**

15 JACKS
20 JENNETS

3 to 6 years old. 15 to 15½ hands high. Excellent in bone, size and conformation. Write today.

Philip Walker
Moline, Elk County, Kansas

HORSES.

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

STALLIONS, MARES AND JACKS

Registered Percheron stallions, yearling, two, three and four year olds. Blacks, and a few grays. Brilliant bred. The big, wide-out, heavy boned, ton kind. Two year olds weighing 1900 lbs. Also a bunch of big, registered mares showing colts. 30 big, Mammoth black jacks, the kind that breed the big mules. Jacks, 15 to 17 hands standard measure. Jennets in foal. All stock guaranteed. References, the Banks of Lawrence, 40 mi. west of Kansas City. **AL E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.**

Jeun In Service

Pure Bred License No. 2231

The great Percheron stallion at the head of my herd. A few mares will be received either Riley or Leonardville at \$100 per service. **ED. NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kan.**

40 PERCHERON STALLIONS,
JACKS AND JENNETS

2 to 6 years old; heavy bone, right every way. Imported Spanish jack, weight 1200 pounds at head of jennet herd. Come and see us. We mean business. Prices reasonable. **J. P. & M. H. MALONE, Kansas**
Chase, Rice Co.

PERCHERON AND BELGIAN

Over 60 Head of Registered Stallions, Mares and Colts

To close up a partnership the mares and colts must be sold by March 1st. I mean business. Come and see them. **J. M. NOLAN, PAOLA, KANSAS**

WOODS BROS. CO.,
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Imported and Home-Bred Stallions Percherons, Belgians and Shires
For the Next 60 Days We Are Making Special Prices on Stallions, yearlings, two-year-olds, three-year-olds and up. Come and make your selection. We offer terms, prices and guarantee that will suit you. At the recent Denver show and at the Nebraska and Kansas State Fairs our horses won 25 championships, 40 first prizes, 22 second and 14 third prizes. **A. P. COON, Manager.**

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

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

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Draft Horses.

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

April 7—Consignment Sale, Newton, Kan.
W. H. Mott, Salesmanager, Herington, Kan.

Apr. 9—M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kan.
Apr. 10—F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.
Apr. 18—Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

May 1—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.
May 2—Geo. Allen & Sons, Lexington, Neb.
Sale at So. Omaha.
May 15—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
May 16—Crosbie, Gillespie, Suppes & Kramer, Tulsa, Okla.

Polled Durham Cattle.

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

Jersey Cattle.

May 31—R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

April 25—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
May 24—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

April 11—G. Latham and W. O. Rule & Sons, Ottawa, Kan.
April 25—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
May 24—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., sold at auction, March 20, forty-three Poland Chinas for \$5,830. The 40 sows and gilts averaged \$140.62. Buyers were present from various counties of Oklahoma, some from Kansas and Texas. The top price of the offering was paid for Logan Maid, by Wonder Chief. She went to A. M. Finney, Altus, Okla., at \$310. The second highest price was \$236, paid by L. R. Patterson, El Reno, Okla., for Pansy Look, by Big Orphan.—Advertisement.

Whisler's Shorthorn Sale.

J. R. Whisler, Watonga, Okla., held his annual sale of Shorthorns March 21. The prices came up to the standard, expected by those who were aware of the merits of the offering. Twenty-five females sold for an average of \$648. The bulls were not so well appreciated. Ten head sold for an average of \$376. Such cows as Isabella, Golden Lady, Types Goods and Pine Grove Butterfly 2nd, were competed for by an unexpected number who are ready to buy and pay good prices for the best in Shorthorns. Isabella went to Joe Grimes, Kingfisher, Okla., at \$1,215. Types Goods went to Scott & Wolsey, Watonga, for \$1,075 and Pine Grove Butterfly 2nd and Golden Lady went to H. C. Lookabaugh for \$1,170 and \$1,025 respectively. L. R. Patterson, El Reno; H. F. Tolliver, Cordell; W. H. B. Dunlap, Kingfisher; Thos. Goddard of Frederick, Mr. Wire of Pond Creek, Jno. Kramer of Tulsa, C. E. Suppes of Tulsa and others were strong competitors for the best animals in the sale.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

E. A. Corey & Sons, Talmo, Kan., (Republic county) have sold all of their older Shorthorn bulls but have six younger bulls of the same quality and breeding that they will sell if taken soon. They are July and August calves. They will also sell a few cows and heifers. This firm is the oldest Shorthorn breeder in Republic county and they are fine people to deal with. Write them at once if you are interested.—Advertisement.

Lee Bros. Selling Holsteins.

Lee Bros. & Cook of Harveyville, Kan., are selling a lot of high class Holsteins. Last week they reported the sale of five car loads. One shipment of three cars, 89 head, going to Duncan, Okla., and one carload to Moreland, Okla. The other car went to Sylvia, Kan. Besides these car loads they made a number of sales ranging from two to 10 head. At present they have 60 head of pure bred cows and heifers on which they will make very close prices. A few of these cows and heifers are fresh, the others will freshen soon. These pure bred range in age from two to six years. If you want Holsteins, either pure bred or high grades, wire or write Lee Bros. when you will look over their herd. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Registered Holstein Sale.

