

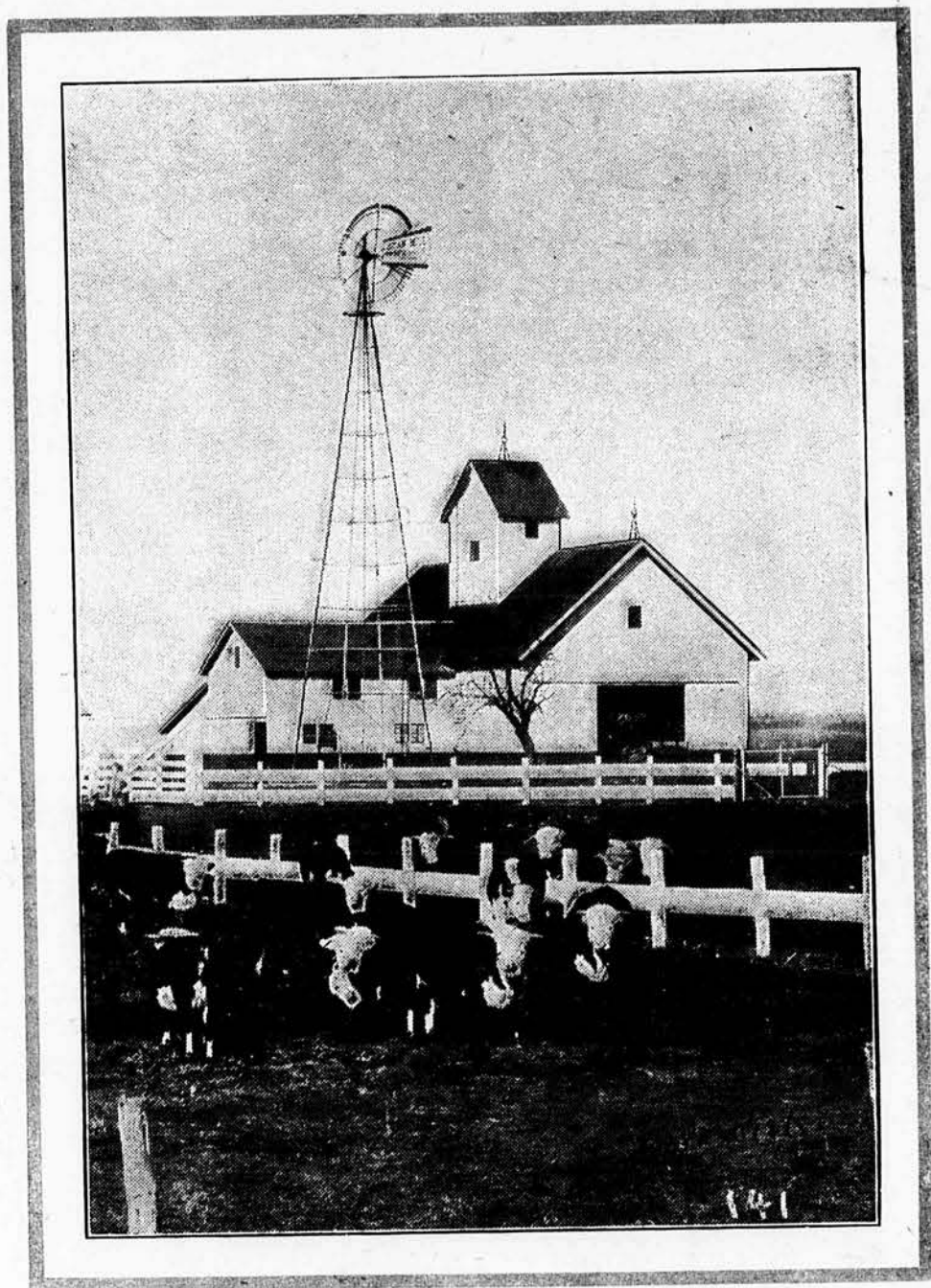
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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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

TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 6, 1918

Subscription
\$1.00 a Year

WHEAT growers of Kansas, the leading bread grain state, and all other producers of the golden cereal are looking forward to gains in returns from their harvests under revisions in wheat standards soon to be announced by Washington. These revisions are about to be promulgated by the United States Department of Agriculture, and will supersede the standards now in effect. The present standards were in force for the first time July 1, 1917, in the winter wheat states and on August 1, 1917, in the spring wheat belt. The new standards, it is said, will replace the present grades only for the period of the war, but there is a prospect that they will usher in a permanent change in wheat grades.

Kansas is now ranked as a 100 million bushel wheat state. In other words, it has demonstrated that it may be depended upon to produce 100 million bushels or more of the bread cereal a year. In view of this producing ability, every gain of a cent in the prices received for wheat by Kansas farmers means an addition of 1 million dollars to their annual revenue from the crop. A gain of 5 cents a bushel means 5 million dollars. So, as estimated by some wheat trade students, the new grades soon to be ordered enable farmers to receive 3 to 4 cents more a bushel, Kansas alone will add 3 to 4 million dollars a year to its revenues.

The new wheat grades are therefore of vital interest to every producer of the grain throughout the country. Every farmer should understand at least in general way what is contemplated, the differences as compared with the present government standards, and the effect which is forecasted from the changes.

Mr. Brand's Suggestions

While at the recent hearing in Kansas City on the new wheat grades, Charles J. Brand, chief of the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture made this explanation of the proposed changes: With the fixing of prices as a direct result of the war, competition in wheat transactions has been practically eliminated. The milling and baking industries of the United States have been based on a new basis. Also, a slight admixture of rye, or the mixture of a different class of wheat, and other factors which influence color, texture and the ultimate loaf volume of the bread, under present conditions of fixed prices and other regulations incident to conservation, not so important as under pre-war conditions. Practically the entire distributing machinery in the marketing of wheat has been changed—the changes may be described as revolutionary—and with regulations of storage, mixing and cleaning, important factors in the present system of grading have been altered by price fixing legislation to become of little economic use under the present abnormal conditions. In fact, the entire system of grading under the present standards cannot be continued to advantage under these abnormal conditions. Thus, the offering of the revised standards for the grading of wheat.

The present federal wheat standards provide for five grades of wheat, with sub-grades for different colors. Thus, for hard winter wheat, there is hard winter, dark hard winter and yellow winter wheat. There are sub-grades for each of the classes down to the lowest, No. 5. The present moisture contents are as follows for hard winter wheat: No. 1, 13 per cent; No. 2, 14; No. 3, 14; No. 4, 14; No. 5, 15. The test weights are now as follows: No. 1, 61 pounds a bushel; No. 2, 59 pounds; No. 3, 57; No. 4, 55; No. 5, 53.

Under the proposed changes, there



Better Grades for the Wheat

By Sanders Sosland

will be only four grades, the moisture content will be increased to a maximum of 15 per cent for each of the four sub-grades, and the test weights will be reduced a pound, as follows: No. 1, 60 pounds; No. 2, 58 pounds; No. 3, 55 pounds and No. 4, 52 pounds. Under the present system more than one-half of 1 per cent of separable foreign matter is subject to dockage, while the proposed standards provide for a minimum of 1 per cent subject to dockage. While these are only tentative proposals, the expectation is that they will soon be adopted.

Among the great benefits to the wheat grower from the revised system is the elimination of the No. 5 grade and the reduction in the number of sub-classes, thereby raising the rating of the wheat sent to market. The elimination of the No. 5 grade will mean that part of this wheat will be placed in the No. 4 grade and a part in the sample grade. "The it is impossible to estimate what percentage of the present No. 5 will fall into the No. 4 grade, the greater percentage may be expected to go to the new No. 4," said Mr. Brand. Under the proposed modifications of the present standards, approximately one-half of the wheat produced in Kansas will be graded as dark hard, whereas less than 20 per cent is graded as such now. Not only Kansas, but other hard winter wheat states will share in this benefit. What this means to growers may be best understood from the fact that dark hard wheat under the fixed prices at Kansas City commands a premium of 4 cents a bushel over the next best grade.

While at the present time an insignificant amount of wheat is graded No. 1, under the revised standards much of the grain will fall into that classification, thus insuring the producer a better price for his grain. "A large percentage of the wheat produced will fall into the new No. 1 grade," declared George B. Ross, chief of the Kansas state grain inspection department, who attended the Kansas City meeting. "The margins of the fixed prices are not fair to the producer, for instance, the margin of 3 cents between the No. 1 and No. 2 grades. The farmer will be greatly benefited by the new system of grading, in that more of his wheat probably will fall into No. 1 grade, thus advancing the price considerably.

"Another benefit in the revised standards for the producer of wheat is in the provisions of dark hard winter wheat. The present system of grading permits No. 1 dark hard to carry 5 per cent of the yellow berry and No. 2, 10 per cent. However, the revised standards permit the presence of as

much as 25 per cent of the yellow berry. This provision will have the effect of increasing the amount of dark hard winter wheat in Kansas probably 50 per cent. This means that 50 per cent more wheat will be graded dark hard than before. The benefit derived by farmers from such a change in the grading system amounts on the current fixed price basis to 4 cents more for every bushel."

The present wheat standards have aroused much complaint and bitterness among farmers on account of the dockage rule. This rule was the subject of considerable discussion at the Kansas City hearing, and at other hearings held by federal authorities on the new grades. R. H. Drennan of Enid, Okla., voiced the feeling of many farmers on the subject of dockage. "We have shipped wheat to market," said Mr. Drennan, "and were docked heavily and severely for the presence of foreign matter of more than one-half of 1 per cent. Then this dockage was deducted from the total amount of wheat, and the wheat graded as wheat itself. We farmers are not objecting to the dockage system so far as it applies to dirt and such material of no commercial value. However, the material upon which we were docked and docked heavily was placed in feed commodities that were sold back to the farmer in the form of chicken feed and other articles for livestock at a price as high as \$3 a hundred pounds. And the buyers obtained the dockage without a cost of even 1 cent."

"Under the revised standards," Mr. Brand informed the delegates, "the percentage of foreign material allowed without a penalty will be increased from 1/2 to 1 per cent. Under the present system more than two-thirds of the wheat produced in Kansas, Oklahoma and other Southwestern states is docked, while under the revised standards, less than one-third will be penalized."

E. L. Morris, in charge of the federal grain supervision office in Kansas City declared at the meeting that the new rules on dockage would mean the addition of approximately 1 cent a bushel for the wheat producer.

Inspector Ross favors the payment to the farmer for dockage having any commercial value. "If an 80,000-pound car of wheat is unintentionally mixed with 2 per cent of corn by some accident," said Mr. Ross, "a loss of 1,600 pounds of corn, worth approximately \$50, would be suffered by the producer. Under the present system and under the revised standards, there are no provisions for the payment for dockage, despite the fact that the buyer realizes considerable value in selling the dock-

age as chicken feed or in mixing it with other feed. The producer should receive the worth of the dockage having a commercial value. This includes weed seeds, weed stems, grain other than wheat and other foreign material which can be removed readily from the wheat by the use of appropriate sieves and other devices."

The proposed moisture content maximum is considered higher, millers especially deeming it excessive. Delegates at the Kansas City hearing favored a moisture content of 12 1/2 per cent for No. 1, 13 1/2 per cent for No. 2 and 14 1/2 per cent for No. 3. "It would be a commercial calamity to have 15 per cent of moisture, especially when the wheat was sent for export," said one speaker. Storage in large quantities will not be common in war times, and in this way will not be detrimental. Much Missouri wheat will be benefited by the 15 per cent moisture content rule. Kansas wheat usually contains less moisture than Missouri wheat.

A good point was made by farmers and others who attended the Kansas City grades hearing. This was to the effect that the federal grades are not observed closely in all cases, which puts the farmers and buyers in an uncertain position in marketing. There have been instances where, in local transactions not coming under federal regulation, there frequently is a difference in methods which does not promote uniformity in grading and selling of wheat. One representative of Kansas farmers who attended the Kansas City hearing cited as an example the sale of two cars of wheat in Kansas City on which a dockage of \$160 was deducted, whereas at his station one buyer made no discount for dockage.

Fitz Doesn't Like It

An attitude differing from that of farmers was taken by Prof. L. A. Fitz of the department of milling industry of the Kansas State Agricultural college. "I do not favor the revised standards for grading grain," declared Professor Fitz. "The present system of grading wheat has been in force for only a few months. The present standards have not had a trial of sufficient duration to prove their value in both a period of competition and a period such as is being witnessed at the present time. Any temporary action taken by the United States Department of Agriculture to relieve the present situation is a step backward. With the revisions of the present standards to include as much as 10 per cent of rye, the wheat grown in the fields of Kansas and other Southwestern states, the best wheat produced in the world, will be brought to a lower standard. I will tell you, and any miller will agree, that the presence of rye in Kansas wheat produces a lower grade of flour. Another important factor is that rye is the most difficult foreign matter to be separated from wheat. Oftentimes, the sieves are unable to separate the rye, and therefore it must be ground with the wheat. The present high standards of grading wheat should be maintained in the present emergency period instead of loosening the requirements.

"There are only a few places in Kansas where rye may be found in wheat fields, and these temporary standards—they are temporary, as Mr. Brand has already informed us, to be used only during the present abnormal period—will have the effect of increasing the amount of rye in wheat with the ultimate reduction of the present high quality of the breadstuffs grain from the Sunflower state. The Northwest, the Pacific Coast and all other districts come to the wheat fields of Kansas for a large amount of grain, for millers in these far-away districts know wheat quality. Will this be the case when 10 per cent of rye may be

(Continued on Page 6.)

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

Liberty Bonds

The Government wishes to sell 3 billion dollars' worth of new Liberty bonds, bearing 4½ per cent interest and non-taxable except in cases where the purchaser buys enough bonds to yield an income of more than \$5,000 per annum, in which case he would pay an income tax on the excess. In other words if you do not buy more than \$117,000 in bonds your bond is a non-taxable 4½ per cent investment.

As taxes here amount to approximately 2 per cent, the new Liberty bond is equal to a 6½ per cent investment in most other lines.

Buying these bonds is no act of charity; it is a good investment.

If the war ends as we hope and believe it will, in a victory for us and our allies, then the bonds will be a good investment and sell at a premium. If the war should end with Germany the victor then in my opinion none of your investments would be very valuable.

But while I do not think that the man who invests in these new Liberty bonds is really making any sacrifice, the government needs the money and must get it if the war is to be won. It really makes me weary to listen to the talk that a man who buys a Liberty bond is making a sacrifice. The people of this country have really made no sacrifices comparatively speaking as yet, and a very considerable number don't intend to make any if they can help it.

The Situation in France

I had hoped that before this time (March 30) the situation on the west front in France might have reached and passed the crisis. I had hoped that before this the tide of victory would have turned in favor of the allies.

It is, however, no use to try to deceive ourselves. The situation is very far from hopeless but it must be said that at this time there is nothing particularly encouraging to the allies. True the onward rush of the Germans has been checked but up till now what gains are being made are made by the Huns. The latest report is that they are now digging in and unless the allied counter attack comes soon and strong it will mean that the slow process of driving them out of their well constructed trenches will be the only way to win back the ground they have won in the last few days. It has been hoped that after the Germans had worn themselves out in their mass attacks against the British and French that the allies with vast and fresh reserves would counter attack and achieve a great victory such as was achieved at the first battle of the Marne.

I am still hoping for that, but to say that I am confident of it would be incorrect.

I had regarded and still am inclined to regard this as the turning point of the war. If, as I hope, the allies are able to drive back the German armies with vast loss and recover all the territory gained by von Hindenburg during the last 10 days I look for an early peace with a decisive allied victory. But if the Germans are able to dig in and hold what they have won in the last 10 days, then, while not a decisive battle, the advantages would seem to be on the side of Germany. It would mean a great prolongation of the war with an uncertainty as to the final outcome. It is now evident that Germany has been able to mobilize a greater army than was supposed possible. It also must be admitted that this gigantic battle has shown no decline of German morale and fighting ability. The German soldiers seem to be still willing to be sent into the jaws of death in masses as they have been since the beginning of the war. Also it would seem that the stories told of declining man power in Germany must have been considerably exaggerated. When this drive started there probably were 3 million German and Austrian fighting men on the west front. It is estimated that nearly ½ million of these have been killed, wounded or captured since the drive began, but even if this is true there are still 2½ million ready to be thrown in and von Hindenburg has no hesitancy about sacrificing his troops. We have been hearing a good deal about troubles in the German munitions manufacturing plants, but they seem to supply these vast armies with all the guns and ammunition necessary.

In the meantime the allies have of course been

suffering severely. It is believed they have not lost nearly so many men as the Germans, but they have lost a great many in killed and wounded and a great many prisoners and guns. The Germans say they have captured 70,000 prisoners and 1,100 guns. These figures are no doubt exaggerated, but the allies do not deny that they have lost a great many guns and prisoners.

To add to the other discouraging conditions the U-boats have been more active and accomplished more destruction last week than during any previous week for nearly a year.

To offset these discouragements the spirit of the allies seems to be confident. They are fighting desperately and seem to believe that soon they will be able to start a successful counter attack. We may be impatient over here. We can know but little about existing conditions along the far-flung battle lines. It may be that the allied strategy and the allied armies are equal to the occasion and able at the proper moment to turn defeat into victory. It will be noted that General Pershing, who has an actual fighting force variously estimated at from ¼ million to nearly 400,000 men, has tendered his army to the French commander to be used wherever it can be placed to the best advantage. So it is not at all improbable that within the next few days we may hear that American troops are in the thick of the fighting.

This editorial may seem to my readers a trifle pessimistic. I do not wish to be understood that way. I am still of the opinion that the tide will turn and that victory will eventually rest with the allies, but I do not wish to minimize the seriousness of the situation.

Posterity and William II

As this is being written the greatest battle of all history is being fought in Europe. Germany has thrown into the desperate fighting 1¼ million men and before it is ended in all probability the allies will have used as many. Already it is estimated that one-third of the German army has been killed, wounded or captured. The German emperor, in a position of personal safety, is watching the contest. I am wondering if that man's conscience is entirely dead; if never there passes in review before him in his troubled dreams the 5 million specters of the dead who died as the result of his unhallowed ambition and unparalleled crime against humanity.

A quotation from the lecture of Robert Ingersoll on Napoleon might fit in here. "A little while ago, I stood by the grave of the old Napoleon. And I thought of all the widows and orphans he had made; of all the tears that had been shed for his glory; and I said, I would rather have been a poor French peasant and worn wooden shoes! I would rather have lived in a hut with the vines growing over the door and the grapes growing purple in the autumn sun; yes, I would rather have been that poor peasant and gone down to the tongueless silence of the dreamless dust, than to have been that impersonation of force and murder known as Napoleon the Great."

But the ambitious crimes of Napoleon sink into insignificance as compared with the greater crimes of William II of Germany. Paint Napoleon as black as you may, he was still a model of honor, a gentleman and a saint as compared with the paranoiac and egomaniac who rules over Germany. And at that the kaiser is no worse than his military advisers.

The Case of Russia

I listened a few evenings ago to a most entertaining talk by Lincoln Steffins on Russia. Mr. Steffins has spent several months in Russia since the beginning of the wonderful revolution. He studied the people, the leaders of the revolution and the old leaders during the rule of the czar.

The lecture was calculated to at least give one a more sympathetic view of the Russian people, altho I have at all times, even when most disappointed at results, had a deep sympathy for the Russian people.

To begin with, the masses of the Russian peasants are poor, densely ignorant and the victims of one of the most corrupt governments that ever existed.

It has been customary to blame this condition on the czar but there is no doubt that Nicholas

Romanoff was himself a victim of a system he could not control. He was and is a weak, indecisive man, utterly unfitted to rule a great empire and altho the absolute ruler in name, he was in fact a tool of others who used him to accomplish their own ends. He hated his job and in all probability felt a sense of relief when he had to give it up.

The czarina had a stronger personality than her husband, was a strong German sympathizer, and of a religious and superstitious temperament. The baneful influences which wrought such disaster to Russia largely operated thru the czarina on her husband.

When the war was declared traitors and grafters ruined the military programs. These German agents were in high places. They prevented the army from getting supplies; sent the Russian regiments into battle in many cases without guns or ammunition and even when the soldiers were supplied with guns in many cases ammunition was entirely lacking.

These poor soldier peasants were sent to death. They were mowed down by the German guns by the hundreds of thousands. Mr. Steffins makes the statement that 5 million Russian soldiers were killed. I think his estimate is considerably exaggerated, but there is no question that the slaughter was great. Nothing more cruel has ever occurred in history. These poor peasants, made to fight in a war they did not understand, going to death because they were ordered by the czar, as they supposed, naturally regarded it as the czar's war. When the czar was deposed they decided that so far as they were concerned the war was over and they were ready to go home. They went, filled with beautiful dreams of liberty and release from the oppression they had endured. They are when sober, a simple minded kindly race, according to not only Mr. Steffins, but also according to nearly every writer who has visited Russia. They are dangerous when drunk and good natured when sober.

Naturally democracy, as they understood it, meant just the opposite of the government they had been accustomed to. It meant freedom, peace, the doing away with war, the equal opportunity of everybody to take a hand in running such a government as they had; but as a matter of fact they had very little conception of a general government nor did they see the need of it. They thought in limited areas. They had been accustomed to their village associations, a sort of communal local government and this was as far as they had gotten in their ideas of government.

The result has, of course, been that there really is no such thing as a general government in Russia. There is no such thing as a financial system and the Russian peasant farmer has returned to the primitive system of barter. The Russian railroad system has about gone to pieces like the financial system. Time schedules are abandoned. When the traveler starts on a journey he has no assurance when it will be ended. In short there is general chaos in Russia today. The case looks rather hopeless to us, but Steffins believes that there is coming a glorious future for Russia. Maybe he is right. Who knows?

A Cold Blooded Calculation

Ignatius Kinast is a German Socialist who recently returned from a trip thru Germany. He has published a statement concerning the rapid increase in the death rate in Germany from disease, especially among elderly people, and the cold blooded way in which the German authorities reason on the subject. He says:

"In the district of Munchen during the period of 1917 the death rate between the ages of 55 to 75 was 21 to the 1,000. I was authoritatively informed by a Bavarian official that this was nearly nine to the 1,000 more than the peace-time average death rate during the last 10 years, altho the Munchen district a population of 1 million souls; this death rate means that during 1917 9,000 more persons died between the ages of 55 and 75 than in the years before the war. Judging from this rate and assuming that Germany has a population of 80 million souls, it must be concluded that 720,000 more persons between the ages of 55 and 75 died in 1917 than died during the years before the war. It made my heart sad.

and I tried to refute it. But these were not my own speculations. These were the findings of a well-known Bavarian scientific investigator, and the conclusions were the result of anxious searches after the truth.

Some time later, when I broached this painful subject to a high health official, I became struck with surprise when that dignitary smiled reassuringly and informed me that the authorities were well aware of the fact. "Then, you admit, excellency, that we are in a process of extermination?" I inquired agitatedly. Once more he smiled serenely and assured me that there was no cause for alarm. And this was the way he reasoned. Admitting that the 720,000 abnormal death rate is correct, it proves that every day the German power is increasing. Men between the ages of 55 and 75 do not create food or any other commodities. If it is true that during 1917, 720,000 more persons died than in 1913 or 1914, it is an incontrovertible proof that in 1918 the food reserve of the empire will be that much more. He went on to prove to me by the 'gramme' that in 1918 the food ration of the German people would be so much increased. The more persons upward from 5 and below 10 years of age died the more invulnerable would become the fatherland. I had to admit that his heathenish and cynical reasonings were too true. If the life and happiness of a nation must be judged from its power of resistance during a blockade, then he was right. The extermination of the nonproductive ages would leave the remaining population unimpeded in the unimpeded conduct of destructive warfare. Nevertheless these are the reasonings of a desperate and defeated race. Germany is defeated, but cannot be persuaded to acknowledge it."

The next logical step for Germany to take would be the killing off of all males and females who have reached the age and state of physical weakness where they can no longer contribute to production sufficient to pay for their food and necessary clothing, also all hopelessly crippled to the extent that they are no longer productive citizens. This would rid the empire at once of perhaps one-fourth of its inhabitants, but what were left would be able bodied producers. The bodies of those put out of the way could be thrown into the rendering tanks and would thus add very much to the fats and lubricating oils much needed in Germany.

The Work of Spies

There has been a great deal of complaint in this country on account of the delays in getting ships and airplanes. The government is confessedly way behind what was promised. Senator Overman, defending the administration, attributed a large part of this delay to the work of spies, of whom he estimates there are not less than 400,000 in this country. Many of these German spies are working in our munition factories, our ship yards and airplane factories. The Senator exhibited a piece of steel which had been sawed almost in two and plugged with lead. This was the work of a spy in an airplane factory. The faulty piece of steel was fortunately detected by a British officer before it was put into the airplane. If it had not been for that, some American boy learning to fly probably would have lost his life. The explosions in munition plants are without much doubt the work of spies in nearly every case. The work of this particular spy in the Curtis factory delayed the making of planes two months according to Senator Overman.

I have no doubt that the estimate of the North Carolina Senator is not exaggerated. This country is harboring a vast army of spies. It seems to me, however, that our government is showing entirely too much leniency. If any of these murderous spies have paid the penalty of their crimes with their lives I have not heard of it. If a few thousand of them were tried by military law and promptly shot, when the evidence warranted, it would check the spy business to a large extent. The difficulty in the way of finding out these murderous agents of Germany is of course considerable, but some of them have been found out and I cannot understand why they have not been executed.

There are, of course, spies in every war. The rules of war require that when found out they be promptly executed. But these German spies are worse than ordinary spies. Speaking generally the business of the spy is to get information from the enemy that will be of value to his own government, but in former wars he was not called on to commit murder. The business of these German spies in the United States is not so much to gather information for the German government as to commit the most treacherous murder. We are supposed to have the best detectives in the world. They ought to be turned loose in the greatest spy hunt the world has ever seen, and when the spy is caught his time on earth ought to be made very short.

That Decrepit Father

I have been surprised, not to say disgusted at some of the pleas that are being made to escape military service.

In a good many cases exemption is asked on the ground that the young man has a decrepit father to support. It turns out that this decrepit father is a pretty husky man of 60.

Of course if a man is an invalid his years don't count but it makes me weary to have a healthy man of 60 allowing his boy to claim exemption on the ground that his father is a decrepit man. Better tell the truth which is that the young man doesn't want to get into the service for fear of the possible dangers he may have to encounter.

If the young man is a coward that is bad enough without adding the sin of lying to it.

And don't put up the pitiful excuse that you would just as soon go as not but you think you can serve your country better by staying at home. That isn't the real reason and the one who makes it knows that it isn't.

I don't blame any man for not wishing to go to war but I have no use for the coward.

I admire the man who frankly says, "I hate war and I don't like the prospect of stopping a bullet or being gassed or having my flesh burned with liquid fire, but I am willing to go and do my best when my country needs me. I am not sure that when the test comes I will not be deathly afraid, but when the necessity arises I am ready to go in and do the best I can."

The good soldier is not necessarily the reckless daredevil. Perhaps the best soldiers are those who, while hating war, and at heart afraid, by sheer power of will force themselves to brave the dangers and do their duty. It is a sad thing to have the boy you love called to face danger, may be death, but that is better than to have him try to escape the danger by swearing to a lie that involves both you and himself and proving himself a coward.

Is the War a Graft?

Writing from Mapleton, Kan., W. H. Stewart says: "Talking about the war the other day I heard a man remark that this war was a graft from start to finish. Now, do you think this is a fact?"

The man who made that remark may have been ignorant as well as disloyal, in which event his ignorance would possibly to some extent excuse his disloyalty, or he may be disloyal without being ignorant. It is certain, however, that he is a disloyal man and should be reported to the government officials who are looking after that kind of men.

It is undoubtedly true that there is some graft connected with the conduct of this war. When this government entered the stupendous conflict it became necessary to expend money and purchase materials of all kinds to an extent that had never been dreamed of in this country. The materials had to be obtained quickly and without much regard to cost. There were a large number of cantonments or training camps to be built, each one as large as a city of 40,000 or 50,000 persons. Streets must be laid out and graded, sewerage systems put in, and vast heating plants established. Great manufacturing plants had to be established, or if already established their machinery had to be changed so they would be fitted for making guns and munitions of war instead of the things that are used in times of peace.

Unfortunately there is still a vast amount of selfishness and greed and dishonesty in the world. There are, as in the past, a great many persons who are looking for opportunities to take advantage of others to make a profit for themselves.

tage of others to make a profit for themselves.

These profit hogs took advantage of the government in many cases without a doubt, to gather in vast and inordinate profits. Where there is a carcass the buzzards will always gather. The grafter who has no honesty, patriotism or sympathy; who cares nothing for human suffering; who preys on his fellows just as much as he dares, will always take advantage of occasions like this. There was a crop of that kind of grafters developed during the Civil War, who plundered the government whenever and wherever they could. They swindled the government on all sorts of contracts. On account of their rapacity soldiers at the front often suffered for want of proper clothing and proper food. I believe that it is safe to say that in proportion to the size of the government's undertaking there was more grafting in the Civil War than there has been in this, but it did not follow that the Civil War as a whole was just one big graft.

On the contrary the men in charge of that war from President Lincoln down were almost without exception earnest, sincere patriots, giving the best there was in them to a most righteous cause. They had to do the best they could under conditions as they existed. A great many mistakes were made then. Many have been made in this war and many more will be made, but to say that the administration is in league with grafters or that the United States engaged in the war as a grafting enterprise is as traitorous a lie as was ever uttered.

We Must Put Our House in Order

(Copy of a Letter to the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission)

My Dear Mr. Hurley—We must "set our house in order" as speedily as possible on this side of the Atlantic. Our people believe your commission can do them and the country no greater service at this time than to take up the trail of the men who are so unmercifully exploiting them by running up the prices of substitute foods and commodities. Certainly these men are engaged in "unfair methods of competition" with patriotic business men and citizens, just as the packers are. They are doing far more to weaken our national solidarity than all the kaiser's propagandists.

The Federal Trade Commission's thoro and unsparing investigation of the packers has given Western people renewed confidence in the power of the government to bring them out of the slough of price bondage and piracy from which they and the nation are suffering. What are they to do, unaided, to protect themselves against the rapacity of profiteers who boost the price of every food substitute as soon as it is announced by the Food Administration, to a point far above the food product it replaces?

For example, with the best wheat flour selling for less than 6 cents a pound, they must pay 8 cents a pound for cornmeal, 10 cents for hominy, an advance of 20 per cent in the cost of rice; while shoes, meat, sugar, clothing, tools, implements and other necessities are bought only at enormous increases.

When the Food Administration removed the ban from lamb and mutton, the price was immediately increased 2 cents on the pound. Barley sells for more than wheat. Rye costs 60 cents a bushel more than wheat. One firm is reported to have cleared \$900,000 profit on rye alone. Farmers pay \$2 for 100 pounds of bran and sell 60 pounds of good milling wheat for less money.

A conference of nine Union labor organizations was recently held at Pratt, Kan., to discuss this situation. I enclose an extract from the resolutions adopted by the conference:

"We commend the federal government for its effort to put an end to the exploitation in food products and other necessities of life, when all the people are pledged to special sacrifices and devotion to the common good, and urge more vigorous action.

"Prices to the consumer have as yet been practically unaffected by the government's efforts. The people have felt no relief. Food, fuel and clothing have advanced in price far in excess of wages.

"We commend the regulations adopted for the cold storage business and the government's declared purpose to investigate the packers and protect the people from food speculators, and we urge closer control should be taken without delay, of the commission business, and of the retail prices of coal, shoes and clothing. These are absolute necessities, yet never in American history have such profits been made and such prices demanded of the poor."

The people, certainly, are entitled to every measure of relief their government can give them. Our war with greed has become a serious and alarming phase of our war with the common enemy.

Trusting you will give this your early consideration, I am, respectfully,

Arthur Capper
Governor.

the Crops

in Farming in These Days

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Save More While Grain is Worth More

YOU were anxious to save grain when it was cheap. Be more anxious to save it now when prices are high. The world is calling for grain. The boys in the trenches need it. Do your threshing with a

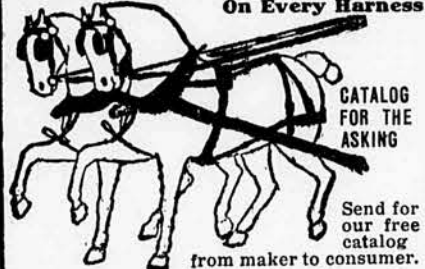
Red River Special

It threshes clean because it beats out the grain. The Big Cylinder, the "Man Behind the Gun," the Beating Shakers, beat the grain out of the straw. Other makes wait for it to drop out. The Red River Special saves enough more of the farmers' grain and time to pay his thresh bill.

If you want a threshing machine for your own use, and possibly to help a neighbor or two, write and learn about the Red River Special Junior. A small threshing machine with big capacity. Does more work than other small threshers and saves the grain. Write for circulars.

Nichols & Shepard Co.
In Continuous Business Since 1848
Builders exclusively of Red River Special Threshers, Wind Stacks, Feeders, Steam and Oil Gas Tractor Engines
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HUNDREDS are doing it and more with the "Allwork"—the light tractor that's different. Burns kerosene perfectly—has the largest 4 cylinder motor on any 3 plow tractor—mounted crosswise on the frame. Direct spur gear drive, no intermediate belt pulley on direct drive from crank shaft extension. Four wheels; turns in a 12 foot radius. The

Allwork KEROSENE TRACTOR

is proving one of the biggest successes in light tractors. Its low upkeep cost, all around usefulness, ease of handling, great store of power make it the popular tractor everywhere. Built with the construction that insures years of good service—backed by an organization that can give you quick, dependable service. Satisfied owners everywhere. Write today for special folder.

ELECTRIC WHEEL COMPANY
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Burns Kerosene or Gasoline



Maxi

IN THE. ing les. The i grains, corn reals, and his milk cow himself out

If he is the fable of that laid the more about of feeding Likewise it about livest their relatio The first human or t. To continu alive requir ond, clothi fourth, fue since livest interested i Likewise v food for li

No Surplus Food Now

There are two principal sources of foodstuffs: plant products—grains, vegetables and fruits; and animal products—meat, fish, eggs and dairy products (milk, butter, cheese and condensed milk.)

Livestock, dairy and beef cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, which are raised for human food, require the same kind of grains and vegetables which the human family requires, and there is a constant competition between both. Man dominates over the livestock and controls the production and supply of grains and vegetables. In other words, from every year's crop he takes whatever he requires to feed himself, and what is left he generally gives to the livestock.