Saturday, April 7, is the date of the big combination sale of registered Holstein cattle at Newton, Kan. The sale is being managed by W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., and the contributors are Dr. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Mott & Seaborn, Herington and Dr. Schuyler Nichols, Herington. 60 head will be sold and each animal is offered, not because the owner would not like to keep it, but because it is desired by these breeders to put up a worthy offering and one that will be appreciated. It is hoped that other breeders will become interested and that combination sales of this character and of

SHEEP.



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

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

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

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS BE SURE TO MENTION THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE.



Percherons — Belgians — Shires

Imported and home-grown 4 and 5-year-old stallions, ton and heavier, 3-year-olds, 2-year-olds, yearlings. Produce of 62 imported mares and noted prize winning imported sires weighing 2,235 lbs. and 2,430 lbs. Ton stallions at farmer's prices. Near Kansas City. **FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, CHARITON, IA.**



German Coach Stallions and Mares

The Farmers General Purpose Horse

33 stallions from yearlings to 5-year-olds. Handsome, stylish, gentle, but powerful young stallions, 1800 to 1600 pound fellows, the right kind to produce durable, active farm horses and command attention in any stud. Priced where you will buy. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come or write at once. **BERGNER BROS., Route 4, PRATT, KANSAS**
WALDOCK LAKE RANCH

Registered Kentucky
JACKS

I have shipped from my home, Poplar Plains, Ky., 18 head of jacks to Newton, Kansas, and they are for sale privately. This is a good load of jacks with lots of bone and size, with all the quality and finish you would ever see in a load of jacks. Ages from two to eight years old, height from 14½ hands to 16 hands standard and good performers. I have shipped jacks to Kansas since 1879, and I do not believe I ever shipped a better load. Anyone wanting a good jack call and see me at Welsh's Transfer Barn, two blocks from Santa Fe depot, 1 block from Interurban depot. Come and see me.



E. P. Maggard, Newton, Kansas
Successor to Sanders and Maggard

Big Duroc Sale

G. Latham Dispersion
20 Tops Consigned by W. O. Rule
Ottawa, Kan., Wed., April 11



Some of the bred gilts that sell in this sale.

3 TRIED SOWS WITH LITTERS,
12 BRED GILTS (will farrow in April and May),
14 LARGE EARLY FALL GILTS (open),
10 OCTOBER GILTS,
4 EARLY FALL BOARS, 10 OCTOBER BOARS,
1 YEARLING herd boar, by the World's Fair Grand Champion Taxpayer 13.

EVERY ONE A GOOD INDIVIDUAL. NOT A CULL IN THE OFFERING. This sale affords good opportunities for the breeder who is in the market for gilts to put in their fall sales.

Sale in the Park Pavilion one block from the Santa Fe depot. For catalogs, address

Rule Bros., Sale Mgrs., Ottawa, Kan.
C. H. HAY, Fieldman. **RULE BROS., Auctioneers.**

MULE FOOT HOGS.

200 Immune Mulefoot Hogs, all ages, sired by champion males. Hereford Cattle Catalog free. C. M. Thompson, Latta, Ind.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Jones Sells on Approval High Quality Duroc-Jerseys. White Wyandottes, eggs for sale now. W. W. & L. C. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

Bancroft's Durocs Guaranteed Immune. Ten choice September boars. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

50 Duroc-Jersey Pigs Sired by Garrett's Crittle B and G's Crimson Echo 2nd. Special prices for 30 days. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEBR.

Quality Durocs Richly bred fall boars and gilts for sale. Attractive prices to move them as I need the room. F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS.

Duroc-Jerseys Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

TRUMBO'S DUROCS Bred gilts all sold; a few fall boar pigs all immune. Price \$15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today. WESLEY W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Fall boars and gilts, from champions Defender, Illustrater, Crimson Wonder and Golden Rod. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

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

July and September Boars sired by G. M. Crimson Wonder 189769, G. M. Defender and Illustrater II Jr. Also two good herd boars. Write for description and prices. Every hog immunized. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Royally Bred Durocs Choice fall gilts and boars by our herd boars Crimson Orion King, Premier Illustrater, and Golden Model Again. 50 February pigs doing well. Orders booked any time. Write for description of breeding of our grand lot of brood sows. LANT BROS., DENNIS, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

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

Spotted Poland China Gilts and a few boars. Sept and Oct. farrow. Well grown and well spotted. Also spring pigs in pairs and trios not related. Address CARL F. SMITH, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

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

Private Sale A few bred gilts, some fine June and July boars and one extra good February boar by Hercules 2d out of Helene Again. Price right. Pedigree with each pig. ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