Before we were at war we had a surplus of grains and vegetables, but now with the Allied nations to feed we do not have any surplus for our livestock. There are quantities of vegetable food, such as grasses, hays, root and forage crops which man does not consume and which can be used for feeding livestock. Then, again, there is a class of foods, known as by-products from the cereals and other vegetable crops, which are excellent livestock foods, such as bran and straw from the cereals, cottonseed hulls and meal from the cotton plant, corn stalks and leaves from the corn plant, and sugar beet pulp and tops from the sugar beet plant.

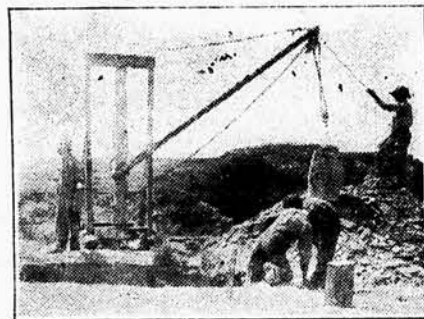
There are many similar by-products which are not human food, but are animal foods and should be fed as such. It was only a few years ago that bran was almost given away at the flour mills, the straw from the wheat, oats or rye was burned after threshing, the cottonseed, which is now selling for more than \$1 a bushel, was allowed to rot in piles near the cotton gin, and sugar beet pulp was dumped into the streams, while corn stalks and leaves were, and are today, to a large extent in the corn belt, left standing in the corn field. Corn stalks and leaves constitute from 30 to 40 per cent of the corn crop, and if they were put into a silo that great loss could largely be eliminated.

A Lesson to Be Learned

Allowing these by-products, forage and roughage, to be wasted naturally increases the demand upon our surplus cereals and human foods. The American farmer has not quite realized the value of feeding cereal by-products to livestock, and because of that fact has sent thousands of dairy and beef cows to the shambles, when they could have been fed these ideal cattle feeds, bred to purebred dairy or beef sires, and thereby increased the number of livestock and at the same time raise a better grade of livestock.

There is a close relation between the plant life and the animal life of the farm. The waste and fruit of one becomes food for the other. The grains, fodder, straw and vegetables of plant life become food for animal life, and the manure and urine of animal life are fertilizer, plant food, for

waste of corn fodder and straw amounts to about \$102,860,000 every year. The report also states that a nation-wide campaign to teach the value and food unit value of all the more common feeding stuffs would be a great step toward a more perfect agricultural system. A national campaign, no doubt, will come, but why should the individual farmer wait for such a campaign? The farmers, as a rule, know this, and a few are making use of these forage and silage crops and are reaping greater profits, while a greater number of farmers and livestock raisers do not utilize all their by-



Digging a Pit Silo on the Farm of E. Case of Collier.

products on their farms and are not only losing money, but are working a hardship upon the United States and our allies.

Tenant and Landowner

The efficient farmer is the one who makes use of every bit of green stuff on his farm, and after he harvests his grain crops he stores or ensiles the by-products so he can feed his livestock for meat and milk production.

There are certain obstacles which tend to prevent efficient farming, such as the one-year tenure lease system. This system is not conducive to the farmer's raising livestock, especially dairy or beef cattle. He does not build barns, silos, windmills or fences, nor does the land owner provide such improvements for his one-year lease tenant. A longer tenure system, five years or longer, will be an inducement for the tenant farmer and land owner to co-operate and both will receive benefits. Barns, silos, sheds and feed-troughs can be constructed profitably for both tenant and land owner.

In our dairy states—Wisconsin, New York, Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota—we find the greatest percentage of farms occupied and operated by the owners. We also find very close co-operation between the tenants and land owners. In our greatest livestock states we also find the great production, which is evidence of close relation between the livestock and the farmer. Therefore increase livestock production, and the waste and fruit of one becomes food for the other. The grains, fodder, straw and vegetables of plant life become food for animal life, and the manure and urine of animal life are fertilizer, plant food, for

stock we feed have for our plants we can feed. is crops, and phosphate to fertilizer. is greater pro-

box of the wealth-creating dairy cow, as the choicest of green feed, retaining all its succulence and feeding value, even in the dead of winter." The opportunity is present for the American farmer. The world is facing a food shortage, almost a famine. The warring countries of Europe have devastated their fields, destroyed their crops and slaughtered great numbers of their livestock. Mankind is looking to the American farmers to feed the world, and they can by increasing their farms' efficiency. Those who do it first will profit most. By utilizing the by-products of the American cereal crops and feeding them to more and better livestock, and by conserving the fertilizer, the land can be made to yield its utmost, which in turn is a direct benefit to humanity.

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l States De-
Report No.

Better Grades for the Wheat

(Continued from Page 4)

found in the grain? The new standards would mean the overthrow of the work of more than 10 years in building up the present excellent qualities of the Kansas hard wheat.

Wheat growers, however, differed with Professor Fitz's assertions at the hearing, being of the opinion that the revised standards allowing 10 per cent of rye, instead of 6 as at present, will be beneficial from the standpoint of economy. "I grant that the professor is correct from a technical point of view, but economically and theoretically his statements hardly apply to the situation which we have undergone," declared C. F. Bell of Greeley, Colo., who came to Kansas City as the representative of wheat growers, elevator owners and millers of the Rocky Mountain and Inter-Mountain sections of the West.

It is evident from farmers' discussion of grading wheat that many wheat growers hold the idea that millers are attempting to purchase their bread-stuffs grain at lower than the government fixed price. This, however, is a fallacy. The flour millers of the United States are operating under license of the milling division of the United States Food Administration. The regulations governing the miller provide for a fixed profit of 25 cents a barrel, and any miller violating this fixed profit ruling will lose his license, and be forced to close his plant. The flour miller is required to submit to the milling division office a statement of business transactions every month, and in this way no excess profits can be realized. Under the regulations millers will earn their fixed profit when wheat will earn either \$2, \$1 or \$3. Millers will readily conform to the changes in grades, but desire only modifications which will not lessen the desire of farmers to raise the highest possible quality of wheat.

Chief Brand has emphasized the fact that producers of wheat should study more closely the revised standards for grading. "There are a large number of farmers in the Southwest, as well as in other portions of the United States," he said, "who know very little of the grading of the present system and therefore are in the dark as to what is being done. The farmer probably knows the test weight of his grain, and probably imagines it will be graded according to the specific test weight grade. However, there are other factors in the grading system. I urge all farmers to make a close study of the revised standards in order to obtain the best possible price when marketing their grain. There have been statements made by some farmers to the effect that millers promulgate the

A Demand for Cows

The Kansas Holstein Breeders Held an Excellent Meeting

By Frank M. Chase

HOLSTEIN breeders of Kansas met last week at Topeka for a three-days' series of sales and conferences. A banquet was held Monday night, the state association sale was on Tuesday, and the herd of F. J. Searle of Oskaloosa was sold on Wednesday.

Holsteins for pleasure, for patriotism and for profit were urged before the members of the association at their banquet. About 100 members, their wives and their friends, were present.

"In breeding and milking high-producing dairy cows there is the joy of creating new wealth," said Troland Cleare, who represented the Holstein-Friesian Association of America. "It is patriotic to raise Holsteins at this time, because the world war is one of fat as well as of bullets. In the final victory of this war the last pound of butter will weigh as heavily in the scales as the bullet."

In discussing the profit in the breeding of Holsteins he called attention to the tremendous opportunity that will exist following the war for the sale of purebred livestock.

Better Stock

"France," he said, "has already appropriated 1 million dollars to be used for the purchase of purebred dairy cattle in America as soon as peace is declared. The other European nations also will have to come to this country for the breeding stock with which to replace their depleted herds. And in the purchase of this stock foreigners will not be satisfied with animals of average quality. They will insist upon getting better stock than is represented by our present average of dairy animals."

W. H. Mott, secretary of the association since its organization two years ago, introduced H. H. Pugh, who welcomed the visiting breeders. "You don't need the key to Topeka while here," he told them, "because you already have the key to the greatest treasury box in the world—the purebred cattle industry."

Responding to the address of welcome Charles Stephens of Columbus, who acted as toastmaster, praised highly the Holstein cow for great influence he believes she will have on future generations. He stated that he belongs to no organization which will mean more to Kansas and to the nation than the state association of Holstein breeders.

The strength of Holsteins in Kansas was indicated by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, who stated that in compiling the livestock directory recently issued by the board he found that one-half of the purebred dairy cattle of the state are Holsteins. He advocated more dairying as a means of the state getting away from the one-crop farming system and into more diversified agriculture.

Better feeding and better care of the dairy cattle in Kansas were emphasized by Prof. O. E. Reed, of the Kansas State Agricultural college, who stated his belief that many Kansas cows were not being developed to their full capacity because of lack of sufficient attention to these matters. For young breeders he especially urged that they keep records on their cows and buy the best sires possible.

The 20th Century Saloon

In the address of M. A. Anderson of Hope the Holstein cow was regarded as "the 20th century saloon," holding to her patron many advantages over the saloon of the 19th century, now but a memory in Kansas. Other speakers were Earl R. Barton of the Herington Times; Charles Dillon, representative of Arthur Capper, who was unable to be present; George P. McEntire, president of the Topeka Chamber of Commerce; and Ben Schneider, president of the breeders' association. At the business meeting Ben Schneider, Nortonville, was re-elected president; A. B. Wilcox, Abilene, was elected vice president to succeed P.

W. Enns, Newton, and A. S. Neale, Manhattan, to succeed W. H. Mott, Herington, as secretary-treasurer. J. T. Mast, Scranton, was chosen a member of the board of directors to succeed himself. New directors elected were T. M. Ewing, Independence, and George Lenhart, Abilene.

The sales were very successful. Eighty-two head of Holsteins were sold in the association sale on Tuesday for an average price of \$326.76. About 200 breeders of Holsteins and others interested in these cattle were present.

No extraordinarily high or low bids featured, but fair, satisfactory prices were obtained for practically every animal. The top price was \$910, which Edward Fitzgerald of Jamestown gave for the year-old bull, North Star Champion Lad, owned by J. T. Axtell of Newton.

The highest price obtained for a female was \$605, Herman Braun of Newton paying this amount for the cow, Piebe Estata Homestead DeKol, consigned by Lee Brothers & Cook of Harveyville. This cow holds an official record of 23.23 pounds of butter produced in seven days, at the age of 4 years, 4 months and 10 days.

The average quality of animals offered in the sale was unusually high. Many of the consignors had been reluctant to place in the sale some of the animals sold, for the reason that they needed them for breeding purposes on their own farms. They were prevailed upon to offer the best they had, however, that their state organization might begin the holding of consignment sales and thereby extend their Holstein interests. The holding of this successful sale will help greatly to establish the name of Kansas as the home of good Holsteins, as well as to enlarge sales within the state for foundation breeding stock.

Good Foundation Animals

Speaking for a moment before the selling opened, Prof. O. E. Reed said that, tho attending nearly all of the purebred dairy cattle sales in Kansas in the last seven years, he had never seen a better lot of dairy animals offered for sale in the state.

"If you wish to start in the dairy business start it at this sale by the purchase of good foundation stock," was his advice to beginning dairymen. "The man who buys poor dairy breeding animals because they are cheap will have the whole job to do over again."

Following are the names of the animals sold with the selling price and the name of the purchaser:

Males.

Consigned by F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa; Sunflower King Rock, \$150. J. V. Nauert, Keats.

Consigned by David Coleman & Sons, Denison; calf, \$130. J. A. Jameson, Lansing.

Consigned by Segrist & Stephenson, Holton; calf, \$75. A. L. Eshelman, Abilene, Calif. \$125. I. B. Erwin, Denison.

Consigned by D. M. Cahill, Coffeyville; Rag Apple Chornita Posch, \$405. Ira Shideler, Topeka.

Consigned by Robinson & Schultz, Independence; calf, \$200. J. C. Dulaney, Winfield.

Consigned by Lee Brothers & Cook, Harveyville; calf, \$220. T. E. Cavanaugh, Spearville. Calf, \$590. M. A. Anderson, Hope.

Consigned by J. T. Axtell, Newton; North Star Champion Lad, \$190. Edward Fitzgerald, Jamestown.

Consigned by Ira F. Collins, Sabetha; Collins Farm Segis De Kol Pontiac, \$305. J. M. Kipple, Topeka.

Consigned by Otto Stuewe, Alma; calf, \$115. Edward Fitzgerald, Jamestown. Calf, \$30. F. J. Sherman, Topeka.

Females.

Consigned by F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa; Sunflower Buttercup Pontiac, \$405. Charles Feyl, Manhattan. Sunflower Neta, \$330. Edward Fitzgerald, Jamestown. Lakeview Frontier Longfellow, \$280. Charles H. Seifert, Leavenworth. Sunflower Good, \$205. J. A. Engel, Abilene.

Consigned by J. P. Mast, Scranton; Anna Aggie Ormsby Mercedes De Kol, \$270. Mrs. A. O. Remington, Meriden. Fern Ormsby De Kol Cornucopia, \$405. D. L. Button & Son, Elmont. Ormsby De Kol Dutchland Cornucopia, \$340. E. E. Eldredge, Topeka.

Consigned by Robinson & Schultz, Independence; calf, \$200. J. C. Dulaney, Winfield.

Consigned by Lee Brothers & Cook, Harveyville; calf, \$220. T. E. Cavanaugh, Spearville. Calf, \$590. M. A. Anderson, Hope.

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Consigned by Otto Stuewe, Alma; calf, \$115. Edward Fitzgerald, Jamestown. Calf, \$30. F. J. Sherman, Topeka.

Consigned by F. M. Ewing, Independence; Lady Josephine Gerben, \$380. A. S. Neale, Manhattan. Belle Josephine Mahomet, \$360. Ben Schneider, Nortonville. Josephine Mahomet, \$285. A. S. Neale, Manhattan. Jose-

phine Mahomet 3d, \$250. L. L. Engle, Abilene. Bess Princess Korndyke, \$220. J. M. Kipple, Topeka.

Consigned by David Coleman & Sons, Denison; Inka Hildaard Johanna, \$375. Nathan Engle, Abilene. Goldie Segis Beauty, \$440. M. W. Wheeler, Mulvane. Maple Knoll Inara, \$300. C. A. Branch, Marion. Daisy Lincoln Aaggie, \$255. Capitol View Holstein Farm, Christmas Belle Pietertje, \$185. James A. Downes, Lyndon.

Consigned by L. F. Cory & Son, Belle-ville; Corydale Rose Jewel, \$450. Edward Fitzgerald, Jamestown. Alvirra Jewel, \$335. J. M. Kipple, Topeka. Jewel Beets Netherland, \$335. J. M. Kipple, Topeka. Corydale Tiffany Jewel, \$330. A. S. Neale, Manhattan. Corydale Twonnet Jewel, \$435. Charles Feyl, Manhattan.

Consigned by H. D. Burger, Seneca; Stella Brownell, Netherland, \$240. J. M. Kipple, Topeka. Belle Bessie Segis Korndyke, \$300. A. H. Williamson, Topeka. Pauline Louisa, \$300. Capitol View Holstein Farm, Topeka. Korndyke Cornucopia, \$260. J. M. Kipple, Topeka.

Consigned by Ben Schneider, Nortonville; \$200. Henderson Long & Son, Had-dam. Lady Burke Beets, \$360. L. G. Engel, Abilene. P. S. P. Starlight, \$425. A. E. Engle, Abilene. Clothilde Clema Polkadot, \$295. Louis Koenig, Solomon.

Consigned by Segrist & Stephenson, Hol-ton; Lady Mack, \$450. Edward Fitzgerald, Jamestown. Lady Maude De Kol Pietertje, \$425. August Gossling, Concordia.

Consigned by Harry M. Mollhagen, Bush-ton; Aaggie Wayne Beryl, \$500. Ben Schneider, Nortonville. Aaggie Wayne Beryl Walker, \$350. Ben Schneider, Nortonville. Milkmaid Favorite, \$310. F. H. Treff, Basehor.

Consigned by Mott Brothers, Herington; Canary Pontiac Butter Lass, \$375. George Lenhart, Abilene. Alderdale Butter Boy King, \$375. Edward Fitzgerald, Jamestown. Butter Boy Theodora, \$350. E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene. Olive Beauty Pontiac, \$315. Charles Feyl, Manhattan. Susie Hengerveld Segis 2d, \$395. A. M. Davis, Hutch-inson. \$325. J. C. Dulaney, Winfield. Violet Beechwood Netherland, \$310. Edward Fitzgerald, Jamestown. Butter Boy Pearlina, \$380. E. S. Engle & Son, Abilene.

Consigned by Robinson & Schultz, Inde-pendence; Rhoda Pontiac Korndyke, \$455. Capitol View Holstein Farm, Topeka. Ophelia Korndyke, \$455. Capitol View Hol-stein Farm, Topeka. Netherland Ophelia De Kol 2d, \$295. Smith & Hughes, Topeka. Ella Pietertje De Kol Korndyke, \$300. Cap-itol View Holstein Farm, Topeka. Helen Ophelia De Kol Pontiac, \$340. Edward Fitz-gerald, Jamestown. Pearl Pietertje Mer-cedes 2d, \$305. C. A. Branch, Marion. Martha McKinley Hengerveld, \$325. T. E. Cavanaugh, Spearville. Martha McKinley 2d, \$270. Louis Koenig, Solomon.

Consigned by Lee Brothers & Cook, Har-veyville; Abigail De Kol Wayne, \$380. D. Crawford, Lyndon. \$150. J. M. Beach & Son, Maple Hill. Piebe Estata Homestead De Kol, \$605. Herman Braun, Norton.

Consigned by J. T. Axtell, Newton; Kate Korndyke Merrilles 3d, \$260. Bert Crum, Detroit. Pussy Willow of Russell Farm, \$650. I. B. Erwin, Denison. Bellemae Lady Hengerveld, \$385. J. C. Dulaney, Winfield. Cattle Colantha Segis, \$355. Capitol View Holstein Farm, Topeka. Cecilia Walker, \$285. Edward Fitzgerald, Jamestown.

Consigned by Ira F. Collins, Sabetha; Lady Isabella Gerben 3d, \$310. W. E. Van Horn & Son, Topeka. Johanna Aaggie Pietertje De Kol, \$290. W. E. Van Horn & Son, Topeka. Heritage Farm Segis Theresa, \$320. A. H. Williamson, Topeka.

Consigned by Otto Stuewe, Alma; Can-trilla Belle, \$280. C. A. Branch, Marion. \$175. Nathan Engle, Abilene. Roberdale Lillie Camunity, \$400. A. M. Davis, Hutchinson. Juliana Lyons of Rock, \$280. Roy Seifert, Leavenworth.

Consigned by R. E. Stuewe, Alma; Pauline Aaggie Mada, \$395. A. E. Engle, Abilene.

The series of Holstein meetings and sales closed on Wednesday with the dispersal sale of the Sunflower herd owned by F. J. Searle of Oskaloosa. Fifty-seven head of cattle were sold, of which 45 were consigned by Mr. Searle. Sixteen Holsteins from the herd of Mott Brothers of Herington also were sold, making a full day's sale.

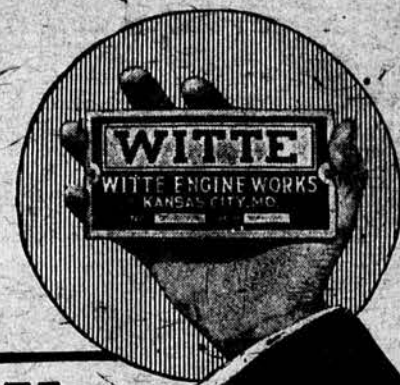
Fair Prices

Good prices were obtained, the 57 head bringing an average of \$232. An average of \$132.50 was received for the 12 bulls sold and \$258.55 for the 45 females.

The highest price paid for an individual was \$500, which the Capitol View Holstein Farms, Topeka, paid for Searle's cow, Edith Beets Hengerveld. This cow is nearly 6 years old and has an official record of 21.98 pounds of butter and 455.3 pounds of milk produced in seven days.

For a male the top price was \$210, which was obtained for Sunflower King Walker from the Searle herd. He was bred and raised by the Oskaloosa breeder.

There is more than one reason why boys leave the farm: A traveler saw a boy hoeing spuds in the hot sun. He rode up to the fence and asked: "What do you get for hoeing potatoes?" The boy wearily replied as he raised his sunburned face: "Nothin' if I do, but hell if I don't."



Your Protection

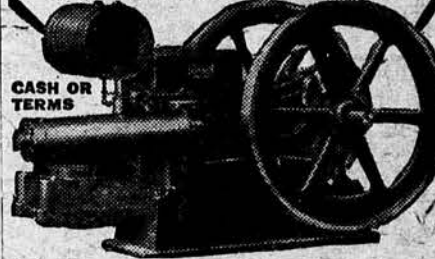
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RACINE MULTI-MILE CORD TIRES are real cord tire quality—Extra-Tested. Also red and gray tubes Extra-Tested.

Sold by substantial dealers. It will pay to look up the one nearest you.

For Your Own Protection Be Certain Every Racine Tire You Buy, Bears The Name

RACINE RUBBER CO.

Racine, Wis.



Now Is The Time To Buy Your Roofing!

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO.

Quick action on your part is really necessary if you wish to get your share of these unheard of savings. So, don't delay—sit right down and write your order now. Every offer below is covered by our satisfaction or money-back guarantee.

Order Today From This Bargain List!

Ajax high grade rubber surfaced Roofing: put up 108 sq. ft. to the roll. Complete with nails and cement. Lot No. GC302, 3 ply, roll \$1.27; 2 ply, roll \$1.17; 1 ply, roll \$1.07.

Rawhide Stone Faced Gold Medal Roofing guaranteed 15 yrs. Rolls contain 108 sq. ft., nails and cement included. Lot No. GC303, Roll \$2.20.

Our famous Rawhide Rubber Roofing, 3 ply, guaranteed for 12 years; a high grade covering. Rolls contain 108 sq. ft., nails and cement included. Lot No. GC304, 3 ply, roll \$1.50; 2 ply, roll \$1.40; 1 ply, roll \$1.20.

10,000 Rolls of Extra Heavy high grade Roofing: Red or Gray Slate Coated, Rock Faced, Brown Pebble Coat, Double Sanded, Mineral or Mica Surfaced. Lot No. GC305, roll 108 sq. ft. with nails and cement \$1.90.

28 gauge, painted, 2 1/2 in. corrugated overhauled siding sheets; 5 1/2 ft. long. Lot No. GC306, 100 sq. ft. \$2.50.

26 gauge painted 2 1/2 in. corrugated overhauled roofing sheets, Lot No. GC307, 100 sq. ft. \$3.00.

24 gauge Extra Heavy painted 2 1/2 in. corrugated overhauled sheets for roofing barns, granaries, etc. Lot No. GC308, 100 sq. ft. \$3.50.

If you need further information before ordering, send us a rough sketch of your building showing size of roof, length of rafters, etc. Mention the kind of roofing you wish and our low freight paid prices will follow.

ADDRESS OWNERS: **HARRIS BROTHERS CO.,** Dept. GC37, 35th & Iron Sts., Chicago

Sold direct on free trial.

GABEL'S latest improved (2 sizes in one) Pig FORCEPS with patent spring cable loop. No wires to break.

No danger injury to animal or young. Ref. First Nat. Bk., Hawkeye, Ia. Agts. wanted. GABEL MFG. CO., Hawkeye, Ia.

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Corn Soil is in Excellent Condition. Kafir Seed from Oklahoma. Plant the Sorghums in Rows. Wagon Scales for the Farm. Good Potatoes for Kansas.

A FINE and much needed shower of 1/2 inch fell last night, and this morning wheat and grass are up and coming. I made a trip to our oats yesterday and found them coming thru the ground in good shape, and after this shower the drill rows should soon be showing green. But it is the wheat that just at present makes the finest showing in this county. Never, old wheat growers tell me, has there been a better March prospect for a crop. The soil needs just a little more moisture but too little is better for wheat than too much so wheat growers have every reason to be satisfied with the present prospect.

The rye in the hog pasture is now supplying much more feed than the hogs can take care of and we are now giving no supplemental feed with the corn. The green rye should be sufficient to keep the animals in good condition without mill feeds or milk. The milk from the four cows goes to the calves and to some smaller pigs which run in the yard with the calves we are feeding. We usually let most of the calves run with their mothers but this year we will milk four cows as it is said the nation needs fat of all kinds, altho you wouldn't think it to see the way the packers are getting after the heavy hog market.

We took six hogs to market the first of this week which weighed a little less than 400 pounds apiece, and took 25 cents a hundred less for them than buyers were paying for light hogs. Since then the margin has widened and 50 cents more is being paid for light hogs than for heavy ones. A Kansas City paper has mentioned this condition twice this week saying that in view of the worldwide shortage of fat the scaling down in price of fat hogs is "anomalous." Perhaps that is the right word but it is not the one most likely to be used by the fat hog producer in describing the situation.

For the last two weeks an average of 40 cars of hay a day have left this part of the county. This is all prairie hay and it all goes to government buyers. No cars are to be had for commercial shipments; if there were hay would on the present Kansas City market net us about \$20 a ton on track here. But so long as the hay goes to the government farmers are not complaining at the price of \$17 for No. 2 and \$18 for No. 1 hay. That is indeed a good price and many farmers have been putting in full time hauling during the last week even tho they might have been in the field plowing.

We have three fields of almost equal size to plow for corn this spring and this week we finished one of them. The soil is in fine condition even tho it is a little dry and with even a medium amount of rain this summer should produce well. The field we plowed was partly corn and partly kafir stubble and while we were plowing the kafir ground we were about ready to swear that we never would raise any more kafir. Kafir does put land out of condition to work; it always takes a full horse power more on a plow to turn the same furrow on kafir ground than where corn has been raised. The soil where corn was grown last year is loose and in prime condition and one harrowing will put it in almost garden condition, while the kafir ground will take one if not two diskings and a harrowing and then it will not be in as good condition as the corn ground.

Speaking of kafir reminds me that several farmers here made up an order for kafir seed and sent it to Oklahoma some time ago. The seed was shipped all right and what got here was of very fine quality, but two sacks were lost somewhere in transit. The loss was noted on the freight bill and the agent thought that the missing sacks might turn up later, but 10 days have elapsed and no more kafir has

arrived. Really, I think that enough kafir is now here to plant all the acreage our neighbors had planned but some of them use much more seed to the acre than we do. For our own planting on 8 acres we ordered 1 bushel, 1/2 bushel to plant the field and the rest to hold in reserve should the first planting fail to come. Even that is thicker than kafir should be planted for a grain crop; 1/2 bushel is plenty for 10 acres if the seed is any good. Many farmers plant a bushel on 5 to 8 acres but that is entirely too thick for a grain producing crop.

I note that the state council of defense recommends that in view of the shortage of seed no kafir or cane should be sown broadcast but it should be planted in rows to save seed. We long ago gave up the idea of sowing either of these crops broadcast, not with the idea of saving seed for seed was cheap then, but because we thought we might just as well have a grain crop along with the fodder. An acre of kafir planted in drills and cultivated will supply almost as much fodder as an acre sown broadcast and it will—or used to—produce a grain crop as well. It takes a little more work to cultivate such a crop but when harvest time comes it is much easier to cut the rowed stuff than it is that sown broadcast. It also is much easier to handle the bound kafir at feeding time. We would not think of going back to the old way of broadcasting cane or kafir.

For a number of years we have been needing wagon scales on the farm but other wants seemed to have a prior call so we did not get them. This year we wanted—and needed—them worse than ever, perhaps because of the higher price. We finally concluded that the grain, hay and livestock which would be weighed over them was enough higher in price to justify the increased cost so we put them in, doing all the work ourselves. We got 5-ton pit scales. They seem to weigh perfectly. Three 50-pound test weights placed all in one corner or on different corners bring the beam down exactly alike. We have weighed a number of things of which the exact weight is known and in all cases the weight agrees with what the scales show so we conclude they are accurate. We find a use for them two or three times a week. I am far from saying that we needed these scales to check up the scales of buyers in town. I have rather every confidence in their weights but there are many things which should be weighed on the farm and not guessed; in a guessing contest the livestock buyer has a great advantage over the farmer who seldom sees stock weighed.

My offer to send the address of a grower who could supply Eureka seed potatoes brought a flood of answers. Many writers asked why I did not give the address in my article so that time and postage could be saved. Evidently those who ask this do not understand about free advertising; the publisher of this paper has advertising space to sell and could not afford to give it away. It is by his courtesy that we are occasionally enabled to pass along something like this.

You will recall that we ordered from this Wisconsin grower 1 peck each of Early Ohio, Eureka, Six Weeks and Irish Cobbler potatoes for a trial this coming season. We had them sent by express because freight is so slow and uncertain and in addition the charges would not be a great deal more as anything less than 100 pounds is charged for as 100 pounds from the distance. This would make the charges on a bushel of potatoes from Wisconsin to average Kansas points about \$1.35 to \$1.60. The express charges which we paid on the bushel were \$1.85 and they came thru on the same train which brought the mail, notifying us they had been shipped. We will plant these four potato varieties side by side and give them a fair trial to see which is best adapted to our Kansas conditions.

Find Your County Partners

When Names are Printed, Get Acquainted

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Assistant Manager

BEGINNING with this week's Capper Pig Club story, we are going to print the names of the boys enrolled in counties having incomplete membership. As these names are given I hope every Pig Club member will watch for his county list to learn the names and addresses of his partners. When you find these clip them from the paper and save them. Don't wait for the other fellows to write to you; sit down and tell them you're glad they're in the club. Tell them about your sow and pigs if you have any, and say you want to become acquainted with them.

The names of boys in counties having a membership of nine will be printed first, in alphabetical order. Here's the list for this time:

Name	Address	Age
CLARK		
Elvin Zane, Ashland	13
Orval Bonine, Ashland	14
Bernard Muehwal, Ashland	14
Harry Daniels, Ashland	17
George Kuzio, Ashland	12
Marion N. Rankin, Ashland	15
Jesse Tindall, Minnola, R. R. 2	13
Frank Dalton, Ashland	13
Glen Palmer, Ashland	13

LEAVENWORTH		
Paul Studdard, Leavenworth, R. R. 4	.....	16
Lawrence Wise, Lawrence, R. R. 7	.....	11
Samuel Dewa, Tonganoxie, R. R. 5	.....	13
Harold Kramer, Tonganoxie	.....	14
Louie Zimmerman, Linwood	.....	13
Minor Meador, Leavenworth	.....	15
Claude Ehrhart, Easton	.....	12
Arthur Pinner, Leavenworth	.....	13
Clarence Boyer, Tonganoxie	.....	13

LINN		
Albert Kuchel, Goodrich, R. R. 1	.....	15
Fulton Hubert, Mound City, R. R. 3	.....	16
Jesse Wortman, Pleasanton, R. R. 4	.....	18
Albert Zimmerman, LaCygne	.....	13
Roy A. Baker, La Cygne	.....	12
Floyd Northway, Blue Mound	.....	13
Frank E. Smith, Mound City	.....	16
Rhea Roy, Centerville	.....	13
Jess J. Lark, Pleasanton	.....	16

MONTGOMERY		
Robert Cotton, Cherryvale, R. R. 2	.....	13
Ralph Wilson, Elk City, R. R. 3	.....	13
Taylor Cunningham, Independence	.....	16
Leon Linscott, Independence	.....	16
Virgil Merrifield, Cherryvale	.....	14
T. C. Vaughn, Elk City	.....	17
James Hopper, Jr., Elk City	.....	13
Edgar Wooten, Jefferson	.....	12
George E. Payne, Sycamore	.....	15

NESS		
Floyd Laga, Ness City	.....	12
Alfred Lawrence, Ness, R. R. 2	.....	13
Renard Sherrill, Brownell, R. R. 1	.....	15
Clarence Binger, Bazine	.....	13
Horace Jones, Beeler	.....	12
Chester Gillett, Beeler	.....	12
Ralph L. Roser, Brownell	.....	15
Guy Reeves, Jr., Beeler	.....	15
Ralph Taylor, Beeler	.....	14

County leaders will soon be appointed. In a good many counties it's going to be difficult to select a boy for leader because several are showing so much pep. Perhaps not very much life has been shown in your county. Get in touch with your partners and you'll be making a showing in the race for appointment as county leader. The contest work will be much more interesting, too, when you can tell the other fellows about your luck.

While talking about pep, I want to say the members of the Capper Pig Club for 1918 are showing the right brand in the way they are answering the letter they received last week. I hope to have a complete return on the cards sent out, and I am especially eager to hear from those boys who haven't notified us that they have sows to enter in the contest. I can think of nothing more disappointing in club work than to have one boy, especially in a county which has a complete membership, fail to enter a sow.

Pottawatomie and Sumner counties have distinguished themselves by holding meetings recently. Seven Pottawatomie county boys met with Edwin Snyder of Westmoreland for a get-acquainted meeting, with lots of hog talk and five plans for the summer's work. In Sumner county seven boys got together for a big surprise on Claude Hall of Wellington. Lew Snowden, in writing about it, says they met with Earl Whealy and went from there to Claude's home. They gave a rousing Pig Club yell when they went in the gate, and Lew says, "Claude sure was surprised." Let's have more of these meetings, with a full attendance next time, if possible.

Bourbon county had pretty hard "shedding" last summer, but three of the boys showed the right kind of pep by sending in final reports. Archie

Nichols, with a Duroc Jersey sow and 11 pigs produced 1,195 pounds of pork with a net profit of \$92. Dorwin Wright produced 925 pounds of pork with his O. I. C. sow and eight pigs, and showed a net profit of \$169.50. In addition to being one of the prize winners, Harry Wunderly, the third Bourbon county boy to report, produced 1,490 pounds of pork with a Poland sow and eight pigs, and had the excellent net profit of \$295.41. Harry gives this interesting account of his year's work:

"One day in November, 1916, my father and I were in Devon, a small town near my home. I met one of Mr. Capper's representatives and asked father to subscribe for the Farmers Mail and Breeze, which he did. The first copy we received I happened to notice a Capper Pig Club application blank. I began to think there was a good chance for me to make some money for myself. The more I studied, the more I liked it, so I took the first chance I had to enroll. I went to one of my neighbors who had some purebred Poland China hogs and asked him if he would sell one. He said I could have my choice so I told him I would buy one. I picked out a sow and my father also chose one. Before I got home I traded sows with my father and good luck came my way while father did not have any success with his at farrowing time.