Missouri's Best Polands BRED GILTS, by X. L. Columbus, by Smooth Columbus, Big Bone Leader, Big Logan X and Crow's Extra. Bred to Smooth Bob, by Big Bob—dam by Smooth Big Bone, and The Mint, by Golden Gate King. Also a few open fall gilts and fall boars. None better in Missouri. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Joe Young RICHARDS, MISSOURI Joe Sheehy

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

Baby Pig Bargains 100 March Poland China Pigs, either sex, for sale, at 10 weeks old. Out of 650 and 700 pound dams and sired by my half ton herd boars, King of Kansas and Long Jumbo Jr. Pedigree with every pig. Shipped in light crates. Address J. L. GRIFFITHS, RILEY, KAN.

this quality can be held each season. The sale is on Saturday, April 7, the day following the annual meeting of the Holstein Friesian Association of Kansas, which meets in Newton on the sixth. Dr. Axtell is preparing a banquet for the evening of the sixth and prominent speakers will be present. Everybody interested in better Holsteins, either registered or grades, is eligible to membership and welcome to this meeting. Come and bring your friends. For further information about the sale write, the sales manager, W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.—Advertisement.

High Grade Holstein Sale.

M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kan., are advertising in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze what is probably the biggest offering of high grade Holsteins ever offered in the West. 200 head go in this big sale at Oak Wood Farm, Mr. Peck's fine stock farm two miles out from Salina, which is the home of both Holsteins and Jerseys. About 20 high grade Jersey heifers, all fresh will be sold. The sale is advertised in half page copy in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Look it up. Write the Pecks for any information and it will be gladly furnished. But if you are wanting good high grade Holstein cows you better plan to attend this sale. Every guarantee made sale day will be rigidly lived up to by this firm which is financially able to make such guarantees good. Come to Salina, Monday, April 9. W. H. Mott of Herington, Kan., the well known Holstein breeder and sales manager will have charge of the sale and it will be a business affair from start to finish and you will get the best of treatment and prompt attention in the matter of shipping, etc.—Advertisement.

Holstein Dispersion Sale.

F. J. Searle's big dispersal sale of the famous Sunflower herd of registered Holstein cattle at Oskaloosa, Kan., Tuesday and Wednesday, April 10 and 11, is without question the biggest event of the kind ever held in the West. Not only is Mr. Searle closing out his entire herd but others having consigned cattle with him in this sale which swells the number of registered cattle to 175 head in this big two days' sale. Everybody interested in the best in Holsteins knows of the famous herd bull, Prince Artie Pontiac Abbeekirk, No. 136382, who was sired by a great son of The King of the Pontiacs. This great bull is included in the sale and there is not a better proposition to be offered anywhere this season in the form of an outstanding sire in this now famous bull. He will go to the highest bidder without question. Columns could be written about this great sale of splendid cattle but the important issue is that this is very likely the best opportunity ever offered Kansas buyers in the way of registered Holstein cows, heifers and young bulls, including the great bull just mentioned and one or two others of real importance. Mr. Searle has been before the public for years in Kansas as a Holstein breeder and is well and favorably known because of his good business methods and square dealing. Look up his advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON. S. A. Nelson & Sons, one of Nebraska's leading Shorthorn breeding firms, are going to claim May 1 as the date for their spring sale of Scotch and Scotch topped Shorthorn cattle. On the above date the Nelsons will sell one of the best bunches of cattle that ever went through a sale ring in the west. Advertising of this sale will appear later but readers of this paper may file application any time for catalog.—Advertisement.

Successful Shorthorn Sale. What a community of pure bred breeders can do, backing their favorite breed and under the leadership of a man who is big enough to look farther than his own interests, was illustrated again on the 14th and 15th of March at Farnam, Neb., in the Highline Shorthorn Breeders' combination sale. E. W. Crossgrove has done more to keep this organization intact and in good working order than any other man in the association. His ability along this line was amply displayed in this sale which was highly successful and satisfactory to the sellers and the buyers. The top of the sale was \$1,500 paid by E. W. Crossgrove & Sons, for Easter Sultan 420163, a splendid three year old bull, consigned by the Nebraska School of Agriculture, and bred by Riley Bros., Albia, Neb. Mrs. A. J. Metcalf, who gets her mail at Danbury, Neb., but who lives in Decatur county, Kan., paid \$415 for Scotch Lass, a three year old heifer, bred, and consigned by E. W. Crossgrove & Sons. Eighty-nine head sold for a general average of \$210. Fifty-seven bulls sold for an average of \$209, and thirty-two females for an average of \$213. Twenty members of the association were the consignors. The sale was conducted by H. S. Duncan who did the selling in the block with W. H. Bick in the ring.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