"When I got my sow home, I put her in a lot of about 4 or 5 acres and built her a good warm shed. She farrowed March 23, eight nice pigs, four males and four females. It was a cold, stormy night so I got up and brought them to the house and took good care of them until next morning. Then I took them back to their mother. The first day I gave the sow nothing but warm water. After a few days I fed her on skimmilk and ear corn. When the pigs got old enough to eat, I fed them soaked oats and skimmilk. I had pasture only about one month, but the skimmilk made up for that.

"I did not have much corn so I fed just enough to keep them growing and in good condition. I fed them corn when the new crop was ready and they grew very fast. I did all the work myself. On October 3, my fall litter of eight nice pigs was farrowed. They are getting along fine as I have plenty of feed for them.

"My sow weighed 280 pounds when I bought her. When I took her out of the contest she weighed 350 pounds, a gain of 70 pounds. I am selling my pigs as breeding stock, as they are too good to fatten for market. I produced 1420 pounds of pork with my pigs. After I paid for my sow and feed, I made a profit of \$176.23, which I think was very good."

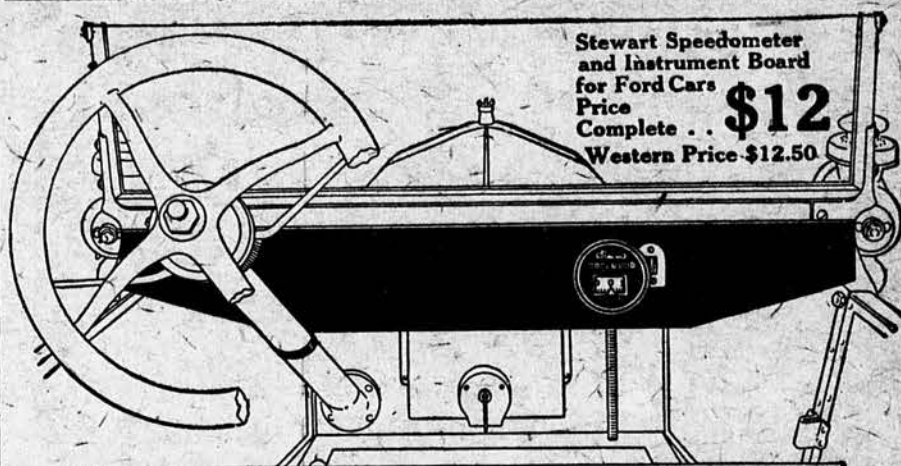
A Round-up at Hays

The fifth annual round-up of the stockmen of the state at the Ft. Hays Experiment station will take place Wednesday, April 10. Every farmer in the state is invited.

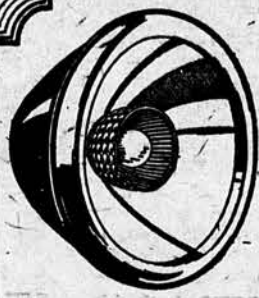
The morning program will consist of an inspection of the experimental cattle, other livestock, and the station farm, consisting of 3,600 acres. Free luncheon will be served at noon. Charles E. Weeks, superintendent of the station, will report in the afternoon on the work of the station for the last year, especially in respect to war-time livestock and crop production. The livestock experiments will be explained by W. A. Cochel, professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. L. E. Call, professor of agronomy, will talk on crops for Western Kansas. E. E. Frizell of Larned, state labor administrator, will discuss the farm help problem.

Keep the brooders and brood coops clean. The litter used on the floor should be changed before it has a chance to become foul.

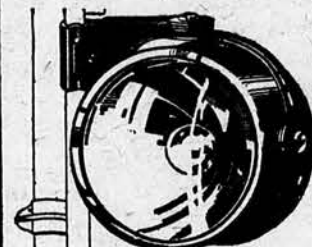
The man who grows more food adds to the wealth of the world; the man who grows dollars may be adding only to his own wealth.



Stewart Speedometer and Instrument Board for Ford Cars
Price Complete . . \$12
Western Price \$12.50



Stewart Lens per pair \$2.00



Stewart V-Ray Searchlight \$5.00

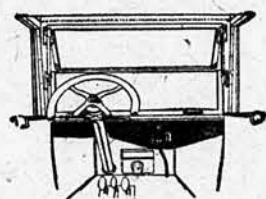


Special Ford Model

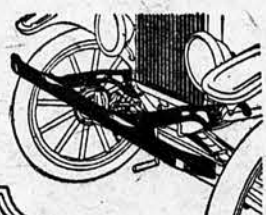
Stewart V-Ray Spark Plug \$1.00



Stewart Warning Signal Hand-operated (Motor-driven type \$6) \$3.50



Stewart Speedometer and Instrument Board for Ford Sedan and Coupelet models
Price, complete \$15.00
Western Price \$15.50



Stewart Autoguard for Ford cars \$7.50
(Western Price \$8.25)
With Nickel Rail, \$8.50
(Western Price \$9.25)

Stewart Autoguard Tire-carrier for Ford Cars \$11.50
(Western Price \$12.50)
With Nickel Rail, \$12.50
(Western Price \$13.50)

Stewart Accessories For Ford Cars

When you buy accessories for your Ford car, get the best. Insist on having Stewart Automobile Accessories.

Costs you no more to get the best, in the first place. And, in the long run, it is cheapest.

Stewart Accessories for Ford cars are the best that your money can buy. There are none better sold at any price.

When the best costs you no more, why take chances with unknown, untried, inferior accessories that may give you endless trouble.

Back of Stewart Accessories stands the world's greatest accessory manufacturers—an organization with unlimited resources and manufacturing facilities. This fact alone insures the continued superiority of Stewart Accessories.

You need Stewart Accessories on your Ford car. They enable you to get more pleasure, better service, and greater satisfaction out of your motoring.

The Stewart line for Ford cars is complete. Note how varied it is. Examine the illustrations on this page. Each shows an accessory you need—an accessory that will make your Ford a better car.

Take the Stewart Speedometer and Instrument Board for example. This Stewart Product is an absolute necessity on any car.

You are depriving yourself of half the pleasure of motoring if you have no Stewart Speedometer. You need it to tell you how far and how fast you drive; to avoid arrest for speeding; to check your gasoline and oil consumption and your tire mileage. You need it for following road guides. You need it wherever and whenever you drive.

The Stewart Instrument Board will "dress up" your car—adds to its appearance. Fills up that unsightly gap below the windshield. Brings the speedometer up into position where it can be easily seen. Rests tight against the steering column. Eliminates vibration from the steering wheel. Easily installed in a few minutes. No bolts, screws or brackets to fuss with. Clock, headlight switch, starter control and other accessories can be easily added. Made of wood with black satin egg-shell finish. Speedometer is mounted flush. Adds a finishing touch of elegance to the Ford car.

Then there are the other Stewart Accessories for your Ford. The Stewart Autoguard for the front and rear are needed for your car's protection. The Stewart V-Ray Searchlight is indispensable. Stewart Lens makes every road bright and clear as day. The Stewart Warning Signal warns and clears the way for you in any traffic. Stewart V-Ray Spark Plugs put an end to your spark plug troubles.

Each of these Stewart Accessories is a motoring necessity. Don't be without them another day.

Stewart Accessories are sold by leading jobbers, accessory dealers and garages everywhere.

Stewart-Warner Speedometer Car'n

CHICAGO, U. S. A.



Owners of tractors equipped with K-W Magnetos find they can fire thinner mixtures and cheaper grades of fuel and still develop full horse-power, than they could by any other system of ignition.

The intense hot spark that a K-W produces gets all the power out of every drop of fuel. It turns the ordinary wasted fuel into extra work *without* cost. A

High Tension MAGNETO

will start your tractor quickly and easily regardless of how cold the weather and will operate on all the low grades of fuel. It gives continuous—no trouble ignition.

Forty tractor manufacturers pay more for K-W Magnetos because they want their users to have the best. K-W Ignition is one of your guides as to quality in your selection of a tractor. Insist that your new Tractor be K-W equipped.

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Once over is enough—no packing from the tractor wheels. Because of the rigid frame it thoroughly pulverizes and levels the land. Compare the work of the rear disks with those of any other type and see why the CUTAWAY (CLARK) Tractor Harrows lead in popularity. They have made good not only at tractor demonstrations, but in actual farm use under the most difficult conditions for a dozen years. Entirely successful on work in every section of the country. Two types, light and heavy. Hitch is adjustable to fit any drawbar. The draft is light for the work accomplished.

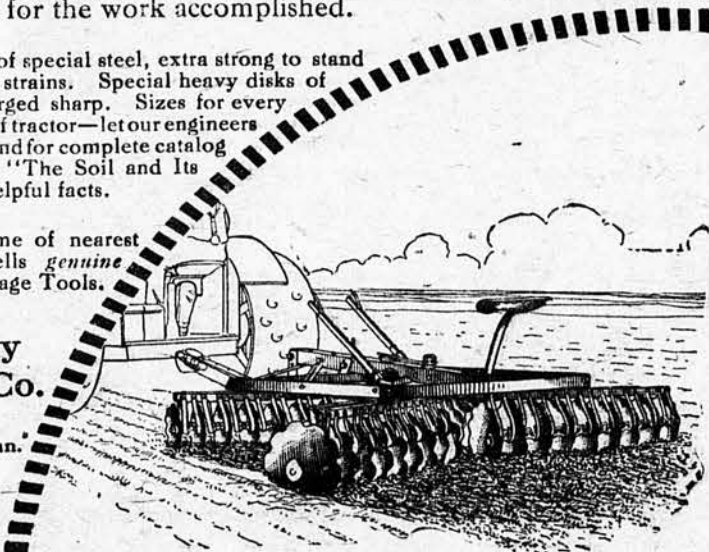
They are built of special steel, extra strong to stand hardest tractor strains. Special heavy disks of cutlery steel forged sharp. Sizes for every make and size of tractor—let our engineers advise you. Send for complete catalog and free book "The Soil and Its Tillage" for helpful facts.

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Maker of the original CLARK Disk Harrows and Plows



Seeds for the Kansas Farmers

Here Is the Report of the Agricultural Production Committee of the State Council of Defense

AS A RESULT of our seed survey, it was found that the majority of the farmers had provided themselves with the seed that they thought they would need for spring planting. In some sections of the state, districts were found where there was no seed, in other places scattering farmers were located who would need seed. A list of these names were compiled by the county committee and information supplied as to where seed could be secured. In a large part of the state many farmers were found who had surplus seed available.

Samples of this seed were secured and forwarded for germination tests to the agricultural college. Samples also were secured for germination of the small lots that the farmers were holding for their own planting. In all 15,000 samples have been received for germination tests. Of this number 12,085 samples had been germinated on March 26 and the report of the test forwarded to the farmers. The following number of samples of the different crops have been tested:

Crop	Number of Samples	Average Germination
Corn	8,232	79
Kafir	1,214	67
Sorgo (cane)	742	61
Feterita	467	82
Milo	456	79
Sudan grass	163	76
Oats	498	92
Barley	110	81
Millet	52	83
Alfalfa	151	72
	12,085	

It has been impossible to summarize this more complete report with respect to relative germination of the samples secured from the different sections of the state. This was done, however, for the samples received previous to March 6. The quality of the seed produced in the Southern, especially the Southeastern part of the state is better in vitality than that in any other portion.

A complete list of all farmers who reported seed for sale was compiled, and this was supplemented by a list of elevators and seed dealers who have seed for sale, information regarding which was collected by the state board of agriculture. Three preliminary seed lists have already been printed, the first on December 31, 1917, the second on February 13, and the last on March 23. These lists have been distributed upon request to all persons desiring to purchase seed. A complete list containing the names of all farmers who have reported seed for sale, together with the germination test of many samples, is now compiled and ready for publication. This list contains the following quantities of the different kinds of grain:

Crop	Quantity
Corn	274,800 bushels
Kafir	82,312 bushels
Sorgo (cane)	40,061 bushels
Feterita	11,816 bushels
Milo	31,073 bushels
Sudan grass	309,722 pounds
Millet	21,869 bushels
Alfalfa	11,677 bushels

While there is a fairly large supply of seed listed for sale, much of which is of good quality, there is no surplus. All of the available supply will be needed. Farmers should not delay purchasing seed in case they are not already supplied. Many farmers who have corn of fair quality, that is, corn germinating from 60 to 90 per cent, can select sufficient seed from such lots by making germination tests of individual ears. When bulk seed corn tests less than 90 per cent, it is advisable to make an ear to ear test of all the corn to be used for planting and to eliminate in this way those ears that will not grow. If every farmer who has corn would test his seed in this way it would not be difficult to locate sufficient seed of the best quality for all requirements. This work must be started early in order to have seed ready by planting time.

The germination tests of old corn, that is, corn produced in 1915 and 1916, is invariably good and so far as possible should be used for planting. Much of the kafir produced in the state was not fit for seed. There is, therefore, probably a more acute shortage of kafir seed than of seed corn. However, kafir seed of good quality was

produced in sections of Southeast Kansas and Northern Oklahoma and it is hoped that a supply is available from this source to meet the needs of the state. Feterita seed is scarce and high in price. The quality, however, of the little seed there is available is good. Sorgo (cane) seed while not plentiful is more abundant than was thought to be the case earlier in the season. The quality of the seed is only fair. Milo is fairly abundant and of good quality. There are only medium supplies of Sudan grass, which is as a rule of good quality.

The supply of available kafir and other sorghum seed in the state is being materially augmented by the supplies purchased by an agent of the committee on Seed Stocks of the United States Department of Agriculture, M. Vinall, 815 East 2nd Street, Wichita, Kan. By act of Congress, federal money has been provided for the purchase of seed of kafir, milo, feterita, sorgo (cane), and Sudan grass. The seed is being stored at Wichita and is now ready for distribution throughout the state. Only seed of standard varieties will be handled and such seed will be cleaned and sacked and sold to farmers in limited quantities at actual cost, including the expense of buying, cleaning and storage.

If home grown seed corn is not available, seed which has been grown under conditions similar to those under which it is to be planted should if possible be secured. In many localities in Central and Western Kansas it will be necessary to import seed. For Central Kansas varieties of corn that mature in 115 to 120 days should be secured from Eastern Kansas or from Missouri, preferably upland grown seed from localities of about the same latitude should be obtained. Large growing, late maturing varieties, especially those ordinarily grown on fertile creek or river bottom should not be used.

Early varieties from Northern Oklahoma or Southern Kansas can be moved some distance north with satisfactory results, and seed from this source can if necessary be used. For the western third of the state only early varieties which mature in 100 to 110 days should be planted. These varieties will be difficult, if not impossible to obtain this season. For that reason in the western portion of the state it will be advisable to limit the acreage of corn to the supply of adapted seed that is available and to plant the rest of the acreage of row crops to milo, Dwarf kafir, feterita and varieties of sorgo that are known to be well adapted to conditions prevailing in that section of the state.

Crop Rotations Help

Rotation of grain crops with legumes has produced marked increases in the yields, especially of corn. In experiments at the Kansas State Agricultural college, according to R. I. Throckmorton, associate professor of agronomy, corn and wheat yields under continuous cropping have been compared with results from these same crops in rotation with legumes during the last seven years.

The corn yields in 1917 from three of these treatments were as follows: corn continuously grown, 17.6 bushels an acre; corn in rotation with cowpeas and wheat, 32.8 bushels; and corn in rotation with alfalfa and wheat, 44.3 bushels.

Land continuously in wheat since 1910 yielded 11.8 bushels an acre in 1917. Its seven year average was 14.6 bushels. Wheat in rotation with corn and cowpeas yielded 13.6 bushels an acre in 1917, and 15.8 bushels for the seven year period.

"The rotation should include a small grain crop, a row crop, and a legume," said Professor Throckmorton. "Every farmer should plan a rotation system using crops best adapted to his local conditions."

Dryness is one of the requirements in the production of the finest grades of wool, while exposure to dampness makes the wool harsh and brittle and the fiber weak.

To Grow the Quality Peaches

Good Care Aids in Increasing the Yields

BY JOSEPH OSKAMP

GOOD air drainage is important in growing peaches. It is important to have lower land near the site of the orchard. The trees should not be closer than 20 by 20 feet apart, and in many cases 25 by 25 feet is better.

Medium sized, well-grown trees are to be preferred to very large or smaller stock. While 2-year-old apple trees are sometimes desirable, 1-year-old peach trees have the preference. There is a practice somewhat common in the southern states known as June budding, in which the buds are inserted in the spring instead of the fall, and the trees marketed the same year. If the trees are well grown, this is no disadvantage. The particular section of the country in which the trees are purchased is unimportant, but the reliability of the nurseryman is very important.

The reputation of the nurseryman should, therefore, be determined before placing an order. The trees should be examined for crown gall or borers before planting. Those infected with crown gall should be put aside and burned. Any borers present should be dug out. If the trees are purchased from a reliable nurseryman, the chances of getting diseased stock are small. Order early so as to get good stock, and have it shipped in good time. The trees should be heeled in when received, unless everything is ready for planting within a few days.

In setting the trees, there is no object in digging holes larger than will accommodate the root systems. Dig the holes of such a depth that the trees will set about 3 inches deeper than they were in the nursery. Shallower setting increases the likelihood of borers working in the roots, where they are difficult to destroy.

It is very important in setting, to tramp the earth firmly about the roots of the trees, from the first few spadefuls until the holes are nearly filled; then finish off with a few shovels of loose dirt, to act as mulch. Many transplanted trees are lost annually from the failure to properly compact the earth about their roots. If this is done, the soil water is able to pass directly to the roots of the trees and will not be lost by evaporation into the air spaces, which would otherwise result.

Before setting out the trees, the land should be as well prepared as for a crop of corn or wheat. If the land to be planted is in sod, fall plowing is desirable; otherwise corn or some cultivated crop had best precede the planting of the trees. This will give the soil time to rot and become incorporated in the soil. New sod is a nuisance in digging tree holes and setting the trees. Chunks of decomposed sod should by no means be used in filling up the tree holes when planting.

One of the most important operations in the peach orchard is cultivation. This fact is recognized generally among commercial growers and indeed, anyone who did not recognize it would not remain long in the class of commercial growers. There are many small orchards in the state that could be turned to profitable account if they were cultivated. The peach tree is a very rapid grower and matures fruit in a comparatively short time, making heavy demands on the soil and plant food in the soil. Unless these demands are met by tillage, a dust mulch conserving the moisture, the fruit and trees will suffer.

It is desirable to cultivate deeply, and to cultivate frequently; often enough to keep down weed growth and have a dust mulch over the ground. To let the soil become crusted and baked is injurious, because it allows a rapid evaporation of water from the surface. A spike tooth harrow run over the field every 10 days or two weeks is sometimes sufficient to maintain the desired condition. If rains interfere with cultivation, however, and the weeds get a start, it will be necessary, at least on the heavier soils,

to use the disk. Various extension tools are on the market, which are helpful in cultivating where the trees are large and low headed, but some growers have devised home-made implements to solve their individual problems.

The soil in the orchard should not lie bare thru the winter, but a cover crop should be planted after cultivation ceases in July or August. This is an important phase of a clean culture system of soil management. Clean cultivation tends to deplete the organic matter in the soil. It is the organic matter that gives "life" to the soil, and is largely responsible for a good physical condition in the field. By turning under a cover crop every spring, organic matter is added to the soil and the loss due to cultivation is partly or entirely overcome.

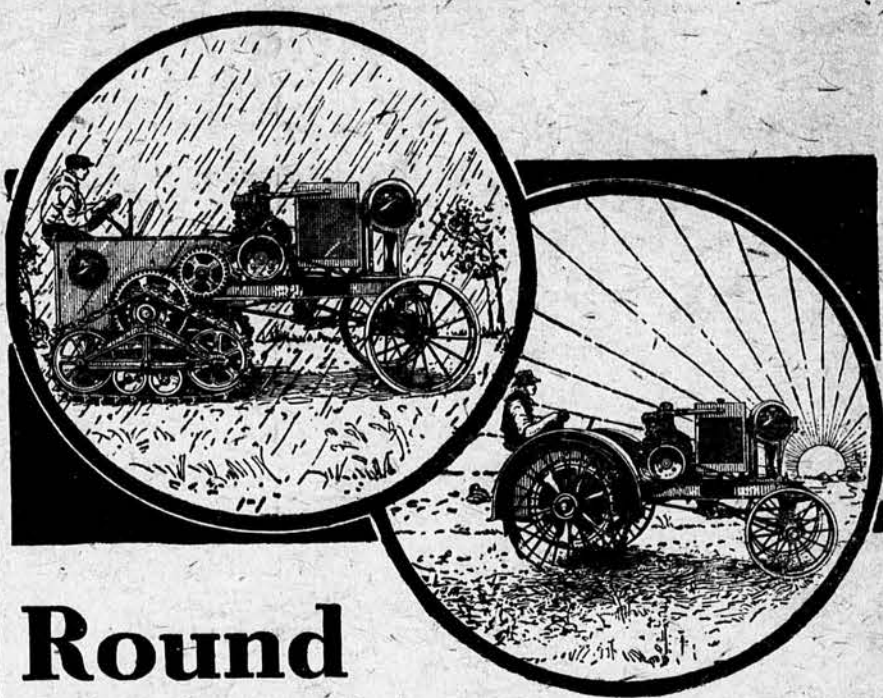
In setting the trees, all bruised or broken roots should be cut off with a sharp knife or shears; making clean cuts. All unusually long roots may well be cut back. Having pruned the root system, the trees may be planted and the tops pruned afterward to advantage. The common practice in pruning the newly set tree is to remove all side branches and cut the main stem off at 2 to 3 feet from the ground. Where the trees have good, strong lateral branches, however, four to six of these may be left and clipped to stubs of three or four buds each. In this way, a suitable head may often be formed in a shorter time than where the tree is pruned to a single stem. In cases, however, where the side branches are weak and spindling, or have become bruised and dried out in transit, pruning to a whip is advisable.

To neglect to prune young trees is a serious oversight, as the future value of the orchard may thereby be impaired permanently. Before the tree can be trained intelligently the grower must have an ideal in mind. There is little doubt that the ideal form in which to train the peach tree is the "openhead." Properly handled, this type of tree insures a better distribution of the fruiting wood, improves the color of the fruit, facilitates picking and spraying, and is peculiarly adapted to a system of heading back such as the peach requires.

The young trees having made a season's growth in the orchard are ready in the late winter or early spring for their first year's pruning. Four to six side branches, well spaced up and down and around the trunk, are left to form the main scaffold limbs of the tree. Any shoots which have come up directly in the center of the tree should be removed. Thinning out some of the secondary branches may be necessary to keep the top open. The growth which is left should be cut back about one-half to two-thirds and the tree may be encouraged to assume a more open and spreading habit by cutting back to branches or buds which point outward. Pruning in subsequent years will be much the same, altho the clipping back need not be so severe, but sufficient to keep the tree stocky. In any planting, a certain number of refractory trees which do not correspond to the ideal will be encountered. In time, and with the necessary cutting, these trees could be made to conform to the ideal, but one or two crops of fruit might be sacrificed in the attempt. While it is not practical to have every tree ideal, much valuable time may be saved by doing corrective pruning in the early summer.

One of the common faults is to have the tree push out growth from one side only. If all but two of the more vigorous shoots thus arising are rubbed off and these two are pinched back, causing them to branch, a fairly symmetrical, open-headed tree may be built up during the first summer, practically saving a season's growth. By thus spending a short time in the orchard during the summer, rubbing off undesirable growth and properly directing that which remains, the energy of the tree is forced into desirable channels.

(Continued on Page 25.)



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With the Home Makers

Putting Louisville on the Map

BY BAGDASAR K. BAGHDIGIAN.

NOTHING has done more to help solve the social and economic problems of Louisville, Kan., than the annual convocation which has been held there every summer for the last four or five years. It has revolutionized the social life of the community and helped to put Louisville at the top of the list of enterprising small towns.

Louisville is not the county seat and yet in the last few years the houses have been improved and painted; cement sidewalks and crossings have been built; several houses have been sold and exchanged at good prices; church buildings have been repaired and painted; and the defunct flour mill has been reopened under new management. The success of the convocation is due to the fact that the neighborhood supplies almost all the numbers on the program—comedies, readings, dramas, recitation contests, and music. Even some of the illustrated lectures are by local farmers. One year the farmers of the community sent one of their number to Wisconsin to buy a carload of high grade Holstein cows and this man gave an illustrated lecture at the convocation on his trip to the cow country, Wisconsin. Another local man gave an illustrated lecture on his trip to the San Francisco Exposition. Even the judges for the recitation contests are selected from among the home people.

Something of economic value to the community is featured and adopted each year thru the convocation. A movement was launched the first year to have the farmers specialize in dairying—to improve their lands as well as to increase their incomes. Expert dairy-men were brought in to talk to the people and a successful dairy industry resulted for Louisville. The following year a government expert gave lectures and demonstrations on the home canning of fruits and vegetables and since then much more food has been canned. Another year the breeding of draft horses was advocated, and so on.

The convocation lasts a week and a careful analysis of the program shows that besides furnishing entertainments and instruction, it serves as a clearing house for the community problems. These are discussed at round tables by local persons in the presence of experts whose suggestions are embodied in the changes advocated for Louisville.

Each day's program offers a great variety. One part is as attractive as another. The first day of last year's convocation was observed as "World Interest Day." The big tent was decorated with the flags of all the nations of the world. A speaker from abroad was brought in who gave two talks about the world conflict and its bearing upon his country and in the evening he appeared in native costume. The boys of the community were taken on hikes thru the woods two afternoons. One of the two half days was devoted to the study of birds and the other to the study of trees.

A whole day was given over to the women folks. A class in home economics was conducted by the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college in the morning; there was a demonstration in serving light home refreshments in the afternoon; and an address in the evening.

The convocation has brought the people of Louisville in touch with the outside world thru 30 speakers of national and state reputation in the last

four years. Under the supervision of Walter Burr, the originator of the movement, a trained elocutionist drills the young people and the children in the neighborhood in the art of expression thru drama and pageantry. Girls, shy and bashful, and boys, timid and reserved, are trained to face an audience of 500 to 1,000, and this without any expense to themselves.

With the exception of the first year, the convocations have ended with a pageant. "The Pilgrims" was presented in pageantry, songs, and costumes at the end of the second convocation. The struggles of the Pilgrim fathers in the old world, their embarking for the new, the arrival of the Mayflower, and their hardships in the American wilderness were pictured vividly.

The third year the settlement and the pioneer life in Kansas, especially at Louisville, were presented. The music was the same as sung in the



"The Pilgrims" was Presented in Pageantry, Songs, and Costumes at the End of the Second Convocation.

previous pageantry, with the words adapted to the occasion. Grade school children interviewed old settlers, collected old stories, and wrote essays. Money prizes were offered for the three best papers and later a member of the English department of the agricultural college took all the stories and constructed a little drama, full of local color, which the same young authors helped to stage.

"The Folks Who are Making Kansas the Heart of the Nation," was presented in pageant episode at one of the convocations. It began with the foundation of American civilization thru the Colonial and the Revolutionary periods, and later brought in



Children Take Part, Too.

John Brown and the early struggles of Kansas—including the Indian outrages and the pioneer friendships. Symbolic characters, such as the Kansas Girl, the Kansas Wind, and the Prairie Fire, were conspicuous in the pageant. Thru folk songs and games, the different nations represented in Kansas today were introduced. The whole panorama ended with a tribute to Americanism.

The convocation costs less than \$200. The annual return in actual increase in business profit amounts to hundreds of dollars, while the social value of the enterprise cannot be calculated.

No work is so discouraging as that which does not pay, and yet that is the kind of work which the producers of a poor article generally perform.

Our Country Needs Us

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT

The small screw in the great piece of machinery may be just as important in running the plant as the machine itself. If an electric light goes "dead" in a room where light is most needed, work of thousands of persons may be delayed.

Perhaps you may think your part in the world's war work is so small that it can make no real difference. If you do not raise a war garden, if you do not increase your supply of chickens, if you do not help fill the labor want on your farm, if the members of your family do not keep the food pledge—these small things cannot count, you say. But have you stopped to consider that you are a part of democracy's vast organization that is fighting for victory? Your unworthy example may influence others to regard their part lightly and failure of American women to measure up to a high standard of patriotism will mean loss to Uncle Sam.

The importance attached to small things was emphasized by Miss Carmie Wolf at a meeting of the Topeka chapter of the Association of Collegiate

Alumnae. One of the most effective ways in which the high school boy can do his part at present, Miss Wolf said, is by earnestly pursuing his studies and thus more completely preparing himself for whatever work his country may need him.

Every woman in the United States owes service and can give service of some kind to her country. Speaking on the subject, "What College Women are Doing in War Work," Miss Ernestine Kline pointed out that the service which college women are

giving is going to be a telling factor in the reception accorded women in general in wartime positions. If they accomplish the tasks to which they are called, confidence will be placed in women of all classes who substitute for men.

Another phase of women's war work was discussed by Miss Allena Grafton, a Y. W. C. A. secretary, who told what the association is doing in the United States, in Russia and in France. Miss Grafton dwelt upon the fact that we of the Middle West scarcely know the United States is at war. "Yet one unfavorable indication of changed conditions," she said, is the eagerness of the young girl for admiration of the man in khaki. To call attention of girls to their duty during these abnormal times the Patriotic League was organized by the Y. W. C. A. The pledge which its members make is threefold: To do better than ever before their every day work; to give some special patriotic service to the country or community; to live up to the highest standard of womanhood and to help others do the same.

The Association of Collegiate Alumnae is a national organization, composed of women of all ages who are graduates of accredited colleges and universities. In accordance with the national plans, the Kansas branches of the association will carry on special war activities.

Thrift Stamps Will Help Us Win

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

The postmaster read a letter to several in the office in which it was stated that our county is not doing its share in the purchase of Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps. Much of this failure is undoubtedly due to lack of information. Many of those who heard the letter did not know exactly what the plan is by means of which small sums are lent to the government.

The average country child has not so many temptations to spend a dime or more than the town child has. One town mother, hearing the letter, stated that she was going to try to get her

daughter to put her candy money into Thrift Stamps and help the government. The idea of helping would doubtless mean more than the mere idea of saving. The saving idea may be taught, too, intensively. It is said much of the typical Yankee's closeness is due to using Poor Richard's Almanac instead of the Bible as a guide. "A penny saved is a penny made and helps to buy something to put in the pot" has been quoted as scripture by some. We think the emphasis should be placed on the help that a child may give the government—a grown person, too, for that matter.

Anyone who will hand his postmaster or mail carrier a quarter may receive a Thrift Stamp and a folder on which to stick it. When he has 16 of these stamps he may place a few pennies with them—15 for this month—and receive a War Savings Stamp. Four dollars and fifteen cents lent now will bring \$5 on January 1, 1923. The scheme is repeated, in a way, with the larger stamps. They may be recorded at a third-class postoffice so if one should lose his folder with a set of large stamps, he could still get his money.

Mention was made of the club leaders who were visiting our schools. We wondered what connection there might be with the poultry club work in the request telephoned us that we bring a chicken "picked, but not drawn, nor head and feet removed." It proved to be a demonstration of the proper way to dress a chicken and pack it for canning. The killing of chickens by other means than an axe has been a task we have left for others. We made our first attempt at sticking a chicken and we

the first back piece or saddle, the other inside the breast bone and the four are placed in the can. A wooden spoon handle is a good help in packing. A leg fits inside the backbone and ribs, and the other may be pushed, large end downward, beside the breast bone. Wings, wishbone, fillets and neck follow. The giblets should never be packed. They would spoil the flavor of the whole chicken. A teaspoon of salt to a quart can is added, boiling water poured to within an inch of the top, rubber and top placed in position and boiled 3½ hours in a hot water bath. A can of chicken on the shelf might help wonderfully in some emergency.

Eat Potatoes Instead of Bread

Eat more potatoes and less bread. That is what Walter P. Innes, food administrator for Kansas, is urging the people of Kansas to do for the next few weeks. The soldiers need the wheat and every housewife who is eager to help her country win the war will make the potato the staff of life for her family. Those who do not like potatoes are urged to eat them until they do like them. The boys do not like to fight but they fight just the same. Eat potatoes for the sake of liberty.

Can You Help This Chapter?

The members of a recently organized Red Cross society in a Kansas community are very eager to earn money for the work and would like to hear what other societies are doing to raise funds. If you can help this chapter, write a letter to the Red Cross Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., telling how your society is raising its money. A prize of \$1 will be given for the best plan submitted.

The Red Cross Magazine

The reader who wishes information concerning the work of the Red Cross society should subscribe for the Red Cross Magazine published at Garden City, N. Y.

Sensible Maternity Dress

The kimono blouse shown in 8740 will be popular on hot summer days. It is to be slipped on over the head, and is open at the sides as far as the waistline. Sizes, 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

The waist of maternity dress 8739 has a panel front which fastens at



both sides; the skirt is in one piece and it may be either box-plaited or gathered to the empire waistline. Sizes, 36 to 44 inches bust measure.

Ladies' drop shoulder blouse 8747 does not meet at the front, but hangs in straight lines; the sleeves may be long or short. Sizes, 36 to 42 inches bust measure. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of The Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each. Be sure to state size and number of pattern when ordering.

Conserve Foods!

Prevent food waste by being ready to can, preserve, dry, pickle, salt, or store surplus fruits and vegetables. See that everything needed is at hand and ready to use. Don't have an empty container in your neighborhood next fall.

Write to the Editor of the Women's Page, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., for information on home canning, drying, brining, and storing of fruits and vegetables. Enclose a self-addressed envelope with a 3-cent stamp for a reply by mail.

know now that the poor thing died from loss of blood. Our sticking knife didn't pierce the brain.

The demonstrator showed what we should have done in pushing a fine, pointed knife thru the roof of the mouth on a line with the eye and thru the brain. Naturally this stuns the chicken and no further pain is felt. She showed how we should follow this brain thrust with a slash across the throat first to the right and then to the left to cut the two arteries that lead to the head. Two distinct streams of blood will follow this and the chicken may be dry picked with ease. The piercing of the brain seems to loosen the nervous tension that holds the feathers tightly in place.

Miss Dunn thinks a chicken should not be drawn until 24 hours after it is killed, if one wishes to have the task an easy one. She first removed the feet, then the tips of the wings, then the wings and the legs. There are 13 portions in a dressed chicken. The two drumsticks, two thighs and two wings make six of them. The next step in dressing our chicken was to remove the joint to which the wing is fastened, on one side. This joint is really the hinge to the whole body frame work. The neck joint was cut to loosen the head from the neck but the wind pipe and gullet were left connected with the head. The skin of the neck was slit and the ribs cut where the small white buttons show a cartilage joint. The wind pipe and gullet were pulled loose and other entrails as the opening continued. The ribs being cut, the remainder of the body, being membrane, was easily cut to and around the vent. The whole viscera or "innards" as some children say, was removed in one connected mass with no blood or muss. As the demonstrator said, one who acquires skill in that sort of chicken dressing would soon lose her dread of it. The back was broken at the joint into two portions, the breast was cut just back of the wishbone, also down each side where a tissue separates parts into fillets, so made four portions. The neck made the last of the 13.