Big Duroc Sale. There will be a big Duroc sale at Ottawa April 11. The G. Latham herd will be dispersed and a number of tops are being consigned by W. O. Rule. The offering totals 55 head, consisting of 3 tried sows, with litters; 12 yearling gilts, bred to farrow the last of April and the first of May; 14 big early fall gilts; 10 October gilts; 4 early fall boars (good ones); 10 October boars and one yearling boar, by the World's Fair champion Taxpayer. One of the tried sows will have a litter by Karl Kasey, the other two and the 12 gilts are bred to the Taxpayer boar. This is about the last chance to get sows that will farrow this spring. The 14 early fall gilts should appeal to anyone who wants to raise a good crop of fall pigs, as these gilts are large and will make great brood sows. The late gilts are a classy lot but a little late and not large enough for early breeding. The early fall boars are big, husky fellows and are good herd head prospects. This offering should appeal to breeders who are short of stock and especially those who need more stock for their fall sale. Be sure and get a catalog of this offering. Address Rule Bros., sale mgrs., Ottawa, Kan.—Advertisement.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

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

Big Stretchy Chester White Boars ready for service and open gilts. Write your wants. A. C. Bailey, Lewistown, Mo.

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

O. I. C. Service Boars Spring pigs Both sex. Harry W. Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

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

Edgewood Farm Herd Chester Whites Spring boars with length, size, bone and quality sired by Don Ben 2nd and Sweepstakes. HENRY MURK, Tonganoxie, Kan.

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

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

Kansas Herd of CHESTER WHITES All bred stuff sold to Capper Pig Club Boys. Fall pigs for sale. K. I. C. Hogs. ARTHUR MOSSE, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS SHIPPED C. O. D. I am booking orders for spring pigs sired by prize winners. Free, 24 page catalog with photos. Also the difference between Chester Whites and O. I. Cs. My herd boar, a prize winner, for sale. Henry Wlemers, Diller, (Jefferson Co.) Neb.

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

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Registered Hereford Bulls One 2-year-old, weight 1600 pounds; one extra good May calf, weight 600 pounds, and several other bull calves; also some good Friesian and yearlings. Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

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

Willson's Polled Durhams For Sale: One 2-year-old herd bull, and three bulls, 8 and 11 months old. Also a few cows and heifers. Strong in Polled Durham breeding. Also a few choice Poland sows and gilts, bred to farrow in March and April. T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kansas

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

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

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

17 Angus Bulls In ages from six to 12 months old. Can ship over Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Rock Island. Will sell some cows and heifers. Address, H. L. Knisley & Son Talmage, Kan. (Dickinson Co.)

Lookabaugh's Shorthorns 6 to 9 Months Time if Desired Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded. Special attention given the beginner. Three Great Herd Bulls in Service. Fair Acres Sultan, Avondale's Choice and Watonga Searchlight. THE FARMERS COW H. C. Lookabaugh, Box A, Watonga, Okla.

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

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

Pleasant View Stock Farm Registered Red Polled heifers. Two twelve months old registered Percheron Stallions weighing 1200 lbs. each. Poland China hogs. Halloran & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS Double-Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for fall and winter trade. R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KANSAS

DOYLE SPRING SCOTCH TOPPED SHORTHORNS 10 bulls, ages 8 to 11 months, sired by the famous Star Goods and Orange Marshall. Write your wants. F. P. Wilson, Peabody, Kansas

ELMENDALE SHORTHORNS 100 big, rugged bulls, suitable for herd headers, or farm and range use. 50 females of different ages. These cattle are especially good and the prices attractive. Address Elmendale Farms, Fairbury, Neb.

Shorthorn Futurities \$7,000 is offered at the Iowa and Ohio State Fairs, the American Royal and the International, as Shorthorn futurity prizes in the senior bull and heifer calf classes. Junior entries will close June 1st. Senior entries closed March 1st. \$50,000 is offered in Shorthorn prizes for 1917. For entry blanks and information address, AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago Illinois.

SHORTHORNS Private Sale Seven bulls from eight to fourteen months old. Also cows and heifers. Shipping point Wamego. Oldest herd in Potawatomi county. Address W. T. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kan.

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

Yearling Shorthorn Bulls A nice string of calves, reds and roans and pure Scotch and Scotch topped breeding. Write for descriptions and prices. Inspection always preferred. Come to Abilene any day and I will take you to the farm. Write, wire or phone when I may expect you in Abilene. Address C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kan. (Dickinson County)

Fifteen Bulls I offer 15 Shorthorn Bulls eight months old to yearlings. They are reds and roans and have size and quality. You will buy a bull if you visit my herd. Address, K. G. Gigstad, Lancaster, Kan. (12 miles from Atchison.) Good R.R. Facilities.

Crescent Acre Farms Registered Shorthorn Cattle. For Sale: Six yearling bulls, sired by The Cardinal and out big richly bred dams. Correspondence promptly answered. Address, Warren Watts, Clay Center Kansas

Lookabaugh's Shorthorns Special Bargains 2 heifers and a bull not related...\$400 8 heifers and Scotch bull\$1250 Bred heifers.....\$175 to \$200 Young Scotch bulls\$200 to \$400 Half the purchase price of any female given for her calf at a year old if such contract is preferred.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Smoky Hill Galloways

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

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

FOR SALE 1 year old high grade Guernsey heifer. Geo. Haas, Gridley, Kan.

GUERNSEYS

To make room for spring calves, we are offering a few registered, bred cows and heifers, and one bull calf.

Overland Guernsey Farm
Overland Park, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE.

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

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

Choice Registered Jersey Bull Calf
Sire Pops of Brondale 106006; dam, Marion's Boneta, 302680. Priced right. ANDREW KOSAR, Delphos, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

2 Registered Jersey Bulls, solid color, good ones. Several cows and heifers. Also pure Texas out; re-cleaned, extra good. Seed bought in Texas last year.

S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

Registered Bull Calves
for sale from cows with official butter and milk records, also can spare a few cows. HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KAN.

HOLSTEIN BULLS Nine for sale, mostly from A. R. O. cows. Inspection solicited. Prices right.

BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KANSAS
Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas
Prime winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

Braeburn Holsteins

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

H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Look to the Future.
TREDICO BULLS, (Holsteins)
Kingman, Kansas.

Holstein Foundation Stock

One bull calf, and two heifer calves, all registered. Bull almost white, heifers well marked. Good individuals. Thirty pound breeding. Best families.

A. S. NEALE, Manhattan, Kan.

Publisher's News Notes

Kansas City is the home of the only tire repair school in the West. H. A. Young, president of the Southwest Tire Repair School, 1406 McGee Street, realizes the importance of the tire repair practice. The course of instruction is six weeks and teaches the ambitious man the practical side of the business from the ground up. All the men connected with the school have spent a life time in the business. Write to the Southwest Tire Repair School today for booklet explaining the details of the course.—Advertisement.

Holstein Breeders Will Meet

The Holstein-Friesian association of Kansas will meet at Newton, April 6. Every breeder is invited to be present. Here is the program:

The morning will be spent in visiting the dairy herds of the vicinity.
1:30 p. m.—Address of Welcome by Dr. J. T. Axtell, Newton.
Response and Address by President, Dr. Schuyler Nichols, Herington.
Report of Secretary W. H. Mott, Herington.
Why I Breed Holsteins, H. N. Holderman, Meade.
The Progress of Holsteins in Kansas, Prof. J. B. Fitch, Manhattan.
The Future for Pure Bred Holsteins in Kansas, P. W. Enns, Newton.
Co-operation in Live Stock Advertising, G. W. Wheeler, Topeka.
Reducing the Overhead, Marco Morrow, Topeka.
Association Bulletins, Harry Mollhagen, Bushton.
Address, F. T. Price, Syracuse, N. Y.
Holstein Sales Organization, J. P. Mast, Scranton.
Election of Officers.

Evening Session.

Banquet at 6:45 p. m.
After Dinner Toasts.

Charles Stephens, Columbus, "My Dream."
E. M. Leach, Wichita, "The Holstein Cow, Our Foster Mother."
George Appleman, Mulvane, "The 50-pound Cow, What Next?"
T. W. Allison, Florence, "Our Sweethearts."
W. A. Collins, Sabetha, "The Best Cattle on Earth."
"Billy" Newlin, Hutchinson, "Bone Dry, Now What'll We Drink?"
W. H. Mott, Herington, Toastmaster.
Music for the evening by the College Quartet of Newton.

Farmers Mail and Breeze Pays Advertisers

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—We are well satisfied with results obtained by advertising in your paper. Respectfully yours.—J. A. Tombaugh & Son, Breeders of Hereford Cattle, Athol, Kan., March 1, 1917.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Dear Sirs—Kindly discontinue my ad with this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze as you sell Hampshires faster than I can raise them. Very truly yours.—R. T. Wright, Breeder of Hampshire Hogs, Grantville, Kan., March 1, 1917.

Salt Creek Valley Private Sale

Six July and August bull calves. These young bulls are Scotch topped and choice. We will also sell a few cows and heifers if taken within two or three weeks.

Address
E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan.
(Pioneer Republic County Herd)

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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



Purebred Registered
HOLSTEIN CATTLE
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES 10 heifers and 2 bulls, 5 weeks old, nicely marked, \$30 each, crated for shipment anywhere. EDGEWOOD FARM, WHITEWATER, WIS.

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

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas

as an organization offers nothing for sale but desires to supply valuable information free to prospective buyers. The object of this association is to protect the interests of the breed in Kansas. Are you a member? Write W. H. MOTT, Sec'y, Herington, Kansas.

NORTHVIEW HERD OF HOLSTEINS

Start the new year right. Get the best—the cheapest in the long run. Three year old heifers due to freshen soon. Large, well marked and well bred. Registered bulls.

LACKLAND BROS., AXTELL, KANSAS, (MARSHALL COUNTY)

**TORREY'S HOLSTEINS**

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write.