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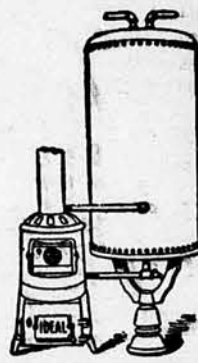
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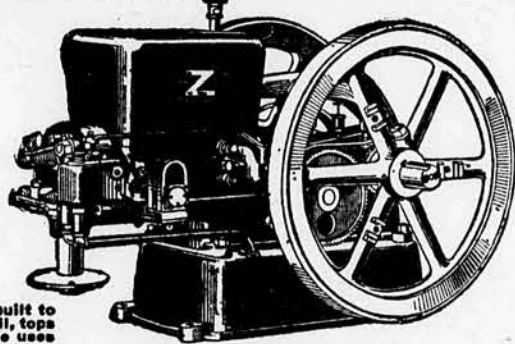
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\$100.00 IN GOLD GIVEN

How Many Words Can You Make

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

OUR OFFER

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

CAPPER CONTEST CLUB, 630 Capper Building, TOPEKA, KANSAS

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

Young Kansans at Work

Youthful Soldiers in the Field

FARM BOYS and girls in Kansas realize the importance of food production as an aid to our country's victory in the world war. They are doing their part in raising gardens and poultry and helping in various ways with the farm work. Many have joined the Red Cross-society, contributed to the Y. M. C. A. war fund or have bought thrift stamps and Liberty Bonds.

This Girl Will Do a Boy's Work (First Prize.)

By helping on the farm, I am going to serve my country and help win the war. I am going to shock the wheat and oats. We have a large garden and I will help plant and hoe it. I am planning to raise more geese this year than I did last summer. I sold 23 last year. I want to help mother raise the ducks and chickens. Last year we raised 100 ducks and 300 chickens.

We are making butter and are selling most of it. I am milking six cows every day.

I will help plant the potatoes and dig them. I will hoe the weeds out of the corn and help shock it if I am not in school.

We have 8 acres of alfalfa and I am going to help with the hay this year as I did last year.

Nina R. Anderson.

Richland, Kan.

Poultry Club Members Are Patriots

Here you see a picture of my little sister, Anna Marie, and her pet calf. We no longer have the calf as we sold



it for \$15. Anna Marie was 5 years old February 20.

I am a member of the Capper Poultry club and am raising Single Comb Buff Orpingtons for my contest work. They certainly are pretty birds.

Christena Duesing.

Spearville, Kan.

Invests in Thrift Stamps (Third Prize.)

One time when I attended a public meeting, one of the speakers said that we ought to serve our country better, so I went right to work and raised a crop of sugar beets. I also raised a good crop of beans.

A calf which I raised I sold at auction this winter. I joined the Red Cross society and am making things for that organization now. As fast as I can get the money I am buying thrift stamps. I am saving in every way I can and am observing the meatless and wheatless days.

Boulder, Colo. Horace Selby.

Spare Moments in War Garden (Second Prize.)

Altho I am a girl but 13 years old I am trying to do my bit to help win the war. Last year I cut weeds in the corn, thus helping father and also the corn, as the Russian thistles would have taken it had I not cut them out.

This year I am going to raise a war garden. I am going to spend all my spare moments with it. I am going to try to surpass mamma as I have a big piece of ground.

I am also saving paper at school by using examination papers for working arithmetic on, after they have been graded.

When I have time I am going to help father in the field. I will help mother get meals and can fruit and vegetables.

We boys and girls must do our bit to help win the war; we must help clothe and feed the boys who protect us.

Esbon, Kan.

Alice Rector.

A Garden Club for Boys

I am serving my country by forming a garden club. It is just for boys. I am going to plant eight different kinds of vegetables. I am going to sell some of them and give some of the money to the Red Cross, but I shall not wait until my vegetables bring me returns. I am going to give money to the Red Cross ever before I sell vegetables.

Samuel M. Dyer, Jr.

Riley, Kan.

Sews for the Belgian Refugees

As a member of the Junior Red Cross I have made several garments for the Belgian refugees. Our school raised \$50.50 to become a member. We each of us raised as much as we could. We bought material for making garments, wash cloths and such things.

I am planning to have a garden this year. I intend to raise lettuce, radishes, and onions. I will plant them early so we won't have to buy fresh vegetables. After these have quit bearing I will plant other things that will come on later. My garden will be 38 by 38 feet. My papa intends to spade it up for me but I will take care of it myself.

My mother has promised brother and me a hen and a sitting of eggs. We intend to raise chickens for food. I help mamma in every way I can. I am going to keep the food conservation pledge because I want to see my country win the war.

Florence Sanford.

Winfield, Kan.

Helping the Red Cross Society

I have one brother in the army and I am going to do everything I can to help win the war. I am going to save and I am going to knit for the Red Cross and for my brother.

We gave \$15 to the Y. M. C. A. war fund. My brother, sister and mother belong to the Red Cross. I do not buy candy with my money; I am saving it so I can buy yarn to knit washrags for the Red Cross society. I am eating cornbread in order to save the wheat and help my country win the war against the kaiser. I think we all should do all we can at a time like this. We should try to help whip Germany.

Lola Spielman.

Ozawkie, Kan.

Flower Time Is Here

These are the names of flowers. If you can guess them, send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Packages of postcards will be awarded the first five boys and girls sending correct answers.



The answer to the puzzle in March 23 is: 1. doughnuts; 2. tarts; 3. mince pie; 4. short cake. Prize winners are Lillie Gauby, Washington, Kan.; Earl Grub, Sylvia, Kan.; Bert Dugan, Jola, Kan.; Blanche Houts, Basehor, Kan.; Oscar Steck, Holton, Kan.

Here's the Chance for You

Line Up With the Capper Poultry Club at

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT, Secretary

AND STILL THE applications come! Several counties that haven't shown any pep whatever heretofore have made a remarkable record in the Capper Poultry club contest during the last week. So, you see, it has been worth while to extend the time limit. These girls are going to help Uncle Sam and themselves at the same time.

I told you Wilson county would have a complete membership before the entrance date closed. And so it has. Eva Mellen of Fredonia, was the last girl to complete requirements for membership. Wilson county, like Atchison, secured more than enough applications. One girl, after filing recommendations and obtaining a pen of chickens, found it would be impossible for her to continue in the contest, but that didn't faze Bessie Sell, that plucky county leader, in the least. She just kept on working until the membership was completed.

Atchison county girls are still boosting and pushing with all their might. They have just held another meeting that was full of pep. Mrs. Brun, Lillian's mother, Ella Bailey, the county leader, and Julia Smith, a new member, have all written glowing reports of the March meeting held at the home of Mable Weaver.



Mattie Stuart

"There are 11 members present, counting the new and old ones," Ella Bailey wrote. "After all of us were acquainted we played games. Later the program was given. Everyone did her part well. After the program, delicious refreshments were served at tables set in the yard. The Capper Poultry club members had their pictures taken."

"I was a stranger to all of the members but Ruth Dawdy," wrote Julia Smith. "But I soon became acquainted and had a fine time. As Atchison county is the first to adopt printed slips to send monthly reports to the leader a talk was made on that subject and we decided it was a fine plan as all reports will be alike and in the right order."

I must tell you more about these printed slips. Mrs. Brun enclosed one in her letter. They are the same as the model form sent to each girl at the beginning of the contest to follow in making out her monthly report. The county club voted to adopt this record book, having the forms printed at a local shop.

The following program was given at Mattie's home: song, "America;" recitation, "A Laugh," Lillian Brun; music, "Marching Thru Georgia;" graphophone; recitation, "Break the News," Ella Bailey; recitation, "Early Easter Morning," Mable Weaver; music, "In Dear Old Georgia;" recitation, "And Folks Are Just the Same," Thelma Kiefer; "Star of the Twi-light," Mable Weaver; music, "The Lord's Dream;" Atchison County Yell; poultry club members; song, "Annie;" recitation, "Dare to Do Right;" Effie Kiefer.

The picture this week introduces

you to Mattie Stuart of Shawnee county, a member of both last year's and this year's club.

While the letters which the girls write and the part they have been taking in the county meetings as well as obtaining new members show quite convincingly who is capable of leadership, there is no harm in your writing me if you have a suggestion to offer as to who you think would make a good county leader. Even if that person may be yourself, I should not consider you forward in offering your services in this capacity if you have the qualities to back up your offer and feel certain that you are a girl who can successfully organize other girls for good results in club work. Being county leader is a worthwhile office, but no girl should want the position who does not feel herself thoroly capable of holding it for the best interests of her county. Each of us has a part to do; some can serve best as leaders while others can fill a place fully as important and necessary as helpers. No matter which kind of service you give, as a member of the Capper Poultry club you will receive training which will be a help to you long after you have outgrown the age for poultry club membership. The entire world is coming to realize that we accomplish the most lasting results thru organization and girls and women organized for service of many kinds are helping the world to progress in various movements of uplift.

Besides the training for club work, Capper Poultry club girls are receiving another kind of business training—they are learning the value of money. Isn't it a fine thing to have savings which you have earned and which you can call your own, to invest just as you choose? And I am wondering how you choose. This would be an exceedingly interesting topic for members of the club to write me about: "How I am Planning to Invest My Profits." It may also give new ideas to other members of the club. Let us hear from you on the subject.

Extracts From Letters

Papa made me some trapneests. I am certainly proud of my contest flock. I have all of my pullets banded. One of them (Band No. 46) has laid 53 eggs. I got 118 eggs in February.—Marion Gregg, Crawford county.

I have sold all of my cockerels. I got \$23.50 for them. I shipped one of them to Lillian Holcomb for her pen. I am getting along fine in the work and enjoy it very much.—Marjorie L. Smith, Rice county.

My contest birds are doing fine and are beauties. I get from six to eight eggs every day. I have one hen sitting on contest eggs now. I am going to set eggs in an incubator which has a capacity of 120 eggs.—Mary Kidby, leader of Clay county.

My father likes the club. My reports helped him figure for his income tax. He always helps me calculate the cost of chicken food. Mamma has a lot of little red chickens now. I received a letter from a woman in Wellsville who saw my name in the Capper Poultry club catalog. She wants eggs for sittings and I am going to sell her some.—Lois Sargeant, leader of Riley county.

Who are our new members in our county? I am eager to call them up or go to see them and thank them for their pep in joining the poultry club and helping our country and in being patriotic.—Naoma Moore, Stafford county.

I now have my pen of eight Rhode Island Red pullets and one cockerel. I know I am going to enjoy the poultry club work. My pullets are laying four eggs a day part of the time.—Ruth Banks, new member of Atchison county.

I am glad already that I am a member of the Capper Poultry club. Ellen Zimmer and I go to school together; she lives about a mile and a half from our place.—Beulah Byrne, Cloud county.



The Spirit of War Service

Alone in the midst of war's desolation, the telephone line-man crawls to mend the broken wires.

On all sides the thunder of artillery; in the air bursting shrapnel.

He faces danger with that unconquerable spirit of war service which permits him to think only of maintaining the telephone connections.

The safety of the troops depends on these lines of communication, often used for the sentries' warnings, the carrying of official commands and the

summoning of reinforcements.

In a dark hole hidden among sparse brushwood are the telephone operators, some of whom have been for months in their damp cave ceaselessly swept by shells.

And they are admirable, all these heroes of the Signal Corps, whether serving in darkness or in the all too bright light of day.

The spirit of war service, over here as well as over there, furnishes the nerves, the endurance, the morale—the stuff that wins war.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy

One System

Universal Service



Easy to figure the Profits

Where in Western Canada you can buy at from \$15. to \$30. per acre good farm land that will raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre of \$2. wheat—it's easy to figure the profits. Many Western Canadian farmers (scores of them from the U. S.) have paid for their land from a single crop.

Such an opportunity for 100% profit on labor and investment is worth investigation.

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her

FREE Homestead Lands of 160 Acres Each

or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at \$2. a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming and cattle raising.

The climate is healthful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to

Geo. A. Cook, 2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

Canadian Government Agent.



The Capper Poultry Club

Bertha G. Schmidt, Secretary, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the ten representatives for _____ county in the Capper Poultry Club Contest. I will try to secure the required recommendations and if chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning poultry club work in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and will make every possible effort to acquire information about breeding, care and feeding of poultry.

Signed _____ Age _____

Approved _____ Mother or Guardian

R. R. _____ Postoffice _____ Date _____

Age Limit 10 to 18.

SAL-VET

The Great Worm Destroyer The Great Livestock Conditioner

In these days of high priced feed no live stock owner can afford to be without SAL-VET. It will save its cost several times over by keeping your stock free from worms and helping them to get more benefit from their feed—helping them to thrive better and fatten faster.

SAL-VET is the most widely used worm destroyer and live stock conditioner on the market—used by practically all successful stock men.

W. T. Eckhardt, of Castro, Okla., says: "Our stock are doing fine since we began feeding SAL-VET. Our hogs are growing faster on less feed. Every farmer will profit by feeding SAL-VET."

Your dealer will supply you with SAL-VET and if it don't do all we claim for it, you can get your money back. Ask your dealer for a free copy of SAL-VET STOCK BOOK. It is filled with valuable information for stock-owners.

THE FEIL MFG. CO., Chemists, Dept. 49 Cleveland, O.



Destroys Smut

Treat all seed grains with Formaldehyde. It positively destroys smuts of barley, oats, wheat, rye, and annihilates potato scab and black-leg. Our new big Hand Book tells how to use

FORMALDEHYDE
The Farmer's Friend

This book is free and should be read by every farmer in business for profit. Formaldehyde is approved by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Your dealer sells Formaldehyde prepared by our laboratory, pint bottles 35 cents. Write for the valuable book to-day.

PERTH AMBOY CHEMICAL WORKS
100 WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK

SAVES THE LITTLE ONES

Here it is—the one sure, safe, scientific chick feed. The feed that brings 'em through the first two weeks—the critical period. Don't permit roup, dysentery and other diseases to kill off your chicks when for a few cents you can keep them well. You will lose hardly more than 5 or 10 chicks out of every hundred—if—right from the start—you will feed

OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED

For "new" chicks. A natural food, prepared by poultry raisers who know how to mix the right ration of cereals, beef, bone and grit.

A pound feeds 50 chicks one week. Ask your dealer for it.



THE OTTO WEISS COMPANY
Wichita, Kan.

\$8.95 Buys 140-Egg Champion Belle City Incubator

Double Fibre Board Case, Copper Tank, Nursery, Self-Regulated, With 35,25 Hot Water 140-Chick Brooder—both only \$12.95. Freight Paid East of Rockies. Allowed on express. Guaranteed. My Special Offers provide ways to make extra money. Order Now, or write for Free book "Hatching Facts."—It tells all. Jim Rohan, Pres.

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



Smallest Bible on Earth

This Bible is about the size of a postage stamp and is said to bring good luck to the owner. Sent free if you send us 10c for a 3-months' subscription to the Household, a magazine containing from 20 to 32 pages of stories and departments monthly. HOUSEHOLD, Dept. 727, Topeka, Kansas

Capper Poultry Club

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

Eggs for Hatching and Baby Chicks for Sale

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

Plymouth Rocks (Barréd, White, Buff), Marie Riggs, Secretary, Banner, Kan.
Rhode Islands (Rose Comb Reds, Single Comb Reds, Rose Comb Whites), Grace Young, Secretary, R. 2, Leavenworth, Kan.
Wyandottes (White, Silver, Buff), Marie Blatt, Secretary, R. 1, Colony, Kan.
Orpingtons (Buff, White), Lila Bradley, Secretary, R. 3, LeRoy, Kan.
Leghorns (Single Comb White, Single Comb Brown, Single Comb Buff, Rose Comb Brown), Rose Taton, Secretary, Safford, Kan.
Langshans (White, Black), Thelma Martin, Secretary, R. 1, Weida, Kan.
Bantams, Helen Hosford, R. 1, Pittsburg, Kan.
Anconas (Mottled), Estella Chaffee, Hamlin, Kan.
All eggs and chicks offered for sale are purebreds from the contest pens.

Capper Poultry Club

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

To Win With Poultry

Feeding the Chicks

I have a 140-egg incubator. I select eggs all about the same color and size, placing them in the incubator, which is properly regulated to hold the temperature at about 103 degrees. I turn the eggs twice a day regularly, from the third to the 19th day. I never open the machine after the eggs begin to pip or before the hatch is completed. Then I take the chicks to a warm brooder.

When the chicks are 24 hours old I give them rolled oats, feeding the oats for 10 days. It may be a little expensive but I never lose a chick from bowel trouble. I keep the chicks in the brooder for 10 days, only opening the lid at one side to give fresh air when the weather is warm. I clean the brooder every day, putting chaff on the floor. After the tenth day, I begin feeding my chicks chop, scalding it in the evening with just enough boiling water to dampen it. This is their morning feed. At noon, I feed rolled oats and scalded alfalfa leaves and chopped raw potatoes, letting them have this till their evening meal which is wheat, all they want. I have a dry mash before them all the time which consists of, 1 part meat scraps, 1 part oil meal, 2 parts shorts, 4 parts corn meal, and 8 parts bran.

Alfalfa leaves are never put in the brooder because they cause dampness and odor, but can be fed any time outside of the brooder. The box in which I feed my chicks is large enough to give the chicks plenty of room. It has a glass or wire netting top, so they cannot jump out. This box is raised so that the floor of the box is on a level with the floor of the brooder, to enable the chicks to go in and out of the brooder door, after I put the feed box in place.

Mrs. I. Langenderfer,
R. 5, Lawrence, Kan.

Leghorns—Why?

I suppose I might as well admit right at the start that my first reason for raising Leghorns was the fact that my husband was continually harping about them and begging me to try them. So to please him—also "work" him, as I realized that a man's co-operation and help is quite an item in conducting a poultry plant—I gave them a trial. To say that

I have been pleased with results is putting it mildly. For several years I raised purebred White Rocks and thought them fine, but the Leghorns have been far more profitable for me. I have been breeding them exclusively now for five years and have a fine flock of "Brownies" and know of no other chicken I would change them for.

At present prices, there is little question but that it is more profitable to keep poultry for egg production than for the meat they produce, and it is a recognized fact that the Leghorns are one of the best egg machines known. It is their business to lay eggs and they do it if given half a chance and at a lower cost than the larger breeds.

They are naturally great rustlers and this disposition of course tends to keep them in better physical condition than the larger breeds that sit around until you throw out some feed and then climb back on the roost until next feeding time.

One great complaint I hear, is their wild nature. I find the way they are handled has a great influence with them. They are easily startled and afraid of a stranger, which is sometimes a good thing, but where carefully handled are as easily managed as any chicken.

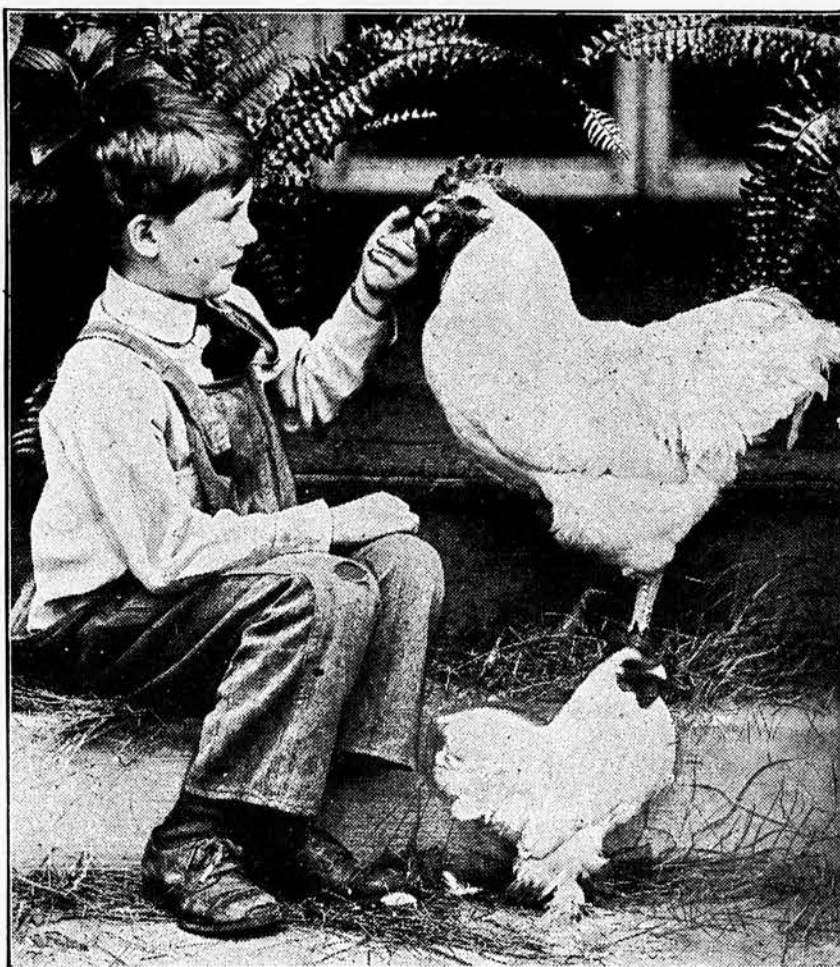
The question of housing is another item in their favor, as far less room is required than for larger breeds. In fact, I think them the ideal "Farmer's Friend." A glance at the advertising columns in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and other farm and poultry papers proves that I am not the only Leghorn lover.

Mrs. D. J. Ryan,
Centralia, Kan.

When Raising Good Poultry

Good poultry will do much to arouse an interest in country life among the boys and girls. Purebred flocks are mighty desirable additions to the farms of Kansas, and their numbers probably will be increased greatly in the coming year. The ideal is to grow birds that can make the most efficient possible use of the feeds that are supplied.

Induce the chicks to take exercise by scattering a small amount of chick feed or cracked grain in chaff where they will have to scratch to get it.



The Boy Who Loves Poultry and Has a Few Feathered Pets Will Look Forward to Owning a Farm Flock, Not a Town Lot Flock, in the Future.

How To Save Baby Chicks

Firman L. Carswell, a big poultry raiser, 704 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., is giving free a valuable book which tells how to save, feed and care for Baby Chicks. Every poultry raiser should write now for a copy of Mr. Carswell's free book which contains important facts about White Diarrhoea and how to treat it.

Baby Chicks 20 Leading Varieties, Safe delivery guaranteed. Price list free. Largest Hatchery in Middle West. Miller Poultry Farm, R. 10, Lancaster, Mo.

PAINT ROOSTS AND HEN HOUSES

with the highly recommended "CARBOLINEUM" (made in U.S.A.) ONCE A YEAR and you have no MITES to fight. Guaranteed. Write CARBOLINEUM Wood Preserving Company, Dept. 118 MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Plows 8 Acres in One Day

The Prairie Dog Tractor is a wonder. It is a small, light tractor with great strength and speed. It will do your plowing, harrowing, listing, planting, drilling. It pulls your binder, mower, corn harvester, manure spreader and is equipped with belt pulley with 18-horsepower under the belt that will grind your feed, pump your water, saw your wood, and do every kind of farm work. The Prairie Dog is a Time-Saver and a Money-Maker. The price is surprisingly low. There is some satisfaction in this machine as you can run it on high or low speed, handle it like an automobile and it is full spring mounted and rides as easy as a buggy.

The Prairie Dog Tractor will do the work in one day that a team will do in four and you can plow your ground and work it while it is in good shape to work—ahead of the drouths and ahead of the floods. Remember the price is right. Send for free circular and full information today. It will pay you big. Kansas City Hay Press Company, Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.

SPECIAL TEN DAY OFFER

Our Big Weekly on Trial Ten Weeks for 10 Cents

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

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.

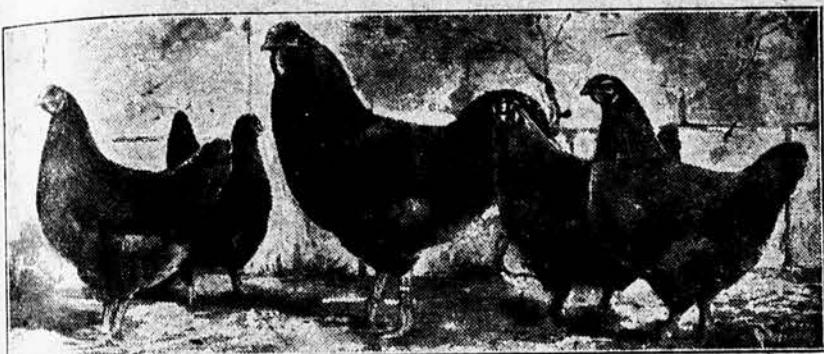
White Diarrhea

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., I. S. 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.

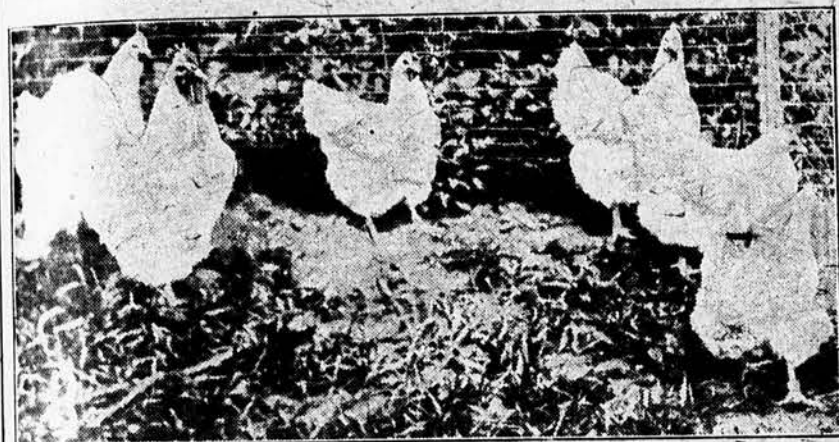
Don't Wait

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., I. S. Waterloo, Ia.—Advertisement.

The Appeal of Purebred Poultry



A Pen of Rhode Island Reds of a Kind That Can Produce Results and Make the Work With the Chickens Much More Interesting.



Purebred White Orpingtons That Have Made Excellent Records in Egg Production. Why Not Get a Start of Good Chickens of the Breed You Like?



Some Single Comb White Leghorns; This Breed Always is "on deck" When It Comes to Efficient Egg Production.

Cures Roup With Olive Oil

I want to give you a remedy for roup in poultry that I have never seen equal. It will be worth thousands of dollars to poultry raisers if used. Get 8 ounces of olive oil and into this put as much camphor as the oil will take up and then add 80 drops of carbolic acid. Put some of this mixture on the sides of the nostrils of sick birds, over the eyes (into it) and also apply thoroughly between the wattles. In serious cases this should be done at least three times a day, giving one treatment at night. Unless the case is a very serious one the swelling should disappear from the eye in one day or two. Always isolate the sick fowls.

When a hen has taken the diphtheria form, take a pine stick into a small spoon, dip the probe and remove the white substance in the throat, then sprinkle powder of borax into the throat. In the course of an hour or two take the bird under the arm and with your left hand firmly hold its mouth wide open. Quickly pour some of the above mixture down its throat and let it run down the opening in the windpipe, then turn the head of the fowl downward so it can run out. A few treatments usually cure a bird.

Roup first shows itself by the bird puffing out its cheeks in breathing. Next there is a blubber in the eye, then the watery substance begins to thicken and becomes putrid. The careful poultryman who looks over his birds at night will soon detect roup in its first stages and if he will carry with him a little of this mixture he will find it necessary to use it only once.

I should like to ask readers not to write to me concerning this remedy. I have a book or more of these letters and

cannot answer them all. Cut this recipe out and paste it in your scrap book until the time comes when you will need it.

S. C. Whitwam.

Healthy Chicks

Raising chicks is a delightful as well as a profitable pastime. It is a pleasure to see them grow and thrive. There is money in it, too, in these days of high prices. Proper care is the essential thing. Mr. E. J. Reefer, noted poultry expert, has written a Baby Chick Book entitled, "White Diarrhea and How to Cure It." He is sending this book free to all raisers of Baby Chicks. Mr. Reefer has made a fortune in the chick and poultry business and is qualified to give advice. Being a success himself, he tells others how to succeed. Send him your name and address today and he will mail you a copy of this valuable book absolutely free. It certainly pays to read this remarkable book. Address E. J. Reefer, Poultry Expert, 4584 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.

Farm Opinion at Deerfield

The opinion of all persons I have heard say anything on the subject is that Governor Capper will carry this place in the primaries. People out here are almost all well pleased with his work as governor of this state. We all feel that he has given us a good clean administration, and we are confident he would be a safe man to send to the Senate. I shall support him both at the primary and general election and shall do anything I can to further his interests.

George W. Barnes.
Deerfield, Kan.



Flock Treatment

I have personally counted more than 2,000 dead lice under a row of ten hens, on a roost board painted the night before with Lee's Lice Killer.

Lousy hens will not lay, but they will lay when rid of the vermin.

Flock treatment is the modern method of handling chicken troubles, whether lice, mites, roup, colds, bowel complaint or other ailment. Life is too short to doctor each individual case.

LEE'S LICE KILLER has for twenty years stood alone in its easy effectiveness for ridding chickens of their insect pests, lice and mites. Painted or sprayed on roosts, it does triple duty: gets the mites on the roosts, the lice on the bodies of the chickens roosting over them and the leg parasite causing scaly leg.

GERMOZONE does more than triple duty in flock treatment. It purifies the water and the food in the crop. It prevents the drinking contagion from sick to well birds. It keeps the bowels regular—and regular bowels mean health. It counteracts musty or spoiled food. It is a remedy for colds, roup, canker, chicken pox, bowel complaint.

Then there's **LEE'S EGG MAKER**, a finisher as well as a starter in flock treatment for egg production and **EGG-O-HATCH**, the great chick strengthener and shell weakener, which makes 20% better incubator or hen hatches and chicks that are easier to raise.

All of these are on sale by dealers at most towns and in every state in the United States and in Canada. If not at your town, write for agency prices.

Poultry Library FREE

MY POULTRY LIBRARY of five books describes all of the Lee products and tells you how to handle chickens in the easiest, most effective and profitable way; how to diagnose instantly their troubles before they really show sick; how to see and understand the watery eye, the dirty beak, discolored comb, condition of the droppings, etc. Geo. Engelson of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "The books are worth \$25.00." Mrs. Frank Gable of Mont., says: "The best I ever saw, because so much real information and so few ads." Jackson Bennett, Libertyville, Ill., says: "Been in the poultry game for years but there are profit pointers in your books I never dreamed of."

This Poultry Library (Five Books) is free at dealers or mailed by us for 5c stamps. Don't put it off, but write right now.

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If your Hogs Could Talk



— they would ask for help against the scourge of worms—for help against disease germs. Feeding on the ground, hogs are always subject to attack by this vermin. And too often worms, disease, and mal-nutrition rob the feed lots of all profit—losses of grain fed, as well as losses of the animals themselves.

Help your hogs best by giving them

CAREY-IZED Stock Tonic Brick



Not a Stock Food. This natural feed supplement is a worm destroyer and a thrift promoter. Animals eat it from the brick as they wish, making it most economical to use, and doubly effective from self-feeding.

Contains pure Dairy Salt, Iron Sulphate, Soda-Bicarb, Sulphur, Gentian, Carbonized Peat, Charcoal and Quassia—food elements necessary in proper proportion to save hogs, and all live stock, from worms, disease and untimely death.

Trial Offer: Order from your dealer, or from us direct, 12 bricks (35 lbs.) \$2.50 postpaid to limit of 3rd parcel post zone. Feed according to directions and if not satisfied, get your money back on your request.

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Money from Dairying

Grass for the Cows

When the cows have an opportunity of consuming a large quantity of grass with but little exertion they obtain a ration equal in nutritive value to the dry feeds. The fresh grass also is more digestible than dry hay or concentrates. Fresh grass contains a higher percentage of protein than older grass. Analyses of Red clover cut at certain dates show that the amount of protein and mineral substance is greatest in the young plant but gradually decreases and carbohydrates and fibre increase as the plant matures. This points to the fact that feeds to supplement new grass should be of a carbonaceous nature in order to balance the ration. But as the summer advances and pastures become dried, feeds that will bolster up the protein side are necessary.

Grass should be allowed to attain a height of 6 inches before the cows are turned on it. Then a sufficient start will have been gained so that throughout the season, unless too many animals are kept on it, an abundance of feed will be furnished. When grass is 6 inches high sufficient nutriment is stored in it so that the cow is enabled during her grazing hours to obtain a volume of feed large enough that it furnishes nutrients out of which the cow can make milk and butterfat in abundance with ease. The change from the comparatively dry feed of winter to the succulent grass is a radical one, and in feeding dairy cows we should never make a radical change suddenly. It is therefore important to gradually accustom the cows to the grass.

The early fresh grass acts as a tonic and a stimulant to the cow and by gradually accustoming her to it her body is protected against abnormal stimulation and she will retain throughout the season much of the stamina and energy stored up from expensive winter rations. My plan is to let the cows go to pasture about 2 hours the first day, about 3 hours the second day, 4 hours the third day and thus changing gradually from winter to summer feeds. In like manner the winter ration is decreased slowly and regularly so that the increase in milk flow which follows will be permanent rather than temporary.—Farmers Guide.

High Records

Good records are being made by the agricultural college dairy cows.

Melrose Canary Bell, a 2-year-old Ayrshire heifer won the French prize cup given by Miss C. H. French of Boston to the best 2-year-old Ayrshire heifer in the United States. This cow produced 13,785 pounds of milk and 503 pounds of butterfat last year. She holds third place among the best Ayrshire heifers in the world.

The Owl's Design, a 12-year-old Jersey, holds the state record for the production of butterfat, and has just finished a test in which she produced 602 pounds of butterfat for the year. This is the third year in which this cow has produced more than 600 pounds of butterfat.

Cows Prefer Machine Milking

On June 15 we installed a machine with two units and were so well pleased with it that in September we added two more units. It does its work satisfactorily. We are milking 22 Holstein cows that give from 25 to 60 pounds of milk a day and it takes two of us from 35 to 40 minutes twice a day to do the milking.