O. E. TORREY, Towanda, Kan.

Home Farm Dairy's Consignment to
The Sunflower Holstein Herd Dispersal Sale
Oskaloosa, Kan., April 10 and 11, Consists of

Buffalo Aginaldo Deeds 2nd, an 18-months-old bull, ready for heavy service. Sired by a 24 pound son of a daughter of Paul Beets De Kol. Dam, Buffalo Ella, whose record of 22.47 pounds butter, as a junior 4-year-old, is no mark of her capacity. She is also the dam of our herd bull, Johanna Bonheur Champion 2nd, which was grand champion at Topeka State Fair, 1915; second at Iowa State Fair in a class of 13; grand champion Nebraska State Fair, (winning over the Galloway grand champion bull at Iowa); second at Topeka State Fair, and grand champion Kansas State Fair in 1916; **Bernardo Clothilde Katie**; **Beautiful Princess Colantha**; **Murdie Kordyke DeKol**, (all bred to Johanna Bonheur Champion 2nd); an 8-months-old daughter of Johanna Bonheur Champion; and a 7-months-old daughter of Beatitude Wayne DeKol, grand champion cow at Topeka State Fair.

J. M. CHESTNUT & SONS, OWNER, DENISON, KANSAS

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

HOLSTEIN COWS, HEIFERS and BULLS

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

We are selling dealers in Kansas and Oklahoma. Why not sell direct to you? 40 fresh cows, 75 heavy springing cows, 90 springing heifers; 40 open heifers and 20 registered bulls. Bring your dairy expert along, we like to have them do the picking. Every animal sold under a positive guarantee to be as represented.

Well marked, high grade Heifer and bull calves from 2 to 8 weeks old. Price \$25 delivered any express office in Kansas. We invite you to visit our farm. We can show you over 300 head of cows and heifers, sold to our neighbor farmers. Wire, phone or write when you are coming.

60—Registered Cows and Heifers—60

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

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

Announcing the Season's Important Auction Sale
Registered Holstein-Friesians

60 cows and heifers drawn from three of the strongest registered herds in the west. Everyone an attraction and actual sacrifices have been made by the consignors in order to make this sale.

Newton, Kansas, Saturday, April 7

Sale in pavilion at Dr. J. T. Axtell's dairy farm. Dr. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Dr. Schuyler Nichols, Herington, Kan., and Mott & Seaborn, Herington, are the consignors.

30 cows, heavy springers and the kind you are all looking for. 12 heifers coming three years old and heavy springers and the kind it is hard to find for sale. 12 yearlings and coming two year olds. Some of them bred and others open. Three bulls of serviceable ages will be sold. Splendid A. R. O. backing.

This sale of splendid Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers and young bulls will be held the day following the annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas, which meets at Newton on the 6th. Plan to stay over for the sale. Splendid R. R. facilities to and from Newton. Interurban service from Wichita every hour. Write for the handsome catalog which gives full information. Address,

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kan.

Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; Boyd & Newcom, Wichita, Kan.; Col. Oliver, Newton. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson. (The sales manager would like to know where you saw this advertisement. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.)

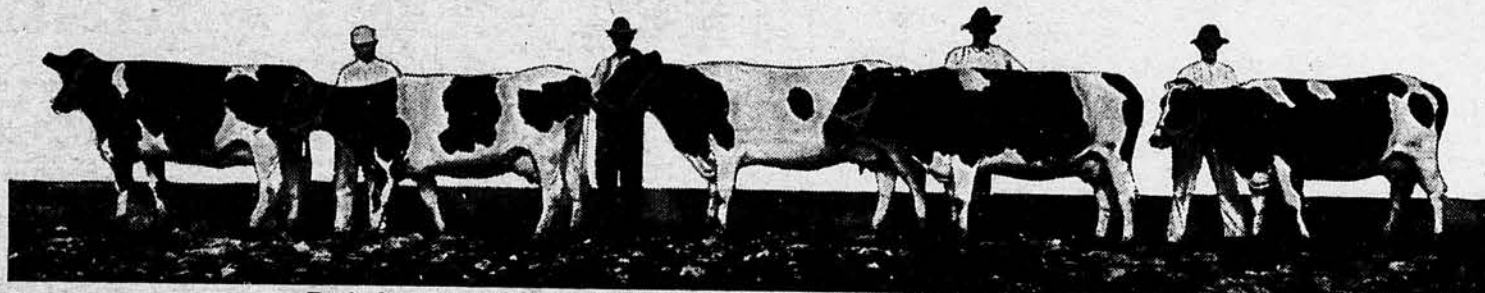


Typical of the Good Pure Bred Cows to be Sold in This Sale of High Class Holsteins.

M. E. Peck & Son's Big Reduction Sale

200—High Grade Cows and Heifers—200

A strictly high class offering of Holstein cows and heifers, the kind that makes the cream check bigger. No inferiors but every one a good one.



Typical of Oak Wood cows, the money making kind. No boarders in this string.

Sale at Oak Wood Farm, Salina, Kan., Monday, April 9

40 cows, about half fresh by sale day and the rest to freshen soon after. Cows of good scale, type and conformation with splendid udder development. These cows are just in their prime and all are very desirable.

100 heifers coming three years old. 80 per cent of them to freshen within 30 days. This is indeed an unusually strong lot of young heifers that have every indication of developing into the best of milk producers. They have good size, many of them weighing from 1000 to 1100 pounds. Well marked and as choice a lot of heifers as will be found in one herd this season.

60 choice heifers coming two years old and many of them bred to freshen this fall. A splendid line of young heifers that can't be beat if you are looking for real dairy type and for milk production.

Six registered bulls from 10 to 18 months old. Good A. R. O. backing and good individuals out of dams with good records.

Jersey Heifers. Also a string of choice high grade Jersey heifers that will be fresh by sale day. Also a choice registered Jersey bull good enough to head a pure bred herd.

Sale at the farm under cover. Farm two miles out and autos will furnish free transportation to and from the farm. Best of railroad facilities and good hotel accommodations in Salina. For further information address W. H. Mott, Sales Mgr., Herington, Kan., or

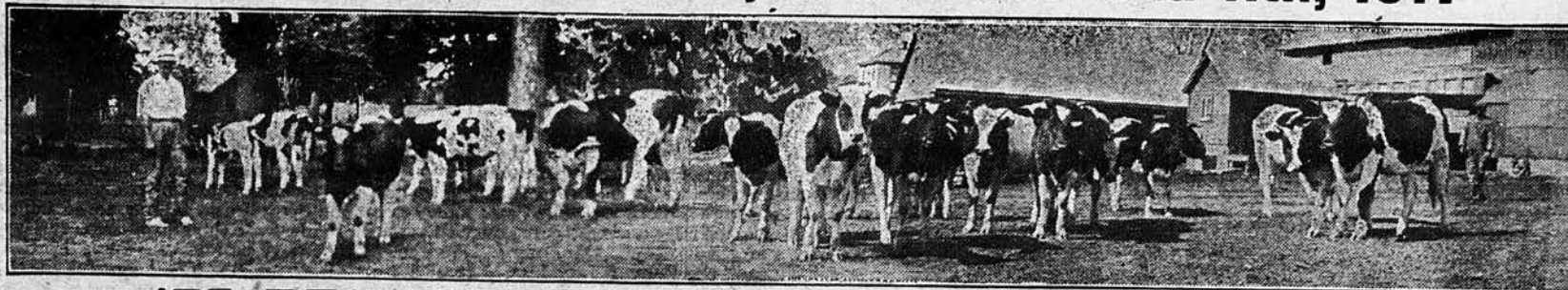
M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kansas

Aucts: Dan Sayer, W. C. Curphey, Dan La Shelle, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman. (Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write to this Firm.)

Dispersal Sale of Sunflower Holsteins

Certainly a Great Opportunity to Buy the Best

OSKALOOSA, KANSAS, APRIL 10th and 11th, 1917



175—REGISTERED HOLSTEINS AT AUCTION—175

Entire dispersal of Sunflower Herd, Kansas' most famous herd, including the herd sire, Prince Artis Pontiac Abbecker, 136382, whose sire is a son of the world's greatest sire, King of the Pontiacs, who has 190 A. R. O. daughters, 18 above 30 pounds, including 2 above 40 pounds. His dam, Tidy Abbecker Princess Bettina, is a 30 pound daughter of Tidy Abbecker Prince, who has 90 A. R. O. daughters, 9 above 30 pounds in 7 days, and she carries 100% same breeding as the dam of the great 44 pound Colorado cow, Changeling Tidy Abbecker Wayne. He is a splendid individual, weighing 2,000 pounds at three years. His get are handsome and give great promise. There will be 30 head cows and heifers bred to this grand sire, many have excellent A. R. O. records, then there will be heifer and bull calves by him, as well as a number by other famous sires of the breed such as sons of King Walker, Korndyke Butter Boy, King Pontiac Champion, etc.

50 head comprises the Sunflower herd and as fine a lot of cattle as can be found anywhere.

125 head will be consigned by prominent breeders of this state and others, which will consist of daughters of King Segis Pontiac, Johanna McKinley

Segis, the 40 pound sire, and King Frontier Pontiac, a 26 pound son of King of the Pontiacs, who will himself be sold together with ten of his choice daughters and a large number extra good cows and heifers in calf by him.

Ten two-year-old daughters of King Segis Pontiac, everyone of show quality, one grand prize champion at Iowa State fair 1916.

What more could be asked for? Three tried herd sires of the very best breeding, a number of young herd sires ready for service and about 150 females that are good enough to go to the best herds in the world.

Some have been wanting to start a foundation herd, others need new blood in their herds; this is your opportunity to procure the best that's going.