Since using the machine it has convinced us that we could not get along without it. It not only saves help, but cows that are fidgety with hand milking will be quiet with the machine. I have one cow that was always stepping around and would hold up her milk when milked by hand. Until we used the machine this cow had never given more than 45 pounds of milk a day, but with the milker last fall she gave as high as 65 pounds daily, with two milkings a day, and has never held back her milk once.

I have another cow which, on unofficial test with hand milking a year ago, gave from 60 to 66 pounds of milk a day. This year she freshened a month early, had twin heifer calves, yet milked by machine twice a day she gave from 66 to 72 pounds. The herd as a whole appears to do as well, if not better, when milked with the machine.

If I had to go back to hand milking I would quit the dairy business. I do not think that anyone having 10 cows can afford to be without a milking machine. Nearly anyone can run or look after it.

L. F. Cory & Son.

Belleville, Kan.

Dairy Records at Abilene

Here are the February records of the Dickinson County Cow Testing association, for cows that produced more than 40 pounds of butterfat. They are reported by C. A. Herrick, the official tester, and A. H. Diehl, the secretary:

Owner of Cow	Pounds Milk	Per Cent Fat	Pounds Butterfat
E. S. Engle & Son, H.	1,533	3.2	49.1
J. M. Gish, H.	1,275	3.8	48.5
George Lenhart, H.	1,080	3.1	52.1
George Lenhart, H.	1,311	3.6	47.2
George Lenhart, H.	1,445	3.5	50.6
George Lenhart, H.	1,356	3.9	52.9
George Lenhart, H.	1,491	3.7	55.2
George Lenhart, H.	1,206	3.7	44.6
George Lenhart, H.	1,884	3.4	63.1
D. S. Engle & Son, H.	1,341	4.1	55.0
D. S. Engle & Son, H.	1,206	3.6	43.4
L. L. Engle, S. H.	1,212	3.9	47.3
L. L. Engle, H.	870	4.6	40.0
L. L. Engle, H.	1,263	4.6	58.5
N. E. Engle, H.	1,392	4.2	58.5
Fred Muench, J.	933	4.7	43.9

Milking Machine Pleases

I installed my milking machine one year ago last fall and am using it the second season. I bought it from a man who was quitting the dairy business and had used it two seasons, so it has had practically four seasons of use.

My experience with the machine has been very satisfactory and I would not try to milk more than 15 cows without it. I am milking 30 cows this winter and hope to be situated so as to handle 40 next winter. There are three buckets, or units, which milk three cows at a time, every unit milking a cow. The man running the outfit milks one cow while the three are being milked, then changes the buckets and strips. One man can handle the three buckets, empty the milk and strip the cows easily. Sometimes we hand-milk some of the cows that are nearly dry, especially if two of us are on the job.

I have had absolutely no bad effects on the cows from using the milking machine and have found it to be a great labor-saver. It is difficult out here to get good hand milkers, but anyone who is adapted to handling cows at all can handle the machine.

I run my separator with the same engine as the milker. I am using a 4-horsepower engine but a 2½-horsepower engine would do the work. When I installed my engine I hoped to put in an electric lighting system and run it with the same engine, but the war broke out and I thought that I would wait a while.

My repair bill has not been heavy, as the company keeps up repairs on the valves free of charge, but these are not frequently necessary. Milking machines are like hay carriers, hay stackers and other machines—labor-savers, and anyone who has any knack for machinery can handle them.

Ralph G. McKinnie.

Mitchell county.

Easiest Way to Milk

My experience with a mechanical milker in the 10 months that I have used it has been entirely satisfactory. I am milking eight cows at present, but soon I shall have several more to milk. Anyone having 10 cows can well afford to install a mechanical milker, as it is the easiest, quickest and best way to milk cows. My machine has two single units and cost me \$150, complete to the power. I use a 1½ horsepower engine to run the machine.

O. A. Hart.

Ellsworth, Kan.

Would you be content with 4% interest if entitled to 5%? Then why not save that 1% of your dairy profits lost by fixed-feed separators? Get all your cream—skim clean at any speed—with a

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100 lbs. makes 100 gallons of milk substitute, costing only one-third as much as milk. Prevents scouring and insures the early maturity of sleek, handsome calves. It is steam-cooked and no trouble to prepare or use.

Write for Pamphlet "How to Raise Calves Cheaply and Successfully with Little or No Milk." At dealers, or Blatchford Calf Meal Factory, Dept. 93, Waukegan, Ill.



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The milk flow will be easier and more generous if the udder is free from sore, chaps, bruises, cracks, lumps or inflammation.

Bag Balm, the great healing ointment, is used in thousands of the best dairies for all udder troubles, cow pox, and any external wound or hurt. Caked Bag is quickly removed by Bag Balm; its great penetrating qualities soothe and soften the tissues and hasten normal healing. Keep Bag Balm on hand always.

Sold in big 50c packages by feed dealers and druggists. Write for free booklet, "Dairy Wrinkles."

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Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY
\$29 Buys the New Butterfly Junior No. 2. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship. Made also in five larger sizes up to No. 8 shown here.
30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL Keep its own cost and more by what it saves. Satisfaction guaranteed. Diploma given. Largest and best equipped auto school in the Southwest. Write for free book "The Way to a Better Job." It explains everything.

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AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR EXPERTS
Earn \$75 to \$300 A Month!
Big demand now for trained men in private business and U. S. Army Service. We fit you in 8 weeks by practical experience with tools on real automobiles and tractors. Tuition reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Diploma given. Largest and best equipped auto school in the Southwest. Write for free book "The Way to a Better Job." It explains everything.

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Livestock Utility on Farms

Here are Some Comparisons That Indicate the Advantages of Feeding Good Animals in Kansas

THAT LIVESTOCK should be kept upon the farm has been accepted generally as true by practical farmers. When the livestock farms of a community have been compared with those farms selling their crops the larger profit has generally been with the livestock farming. For short periods of time in the development of our fertile lands it has seemed in some regions that livestock could be dispensed with and the productivity of the farm still maintained with profit. But this condition has not lasted long, and today there probably are few farms in Kansas from which the returns could not be considerably increased by feeding livestock of good quality.

The question is frequently asked, "Does livestock pay?" Cost figures which have been kept and computed would frequently indicate that the livestock upon many farms is being kept at a loss, at least when all the necessary charges, including feed, labor and interest, have been figured against it. This is doubtless true in many instances but, in interpreting these figures, it should be borne in mind that it is difficult to single out and to determine the exact profit or loss from any one enterprise upon the farm. All the work upon a farm is so closely interrelated that it is difficult to do much better than to compute the profits upon the farm business as a whole.

There are several benefits to be derived from livestock farming which are frequently overlooked, but which must be considered when comparing the two types. The advantages of keeping livestock upon the farm are many. Farm management investigations have disclosed the fact that with given prices the profits to be made upon the general farm are in the main governed by four points, says the Ohio Farmer: (1) The amount of business done upon the farm, (2) the crop yields, (3) the quality of livestock, (4) the degree of diversity.

It would be well to discuss each one of the above four points with reference to livestock. With regard to the first of these, the keeping of more livestock is one of the easiest ways of increasing the amount of business done upon a farm. For example, a farmer operating 120 acres and selling the large portion of his crops may double the amount of business done and the sales made from the farm by the keeping of livestock and feeding the crops upon the farm. It is clear that the possibilities of profit are greater on a farm the total sales from which amount to \$4,000 than from the same farm yielding a total sale of only \$2,000. The farm boy grows up and takes an active interest in the work, some of the increasing amount of business done is desirable if the farm is to provide profitable employment for both father and son. If the farm is already of sufficient acreage to provide for economical operation, the best and easiest alternative may be to increase the amount and quality of the livestock upon the farms, thus supplying ample and profitable employment for both. With high priced land it is becoming more and more difficult to do an ever increasing volume of business upon a farm of a given acreage.

Again, the keeping of livestock upon the farm is one way of securing a return from labor that would otherwise be idle or used to poor advantage. To illustrate: Suppose that there are two farmers each operating 120 acres, one of whom sells his crops and keeps no livestock aside from the necessary work horses; the other feeds a lot of cattle during the winter months and thus disposes of his crops thru livestock. Even if the cattle were sold at an advance equal only to the actual cost of feed and labor and other necessary expenses as determined by accurate records, if we assume the value of the labor put in upon the cattle to be \$200, this farmer would be \$300 better off at the end of the year than his neighbor who fed no stock. Livestock provides work during the winter months for the help which is necessary

to care for the crops during the summer months. The livestock farmer is better able to employ help the year around at productive labor than is the one who keeps little stock. This is one of the reasons why livestock farmers are apparently more prosperous than those on similar farms without livestock.

The keeping of livestock adds at least one more source of income to the farm business and thus conforms to the fourth principle of good farm management. It is one of the surest ways of securing diversity in the farm business and of insuring against crop failure. The receipts from livestock on many a farm have helped to tide over years when the crops were poor; years when but for the livestock the income would have been barely sufficient to meet the current expenses.

Livestock is the most economical way of keeping up the fertility of the soil and thus maintaining or improving crop yields. The results of livestock farming in a community may be seen readily in the better crops on the livestock farms. It costs little more to seed and harvest a large crop than it does a small crop; the increased yield is largely profit and due chiefly to the livestock. Experimental as well as practical results have shown that a

Eighteen-Carat Patriotism

When it has come to the show-down, western farmers have proved their patriotism every time. At the Farmers' Union conference last week in Kansas City, attended by farmers from six or more states, these men voted not only to sell any wheat they might have for market, but to sell even the supply they always have retained heretofore for seed. Rallying to the nation's need they agreed to sell all their wheat, including their seed supply, in the face of an almost certainly higher price for wheat.

Has the nation yet discovered any other group of business men so nearly unanimously willing to forget their own personal interests? And these men are not even men of wealth and have passed thru two disastrous crop years.

The meeting proved it was 99 per cent purely patriotic, just as western farmers will be found to be and are. But where is there another industry which has demonstrated that its love of country exceeds its love of profits?

good supply of barnyard manure is one of the best means of insurance against crop failure.

A fourth advantage of livestock is that upon most farms there is more or less land which cannot be used profitably for tillage, but which provides adequate pasture for stock. Upon any farm there will be found corn stover, inferior hay, or low grade corn or other grain which could not well be put upon the market, but which would be readily utilized by livestock and thus turned into profit.

Control the Insects

Many insects not only attack the garden crops directly but also carry plant diseases. Thus, the striped cucumber beetle spreads the wilt of cucumbers, squashes, melons, and related plants; plant-lice carry the cucumber mosaic; the potato flea-beetle, the bacterial wilt; and various other insects occasionally carry spores from diseased to healthy plants.

The Task Ahead

Germany's greatest ally is the false belief in the United States that the war will be short. Face the grim facts. Prepare in your own home, in your business and in your community.



Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders

Are your stock in prime condition?

Spring work is on! Thousands of farmers have proved that stock do better and pay better when given Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders. A splendid spring tonic for all animals—expelling the worms, purifying the blood, regulating the bowels and toning up the whole digestive system.

All breeding animals should get this tonic. It gives them the extra vitality needed to stand the heavy drain on their systems and increases the milk flow—the result is stronger, bigger colts, calves, pigs and lambs. My own prescription from 26 years' veterinary experience. Try it at my risk.

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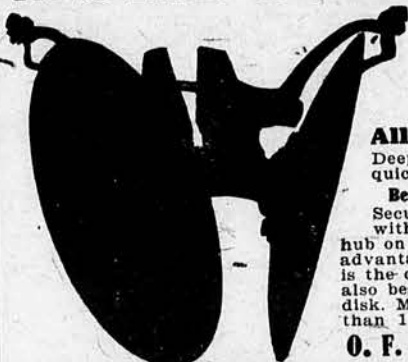
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CAPACITY lbs. per hour	350	500	650	900
CASH PRICE	\$39	\$44	\$49	\$53
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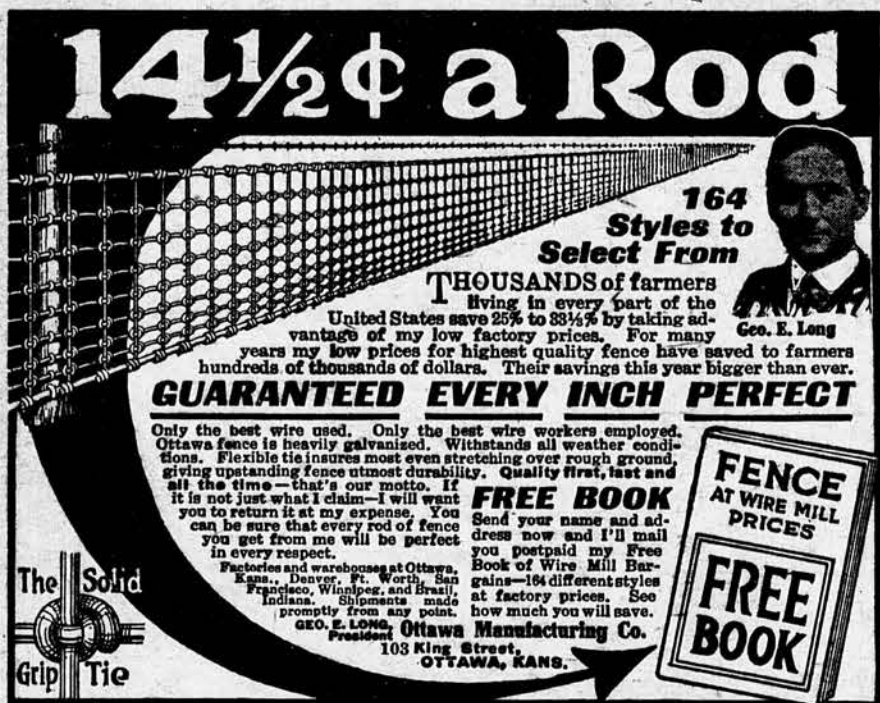
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Big Yields With Currants

Gooseberries Also Produce Profitable Crops

BY JOSEPH OSKAMP

GOOSEBERRIES and currants are grown extensively in many home gardens in Kansas. Both of these crops require similar climatic and soil conditions. They do best in a cool climate and rich soil, but have a sufficiently wide range of adaptation to thrive in all parts of the state. They will stand excessively low temperatures without winter-killing in either bud or wood, which adds to their reliability as croppers.

While the climatic conditions in Southern Kansas are not always so congenial as might be wished, the clayey character of the soil of some of that region is a distinct advantage. Gooseberries and currants will thrive but indifferently where the summers are very hot and the soil is light and sandy. In the southern part of the state more spraying will be necessary to maintain a healthy foliage. A northern exposure is desirable when possible or planting in the orchard where the plants will be shaded a portion of the day is practicable with these crops.

In the home garden, planting on the north side of a fence or building is permissible.

It is essential that the soil be prepared suitably to receive the plants, by deep plowing, thoro disking, dragging and harrowing, or in the small garden by a deep spading and raking. These fruits should be set in ground that has previously been in a cultivated crop. They should not follow sod.

The distance of planting will vary with the richness of the soil and the habits of the variety chosen. The common spacing is 5 by 5 feet or rows 6 feet apart and plants 4 feet apart in the row. Five by 5 feet does very nicely for many of the less vigorous European sorts or with a trim bush like Oregon Champion, but scarcely suffices for a variety like Houghton when the plants have reached the age of 6 or 7 years. Four by 6 feet or 6 by 6 feet is preferable to a less distance for planting gooseberries or currants.

Both spring and fall planting are practiced successfully. Fall planting may often be a distinct advantage because the plants naturally lose their leaves early in the fall and are soon ready to set, whereas they leaf out very early in the spring. In fall planting, it is well to protect the plants with straw or leaves. Planting in the spring, if done early is safe and the uncertain effects of the winter are avoided.

Having the land properly prepared, it may be laid off by running a marker in one direction and plowing deep furrows in the other. The plants are set in the furrows by drawing the earth about their roots and firming it well. In the home garden, the spade is generally used but whatever the method of setting, it is highly important to have the soil pressed tightly about the roots of the plants.

Some means must be taken to conserve the soil moisture and keep down weeds. In plantings of any size, cultivation generally is the most feasible way to accomplish this end. The surface of the ground should be kept pulverized until the bushes have made their growth, when a cover crop may be sown. Millet is satisfactory for this purpose. Shallow cultivation is the best, to avoid disturbing the feeding roots which are near the surface.

In the home garden, if cultivation is inconvenient, give the crop a heavy mulch of straw. This will keep the soil moist and cool, and it will be found that the bushes will be much better than where allowed to compete with grass and weeds. In cases where it is practicable, mulch could take the place of cultivation even on a large scale.

While the bushes may survive under almost complete neglect, there is no profit in this way of growing them. They will be found to respond bountifully to the best attentions of the grower. It is especially beneficial if the plants can be heavily manured every fall. No fear of applying too much manure need be entertained.

The principle which should govern the pruning of gooseberries and currants is the fact that

the finer fruit and the most fruit is borne on the younger wood—2 year old wood is in its prime and 4 year old wood is much deteriorated. Pruning then consists in cutting off the oldest canes every year at the surface of the ground and thinning out the weakest of the young growth, leaving the stouter shoots for renewal.

While clipping back the annual growth is sometimes practiced, this but serves to increase the denseness of the bushes which are sufficiently crowded and difficult to pick at the best. Such a procedure will succeed in keeping young wood coming on but renewal is better accomplished by saving a certain number of new sprouts which spring up from the roots every year.

There are four types of insects which are more or less common on gooseberry and currant plants in the state: scale, leaf eating worms, borers and plant lice. The scale which infests the stems of the plant can be controlled by giving a winter spray of concentrated lime-sulfur—5 degrees Baume, or approximately 1 gallon to 8 gallons of water.

Leaf eating worms can be poisoned by spraying as soon as they appear, with arsenate of lead, 2 pounds of the paste or 1 pound of the powder and 2 pounds of lime to 50 gallons of water.

The borers are difficult to control, as the grub-like worms burrow in the pith of the canes where they are beyond the reach of sprays. About the only remedy is to cut out all infested canes in the spring before the borers emerge and burn them.

Occasionally small, green or yellow bugs will be found on the under sides of currant leaves, causing the foliage to curl. These are plant lice or aphids which suck the sap of the foliage to the great detriment of the plants. They can be killed if spraying is done early, before the leaves curl and protect the lice from the spray solution. Use nicotine-sulfate, 1 fluid ounce to 8 gallons of water, and add 4 ounces of laundry soap. Use an angle nozzle, so the under sides of the leaves can be sprayed thoroughly, for every louse must be hit with the solution to kill it.

Diseases probably do more damage to gooseberries and currants than insects, because the cause of the trouble is often less apparent. Mildew and leaf spot cause the most damage. Spraying with concentrated lime-sulfur when the buds open in the spring and at intervals of three weeks, or as often thereafter as seems necessary, will keep the foliage healthy.

The currant and gooseberry may be propagated from 8 or 10 inch cuttings taken from 1 year old wood. If taken in the fall, they can be kept in damp sand or sawdust in the cellar or buried butt ends up, in a well-drained spot out of doors, and planted in the spring.

As many varieties of gooseberries do not root readily from the cuttings, they are often mound-layered. This practice consists in cutting back the bushes very severely and the following summer when the shoots have about made their growth, the bushes are mounded up with earth to within a few inches of the ends of these young shoots, each of which will make a plant. The American varieties will produce a satisfactory root system the same season and are ready for transplanting in the fall, while European varieties are left two seasons before separating.

The European gooseberries are not to be advocated generally for planting, except possibly as a novelty in the home garden where their large size and attractiveness make them desirable to eat out of the hand when ripe. This is a favorite way to utilize the fruit in England, but as Americans use gooseberries exclusively for culinary purposes and have become accustomed to using them green, there is little demand for the ripe fruit. The chief virtue of the European varieties is their large size. They cannot be said to be superior in quality when ripe to our best native sorts and they are much inferior in yield.

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To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man we can spare to Canada's fields after ours are supplied, we want to direct him there. Apply to our Employment Service, and we will tell where you can best serve the combined interests.

Western Canada's help will be required not later than April 5th. Wages to competent help, \$50 a month and up, board and lodging.

Those who respond to this appeal will get a warm welcome, good wages, good board, and find comfortable homes. They will get a rate of one cent a mile from Canadian boundary points to destination and return.

For particulars as to routes and places where employment may be had, apply to

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MAIL THE COUPON BEFORE APRIL 20, 1918



CAPPER'S WEEKLY, Topeka, Kansas.

M. B.

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April Work With Sheep

By Anthony R. Gould of the American Sheep Breeder in The Shepherd's Calendar.

The most modern and by far the most economical method of growing out the early lamb on high priced lands is by the use of forage pastures, such as fall sown rye, spring sown peas and oats, rape and soybeans or cowpeas. This means that altho the lambs may come early they with their mothers are soon put upon pastures that have been particularly prepared for them. Thus the rye, which has been sown the previous fall, can be left to mature into grain after they have fed on it several weeks. This will leave them ready to go on rape which has been sown as soon as the ground can be worked.

At the same time that the rape was planted a mixture of field peas and oats should be sown which will supply pasture in the early summer. Under these conditions the ewe gives a plentiful supply of milk and the lamb moreover secures green feed to such an extent that much grain is saved. By this method it is possible to move the sheep every 10 days to new pasture, thus practically eliminating the danger from stomach worm. In experiments conducted at the Illinois Experiment station in 1915 this method was found to produce larger lambs in less time, for less cost and commanding a higher market price. While this requires more labor in the preparation of crops than pasturing on bluegrass, yet the amount of grain produced an acre is greater than under any other system, and there is no danger from stomach worms.

After lambing it is customary to have the sheep sheared. This should be done before the hot weather is on and yet should not be done so early as to subject the shorn ewes to severe changes in the temperature. In other words, shearing could be done about the time of the last killing frost or two to three weeks before corn planting.

There usually is someone in the neighborhood who makes a specialty of shearing, and as the charge is not prohibitive considering the present price of wool, it is better to have an experienced man do the work. The sheep should not be shorn upon the ground, but upon a clean floor, and the fleece rolled up with the flesh side out and tied with paper twine or white grocer's twine if the other is not available. Never use binder twine as it reduces the value of your wool 10 per cent.

Ten days to two weeks following shearing the sheep should be dipped to dispose of ticks and to reduce to a minimum the possibilities of sheep scab. By dipping shortly after shearing less dip is needed and the weather is such as not to chill the sheep nor yet so hot as to be sultry. Choose the morning of a clear, warm, quiet day so the sheep will be dry before night. Dip all the sheep the same day and spray the inside of the barn, thus killing all parasites. If the sheep have been badly bothered with ticks they should be dipped again three or four weeks later.

What Occurred in Russia.

An excellent book on the Russian situation has just been issued by The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. This is the Inside of the Russian Revolution, by Rheta Childe Dorr, and the price is \$1.50. It tells in a clear way of what occurred in the break-up of that nation. Mrs. Dorr's book is an excellent piece of reporting. It will be the exceptional reader who will not find here what he would most like to get from an American visitor who has had exceptional opportunities to learn the truth. Her book will have to be consulted by the future historian of anarchy's reign in Russia.

A Cheerful Thought

Be cheerful. Mental depression checks digestion. Poor digestion wastes food. Wasted food helps the enemy. Cheerfulness is conservation.

During the winter is one of the best times to haul out and apply manure. Not only is there more time to do the work but also there is more manure to be handled.



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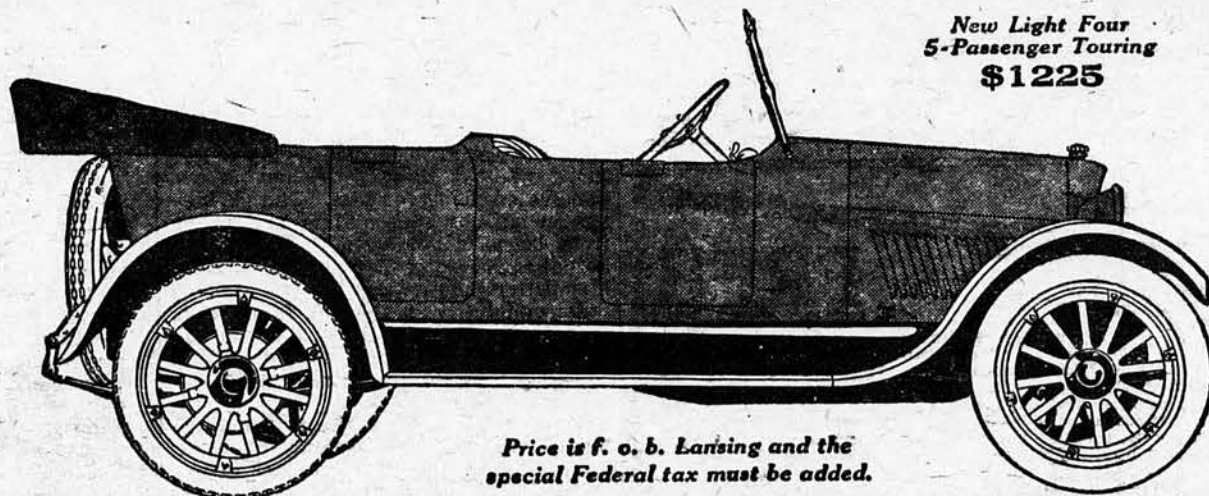
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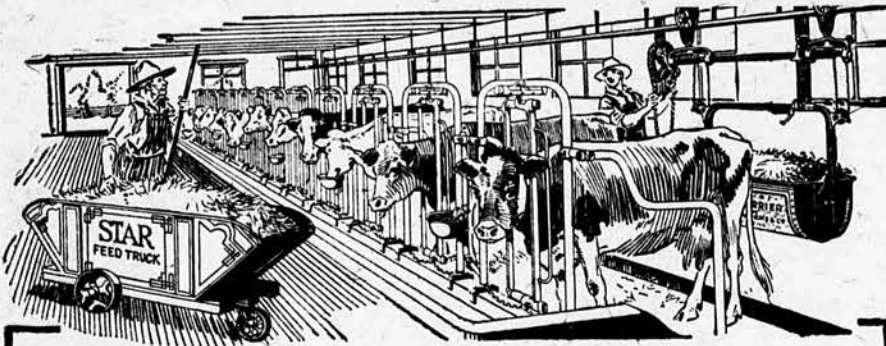
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COWS WATERED at stated intervals as often as twice daily have been found by actual experiment to average more than 200 pounds a head less milk a year than where allowed to drink at will. This decrease, applied to the more than 20,625,000 cows credited to the United States at our last census, would make a difference of 4,125 million pounds in the annual milk supply of the country, or enough to supply every man, woman and child 1 quart of milk a day for nearly a month. As a matter of fact the annual shortage thru insufficient watering facilities is even more than this because, while some cows are given plenty of water, a greater number are forced to get along on even a less than semi-daily watering during the winter months; while even in summer the number that are forced to accept an incomplete watering service is sufficient to bring the entire average fully down to these figures.

This annual milk loss, reduced to dollars and cents, becomes in round numbers something like 100 million dollars, according to The Ohio Farmer, as our annual tribute to insufficient water supply among our dairy animals. It takes no account of the loss and suffering to the animals themselves in bodily health and continued usefulness. The most shameful part of the story is that nearly all of this is a preventable loss; a waste as wanton as that of the farm properties over on the European battlefields.

In the old days of hand pumps, and with no better way, the waste was more excusable. Turning cattle out more than once daily to drink thru holes in the ice might have been no better for them than the once watering. Now there is no such alternative. The loss is sheer neglect. The amount of money annually thrown away in this manner is enough to put a small gasoline pumping engine on more than 2 million farms, or nearly one-third of the entire number contained in the United States.

The farm implement and supply dealer who cannot find selling arguments enough to make an impression upon any intelligent stock-raiser on the value of an engine and adequate watering facilities is not sufficiently awake to be a dealer. The facts presented are authentic; they are taken from government reports and the last census.

In the summer months and in locations where running water is plentiful it is still the rule to depend for the water supply for stock upon streams and springs in the pasture fields. In many places tho these are getting less and less reliable. There frequently is a time in the midst of the late harvest when all living things upon the farm depend for their water supply upon the farmer, and the worst of it is, this demand not only comes to him in the midst of a busy season but at a time when it is the most difficult for him, without special dry-weather facilities, to meet it. So long as the water supply is good the stock can get what they demand without help. When it fails it is likely to fail the farmer himself as well as his stock.

One experience of having to lay aside harvesting operations while making water provisions usually is enough to convince any farmer that trying to get along without these provisions is expensive economy for him. The shrinkage in milk at such a time, serious as it is, becomes but a small part of his actual cash loss; a fact that he appreciates better than anyone can tell him.

Dependability is the one foundation fact in all success as well as in all systems, and the water supply system that hasn't it at the foundation is not an adequate system.

Of all the real obstacles to the placing of engine pump systems upon at least all of the better class stock farms that of first cost will give the most difficulty. Other excuses may be offered. The fact remains that many an average farmer has been so accustomed to installing a pump for a five-dollar bill that he thinks this answers all purposes. He thinks it does because

he has never tried any other kind. The investing of \$50 to \$100 in a pumping system when \$5 will supply him all the water he wants as a general thing looks to him like a plain case of foolishness.

The system of his farm expenses, as he has been in the habit of looking at them, has been unbalanced by the suggestion and he thinks that he is being called upon to invest a very important sum in a very trivial item of his farm economics. As a matter of fact he has been in the habit of undervaluing the water item. Because nature, in recognition of its supreme importance, supplies it to him gratis sometimes, he has quite forgotten how important a matter it may become if nature some day fails him, or how conspicuous a part it plays in life.

Some farmers are in the habit of paying out more than the price of an engine pumping outfit a year for commercial fertilizers because they have found out that it is a good investment; still the wheat which they raise contains more water than mineral salts. Is it unreasonable for the man who is accustomed to expending hundreds of dollars a year upon the food given to his herd of dairy or beef cattle to give at least \$50 worth of attention to making pure and dependable the water supply of which 60 per cent of that herd is composed?

Is it unreasonable for him to give his hogs plenty of good clean drinking water when 60 per cent of the lean pork in them is water? He does not begrudge the corn and other food much of it convertible readily into cash that goes into the 40 per cent of solid matter in them. He is willing to feed out good marketable grain to his poultry, the 75 per cent of the products from it is water. Why then should he begrudge the necessary facilities for supplying the best of water always, in the best possible form?

The highest physical condition is essential to the most rapid growth and whenever an animal's condition is allowed to get below this point there must be a check in its growth, a weakening of its vitality and a general stunting of its development. No animal can be checked in its growth without being physically weakened and stunted and it can never afterwards be made to attain the size which it naturally would have reached if its growth had never been checked.

Make 12 ounces of bread do where 16¹/₂ served before.

Profits Wrung from the People

The United States Steel Corporation has paid to the federal government more than one-half of its earnings for the last three months of 1917, and is feeling quite virtuous about it. After paying 60 million dollars into the Treasury as war revenue on excess profits the trust has more than 59 million dollars in profits left for the three months, and the directors have declared an extra dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock, in addition to declaring a regular common preferred stock dividend.

Doubtless the Steel Trust feels it is acting in a generous manner toward Uncle Sam, but is it really giving much compared with the people who are sending sons to the trenches and who will be called upon to pay a far heavier share and more burdensome taxes for the support of the war than this and other immensely rich trusts? In the meantime they are compelled to pay profiteering prices for all the necessities of life manufactured and handled by big business, including the Steel Trust.

Stay-at-Homes Asleep?

The non-combatants of America—the men who are not fighting for the country—have not entered into the spirit of the great war, if the observations of President Jardine of the Kansas State Agricultural College are accurately reported. And President Jardine does not talk, ordinarily, until he knows what he is talking about. In a meeting of Northwest Missouri farmers at St. Joseph, a few days ago, President Jardine said no attempt has been made to control prices except on such commodities as military necessity seemed to justify.

"If we had grown a large crop last year so that it would have been unnecessary to cut into our own wheat supply more than 10 per cent, there would have been no occasion for control," he said. "But our crop was only 600 million bushels and normally we use that much in this country every year. The allies were short more than 400 million bushels, so it was necessary, if we gave them anywhere near what they wanted, to cut into our own supply about 33 per cent."

"If the government had not stepped in and regulated the price of wheat, where would it have gone? Judging from past experiences the farmers would not have received more for their wheat, it would have been in the hands of speculators by the time the highest prices were reached. In the last three or four years when wheat has gone up farmers in very few cases gained by it. Most of the wheat sold at the highest prices was in the hands of speculators and elevator companies."

Flour would have gone to at least \$40 a hundred if someone had not stepped in, President Jardine declared. The price on next year's crop was made to protect the farmer. Should the war end suddenly after the farmer had been urged to plant a large acreage of wheat, the price would drop and the farmer would lose. It was to protect him from any such contingency that the guaranteed price was fixed. Farmers will not receive \$2.50 a bushel for their wheat, he said in reply to a question on that point.

"The Food Administration wants you to be more economical with everything, but eat meat and more potatoes and less bread. The situation is not at the critical stage in any food except wheat, and that is desperate. I am frank to admit that I was a bit critical of the Food Administration before I went to Washington. But the men who constitute the Food Administration have convinced me of their honest endeavor and that thus far at least, they have administered their problems as justly as possible. There is no doubt in my mind and in the minds of those who have had the opportunity to visit Washington that the Food Administration is doing everything it can in the interest of those who are engaged in production."

To Grow the Quality Peaches

(Continued from Page 11.)

The peach tree, unlike the apple, bears its fruit only upon the young wood which grew the previous summer. For this reason, it becomes essential that every tree have a large amount of healthy, 1-year-old wood and also, if the tree is to carry a full crop, it is important that this young wood be well distributed thruout the tree. Such a purpose is accomplished by proper cutting back and thinning out. Pruning exercises a stimulating effect on the production of new wood.

Moderate clipping back should be done every year to keep the limbs strong and the fruiting wood well distributed. When the tree has reached a size beyond which a further increase would not be economical, it may be cut back to the same point every year. In order to prevent the tree from becoming too bushy and filling up in the center, it will be necessary to thin out a portion of the wood, giving every branch ample room and sunlight. This thinning will more evenly distribute the productive wood, and the consequent load when the tree is fruiting, and give every peach a better chance to mature to perfection.

Tramping the Silage

At least two men should be kept tramping while the silo is being filled; and if the silo is of a large diameter,

three or four are recommended. In some cases, concrete trampers have been used with splendid results, and now motor packers are coming into the market which seem to be practicable. Keep the outside the highest and tramp it the most. This will prevent spoiling along the outer walls of the silo.

If a silo is filled quickly and is tramped poorly, there will be a large amount of settling. Where a farmer owns his own outfit, it will pay in many cases to allow the settling to take place for a day or two and then refill the silo.