Sunflower Herd, F. J. Searle, Prop. Oskaloosa

N. B. All outside state cattle will have been Federally inspected and tuberculin tested; all Kansas cattle tested by authorized state veterinarians.

Auctioneers: Haeger, Kelly and Crews. Fieldman: J. W. Johnson.

Clyde Girod, At the Farm.

F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.

Breeders of Purebred Holsteins

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

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR OFFERING

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

GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas

Jas. B. Healey at the Farm.

M. A. Anderson, Cashier Farmers State Bank.

200 High Grade Holstein Cows and Heifers, 200

A Special 60 Days' Sale



30 cows that are fresh or heavy springers. 70 coming three-year-old heifers, many are fresh now, and all to be fresh before May 1st. 100 extra choice yearling and two-year-old heifers. The older ones to freshen this fall.

Registered cows, heifers and young bulls

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

Healey & Anderson, Hope, (Dickinson County), Kan.



Who Wants a Pony?

I am the Pony King of America. I give Ponies away to Boys and Girls. I have given away 445 Shetland Ponies to 445 Boys and Girls—all over the United States.

Now I am going to Give Away Five more Ponies—beautiful, silky, long-haired playful Shetland Ponies—five of the finest Shetland Ponies I could find. I picked them out myself.

I am going to Give them Away to Boys and Girls and I want every family that takes this paper to stand an equal chance.

If you are a Boy or Girl send me your name right away. If you are the Father or Mother of a Boy or Girl, send in your Child's name. I will enter the name in my big Free-for-All Pony Club that starts right away.

No matter where you live, no matter how young, every child will stand the same good chance to get a Pony, with Buggy, Harness, Saddle, Bridle and Blanket. Be sure to send in your name right now.

"Mac," a beautiful little pony, was given to Ruth Mead of Saline Co., Missouri. Ruth sent in her name, just like 444 other children did, who have received ponies from The Pony King. Ruth writes: "Many people said that I would never get a pony, as I was too far away. One morning just as I awoke, papa came into my room with a broad smile on his face and a yellow slip in his hand, which said 'Ruth wins Mac.' I have no brothers or sisters and enjoy 'Mac' with me, but I have lots of little friends who are always ready for a ride or a drive. I wish every little girl and boy could have a pony and cart like mine and have the jolly times I have had with 'Mac.'"



Cleta Johnson, of Douglas Co., Kansas, writes: "I have the dearest little black Shetland pony named 'Jerry' which The Pony King sent me all the way from St. Paul. I took 'Jerry' on a long trip to the Old Settler's Meeting at Oskaloosa, Kansas. 'Jerry' was very proud and showed off his best. I took 'Jerry' to the Douglas County Fair at Lawrence and he won the first prize. I got \$6.00 and 'Jerry' got a blue ribbon."



Pony Pictures Free

I want to send a colored Pony Picture Circular free to every Boy and Girl that sends in his or her name. It gives the names and shows the pictures of the five Ponies I am giving away, out on the farm where they live, with children riding them. It shows one of the ponies hitched to the beautiful Buggy I am going to give away, with six children taking a ride. It shows a picture of The Pony King out on the Pony Farm, talking to 15 children who live near the farm and who come over to ride the Ponies. It shows a picture of Harold Kutzler and "Rob Roy", the Pony I gave him. It shows a picture of Frank McKissak and "Wuzzy", the Pony I gave him. It also tells all about the five beautiful Shetland Ponies I am now going to give away and how to win one. Every boy and girl should get this Pony Picture Circular. I will send it free to every child who sends in his or her name.

Children Be sure to take this chance to get a Pony. Don't wait. Write your name and address in the corner below, cut it out and send it to me. I will then send you the Colored Pony Picture Circular free and you will have an equal chance to get one of the Real Live Ponies I am going to give away soon. You stand just the same chance as any other child and it doesn't cost you a cent. Get your pencil and write your name now.

Parents Please show this free offer to your child and send in the coupon. You will be interested in the Pony Circular I send and your child will enjoy it. He or she stands the same good chance as any other child to win one of the five Shetland ponies I am giving away, no matter where you live. Remember, I am giving Five Ponies at one time—not just one—so you see there are five chances to win one. Send in your child's name.

THE PONY KING, 433 Webb Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

Here is one of the Ponies, with Buggy and Harness, that I give away. Wouldn't you like to own an outfit like this? Couldn't you have a lot of fun driving around the country? If you want a Pony for your very own, the first thing to do is to send me your name.



I Send Outfits Like This

I also Pay Freight Charges

WRITE YOUR NAME HERE AND SEND IT TO ME

THE PONY KING, 433 WEBB BLDG., St. Paul, Minn.

Please send me the Free Pony Pictures and enter my name in your Pony Club so I will have the same chance. I want one of the ponies you are giving away.

My name is _____

P. O. _____

Age _____

State _____

R.F.D. _____