Dry, semi-dry, or frosted corn should always be dampened as it enters the silo. Ordinarily it requires from 1 to 3

tons of water for every ton of such corn. It is always better to get too much water rather than not enough.

The water should be added to the corn on the wagon before it enters the cutter head, and as it enters the blower or elevator, for it must be thoroly mixed in order to keep the silage from moulding. It does very little good to put water on top of the silage after the silo has been filled.

To Sprout Oats for Feed

I clean my poultry houses thoroly once a week and spray the inside with creosote. I keep a dry mash before the

laying flock at all times. This is made up of bran, shorts, corn chop, and beef scrap. I give them one grain feed a day, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. This grain is fed in a deep litter and they make the straw fly until every kernel is gone. Sprouted oats is fed at noon, about all the birds will clean up. I sprout the oats by soaking them for 24 hours, then put them in shallow boxes on the floor beside the furnace in the cellar. Each box is covered with a gunny sack. The oats are sprinkled twice a day with luke warm water. They are ready to feed in about five days. We always get eggs.

Walter Anderson.



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FARM ANSWERS

To Handle the Dynamite.

How can dynamite be handled to the best advantage?
A. S. H.
Cherokee Co.

Dynamite is both combustible and subject to explosion from a heavy shock or concussion. Such being the case, it would not make safe kindling wood for the kitchen stove. Neither would a man drop it from a second story window on the pavement any sooner than he would his watch or his eyeglasses. As a rule, any ordinary heat that does not injure the human body is perfectly safe from the dynamite viewpoint. The low freezing dynamites are not affected by cold at a temperature above that at which water freezes, but will chill at lower temperatures.

When frozen it is more insensitive and may give trouble by failing to explode; hence it should be thawed before using. Several instances have been known where frozen dynamite has been laid on top of a hot stove or in the oven with disastrous results to the stove, and somewhat damaging effects on the unlighted individual who attempted to do the thawing in this manner. Probably the best method of thawing small quantities is to have two metal vessels, one fitting loosely into the other, or a specially constructed double compartment kettle. The outer vessel or compartment should be filled with warm water, while the dynamite is placed in the inner compartment, where it is dry and allowed to thaw. The practice of placing the dynamite cartridges themselves directly in the warm water is questionable, for instances have occurred where some of the explosive ingredient has been leached out.

Frozen dynamite is very hard, but when properly thawed it is softer, and may be dented when pressed with the hands.

The amount of shock or concussion required to explode dynamite is only a relative term and varies with the grade and strength. High per cent strength dynamites are more sensitive than the lower grades, and consequently require a lesser shock to explode them. All of the dynamites as now made are not sensible to the shock of ordinary careful handling. Dynamite may be hauled in a motor truck or wagon, but should

not be subjected to too rough a jolting over bad roads, and a cartridge can be dropped on soft ground from the height of the waist with safety.

A question frequently arises in the mind of the user as to how hard blows it is safe to use when tamping dynamite in a bore hole. The cartridges themselves should be pressed firmly down in the bottom of the hole, and the first 3 or 4 inches of tamping material tamped lightly, while the balance of the hole should be tamped heavily and firmly. For the last part of the tamping as hard a blow as can be struck by the operator with an ordinary broomstick in one hand is not too hard.

From the above, it will be seen that dynamite should be stored in a dry place, and ought to be protected from stray bullets. The likelihood of fire and of the actions of curious irresponsible persons should be taken into consideration, as well as the proximity of dwellings and public highways.

The supplies necessary and incidental to the use of dynamite, such as blasting caps, electric blasting caps, and fuse, should be cared for with as much attention as dynamite.

Blasting caps and electric blasting caps contain an explosive which is much more sensitive than any of the dynamites and require more care in handling. Electric blasting caps are more nearly water-proof than ordinary blasting caps, but are just as sensitive. The wires should never be pulled out of the copper shell and they should be kept away from too much heat. It is dangerous to strike them against anything, and in tamping a hole the cartridge containing the caps should be pressed more gently and handled with greater care than the other cartridges in the hole.

The same care in handling applies to blasting caps, and in addition they should not be allowed to get wet. When crimping the caps on to the fuse the work should be done gently and carefully. No man with ordinary intelligence would drop the works of a delicate watch on the floor, neither would he jab a stick into the balance wheel. The same care and consideration for the explosive material in a blasting cap will never be at fault.

Both kinds of caps should be hauled separately and stored separately from dynamite. The reason for this is plain, for as blasting caps are more sensitive than dynamite, they ought not to be subjected to comparatively rough treatment. Again, should for any reason the caps be made to explode, the small amount of explosive contained in them would not do so much damage as if a quantity of dynamite were present and was exploded by the caps.

Fuse may be handled quite roughly with

perfect safety, for it is non-explosive. This is the means of carrying the spark to the blasting cap, which causes the explosion. The fuse consists of a powder train in the center, around which are wrapped several layers of water-proofing and protecting material. This powder train gives off a spit upon ignition and burns thru the length of the fuse. If for any reason this powder train is broken, the fuse is likely not to burn past the break, or it may smoulder for some time and eventually ignite the powder beyond the break. For this reason it is never safe to immediately investigate a cap and fuse shot that has missed fire. An interval of several hours should be allowed before going back to the hole.

A cool, dry place is best for the storage of fuse, for too much heat will cause the water-proofing material to soften and penetrate the powder train, thus destroying it. Moisture is likely to ruin the fuse by wetting the powder. As the exposed cut end of a coil of fuse is more susceptible to absorbing moisture, it is good practice—particularly in a damp climate—to cut an inch off the end before using fuse that has been in storage for any length of time. In cold weather fuse becomes stiff and somewhat brittle, and is likely to crack or break—hence it should be warmed slightly before unrolling.

Opportunities With Popcorn.

Where is the popcorn grown mostly commercially? What do you think of planting this crop?
F. G.
Brown Co.

An enormous increase in demand and a short crop last year have almost completely exhausted the reserve supply of popcorn in the United States. In previous years the reserve has always been maintained. In 1916 the popcorn raiser sold his 1915 crop. In 1915 he sold his 1914 crop. But now that reserve is gone, and the 1917 crop is on the 1918 market months before it would be marketed normally. And popcorn that usually brought 2 cents a pound in the field two years ago is now bringing 5 and 6 cents, and may double in price within the next year.

The 1917 crop will be barely sufficient to supply the country's demand for this delicious confection until a new crop is harvested. But the price of corn in the field is bound to increase materially, thus making a wonderful opportunity for farmers everywhere to plant some acreage in popcorn this spring.

Until a few years ago the average man gave little thought to "the corn that pops."

He looked upon popcorn as a business for foreigners and street vendors. But recent years have seen great changes in the popcorn business. Drug stores, confectionery stores, grocery stores, restaurants, general stores, motion picture theaters—in fact all classes of business houses now consider their equipment incomplete without a popcorn machine serving delicious popcorn with pure creamery butter. And almost in a year the demand for popcorn has doubled and tripled and multiplied in volume.

It is no longer possible for two or three counties in Iowa or Nebraska to supply the demand. The price of raw corn in the field is soaring. But even at the increased price there is a big margin of profit to the merchant who pops and sells it. So the demand will increase steadily. For it is a known fact that few food habits grow on people like the popcorn habit.

People will demand popcorn and other popcorn confections. Merchants will supply the demand because the profit is big. And now the government itself is urging people to "eat more corn." The national magazines and newspapers throughout America are printing articles on the food value of popcorn. It is being offered to the American people as a patriotic confection—one that will help conserve other foods for the nation's success, and to provide the profits necessary to keep the business of the merchant booming.

Thousands upon thousands of acres must be planted in popcorn this spring to supply the people and the country. The possibilities are wonderful for profits—and the field is virgin for farmers everywhere. Here is an opportunity that every farmer in the "corn belt" should investigate. The United States Department of Agriculture has issued several bulletins on the production and marketing of popcorn. Write for bulletins numbers 202, 553, 554.

To Control Corn Root-Aphis.

How can I control the corn root-aphids to the best advantage?
I. K.
Brown Co.

Most of the measures for the prevention or control of the corn root-aphids are methods which not only are effective in reducing or eradicating this and other insect pests, but also constitute the more approved cultural practices and for this reason are doubly important.

A rotation which avoids having two successive crops of corn on the same land is effective not only in preventing injury by the corn root-aphids, but also in controlling other serious pests. No other cultivated field crop is seriously affected by this insect; consequently corn may follow any other field crop with reasonable safety. Occasionally corn is damaged in the spring following other crops, such as clover, but in these cases it will be found that smartweeds and other wild plants preferred by the aphids have grown in the field in abundance the year before. Damage during late spring or summer may occur in corn following a crop other than corn or cotton, the infestation sometimes coming from neighboring heavily infested fields, but usually such damage occurs only in years unfavorable to corn growing and is of rare occurrence.

The most complete and effective means of controlling the corn root-aphids is thorough stirring of the soil previous to planting. The object of this procedure is to disturb the ant colonies and scatter and kill the aphids to permit the plants to make a substantial growth before the ant and aphid colonies can become reestablished, and in addition to prevent the growth of weeds upon which the aphids live, making it necessary for the ants to carry the surviving aphids to new fields. Infested fields which are to be replanted to corn should be plowed to a depth of 6 1/2 or 7 inches in the spring, after March 15 in the latitude of Central Kansas; then they should have three or four diskings to a depth of 4 or 5 inches with a 16 or 20 inch disk, the number of cultivations and the intervals between them varying according to the length of the period between plowing and planting.

When it is necessary to replant early injured corn the field should first be plowed deeply and thoroughly and then disked deeply three or four times at intervals of two or three days. These practices necessarily involve additional labor, they not only prevent injury by the corn root-aphids, but also put the field in a much better physical condition. Plowing in the fall before the ant colonies go below the plowline is sometimes as useful as spring plowing, but if warm weather follows the ants may reconstruct their nests so that replowing will be necessary in the spring. In either case the additional spring diskings are essential.

Early fall plowing followed by frequent deep diskings in fields damaged by the root-aphids that season is a good practice from the standpoint of community control, as well as for the personal benefit derived from the plowing disturbs the ant colonies, kills many of the aphids, and destroys the weeds upon which they live, and the diskings prevent the recolonization of ants and the growth of weeds. The result is a significant reduction in the number of aphid eggs—eggs being necessary to carry the insect over winter.

Lump Jaw.

I have two heifers which have got the lump jaw. The lumps are at the sides of the lower jaws. Please tell me what to do.
Ramah, Colo.
N. B.

Lumpy jaw is a non-contagious disease caused by the entrance into the animal tissues of a fungus known as the "ray fungus." This is found on hay, alfalfa, fodder and grain.

Small wounds in the lining membrane of the mouth or tongue, or decayed teeth permit the fungus to get into the tissues. Sometimes the fungus is inhaled, lodging in the lungs. It may lodge in castration or other wounds, or it may pass into the udder through the milk ducts. It produces its characteristic symptoms in those parts in which it becomes lodged.

Cattle are more frequently affected in the region of the head, swine are commonly affected in the udder, while the disease is quite rare in horses, sheep, goats, dogs or man.

The symptoms vary according to the location of the ailment. In cattle the skin in the region of the lower jaw is the most common seat of the disease. A round swelling develops at this place, usually quite firm, and generally firmly adherent to the surrounding parts. It may break open, discharging a thick, yellow, sticky pus, the inside of the swelling becoming filled with raw, easily bleeding tissue.

When the bone of the jaw is primarily involved it becomes much thickened, throwing out masses on its external surface, and frequently interfering seriously with mastication.

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so that the animal becomes unthrifty. Sometimes the lips are affected, becoming rough thickened and hardened, or firm. Round enlargements may be felt in their substance. Occasionally the tongue is the seat of the trouble, sores developing on its surface, especially toward the hind part of this organ. In the course of time the muscles of the tongue may become involved, causing a stiffening, the so-called "wooden tongue," which interferes with mastication, causes salivation, and produces a bad odor. The tip of the tongue, owing to its swollen condition, may be forced out of the mouth.

A myomycosis of the lungs is comparatively rare. The animal shows no characteristic symptoms to distinguish it from any other lung trouble. There usually is in the advanced stage difficult breathing, coughing, and the animal loses flesh. It may be distinguished from tuberculosis by the tuberculin test.

The udder, when infected, becomes either uniformly hardened and may be enlarged, or small, round, hard masses may be felt in the interior. These latter usually are filled with thick pus.

When large numbers of animals in a herd are affected it is advisable, if possible, to keep them away from low, swampy soil as grazing ground. A change of feed is desirable, or the same feed may be used if it is first steamed or scalded.

The best line of treatment is to cut the growth out completely. This is accomplished easily when it is firmly adherent to surrounding parts, or where it has not infiltrated neighboring structures. The wound thus produced should afterwards be washed out daily with a 2 per cent watery solution of carbolic acid.

When the growth cannot be totally removed, it may be cut open, the pus washed out with a 2 per cent solution of carbolic acid and water, and the wound packed with a piece of cheesecloth that has been saturated with tincture of iodine. The gauze may be left in position for 24 to 48 hours. In those cases where the growth cannot be cut out, or if it does not contain pus, but is hard, a large cattle trocar and canula may be passed into the most prominent part of the enlargement until the center is reached. The trocar is then withdrawn, a piece of trioxide of arsenic the size of a bean is forced into the canula and the latter withdrawn, leaving the arsenic in the tumor. In the course of from four to eight weeks the entire tumor drops out.

When the tongue is affected, and in the early stages, several superficial incisions may be made in the surface and afterwards painted with tincture of iodine.

Finally, when the preceding forms of treatment cannot be carried out, the iodide of potassium treatment may be adopted. It is as follows: Young animals should receive from 1/2 to 1 dram of iodide of potassium in the drinking water daily. Adult animals should receive from 2 to 3 drams daily. This treatment should be continued from four to six weeks, or until the growth has disappeared. If, during this treatment, the eyes start to water, with an excessive nasal discharge, skin eruptions, loss of hair, and emaciation, then the dose must be decreased or discontinued for a week. This treatment is successful in about 75 per cent of all cases treated. The milk should not be used during this treatment, nor when the udder is the seat of the trouble.

R. S. A. C. DR. R. R. DYKSTRA.

Protection From the Lightning.

I wish you would tell me how to put lightning rods on my house, and the kinds to use. D. U.

Greenwood Co.

This would take too much space. Complete information is contained, at great detail, in Farmers Bulletin No. 842, Modern Methods of Protection Against Lightning, which you can obtain free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

When to Use Serum.

There has been no cholera in my community for many years. I raise hogs for the general market. Do you think I should use serum? D.-O. K.

Anderson Co.

It is not necessary to treat healthy herds in communities free from cholera. Sanitary measures should, however, be employed, especially at all times. Purebred herds, as the result of a demand for immune breeding stock, are frequently immunized, but in stock hogs the use of serum should be governed by the prevalence of the disease. Many hogs can be marketed without the expense of the serum treatment, if sanitary measures are employed rigidly. Serum can be given to advantage when the herd is exposed and losses from cholera seem imminent.

Following an outbreak of cholera, it is advisable to immunize all new stock for at least one year, or until the premises are free from cholera infection. Immune dams confer a passive immunity upon pigs, which generally expires about weaning time, and in order to prolong the immunity it is necessary to inoculate the pigs. Pregnant dams in exposed herds may be treated with serum alone or, with an increased risk, may be given the simultaneous treatment, but it is important that pregnant animals be handled cautiously and inoculated in a standing position. Abortion may be induced from rough handling, or from a severe reaction as the result of the simultaneous treatment, but more frequently the young are prematurely cast as the result of mild cholera infection.

The efficacy of the serum treatment in immunizing hogs against cholera is firmly established and the best results in controlling this disease are obtained by the careful use of serum in combination with sanitary measures.

Success With the Onions.

Can you tell me of the methods of manure used on the larger onion farms of the country? I am expecting to plant a good patch of this crop this year.

Shaw Co.

D.-T. W.

Here is the story of an Indiana onion farm as given by the Farmers Guide: A. H. Hensley and his onion farm are known to practically every commission man from Chicago to Louisville. In a locality noted for its onion production he is called the "Onion King." Starting out 20 years ago without capital, he now has a farm of 300 acres in the best part of Jasper county, splendidly located and well improved. All this he ascribes to the lowly onion. From 10 to 20 acres of this crop every year give employment to all the labor that he can secure,

and have often produced for him from 5,000 to 10,000 bushels of onions.

Of recent years attention has been devoted exclusively to the growing of onion sets because the land on this farm seems to be especially adapted to them. Experience has shown that sets do best on a black clay loam with a clay subsoil, while market onions do better on brown or black muck. The black loam is found in abundance on this farm, and it has all been tilled carefully so no water ever stands near the surface. Sad experience has shown that water-sogged land and onion growing do not go well together.

The methods employed in set production are very simple. About 15 loads of horse or cattle manure an acre are applied in the fall. Hog manure is never used because the cobs which it contains interfere with cultivation. The ground is plowed from 7 to 9 inches deep, leaving it in as near a garden condition as possible. As early as the fields may be worked in the spring, the land is disked thoroughly, harrowed, and then gone over with a heavy plank float until a fine, firm seedbed is obtained. The great secret of the tillage of the onion fields is never to handle the soil while it is the least bit wet, in order to prevent baking which would make impossible the fine work of cultivation of the young seedlings.

Seeding takes place as early in the spring as possible, varying all the way from the middle of March to the middle of April. About 60 pounds of seed an acre are sown with hand drills in rows 11 inches apart. Yellow Strasburg is the standard variety for sets, although others are used occasionally. The seed is tested carefully before planting in order to insure a perfect stand. With seed around \$2 a pound, the progressive growers are careful to know exactly what they are putting into the soil.

As soon as the plants are well started cultivation begins. Usually four or five workings with hand cultivators and one or two hand weedings are enough to keep the crop clean and growing. Harvest usually begins about the first of August. Market standards require that all sets shall be small enough to pass thru a 3/4-inch ring, but the secret of large yields is to develop as much uniformity as possible among the sets

so there will be a large proportion of good-sized bulbs. This is secured by giving attention to uniformity of soil, rate and time of seeding and of cultivation.

Cereal Exports to Allies

Between July 1, 1914 and January 1, 1918 the United States exported to the allies the following amounts of the principal cereals. The figures also include flour and meal in terms of the grain required for making them:

Wheat	500,672,417 bushels
Oats	320,424,074 bushels
Corn	54,351,739 bushels
Rye	11,615,139 bushels

The total considerably exceeds 880 million bushels and shows the important extent to which American farmers have reinforced the Allied cause. Yet wheat is needed, by the allies more now than at any time since the war began.

Wintering Steers

How can a cattleman feed hay at \$26 a ton, at a profit? I am feeding 50 calves and 58 head of 1, 2, and 3-year-olds. Couldn't I sell part of my hay and buy corn or cotton cake instead of feeding so much hay? I don't see why I can't feed 2 pounds of corn a head daily with very little hay, and good pasture for roughness, thereby getting better growth and saving money. I have about 100 tons of alfalfa on hand now. I believe I could sell 25 tons, buy corn, and save one-half of the remaining 75 tons. We are paying \$3.75 a hundred now for corn. I do not intend to put on any more flesh but want to hold what they have at present.

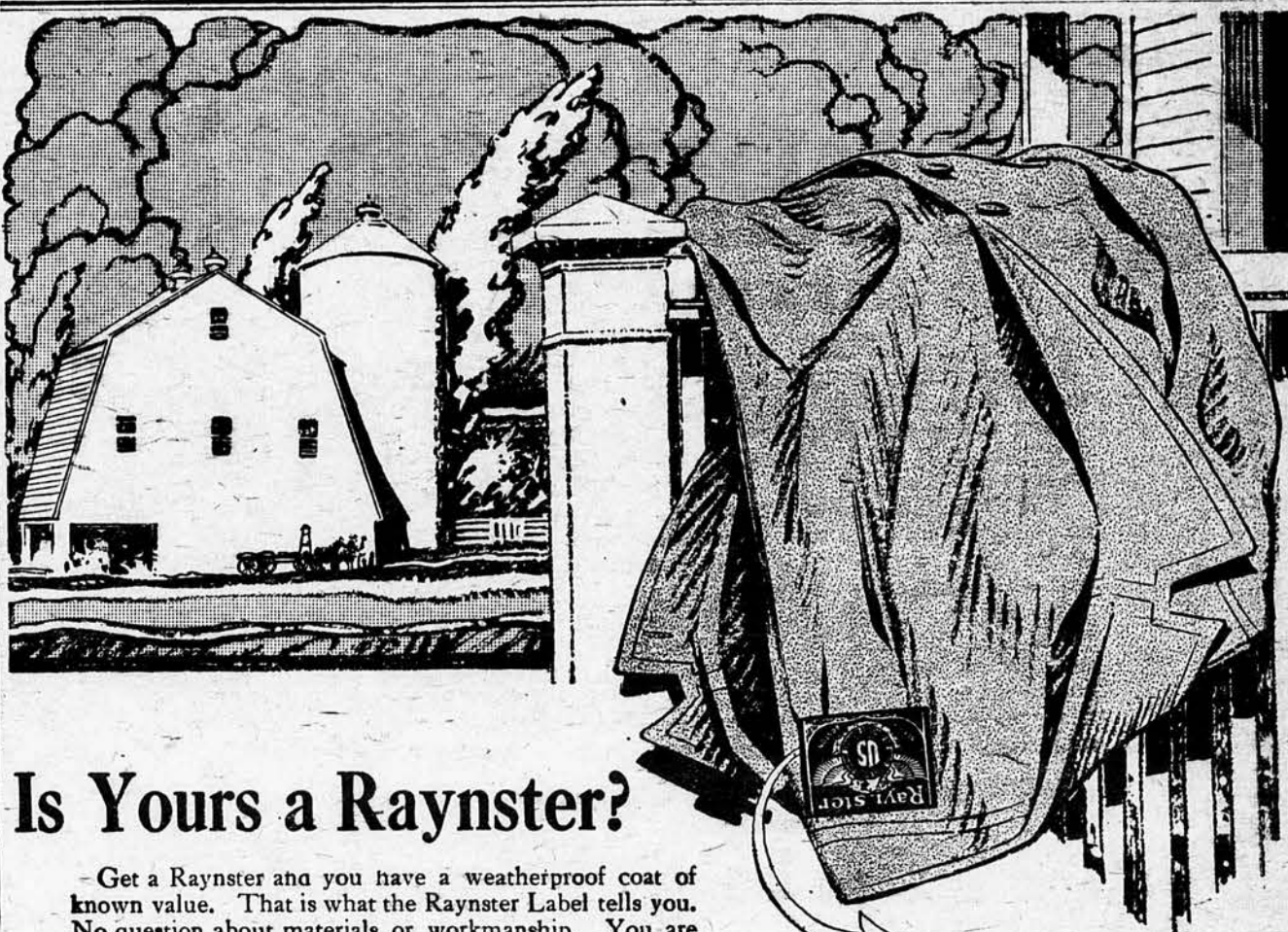
Your problem is one of holding the

weight on these cattle. Hay alone, of course, will do that, altho that would take a considerable amount. Yearlings and 2-year-old steers will consume of hay alone, about 25 pounds a head daily. As you infer that you have pasture for these cattle if there is no snowfall I would think that you could get along on a ration of about 10 pounds of hay together with the range which you have.

Rather than purchase the corn at \$3.75 a hundred, I would say buy cottonseed cake, and feed them from 1 to 2 pounds a head daily with about 10 pounds of alfalfa. This is assuming, of course, that the cattle would have access to range and could get sufficient roughness there to offset the amount cut down on the alfalfa. If you can get the cottonseed laid down at the same price that you can get the corn, I would prefer to feed the cottonseed, as it would come nearer to filling your needs, and should give you more results, pound for pound, than the corn. Many Western cattlemen make a practice of feeding 1 pound a head daily of the cake on the ground and allowing the cattle access to prairie hay at will. This makes a satisfactory ration, altho the alfalfa should do even better.

H. J. Gramlich.

A heifer that is to be raised for the dairy should be well handled and made accustomed to all necessary manipulation from the time she is a calf until maturity.



Is Yours a Raynster?

Get a Raynster and you have a weatherproof coat of known value. That is what the Raynster Label tells you. No question about materials or workmanship. You are buying on the solid foundation of knowing what you are getting.

Equip your family with Raynsters. They furnish protection to health as well as comfort and appearance. The children need Raynsters to wear to school.

The Raynster line includes heavy, rubber-surfaced coats for outdoor work; featherweight silks; smart cloth coats and heavy ulsters that are splendid for driving in any weather—all styles for men and women, boys and girls. They may be had at prices to fit every pocketbook.

You can find Raynsters in good stores throughout the country. If you write for it we'll gladly send you a Style Book showing all the Raynster models.

United States Rubber Company
Clothing Division, New York and Boston



Look for this Label in your Raynster



Raynster

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Rights of Telephone Company

According to the laws of Kansas can a telephone company collect rent six months in advance? Does the utilities commission require them to do this?

No.

Bankruptcy

A man was forced into bankruptcy by his creditors two and a half years ago. The bankruptcy proceedings are over but he has not been discharged. Can he use the bankrupt law the second time?

He cannot go into bankruptcy the second time while he is still in bankruptcy, but there is nothing to prevent his taking advantage of the bankruptcy law twice or a dozen times after obtaining his discharge. Bankruptcy proceedings are not like vaccination for the smallpox. They do not prevent a recurrence of the disease.

Fishing With Nets

Is there any law against fishing with hoop nets in Kansas or with any other tackle, or what is one allowed to fish with?

I will quote for the benefit of this reader the Kansas law in regard to fishing with hook and line:

"It shall be unlawful for any person to catch, take or attempt to catch or take from any lake, pond, river,

creek or other waters within or bordering on this state, any fish, by any means or in any manner except by rod and line and fish hook; provided that not more than one hook be used on such line; and provided further that no person shall use more than one trot line at any one time, and that no trot line shall have attached to it more than 25 hooks." The language of this law may be hard for you to reconcile. It is for me. There is a further provision that no fish may be caught with seine unless the meshes of the seine are not less than 3 inches. The law also provides that it is unlawful to seine between April 15 and June 15 and December 15 and March 15. You may obtain a permit to catch fish with a hoop net, provided the meshes of the net are not less than 3 inches and provided further that in case you catch a fish weighing less than 3 pounds in a net you must not injure it but throw it back into the stream.

Rights of Homesteader

A law went into effect recently, that homesteaders could leave their homesteads and farm elsewhere, but under specified conditions. What are these conditions?

The amendment to the law referred to permits homesteaders who had taken up homesteads prior to the passage of the amendment to leave their homesteads to engage in farming elsewhere so long as the war lasts. The homesteader is required, however, to do the

amount of breaking and cultivating required under the old law on his homestead, but is relieved from the necessity of residing on the homestead during the war. If you will address a letter to Harry C. Green, Register United States Land Office, Topeka, Kan., he will send you a circular giving full particulars concerning the meaning and scope of this amendment.

Foreclosure of Mortgage

A and B are brothers. A went on B's note at the bank for \$200, B giving as security a mortgage on his property. When the note came due it was renewed and the interest paid by B. The renewal note fell due about three months ago. B was not able to pay the interest so A paid it but did not pay the note. A is now considering foreclosure. There is a first mortgage for \$250 against the property, held by another person and a mechanic's lien for \$75 held as a second mortgage. Can A foreclose his third mortgage while the first and second are still unpaid? B asks for time until he is able to pay A. A's condition for granting extension is that B deed him the property until the mortgage is paid, which is about 1/4 the actual value of the property. The property mentioned is all B owns and is his homestead.

A can foreclose his third mortgage but his judgment would of course be subject to the first and second mortgages. The fact that the property is B's homestead would not interfere with the rights of any of the mortgagees.

Unsatisfied Judgment

A is indebted to B. To secure the indebtedness he gave B a mortgage on town property worth at the time several hundred dollars more than the mortgage but since

then the property has depreciated in value. One small house has burned down with no insurance. The time for which the mortgage was to run has nearly expired. No interest has been paid on the mortgage note. Can B have recourse on any other property belonging to A than that described in the mortgage to satisfy the debt? Will he have to foreclose on his mortgage?

SUBSCRIBER.

The mortgage is merely security for the payment of the debt expressed in the note given with the mortgage. If at the foreclosure sale the mortgaged property does not sell for sufficient to satisfy the debt B has the right to levy on any exempt property that A may have to satisfy the deficiency. Or if he desires he may abandon his mortgage security and sue A on the note just as if no mortgage had been given.

General Information

1. Can you sue the United States?
2. If the United States acquires territory in Germany as a result of this war can one of those people, citizens of that territory, become President of the United States?
3. If A floats down stream but does not row the boat or propel it in any way and floats thru B's land where there are signs against trespassing, can B sue A for trespass?

1. No. The government has, however, for the accommodation of persons who have claims against the government, established what is called a Court of Claims. The claimant may bring an action in this court to establish his claim. It is tried just as an action is tried in any other United States court. If the Court of Claims renders a judgment in favor of the claimant, that judgment is enforceable against the government but must be satisfied by an appropriation made by Congress. The Court of Claims is therefore merely an advisory body with power to hear and determine whether in the opinion of the court a claim against the government is just and ought to be paid.

2. No.

3. If the stream is a navigable stream there is of course no question but that A has a right to either float or row his boat or propel it by any other kind of power thru the lands owned by B. I am of the opinion also that so long as he does not go upon the land of B or interfere with B's property in the stream that he is not a trespasser, even if the stream is not what is called navigable. If he is guilty of technical trespass, however, he is just as guilty if he floats as if he rows the boat.

Rights of Women in Kansas

At our last meeting of the mother's club we were asked to tell of the legal rights of women in our home states. As Kansas is my home state, of which I am very proud, I should like to have what information you can give me. Women have very few rights here, not even the right to their wearing apparel in case of separation.

MRS. J. W. B., Kissimmee, Florida.

In Kansas married women have the same right to manage their own property as their husbands. They may make contracts concerning their personal services without the consent of their husbands and have the right to all of their earnings for personal services.

In case of the death of the husband he cannot by will, without the consent of the widow, deprive her of one-half of all his property real and personal and if there are no children the wife inherits all.

If her husband deserts and fails to support her he is guilty of a felony and liable to be sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

She has equal political rights with the men, and women today are filling nearly half the county offices in Kansas. More than half the superintendents of public instruction in Kansas are women.

If she is left with dependent minor children the law provides that the county commissioners may grant her a pension of not to exceed \$25 a month. The next legislature probably will make this compulsory on the various boards of commissioners.

A Job

I have been a farmer most all my life and would like to have a place to farm. I have a good team and some equipment but no land. I am 50 years old, well and strong, a member of the Friends Church; have a wife and one little girl.

If some one with more land than he can tend will furnish a part of the outfit I think we might get together, and it would be a benefit to us both.

A. C. WILLIAMS.

R. 3, Sterling, Kan.

Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.



Champion

Dependable Spark Plugs

THE prime essential of emergency equipment is dependability. And the essentials of dependability are efficiency and durability.

The gasoline motor can only be as efficient as its spark plugs—not one whit more so.

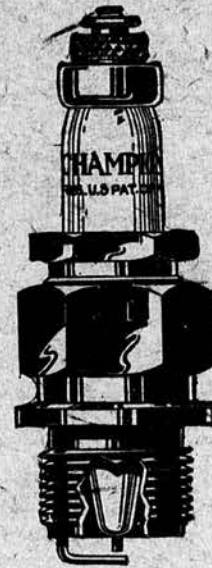
When you think of the high efficiency of the millions of motors in constant use, and realize that an overwhelming majority of all American

motors are equipped with Champion Spark Plugs, you gain a realization of what we mean by dependability.

You never know what moment your motor may have to be relied upon for emergency service.

See that your spark plugs are dependable—see that the name "Champion" is on the porcelain, not merely on the box.

Champion Spark Plug Company
Toledo, Ohio



Champion
Regular
1/2-inch
7/8-18
\$1.00



WHAT SHALL I DO DOCTOR?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

Gas Warfare

I don't know that this is in your line but I have two sons in the army so I am interested and hope you will feel like telling me, as there are hundreds of other mothers just as interested. I hear such awful things about the gas the Germans use being so deadly and that nothing can stop it and nothing cure its effects. I wish you would tell about it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I hate to think my boys have got to meet an enemy that they just can't do anything with.

MOTHER.

I am glad to relieve your anxiety somewhat. It is true that the use of deadly gas in warfare is a terrible thing, so much so that all civilized nations signed an agreement, at The Hague a few years ago, not to use it. The Germans were among the signers, being supposed to be a civilized people at that time. However, in April, 1915, without notice to anyone, they broke the agreement, and turned a terrible gas on the French at Ypres with deadly effect. In self defense the civilized nations had to do two things. One was to learn how to use the gas as a weapon, themselves; and England and France did this in such an effective way that Germany is now sick and tired of the business and is trying to induce Red Cross representatives to work for the abolition of gas warfare by all nations!

The other thing necessary was to perfect a system of defense. This has been accomplished by the use of masks and respirators. These have been progressively improved until the small box respirator now used by the United States Army is an effective defense against any gas that the Germans can use. Every soldier has a respirator issued to him. It is his personal property and is inspected every day. He carries it at all times. Within 2 miles of the front line trenches he is required to carry his mask in what is known as the "alert" position, ready to put on at any instant. In training camps in this country the men are trained to apply the respirators in 6 seconds. In the trenches there are special sentries always on the alert for gas attacks, and at the signal "Gas" every soldier drops everything else and applies his respirator. He is then able to breathe for 12 to 14 hours in any atmosphere. That is why gas attacks are much less dangerous than formerly, and the soldier who keeps his respirator ready is safe from them.

A Case of Psoriasis

I am writing you in regard to a case of psoriasis in my family, a girl of 20, and the disease is of about 8 years standing. It has been treated by several doctors, and two skin specialists. The specialists cleared up the skin once but it came right back and they could not cure it again. Where can I find a person who can cure it?

As I have said before, psoriasis is one of the most stubborn skin diseases known. Cases are sometimes cured, but only a small percentage. Those cured are the cases that are caused by some local irritant that can be relieved. There is no specific medicine. Treatment consists in doing everything possible to improve the general health.

Headaches

I have been reading your articles on health for some time, and think you give such good advice to others that I hope you can help me. What could possibly cause a woman 42 years old, who does not seem to have any disease or trouble of any kind, to have headaches? When I am well I am very well and do not see how I could ever be so sick again or sick at all, but the first thing I know I have such a sick headache that I cannot even talk as the vibration made by talking hurts my nose till I am only too glad to keep still. They come on sometimes—not always—very suddenly and leave the same way. I have been to eye and nose specialists, the best we have. They find no condition that would cause headache. There is no use trying to tell where it is as it is all over, mostly in the temple and bridge of the nose. Do you not think it is auto-intoxication?

Tell me what to do. I have had them about six years. I had them so often that I would only be out of bed about four days every week but thought I would try walking every day that I could get out. I have walked from 2 to 5 miles every day since the first of October, with the exception of two days I could not possibly get up. I do not have them so often and am not so sick at the stomach and the pain in my head is much relieved. I am very thin and wish to get heavier. Medicine seems to give me stomach trouble so I have never taken much.

MRS. J. R. J.

Such headaches are not necessarily due to auto-intoxication, altho it might produce them by its effect on the nervous system. These are true nervous headaches, classed as "Mig-

raine" with slightly varying symptoms. I think the line of treatment you have chosen already is the very best you can follow. Aspirin and such medicines give temporary relief but do not cure and are harmful if persistently taken. Keep up your own treatment. Add to it open air sleeping and plenty of it; free water drinking and careful diet.

A Bone Injury

My leg was hurt in January. A horse stepped on it and the hoof mark can be seen yet; it's hard around it and still hurts.

The bone may have been injured so that some special treatment is needed. You must have an X-Ray picture taken to find out what is necessary.

Heart Trouble?

A large, healthy young man of 20 years has had extreme puffiness under the eyes, probably half the time since 3 or 4 years of age. While growing up he had some little indications of heart trouble. At 15 he had hemorrhages of kidneys, since that time heart and kidneys seem entirely normal, but the puffiness continues at frequent intervals.

So long as he seems well, would you consider this any cause for anxiety or medical treatments? I have feared it is something which may develop later on into something serious.

X. Y. Z.

I would have a careful analysis of urine and an examination of heart and blood pressure.

To Increase Production

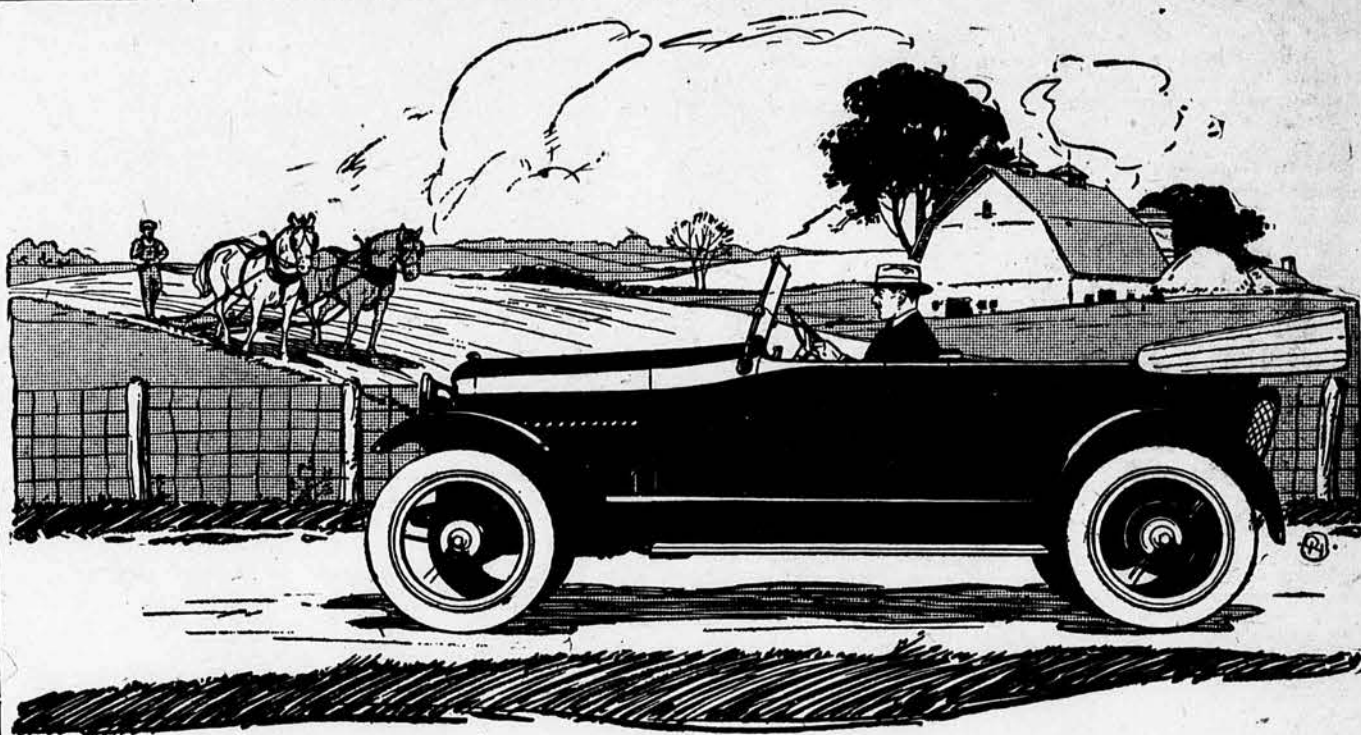
Supervision of the dairy herds of state institutions has been put in the hands of the dairy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college with L. H. Fairchild, assistant in dairy husbandry, in charge. The duties of Mr. Fairchild are the supervision of the management and care of the cattle, breeding, feeding, production of milk, and sale of young stock. The herds of the 12 state institutions have been visited twice this year. Every year four inspections of the herds will be made.

The state institutions own 850 head of cattle, 60 of which are purebred. Holsteins are kept at all of these institutions except one. The state hos-

pital at Topeka has the largest herd—125 head. Accurate daily milk records are kept. Kansas is the first state to adopt a plan of this kind. The state institution herds thru the help of the dairy department, can be built up to such an extent that they will be a help to the state as a whole, and also to the communities in which these institutions are located.

The herds under the supervision of the dairy department are at the state hospital, Topeka; boys' industrial school, Topeka; orphans' home, Atchison; state prison, Lansing; state hospital, Osawatomie; hospital for epileptics, Parsons; state home for the feeble minded, Winfield; state industrial reformatory, Hutchinson; state hospital, Larned; soldiers' home, Dodge City; state sanatorium for tuberculosis, Norton; and the girls' industrial school, Beloit.

A wire strung overhead makes a safe and handy place to hang the lantern in the barn. Use a harness snap and slide it along as needed.



PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America

Time Is Money

How much time do you waste in "hitching up" when you drive to town in the buggy? How long does it take you to get there—and back? What is your time actually worth in dollars and cents?

If you answer these questions correctly, you are bound to arrive at two very startling conclusions. First, you can't afford to get along without a motor car. Second, you are paying for a car now—whether you own it or not.

Time, please remember, is money. A productive hour is worth just so many bushels of wheat, so many barrels of flour, so many loaves of

bread. A wasted hour is worth precisely nothing.

Because this is true, you can't afford to use your horses for a task that the motor car will perform ten times more efficiently.

Because this is true, you can't afford to lose the profits that would pay for a car—and show a handsome surplus to boot.

You actually need a car; there can be no question about that. But you also need a good car—a reliable car—a comfortable car.

In the opinion of ourselves and more than 50,000 satisfied owners, you need just such a car as the Paige.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, 211 MCKINSTRY AVENUE, DETROIT

Farming Weather in Cowley

BY W. H. COLE.

Corn planting is well under way here, and while we do not know of anyone who is going in very heavy on this crop there will be a good many small patches put in. For the most part it will be top planted, which will mean that in a few days the plants will be up and in good condition for a frost to nip them, which is a possibility not entirely out of reason. Sometimes a light frost will damage the corn plants, and then again a heavy freeze will do but little damage, which is a result we do not understand. Some farmers say the moon has a great deal to do with this condition. With seed corn at \$6 a bushel

we hope that the moon and frost will act about right if the moon really does have anything to do with it.

The incubators have begun to produce their hatches and the next six weeks will see great increases in the feathered population of the state. There are many persons who are prejudiced against the artificial method of hatching but we greatly prefer it to the setting hen way of producing the chicks. Not only can we get a greater percentage of chicks with the machine but we believe they are stronger than those hatched under a hen. Very frequently chicks that are hatched under a hen are lousy before they are a day old, which is a condition not possible where

an incubator and brooder are used. As lice are one of the greatest menaces to young chicks the advantages of the machine in that respect are well worth considering. As an objection to the machines many farmers say the chicks that are hatched in them are more likely to be attacked by white diarrhea than those hatched under the hen, which is an argument that does not go very far with us, for in the several hundred chicks that were machine hatched on this farm last year there was not a single case of that disease.

The township assessors are now making their yearly rounds and what they don't find out about one's affairs this year is not worth knowing. The cus-

toms change in all lines of business and since the war began the changes in many lines have been radical indeed, so it is not surprising that this line should be affected also. In fact the change was required for in a time like the present it is necessary that the county, state and nation should know what their assets are, and the proper way for them to ascertain this is by the methods that are now being employed by the assessors.

Our experience has led us to believe that this disease is not the result of the method of hatching or of any condition previous to hatching but is wholly the result of improper attention after incubation. The chicks that are hatched on this farm are never given any sort of feed until they are 36 hours old and are then allowed a small ration of whole kafir. Too little rather than an overdose has been found the better policy. When they are 3 days old they are allowed access to a little water which, like the kafir, is given in small quantities. As they become larger the allowances are, as a matter of necessity, increased and at the age of 10 days they are allowed all the water they wish, but experience has been the means of proving that feed given sparingly until they are 6 weeks old produces the best results. Chicks handled in this manner will not have this disease which yearly kills so many thousands of the little fellows.

We have never seen alfalfa have a better appearance at this season than it has now. While a shower is needed by the wheat and oats the appearance of the alfalfa would indicate that there is plenty of moisture available down deep in the soil. There has been considerable alfalfa sown in this portion of the state this spring and the high prices which are likely to prevail for several years to come will encourage many more farmers to increase their acreage. And even if the price were only half that of the present it would be a good crop to raise provided one has suitable soil. Alfalfa, it is true, will grow in a manner on almost any soil, but the question of its being profitable is another matter. To do well the plants require a deep, rich, porous soil and if one has not these advantages to offer it the field might better be devoted to the production of some other crop.

Pork Exports

In a recent summary showing exports of food from the United States to the allies, the Food Administration announces these amounts of pork products shipped during the period July 1, 1914 to January 1, 1918:

Product	Pounds
Bacon	1,216,877,249
Hams and shoulders	775,847,481
Lard	421,200,000
Lard compound	80,111,000
Fresh pork	57,912,114
Pickled pork	49,858,587

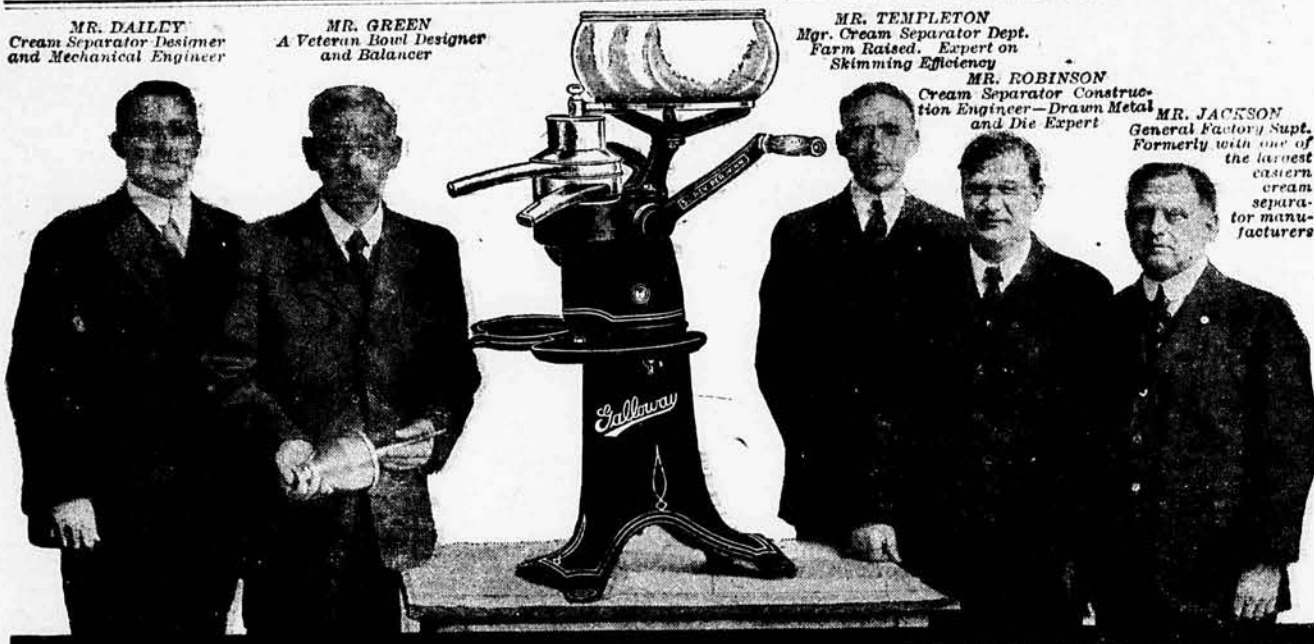
The total pork products sent to the allies during the last three and one-half years amount to nearly 3 billion pounds, or 30 pounds for every person in the United States. These figures show the important part American farmers have played this far in furnishing food stamina for the Allied nations.

On a Republic County Farm

BY D. M. HESSENFLOW.

Oats sowing was completed March 23 with fine weather prevailing during the entire period. The drill totaled 19 acres of this crop and the ground is in nice condition. The corn stalk cutter was first used on the field and then came the disk, lapping it half, and after this operation there were practically no stalks left standing to hinder the binder at harvest. A spike tooth harrow was next used, which leveled the field. The seed was sown with a press drill, allowing 2 1/4 bushels to an acre. The oats were fanned and tested 38 pounds to the bushel. The press drill we have is a low down Van Brunt and it has small gates in the feed hoppers; if these are opened when sowing oats the drill can be set at the required amount and it will sow just that much. For an example I sowed just 45 bushels of seed on 19 acres.

I prefer disking for oats rather than plowing unless it might possibly be fall plowing, but I do not care for spring plowing as it dries out too rapidly, and

MR. DAILEY
Cream Separator Designer
and Mechanical EngineerMR. GREEN
A Veteran Bowl Designer
and BalancerMR. TEMPLETON
Mgr. Cream Separator Dept.
Farm Raised, Expert on
Skimming EfficiencyMR. ROBINSON
Cream Separator Construc-
tion Engineer—Drawn Metal
and Die ExpertMR. JACKSON
General Factory Supt.
Formerly with one of
the largest eastern
cream separator manu-
facturers

VICTORY! -for GALLOWAY Separator Experts!



That's exactly what they achieved—VICTORY! These five cream separator designers and construction engineers triumphed over every fault of every other separator in the production of this 1918 model New Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator. And I called them in and personally congratulated them on the perfection of this machine. They had designed and built a cream separator that skims to a trace—positively wastes no butter-fat—thereby rendering a great service to the Farmers of America.

LOW PRICE GUARANTEED 60 DAYS ONLY—Act at Once!

This is a year of uncertainties! Raw materials, deliveries and prices were never so unreliable! That's why I can only guaran-

tee this low price for 60 days! Today we have ready to ship the day the orders come in, thousands of separators! But from present indications the demand for this perfect 1918 Sanitary Separator is going to be the greatest in our history. However, if I hear from you at once I will personally guarantee this low price of \$46.90 for the 375 lb. size for 60 days. You must act at once! The Spring rush is on! Nearly everybody is buying early this year to protect themselves on price. Take my advice and do the same! We bought materials early to protect ourselves. That's why our price is low. There is no telling what the future holds on goods, deliveries and prices. So I urge you to hurry up your order. Get your new 1918 Galloway Sanitary while the price is low. Save money while there is yet time. Have the machine exactly when you want it. Don't have it held up in delivery and be out the use of it when you need it most. And don't wait and lose out on this low price! The grass is getting green. The cows will be in the pasture. The milk flow will be heavy. Then you will want the Galloway New Sanitary. Don't wait until your old machine breaks down. Don't wait until your cows are all fresh. Don't hesitate! Don't put it off! Act today. Send coupon NOW!

Buy the GALLOWAY Because of Its HIGH Quality—As Well As LOW Price!

These five engineers and designers and their hundreds of co-workers in my own immense separator factories right here in Waterloo are turning out these perfected Galloway Sanitary Cream Separators in enormous quantities—every machine built of the highest quality material—every part standardized and alike, interchangeable, so perfect is its construction. Because we are turning them out by thousands and because we have bought immense quantities of raw materials in advance of present high market, we are in position to quote our present low 1918 prices and guarantee them 60 days!

No Other Separator Has So Many Wonderful Features!

Look at the bowl! It is made of specially selected and tested steel. Nothing freakish about it, just the plainest kind of cream separator, common sense, all parts as nearly smooth as they can be made. No sharp corners or edges to break up the globules of butter-fat. Lids entirely separate from each other. No flooding in the top of the bowl. No conflicting currents in the bottom.

Its skimming capacity is not over-rated to make the price seem lower. When you pay a high price for a cream separator, you only "expect" quality. When you pay our low price for the New Galloway Sanitary, you get quality.

When you buy our New Galloway Sanitary you increase your herd, without buying more cows. You do less work, you get more for it. Your expenses are no greater, your income is.

RUSH THIS COUPON QUICK FOR BIG BOOK!

Do it now! Get this big free book! Read the complete story of the great VICTORY of the Galloway separator experts! How they spent years designing and building this perfect skimming machine! This book tells you separator facts. Tells you how to save real money on the best separator built. Answers every separator question. It puts you on every separator feature. Explains how to select a separator and get the most for your money. Send the coupon tonight sure as you will be protected on my sixty-day guaranteed price offer. We ship the day your order comes, either direct from our immense factories at Waterloo, or from our big warehouse stocks in Chicago, Kansas City, St. Paul or Council Bluffs. Don't delay! Act today! Send the coupon for the big free book.

WM. GALLOWAY, William Galloway Company, 43 Galloway Station, WATERLOO, IOWA

READ THIS TWICE

Skimmed \$3500 Worth of Cream in Seven Years on Average Farm!

I have had my Galloway Cream Separator for seven years. I would like to trade it in for a new one. I would like to have a bigger one, No. 11 or 950 pounds per hour size. The one I have now is a 750 pound machine. The cream I separated through that machine amounted to something over \$3500.00, so it surely has been a good separator. And it is in good running order yet, but would like to have a bigger one because I have quite a few more cows.

ARTHUR LINDELL, Cannon Falls, Minn.

90 DAYS' TRIAL—180 Milkings



60 Day LOW PRICE SEPARATOR Coupon!

Wm. Galloway, Pres., WM. GALLOWAY CO.
43 Galloway Station, Waterloo, Iowa
Please send me your 1918 book about the New Sanitary Separator and Guaranteed Sixty Day Low Price Offer.

Name

Post Office

R. F. D. State

If you are interested in an Engine, Spreader or Tractor check the implement when you send the coupon.

Remember Galloway's Big Annual Hereford Sale, April 30th, 1918. Be sure to come.

if the season should happen to be dry the plants will fire much more quickly. Generally the disked seedbed will out-yield the plowed one. Another item to consider in sowing oats is clean, uniform seed of good weight. A fanning mill pays its way on any farm.

An old wheat straw stack bottom was hauled off the field with a manure spreader, which did almost a perfect job. The 26 loads we got out of it were put on the rye. We have about 100 loads to haul yet, including manure and straw, and it will be put on the rye also until the 3 or 4 acres of it are covered. The manure spreader is the only system for such work as it can be done in this way much more quickly and more evenly, too. It is almost a waste of time and manure also to attempt to spread it by hand. Where one has a spreader it is better to haul it out as it accumulates.

We sowed a small lot to alfalfa last spring which did not show up at all last season and I was preparing to plow it up to sow to cane this spring, but as I was walking across it not long ago I noticed a few bunches of young alfalfa and after a close examination I discovered I had a fairly good stand on the lot with the exception of one corner which is close to the hen house. I suppose the chickens got the better of it there, but that corner will be disked up and some oats sown which will make a good pasture for small pigs. The entire acreage of young alfalfa seems to be doing better this spring than the older stands.

With the amount of warm weather that has prevailed this spring the fruit is very slow in budding and for this I am thankful, for if we ever need fruit it will be this year with the prices of all foodstuffs soaring. There is nothing more healthy or more relished than good fresh fruit right off the trees. We intend to plant a few more strawberries this spring so with what we already have it will make us quite a bed. With plenty of good fruit and vegetables "old high cost of living" will get quite a blow on the head.

We took two days off the first of the week to build some additional sheds for the sows that are due to farrow. Two more had to be built and these were put under some mulberry trees where it will be shady for them. With plenty of good pasture and rich slop small pigs will grow rapidly, and if they have access to it they will develop into marketable hogs in from 7 to 8 months, and to my mind that is the most profitable time to market them.

With a Tractor

Mary Lincoln Beckwith, great granddaughter of Abraham Lincoln, who has been representing the Woman's Division of the Committee on Public Information in Cuba, has returned to this country and states her determination to plow the fields of the family farm in Vermont as part of her war work for this spring.

"Last year there were only eight men left to cut the hay on an 800-acre farm," said Miss Beckwith, "and conditions will be even worse this year. I could not live in Cuba and kill when there was a man's place to be filled here."

Miss Beckwith has purchased a tractor which will be attached to her automobile, and she believes that the work of plowing can thus be done without undue effort or even discomfort. She will take a short agricultural course at Cornell as a preparation for her field work and hopes to organize a unit of young women who will aid farmers in that section of the country lacking male labor.

Miss Beckwith, who is said to have inherited much of the spirit of her great ancestor, is the granddaughter of Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago, Abraham Lincoln's eldest son, and at one time Secretary of War.

To Reward Real Service

Nearly everyone I have talked to in this neighborhood is for Governor Capper for Senator and for him strong. There are 10 voters in the Marshall family, and they are all for Capper when the time comes.

Frank B. Marshall.

Lewis, Kan.



For the Tough Job

Every section of the country has its own peculiar soils that present great plowing difficulties.

Marsh land—stiff sod—heavy weeds—gumbo—the toughest soil conditions everywhere find their master in Oliver Tractor Plows.

If you chance to own such land, remember that thousands of just such acres have become easily tillable when Oliver plows were put on the job.

Oliver plows are *built* for the tough jobs—and built to do them *right*.

Oliver Tractor Plows are furnished with combined rolling coulters and jointers, quick detachable shares, with chilled or steel bases.

2 Bottom Plow, \$175—3 Bottom Plow, \$220—
4 Bottom Plow, \$310—Plus Freight Charges

Oliver Chilled Plow Works
South Bend, Indiana

OLIVER

National Oliver Week
April 22nd to 27th

Dedicated to the Promotion of
Power Farming



CAPPER'S LIBERTY - WAR GARDEN -



FREE! Big Complete Stock For Your War Garden

Here's what Capper's Liberty War Garden consists of: All this free for a small favor—Cucumbers, lettuce, muskmelons, radishes, onions, peas, tomatoes, turnips, feterita, strawberries, asparagus, rhubarb, potatoes, sweet corn, beets, beans, cabbage, carrots, watermelons and Bob's vegetable mixture (a surprise garden for the children) and the wonderful silk leaf poppies and included with all this you will find 12 Progressive Everbearing Strawberry Plants and two St. Regis Everbearing Raspberry Bushes—and if you send in your order soon, we will give you—as a reward for promptness—two flowering Mountain Ash Trees, one package Oriental Poppy seed, one Columbine and two Japanese Barberry Bushes. All shipped to you all carriage charges prepaid.

1 Parcel Bob's Vegetable Mixture

This mixture is especially intended for girls and boys. It is made up of the best varieties of muskmelon, watermelon, onion, radish, lettuce, etc. There is enough seed in this parcel to grow a wagon load of choice garden stuff that will sell for good money.

1 Parcel Hybridized Potato Seed

Fifty new varieties of potatoes can easily be grown from one package of our genuine Hybridized Potato Seeds. Every seed will positively bring a different variety. These rare and curious seeds, from the seed balls, will produce white, yellow, pink, red, blue, purple, variegated and black potatoes, often 50 to 200 in a hill, of all shapes, types and quantities innumerable, both early and late varieties.

1 Parcel Red Wetherfield Onions

A general favorite. Their large size and fine red color makes them sell at high prices everywhere. Very heavy yielder, often reaching 700 to 800 bushels per acre under favorable conditions. Good keeper.

1 Parcel Feterita, the New Cereal

A new grain very similar to wheat in its chemical composition. The grains are roundish and smaller than wheat, in fact, just the right size to feed without cracking. You can grow enough in a little garden patch to feed a good bunch of chickens.

1 Parcel Everbearing Strawberry Seed

This seed is a choice strain of Progressive crossed with new varieties. Each seed will produce a new variety. So if you grow a hundred plants from a parcel of seed, you will have 100 different varieties of strawberries and among them you are very liable to get a prize.

1 Parcel Giant Bonvallet's Asparagus

It is a most vigorous grower, free from rust, comes into cutting size earlier and is the best of all, for the home garden and for market.

1 Parcel Giant Rhubarb

A large variety, extra good for preserving and table use. Rhubarb is easily grown from seed and should be in every garden.

1 Parcel Silk Leaf Poppy Seed

Plant these in the edge of your garden. They will add a great deal to its beauty.

12 Plants Progressive Everbearing Strawberries

Color a dark red, just the shade that takes on the markets. Berries are well shaped and of most excellent flavor, much better than the once a year fruiting varieties. Plants set in the spring will produce a fine crop of berries, starting in July and continuing until stopped by severe freezing weather in late fall. Fruits heavily on new runners within four to six weeks after they are rooted.

2 Plants St. Regis Everbearing Raspberry

This wonderful variety fruits heavily on new canes from July until stopped by freezing weather in fall.

1 Parcel Golden Bantam Sweet Corn

Golden yellow kernels, quality fine. We put this variety ahead for family garden. It is early maturing. Ears are eight-rowed and six to seven inches long, but it is in the tenderness and sweetness of the kernels that this variety holds the lead over all others.

1 Parcel Giant Half Sugar Mangel Beets

A splendid large mangel but with sweetness of sugar beets. Excellent for table use when partly grown and of extra value for feeding stock.

1 Parcel White Wonder Navy Beans

This is the best bean to grow for winter use. It will out-yield all others, ripens earlier and matures entire crop at same time.

1 Parcel Golden Ball Turnips

A very sweet, yellow fleshed turnip.

1 Parcel All-Head Early Cabbage

A splendid sort, remarkably uniform in size, shape and of sure heading qualities. The heads are very large for so early a variety, they are solid, deep and flat, very tender and of excellent quality.

1 Parcel Carrots

Extra fine quality; good growers. The American people are eating more carrots each year.

1 Parcel Improved Long Green Cucumbers

Fruits measure from 12 to 14 inches long, dark green color. Flesh solid, crisp and extra good for slicing or for pickles.

1 Parcel Hanson's Head Lettuce

A very large head lettuce, deliciously sweet and tender.

1 Parcel Honey Gold Muskmelon

Vine a prolific grower, practically rust-proof and will mature a heavy crop of even type, netted melons with honey gold flesh. When you eat one it leaves a taste that calls for more.

1 Parcel Halbert Honey Watermelon

The best melon for home garden and for early markets. A garden isn't complete without watermelons.

1 Parcel White Delicious Radishes

A very handsome white radish, exceedingly crisp and of mild flavor. Remains in fine eating-condition for a long time.

1 Parcel Nott's Excelsior Peas

Improved American Wonder; an extra good medium early pea. A robust grower, maturing a wonderful crop of big pods.

1 Parcel Earliana Tomatoes

A fine, early, bright red tomato and a good yielder of choice, well flavored, meaty fruits. Succeeds everywhere.

GET THIS WAR GARDEN—Here's How:

Here's all you have to do to get this Capper's Liberty War Garden: Ask two of your friends to give you \$1.00 each for a year's subscription each to Farmers Mail and Breeze and send in your own renewal for one year, making three one-year subscriptions at \$1.00 each and for this favor we will send you Capper's Liberty War Garden free and complete, all charges prepaid.

Special Reward for Promptness

If you will send in your remittance together with the coupon within 10 days after the date of the issue of this paper we will give you this Landscape Garden Stock Extra and Free as a reward for promptness.

2 Flowering Mountain Ash Trees

1/2 to 2 feet tall when we ship them. A favorite, erect tree of medium size, producing white flowers in early spring, followed by clusters of bright scarlet berries during winter months.

1 Parcel Oriental Poppy Seed

A hardy perennial with flowers of gorgeous hues.

1 Columbine

Large flowering; double.

2 Japanese Barberry Shrubs

If you haven't any Barberry Bushes around your place, you have missed something. You can have them now.

Garden Planting Chart Free

For the benefit of those who are putting in their first garden this year, we will send you free of charge with each War Garden supply a splendid Authentic War Garden Planting Chart. This chart will show you in clear, concise form how and when to plant and will give you a wealth of information as to how to get the best results from your War Garden.

Insect War Chart Free

Many folks get their gardens planted nicely and then when the insects or scales come to blight the growth and maturity of their vegetables or fruits, they don't know how to meet the emergency. Our Insect War Chart will help a whole lot in fighting the insects and bugs and animals that will try to keep you from success. We send you one of these Insect War Charts with each Liberty War Garden supply.

Arrival of Your Liberty Garden

Upon the arrival of your Liberty Garden, unpack it at once and follow directions carefully. You will find that certain parts of the garden should be put in at one time and the rest of it kept aside until the right time. Complete directions will be given.

FULL DIRECTIONS as to how to plant, where to plant, when to plant and how to get the best results from your garden, will be sent you together with the garden.

Address Capper's Liberty War Garden,

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas

Capper's Liberty War Garden Coupon

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, TOPEKA, KAN.

Gentlemen:—Please find enclosed \$3.00, for which send Farmers Mail and Breeze for one year to each of the three names listed below. Also send me, all charges prepaid, Capper's Liberty War Garden, including my reward for promptness and the two charts.

Name of New Subscriber.....

Town.....

St. or R. F. D. No.....State.....

Name of New Subscriber.....

Town.....

St. or R. F. D. No.....State.....

My own name.....

Town.....

St. or R. F. D. No.....State.....

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Rate: 6 cents a word each insertion for 1, 2 or 3 times. 5 cents a word each insertion for 4 CONSECUTIVE times. IT GIVES RESULTS. Count each initial, abbreviation or whole number as a word in both classification and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittance must accompany all orders.

This is where buyers and sellers meet every week to do business—are you represented? Try a 4-time order. The cost is so small—the results so big, you cannot afford to be out.

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

ANCONAS.

ANCONA EGGS, \$1 15, \$7 100. DR. WATSON, Eudora, Kan.

ANCONA EGGS, SEVEN DOLLARS HUNDRED. Earl Grimes, Minneapolis, Kan.

ANCONA EGGS FOR HATCHING, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Mrs. John Smutny, Irving, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS \$6.00 HUNDRED, \$1.25 for 16. E. R. Smith, Kinsley, Kan.

ANCONAS—BRED TO LAY. EGGS FOR HATCHING. Dr. Ferdinand Shryman, Concordia, Mo.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB ANCONA EGGS cheap, from extra good stock. G. D. Williams, Inman, Kan.

PUREBRED SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7. W. T. Likes, Williamsburg, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS. EGGS 15 FOR \$1.50 or \$3.00 per one hundred, delivered. C. A. Whitney, 726 West Third St., Wichita, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, SHEPHERD and Bowers strain, \$1.50 per 15 or \$1 per hundred. Mrs. J. F. Rankin, Gardner, Kan. Box 26.

MY FLOCK FROM PRIZE WINNING Single Comb Ancona eggs 15, \$1.00; 100, \$6.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.

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

S. C. ANCONA EGGS \$1.25 PER 15; \$6.00 per 100, prepaid. White Indian Runner duck eggs \$1.00 per 11 eggs, prepaid. Mrs. Mary Bates, Dighton, Kan.

SHEPHERD STRAIN ANCONAS. SINGLE Comb, non setters. The egg case kind. Hatched, fed, folder free. 100 eggs, \$7. Mrs. Bessie Buchele, Cedarvale, Kan.

MY ANCONA DOPE TELLS WHY I QUIT all other breeds. Ancona breeders got eggs all winter. Did you? Why keep loafing? Anconas. 16 eggs \$2.00, 40-\$4.00; 60-\$6.00; 100-\$8.00, prepaid. Page's Farm, Safford, Kan.

PURE SHEPHERD ANCONAS. MADISON Winner and Queen Bess stock. Pens \$25; cockerels \$8. Eggs \$10 sitting; utility eggs, Madison Winner and Queen Bess cockerels used, \$5 hundred. Baby chicks 25c and 80c. R. C. Cockerels. Lottie DeForest, Peabody, Kan.

BRAHMAS.

LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS, SETTING \$1.50. Evelyn Downs, Lyndon, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH LIGHT Brahmas, 15 eggs \$2.00; 100-\$8.00. Cora L. Oliver, Kan.

HIGH SCORING LIGHT BRAHMAS. Eggs, \$1.25 for 15, parcel post prepaid. C. L. Reed, R. 7, Topeka.

FINE PRIZE STRAIN LIGHT BRAHMAS. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15. Fine Trio \$10. H. A. Thomas, Scranton, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH SIZE Brahmas, 15 eggs, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Mrs. E. Rogers, Sharon, Kan.

BRAHMA. PURE BRED HEAVY LAYING strain. Light Brahma eggs 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6.00. Mrs. Harry Hayman, Formoso, Kan.

CHAMPION STRAIN LIGHT BRAHMAS. Bred by me for 30 years. Constant winners of the blue wherever shown. Send for matinee list. W. H. Ward, Nickerson, Kan.

BUTTERCUPS.

BUTTERCUPS—EGGS, PENS, \$2.00 to \$2.80. 15 eggs range, \$1.50 for 15, \$6.00 for 100. Mrs. J. S. Shell, Pittsburg, Kan.

EXTRA LAYERS. LIGHT FEEDERS. NON-setters. Eggs, 15, \$2.50; 100, \$10.00. Clifford Bonbaugh, Route 2, Caney, Kan.

SILVER BUTTERCUPS. EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$1.50 to \$3.50 setting. Prize winning 200 egg strain. Paul Heinz, R. R. 27, Topeka, Kan.

BANTAMS.

PURE GOLDEN SEABRIGHT BANTAM eggs, 15, \$1.25. Glen Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAM CKLS \$1.25 UP. Eggs 10 cts. each. Lester Fagan, Minneapolis, Kan.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAM EGGS, FINE laying strain, 15 for \$1.25. Ernest Gager, Minneapolis, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.

BABY CHICKS, EGGS, SINGLE COMB Black Minorcas. Rose Bethell, Pomona, Ka.

HUNDREDS OF FINE RED BABY CHICKS 15 cents each. Mrs. C. E. Hill, Toronto, Kan.

BABY CHICKS, 12c; REDS, BARRED—Rocks, W. Leghorns. Walter Bowell, Kensington, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—WRITE FOR PRICES. 250 egg strains, eight varieties. Stara Hatchery, Hudson, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN BABY chicks 15 cents. Orders booked now. Mrs. Anna Hege, Sedgewick, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—SUPREME QUALITY. heavy layers, White Leghorns, both combs. Fluhart Hatchery, Hutchinson, Kan.

BABY CHIX AND EGGS. ALL LEADING varieties. Largest winners at State fairs and shows. H. J. Hart, Falls City, Neb.

BABY CHICKS FROM MY S. C. WHITE Leghorn combined egg contest and show room winners, 15 cents each. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

GREAT QUALITY TOM BARRON SINGLE Comb White Leghorn chicks for sale. Ask for circular. Hatcheries, Box 211, Kansas City, Kan.

75,000 BABY CHICKS, BARRED AND Buff Rocks, White Leghorns. 15 cents, prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—20 LEADING VARIETIES. Safe delivery guaranteed. Price list free. Largest hatchery in Middle West. Miller Poultry Farm, R. 10, Lancaster, Mo.

YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS FOR LEAST money at Colwell's Hatchery. Guaranteed alive or replaced free. Shipped anywhere. 100,000 to sell. 12 cents each. Smith Center, Kan.

BABY CHICKS. S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Barred Rocks, Red Buff Oringtons, S. C. Black Minorcas. Golden Sebright Bantam eggs. Riverside Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Blackwell, Okla.

DAY OLD CHIX AND HATCHING EGGS from pure bred, heavy laying stock. Reds, Barred Rocks, Brown and White Leghorns. Live delivery guaranteed, express prepaid on 100 or more. Springvale Poultry Farm, Leon, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—\$11 A 100 UP. LIVE delivery guaranteed. S. C. W. Leghorns. S. C. Brown Leghorns, Barred and Buff Rocks, and Reds. Capacity 8,000 weekly. Catalog free. Huber Reliable Hatchery, Dept. A, Augusta, Kan.

CAMPINES.

SILVER CAMPINE EGGS, 15 \$2. H. Vandegrift, Parsons, Kan.

SILVER CAMPINE EGGS \$2.00 FOR 15. Oscar Huston, LaJunta, Colo.

COCHINS.

EGGS FROM BUFF COCHIN EXTRA GOLD prize winning, \$3 per 15, prepaid. S. Pelletier, Concordia, Kan.

CORNISH.

DARK CORNISH. SUNNYSLOPE FARM, Stillwater, Okla.

DARK CORNISH EGGS TEN CENTS EACH. Chas. Adams, Newkirk, Okla.

DARK CORNISH EGGS \$3 PER 15; \$5 FOR 30. Dr. Weed Tobitts & Son, Richland, Kan.

CHAMPION STRAIN DARK CORNISH. The kind you have been looking for. Eggs, 15 for \$3.50. Prize winning. L. E. Canfil, Richland, Mo.

DUCKS.

MAMMOTH PEKIN EGGS, 15, \$1; 100, \$5. R. W. Kunze, Randolph, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS, 12, \$1.50; 50, \$5. Herbert Kruger, Seneca, Kan.

MAMMOTH PEKINS. EGGS \$1.50 PER 15 prepaid. Miss M. Kragh, Driftwood, Okla.

FAWN WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK eggs, 15, \$1; 50, \$3. Nora Lathye, North Topeka, Kan. Route 6

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs from Federation winners. Mrs. J. F. Romary, Olivet, Kan.

FAWN WHITE RUNNER DUCKS. EGGS, \$1.50; 13, \$3.50; 50, \$6. 100, Prize winners. White eggs. Mrs. B. E. Miller, Newton, Kan.

FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs \$1.00 per 13; \$3.00 per 50; \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.

GEES.

TOULOUSE GESE EGGS, \$1 PER 5. J. E. Dewitt, Sharon, Kan.

TOULOUSE GESE EGGS, 20 CTS. EACH postpaid. W. Williams, Carlton, Kan.

HAMBURGS.

PURE SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG eggs \$1.50, 15; \$8.00, 100. Mrs. M. Hoehn, Lenexa, Kan.

HOUDANS.

PURE BRED HOUDAN EGGS, \$2 PER 15. Mrs. J. A. Smith, Cleburne, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

CHOICE BUFF LEGHORN EGGS 100-\$5.00. C. M. Trusler, Eskridge, Kan.

TIP TOP ROSE BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2. Mollie McBride, Mankato, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORN EGGS SETTING \$2.00 postpaid. Ed G. Man, Lebo, Kan.

ROSE C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$5 PER hundred. L. H. Dicke, Lyndon, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$6.75 per 100. M. Ott, Madison, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$4-100. Sarah Rollins, Gretna, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$6 per hundred. Mary Rose, Paola, Kan.

CHOICE S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, FARM range 100 eggs \$6.—J. A. Reed, Lyons, Ka.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$4 per 100. L. Williams, Haddam, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$5-100. Chicks. Elsie Schul, Grenola, Ka.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$5 100. Mrs. W. Aldridge, Manchester, Okla.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 100. Daisy Van Tuyl, Florence, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs \$5-100. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.

PUREBRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.25 setting. W. B. Summers, Mitchell, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$6 per 100 prepaid. D. Hudson, Fulton, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs \$5.00-100. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$1.00-16; \$4.50-100. Albert Stahl, Louisville, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS AND baby chicks. Write Mrs. Jesse Crowl, Lane, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN-LEGHORN EGGS, 4c. Baby chicks, 12c. Ida Standiford, Reading, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$6. John Bettles, Route 1, Herington, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 15, 75c; \$4.50 per 100. Fred Chilen, Montvale, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.50-15. Baby chicks 15c. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50, 15; \$8.00 per 100. Irene Worley, Utopia, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 15, \$1.25; \$7 per 100. Miller strain. Helen Preble, Haddam, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$6.00 PER 100; \$3.50 per 50; \$1.50 per 15. A. B. Haug, Centralia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. Bred to lay. \$5-100. Mrs. Chas Bullis, Spring Hill, Kan.

L. B. RICKETS, BREEDER OF PRIZE winning Single Comb White Leghorns, Greensburg, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, fifteen, \$1.25; hundred, \$5.00. Elizabeth Evans, Wilsey, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, Kulp strain \$6 per hundred. Mrs. B. B. King, Erie, Kan.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS BIDS DIRECT from Young Show birds. G. D. Williams, Inman, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, \$7 HUNDRED. Sunny Slope Tom Barron stock. Lottie DeForest, Peabody, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, \$8 per 100. Mrs. Lydia Fuller, Clyde, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. THE kind that lay. Eggs, 100, \$6. Mrs. Lewis Olson, Barclay, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Bred to lay. Eggs, \$6 per 100. Otis Dovel, Argonia, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, 50, \$3.50; 15, \$1.50. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. (Tiff Moore strain), \$7 per 100. E. Bonham, Carbondale, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, prize winners, \$6 per hundred. Elmer Thompson, Harper, Kan.

SELECTED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. Eggs 100-\$6.00. 15-\$1.50. Mrs. Willard Hills, Milo, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, PRIZE WINNING strain, \$2 for 15, range, \$5 for 100. L. E. Day, Paola, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 100. Chicks, 12 cents. Mrs. H. W. Burnett, Osage City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$1.25 per setting or \$5.00 per 100. C. H. Harper, Benkelman, Neb.

WILLOWBROOK S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS are winter layers. Eggs \$7.00 per 100. Farls Bros., Mayetta, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. EGGS \$1.25 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Fred Miller, Wakefield, Kansas.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, TOM BARRON'S strain, pedigreed. Eggs \$4 fifteen. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS PRIZE winners. Eggs five dollars per hundred. Ella Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.

EXTRA GOOD PURE BRED SINGLE Comb Buff Leghorn eggs, \$5 per hundred. Adam Zillinger, Logan, Kan.

EGGS (YOUNG'S 288 S. C. W. LEGHORNS costing \$20 setting), \$7 hundred. Elsie Thompson, Mankato, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS (Young Strain). Winners, layers, eggs 100-\$3. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

THOROBRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGhorn eggs. All year layers. \$5.50 per 100. Mrs. Bert Brickell, Marion, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN 12 years exclusive raising. Eggs, \$6 per 100. Mrs. W. J. Dyer, LaCygne, Kan.

THOROBRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGhorn eggs, \$1.50 per setting of 15 eggs. Mrs. James Baxter, Lebo, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. WINNERS of the blue in four states. Eggs, \$6.50 per 100. W. J. Roof, Maize, Kan.

PRIZE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS won over 100 ribbons. Eggs 15, \$1.25; 30, \$2.25; 100, \$6.00. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$6.00, prepaid. Quality guaranteed. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.

PUREBRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGhorn. Best laying strain. Eggs \$5 per 100; \$1.50, 15. R. O. Childers, Cullison, Kan.

PUREBRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGhorn eggs, silver cup winners, 100-\$5.50; 15-\$1.25. Geo. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$10 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John Zimmerman, Sabetha, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs, range stock, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6, prepaid. Mrs. L. N. Ambler, Cheney, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. 100 eggs, \$5.00; 16, \$1.00. Charles Dorr & Sons, Osage City, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS BRED 22 YEARS. 222 to 266 egg line. Eggs 15-\$2.00, 50-\$4.00, 100-\$6.00. W. L. Gorsuch, Stillwell, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS eggs prepaid, 100-\$6.00; setting \$1.50. Circularity free. Chas. Bowlin, Olivet, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS. STATE FAIR WINNINGS, 1st pullet, 2nd cockerel. Mating list free. Mrs. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.

PURE BARRON BIG LUSTY 287 EGG strain S. C. W. Leghorn chicks, eggs, Guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Melvern, Kan.

EUREKA FARM SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Farm range bred to lay, eggs \$5 per 100. Henry Richter, Hillsboro, Kan.

S. C. B. LEGHORN BABY CHICKS FROM fine laying strain 12c. Send stamp for particulars. Frank McDowell, Garnett, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. BEST quality. Heavy winter-laying strain. Free circular. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS bred exclusively 15 years. Real layers. Eggs \$6.00, 100. Ed. N. Regnier, Wamego, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING STRAIN SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns. Eggs securely packed, prepaid, 100, \$5. Mrs. D. J. Ryan, Centralia, Kan.

BARRED ROCK BROWN AND WHITE Leghorn cockerels and eggs. Free catalogue. Sunnyside Poultry Farm, Owensville, Mo.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. YESTERLAYS—Young strains, 15 eggs, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00, postpaid. Chicks, "Hillcrest," Altoona, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, farm range, bred for winter laying, 100, \$6; 50, \$3; 15, \$1.50. Mrs. Charles Ziegenhirt, Linn, Kan.

WILSON'S BUFF LEGHORNS—THE BETTER BUFFS. Bred-to-lay winners, ask the judges. Herb D. Wilson, bonded breeder, Holton, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Tom Barron strain. Selected fresh, fertile eggs. Five dollars per hundred. Mrs. J. T. Bates, Spring Hill, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BROWN Leghorns. Blue ribbon winners. Eggs, \$6.50 per 100, \$3.50 for 50, \$2 for 15. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGhorn eggs from choice hens mated to egg bred prize winners. 50, \$5.00; 120, \$7.00. Mrs. J. Dignan, Kelly, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORNS, WINNERS AT Mountain Grove egg laying contest. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$1.00 per 100. White's White Leghorn Farm, Chanute, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$7 per hundred. Barron, Wycoff, Cyphers, Young, and Hess bred-to-lay strains. Mrs. Bayard Stratton, Ottawa, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs. Heavy laying range

LEGHORNS.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Unrelated. Stock from prize winning flocks of 5 states in 4 years. Eggs, 100, \$6; 50, \$3.50; 15, \$1.50, prepaid. Mrs. E. E. Forman, Drexel, Mo.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS (Young strain), heavy layers, and show winners. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$6 per 100. Baby chicks, 13c. M. A. Graham, 1800 Poyntz, Manhattan, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS from 200 two-year-old hens mated with high scoring cocks and cockerels. Prize winning and heavy laying strain \$5.00-100; \$3.00-50; \$1.25-15. Edward Dooley, Selma, Ia.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Start with bred-to-lay strain. Standard bred, lay most eggs, delivered free. Hatching eggs, \$2.15; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$8. Plainview Poultry Farm, Lebo, Kan. R. 1.

BUFF LEGHORN EGGS FROM DAUGHTERS of 200-240 egg hens, trap-nested, mated to sons of 220-260 egg hens, \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 100. Chicks hatched to order from pens or range. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs from famous Yesterday laying strain, mated to Tom Barron cockerels. Eggs that will hatch, securely packed, six dollars per hundred. Shady Pine Leghorn Farm, Rossville, Kan.

FOR SALE—WORLD'S BEST LAYING. winning and paying Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs \$1 to \$5 per setting. Chicks, 12 cents each; 500 for \$59. Stock \$3 to \$25 each. Hens pay \$8 each per year. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

IMPORTED WHITE LEGHORNS, AVER- aged 95% eggs each from Oct. 1st to Jan. 31st. Our stock broke all records at Agricultural College, 1917. English strain exclusively. Free booklet, "How I make poultry pay." Sunny Slope Farm, Morrison, Okla.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS THAT win. On four entries at State Federation Show we won four firsts and silver cup for best display. "Quality is our watch word." Eggs, \$2.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per 15, or \$10.00 per 100. Write for our mating list. Acme Poultry Yards, Junction City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, EGGS seven dollars hundred. One fifty setting. Guaranteed fertile. Baby chicks. My birds won first cock, first cockerel, first pen, second, third, fourth pullets, State Fair, Hutchinson, 1917. Winter show six pullets scored 96 to 99 points. Fine layers. Write for complete description. G. R. McClure, McPherson, Kan.

LANGSHANS.

EGGS, BEST LANGSHANS, JOHN LOV- ette, Mullinville, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, \$6 PER 100. Ollie Ammon, Netawaka, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, \$5.00 PER 100. Wm. Wischmeyer, Mayetta, Kan.

EGGS—BLACK LANGSHANS, SELECTED stock. A. W. Ehrsam, Enterprise, Kan.

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS for hatching. Mrs. Geo. W. Shearer, Lawrence, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS FROM BEST strains \$7 per 100. Mrs. Harper Fulton, Ft. Scott, Kan. R. 5.

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS FROM PENNED flock. Extra winter layers; \$6, 100. Mrs. Fred Ellis, Fontana, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS 7 CTS. EACH, over 100-6 cts. Baby chicks 20 cts. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN BLUE RIBBON WIN- ners. Eggs from range 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

KLUSMIRE'S IDEAL BLACK LANGSHANS. Winners at the leading shows. Eggs for hatching. Write for mating list. Geo. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.

ROWE'S QUALITY WHITE LANGSHANS. are still improved. Eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$6, 100. Pen, \$3, 15. 75% fertility guaranteed. Mattie Rowe, Lane, Kan.

BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHAN PRIZE winners for 20 years. Eggs \$3.00 for 15; choice White Leghorn eggs \$2 for 15. H. M. Palmer, Florence, Kan.

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS for hatching, bred 12 years exclusively. 15 eggs, \$1.50; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8; prepaid. Mrs. John A. Roberts, Stanberry, Mo. R. 5.

THOROUGH BRED BLACK LANGSHAN eggs, from hens weighing 10 pounds, cockerels 15. Extra layers. Fifteen eggs, \$2.20; 100, \$8.70. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS from prize winning strain. Best of winter layers. Big boned, well feathered legs. \$1.50 per 15; \$3.25 per 50; \$6 per 100. James A. Davis, Route 1, Superior, Neb.

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WHITE MINORCA EGGS, TEN CENTS each. Chas. Adams, Newkirk, Okla.

S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6.50. Furman Porter, Garnett, Kan.

S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS, 15, \$1.50. Pape strain. J. Nedwed, Westmoreland, Kan.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS, EGGS, 15, PRE- paid, \$1.50. Fine stock. E. S. Alexander, Astell, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS \$5 per hundred. No stock. H. H. Dunlap, Liberal, Kan.

S. C. WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS. Score card furnished. Eggs in season. A. I. Campbell, Concordia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS. Whatglon and Pape strain, \$1.50 per 15 or \$7 per hundred. Mrs. J. F. Rankin, Gardner, Kan. Box 26.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK AND White Minorca baby chicks, 15c each. Eggs \$1.50 15, \$7 hundred. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS; very select, heavy laying farm range flock; eggs \$3.00 per 100; \$6.00 after April 1. Baby chicks. Stock after May. Mrs. J. A. Jacobs, Manchester, Oklahoma.

EGGS—SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. Pen headed by Black Prince, winner of first and shape and color specials at Kansas City, 1916. Settings, \$2.50. J. E. Leech, 112 Cherokee St., Topeka, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 15, \$1; 100, \$6. Mrs. Frank Neel, Beverly, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, free range, \$1.25 for 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. Charles Brown, Parkerville, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 100, \$5; 15, \$1. Mrs. Inez Wilson, Almena, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 100, \$5; 15, \$1. Mrs. Melvin, Mahaska, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON CHOICE EGGS, \$2 15; \$8 100. Mrs. Frank Hadwiger, Ingersoll, Okla.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS; HATCH GUAR- anteed; ship prepaid. Leo Anderson, Juniata, Neb.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM PRIZE winners, \$3.00 per setting. Edgar Brooks, Burden, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF OR- pington eggs, \$6.00 per 100. Beulah Caldwell, Iola, Kan.

BIG KID BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS HUN- dred \$5; setting \$1.00. Lettie E. Vining, Mahaska, Kan.

FOR BEST PURE BRED STOCK ORDER eggs from Crystal White Orpington Farm, Neodesha, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$5 PER 15. Same cost me \$25 per 15. Clara Barber, Wellington, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs for hatching. \$2.00 for 15. W. J. Musch, Hartford, Kan.

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GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTON OF QUAL- ity. 30 eggs \$2.75, prepaid. White House Poultry Farm, Salina, Kan.

241 EGG STRAIN S. C. BUFF ORPING- ton eggs, \$10 per 100. Catalogue free. Walter Bardsley, Neola, Iowa.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, RANGE flock \$1.25 15. Special matings \$2.00 15. V. Haverscroft, Klugman, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, MATINGS OF special quality. Eggs, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. Dora Ward, Ames, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN, PURE- bred eggs, 45, \$2.75; 100, \$5.50, prepaid. G. Schmidt, R. No. 1, Goessel, Kan.

PUREBRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1 15, \$5 100. Baby chicks, 15 cents. Ralph Chapman, Route 4, Winfield, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs. No better in the country. Send for mating list. Sunflower Ranch, Ottawa, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, EXTRA heavy layer and extra good flock, \$5 hundred. Ideal Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.25 for 15; 100-\$6.50. Special matings, \$2.00-15. Mrs. Dr. McClintock, Overbrook, Kan.

EGGS FROM S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. Cocks, Owen strain, 15 for \$1.50; 100-\$6.50. Mrs. A. Geller, Chapman, (Phone Upland), Kansas.

EGGS FROM BUFF ORPINGTON PRIZE winners by the setting or 100. Mating list free. Book orders early. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

UTILITY EGGS FROM EGGS BRED BUFF Orpingtons. \$1.25, 15; \$7, 100. Pen eggs, \$2 to \$4, 15. Mating list. Virgil Taylor, Holton, Kan.

PUREBRED WINTERLAY BUFF OR- pingtons. Eggs, \$5.50, 100. Chicks, 12c. Order yours now. Pleasant View Farm, Little River, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, EGGS. Large bone, heavy winter layers. \$1.50 setting. Mrs. Nelson Piper, 1901 Conn. St., Lawrence, Kan.

EGGS, LARGE BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS. Choice quality Bourbon Red turkeys. The best of White Rocks. Mrs. Chas. Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM Blue Ribbon stock, Owens strain, pen, \$5.00 per 15; utility, \$5.00 per 100. Fred Mowry, Ford, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. Soft buff color. Excellent laying strain. 100, \$6; 50, \$3.50; 15, \$1.75. Mrs. Charles Ziegenfuss, Linn, Kan.

EGGS FROM SELECTED MATINGS CRY- stal White Orpington great winter layers. 100-\$7.00; 50-\$4.00; 15-\$1.50. Express paid. John Vanamburg, Marysville, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM FIVE grand pens containing Topeka and Kansas State show winners, \$2 for 15. H. M. Goodrich, 712 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON PRIZE WINNERS; winter layers; special matings. Eggs, 15, \$2; 30, \$3.50. Fine flock, 100, \$8; 50, \$3.50. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—WON FIRST ON pen at Topeka fair. Several cockerels for sale at \$5 each. Eggs \$2.50 per setting. Frank Bassett, 316 Elmwood, Topeka, Kan.

IVONDALE STOCK FARM BUFF ORPING- tons, Single Comb, large boned, thrifty birds, winter laying strain. Hatching eggs \$2-15 or \$8-100. Mrs. W. L. Pursley, Waverly, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON Kellerstrass famous egg strain. Baby chicks, 25c each; eggs, \$6 per 100, \$3 per 50. From pure stock. Mrs. John Ridding, Griswold, Iowa.

S. C. BUFF EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$3.50 per 50; \$6.00 per 100. Cockerels heading flock are Fashion Plate Buffs and Sunwick Poultry Farm. Show winning stock. Mrs. Joe D. Sheridan, Carmichael, Kan.

MILLER'S BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM pen headed by 2nd cockerel, Topeka, 1917, weight 11 lbs., \$2.00 for 15. Other pens \$1.50 and \$2.50; utility \$6.00 per 100. Alvin Miller, Overbrook, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, EIGHT YEARS A breeder from best strains in the world. Sell eggs from my birds only. Healthy, vigorous, bred to lay. Setting \$2. Fifty \$1. Hundred \$7.50. Express or post paid. J. H. Lansing, Chase, Kansas.

SEVEN DOLLARS PER ONE HUNDRED Eggs, Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. Fine pure free range flock. Eggs test 95 per cent fertile. Hatching season passed. Send check today. Eggs shipped quick. G. R. McClure, McPherson, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Breeding pens contain my show winners. Every bird high class. Fifteen eggs only \$3; range flock, 50 eggs \$4. Good cockerels reasonable. Mating list free. Chas. Luengene, Overlook Poultry Farm, Box 1493, Topeka, Kan.

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

BUFF ROCKS \$1.25 FOR 15. MRS. ROBT. Hall, Neodesha, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, EGGS, 15 FOR \$1. W. A. Love, Partridge, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$1 FOR 15. MRS. A. G. Phillips, Kinsley, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS \$1.50-15. MRS. LE- ona Davenport, Riley, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS \$6 PER 100. JOHN B. Graham, R. 1, Florence, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS 15-\$1.00; 100-\$5.00. Kinley L. Newlin, Lewis, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$5 PER 100. C. E. Grandle, Route 3, Pittsburg, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$2 15, POSTAGE PAID. Harvey Hooper, Alta Vista, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, EXCLUSIVELY. MRS. W. K. Stillings, Cummings, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50. MRS. ANNA Lancaster, Route B, Liberal, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR SALE, \$6.00 PER 100. Anna Swearingen, Iola, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50. 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Alex Sheridan, Kanopolis, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$5.50 FOR 100 EGGS. Mrs. Pearl White, Uniontown, Kan.

BIG BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$8, 100; \$4.50, 50. Henry Wenrick, Caldwell, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15 FOR \$1.50. Mrs. W. H. Gillespie, Elk City, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS \$1.00 PER 15; \$5.00 per 100. James Kesh, Belleville, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, WESTERN Home Poultry Yards, St. John, Kan.

100 BUFF ROCK EGGS \$6.00, 50 \$3.50. MRS. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kansas.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$2.50 PER 15; \$10 PER 100. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$5 100, Cockerels, \$3. Mrs. Galbraith, White City, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$6 PER 100; \$3 PER 50. Mrs. A. F. Sleglinger, Peabody, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, SETTING, \$1.00; \$5 per 100. Guy Bennett, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.00 SET- ting; \$5.00 hundred. R. Day, Sibley, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Mrs. Ike Saunders, Elk City, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—100 EGGS, \$4; CHICKS, 15c. Mrs. J. W. Hoonbeek, Winfield, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$7 HUNDRED, \$1.75 per 15. M. J. Benson, Route 3, Humboldt, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1 PER 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. Elwin Dales, Eureka, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, EGGS \$1.50 PER 15; \$3.50 per 50. Mrs. Fred Miller, Wakefield, Kansas.

FOR SALE: PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.25 for 15; \$6 per hundred. G. C. Rhorer, Lewis, Kan.

CHOICE RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS setting \$1.50; 100-\$8.00. S. R. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

EGGS—RINGLET BARRED ROCKS; 15, \$1.75; 100, \$6.00. Mrs. R. E. Wilson, Melvern, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY, \$1 PER 15; \$5 per 100. Elizabeth Means, Wetmore, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS, 15, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00. Hens \$2.00. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, EGGS FOR HATCHING, no stock. Wible's White Rock Farm, Chanute, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, PURE BRED Barred Rocks, \$2.50 per 15. C. V. LaDow, Fredonia, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. Price right, quality good. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kan.

REDUCTION ON BARRED ROCK HENS and eggs. Write me. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

BARRED ROCK BARRED TO SKIN. Heavy layers. Eggs, \$5 100. T. A. Pelletier, Concordia, Kan.

WEIGHER-LAYER BARRED ROCK EGGS. Pens \$3 to \$6; utility \$6.00, 100. C. F. Fickel, Earlton, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS—FROM GOOD FARM flock, \$1.25 fifteen, prepaid. Hilda Nelson, Minneapolis, Kan.

PURE BRED BIG TYPE BARRED ROCK eggs, \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 100. Mrs. Geo. L. Fink, Eddy, Okla.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS \$1.25 PER 15; \$6 per 100. Farm range. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. Setting, 75c; one hundred, \$5. Mrs. L. S. Whitney, Fairview, Kan.

LARGE WHITE ROCKS, PURE BRED. Farm range. Eggs, 15, \$1; 100, \$5. R. W. Kunze, Randolph, Kan.

HEAVY LAYING STRAIN BARRED Rocks, Eggs, 100, \$6; 15, \$1.50. Mrs. Ira Enig, Abilene, Kan.

GOLDEN BUFF ROCK EGGS, PEN AND range. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Jacob Nelson, Broughton, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. EGGS from fine pens. \$2.50 setting prepaid. J. C. Neibrecht, Gridley, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs, \$2.00 per setting or \$7.00 per 100. Mrs. H. Maxton, Rydal, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, BIG TYPE, FARM RANGE, leading strains. Eggs \$5 per 100. Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Raymond, Kan.

RINGLET STRAIN BARRED ROCK EGGS for setting, 15, \$1.50 or 100 for \$6. Mrs. H. W. Peter, Stockdale, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, PURE BRED, FARM range, good layers. Eggs 15-15c, 100-\$5.00. H. P. Richter, Hillsboro, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—WINTER LAYERS, \$1.50 for 15, \$6 per hundred. Delivered. Geo. Marshall, Bascher, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, RANGE, \$1.25 PER 15; \$6 per 100. Pen eggs, \$2.50 per 15. E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS (PRIZE WINNER), bred to skin, \$2.50 for 48. Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR SETTING. Parks 200 egg strain. Best pens \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30, \$12 per 100. Utility flock, \$8 per 100. Booking orders now. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kan.

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LARGE WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR hatching fifteen \$1.25; hundred \$1.00. Mrs. E. E. Merten, Clay Center, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, EXCELLENT LAY- ing strain. Farm range, \$1.25 15, \$6 100. Mrs. S. Van Scoyoc, Oak Hill, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE ROCKS, CHOICE stock, pen, \$3 15. Farm range, \$1.25, \$4 100. H. C. Loewen, Peabody, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, ALL YEARLING HENS. Range eggs \$1.25-15; \$2.00-30; \$5.00-100. Mrs. Roy Cranston, Langdon, Kan.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS, NOFTZGER STRAIN, good layers. Stock for sale. Eggs, 15, \$1.50. Thos. Boring, Emporia, Kan.

EGGS FROM SCIENTIFICALLY MATED Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$3 per setting. Frank McCormack, Morrowville, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM FREE RANGE flock, \$1.25 per 15; \$3.50 per 50; \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. Chas. Parker, Preston, Kan.

HAWKINS LATHAMS STRAIN BARRED Rocks. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6. John V. Smith, Morrowville, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ROCKS, WIN- ners at three fairs, 15 eggs \$1.50. Mrs. C. N. Mason, Uniontown, Kan. Route 4.

BUFF AND WHITE ROCK EGGS—SPE- cial matings 15, \$3.00; 30, \$5.00. Utility 100, \$6.00. W. H. Beaver, St. John, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, SPECIAL MATING State Federation winners, \$1.50 15; \$3, \$2.75; 50, \$4. Nellie McDowell, Garnett, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, SIXTEEN YEARS SUCCESS- ful breeding. Eggs \$6.00 per hundred, \$1 per

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ROSE COMB SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS
From pen, \$1 for 15, \$5 for 100. Mrs. A.
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eggs 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6.00; fancy pen, 15, \$3.50. Irve Wright, Clifton, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM EXTRA CHOICE MATINGS, setting \$2.50 prepaid.

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Keeler strain, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30;
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PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS

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Good ones. Eggs 15-\$1.50. Parcel post
Hundred \$6 not prepaid. R. M. Weaver
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\$2.50 per 35 \$2.50 for 20

prize winners, \$2 per 15, \$3.00 for 30
Satisfaction guaranteed. **W. R. Dennis**
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EGGS FROM BIRDS RAISED FROM A
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MARTIN STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES
early maturing, excellent winter layers

15 eggs, \$1.50; 30 eggs, \$2.50. M. G. Shawson, Girard, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. ALL SCOR.
bird 92 to 94. Satisfaction or money
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WATTLES' COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES
Most famous winners in the West. Eggs
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WHITE WYANDOTTES. EGGS FOR
hatching from purebred, heavy laying
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Dawson, Laramie, Kan.

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hatching from purebred, heavy laying
S flock. Fifteen \$1.50; fifty \$4.00. H. V
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WILL WIN. WHITE WYANDOTTE WIN
ners at State and Federation show. Chan
pion cockerel and pen eggs, \$2.50 to \$5 p
15. Ben Fink, Salina, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES. PUR.
bred, eggs fifteen \$1.50; hundred \$6.50.
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beautiful open laced plump birds. E
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15; \$5 for 15; No. 2 headed by Shawnee Ch
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Mrs. J. Schibler, Minneapolis, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS; "STEVE

ZE American," and Barron's English, lay
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BRONZE TURKEYS, TOULOUSE
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HATCHING EGGS: PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, Rhode Island Reds, Campines, Single Comb White, Brown, Buff, Black and Silver Leghorns, Brahmas, Langshans, Cochins, Polish, Silkies, Bantams. Free circular. Modlin's Poultry Farm, Topeka, Kan.

WILL SEND POSTPAID THE FOLLOWING varieties of pure bred eggs for hatching at \$5.00 per 100; 80% fertility guaranteed. Special prices to hatcheries. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb R. I. Red, White, Brown and Buff Leghorns; White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons. George Cloon, LeLoup, Kan.

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FOR SALE OR TRADE: 3 JACKS, 1 STALLION. Ulysses Grant, Burlington, Kan.

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ISLAND AND DOMESTIC BRED JERSEYS. Surplus young stock of Butter Bred Anconas for sale reasonable. Hillcroft Farms, M. L. Gelladay, Propr., Holden, Mo.

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WHITE SEED CORN \$3.00 BU. BLACK Amber cane \$4.25 bu. W. H. Copenhaver, Abbeville, Kans.

ORANGE CANE SEED. EXTRA GOOD. \$8 per cwt. Sacks extra. Joseph Nixon, Belle Plaine, Kan.

BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFIR TESTED seed, \$2.50 per bu. Sacks extra. R. E. Mariner, Fredonia, Kan.

CANE SEED—ORANGE AND BLACK Amber. Ask for samples and prices. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

125 BU. 1917 BLACK AMBER CANE SEED \$4.00 per bu., recleaned, no sacks. Peter Ketter, Westphalia, Kans.

FOR SALE—POTATOES, COLORADO Improved Peach Blows, \$2 cwt. for planting. S. M. Lambin, Hudson, Colo.

POTATOES, CHOICE DRY GROWN EARLY Ohio, \$2.25 per cwt., large or small seed. R. H. Roberts, Bovina, Colo.

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STANDARD BLACK HULL WHITE KAFIR seed. Price \$2.55 per bu. Chas. Wassum, Route 4, Wichita, Kan.

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ALFALFA SEED—BOTH 1916 AND 1917 seed, all recleaned. Ask for samples and prices. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

SEED CORN—BOONE COUNTY WHITE, Reid's Yellow Dent. Ask for samples and prices. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

PURE KANSAS SUNFLOWER SEED FOR sale, shelled and tested \$3.25 per bushel. 10 bu. lots \$3.00. Fred Carlisle, Burrton, Ks.

SEED CORN—BOONE COUNTY WHITE. Tested 90 to 98%. \$4 bu. Free on board cars. G. H. Soellner, Pawnee Station, Kan.

BROOM CORN—EARLY DWARF SEED IS scarce. Transportation bad. Order early. \$3 per bushel. Len Sanders, Atlanta, Kan.

KAFIR, BLACK HULLED WHITE \$5.00 hundred pounds. Dwarf Broom Corn seed \$5.00 bushel. Fred Priebke, Elk City, Okla.

SUDAN GRASS SEED, \$22 PER CWT. Smaller amount, 25c lb. Cleaned and recleaned. George Eathing, Raymond, Kan.

FETERITA SEED, RECLEANED, GERMINATION guaranteed, \$6.00 cwt. Sacks free. 8c lb. in smaller lots. C. B. Thowe, Americus, Kan.

SEED CORN: BOONE COUNTY WHITE, Reid's yellow dent, Calico corn. \$3.50 bushel. None better. Geo. Milner, Neosho Falls, Kan.

SUDAN—CHOICE, WELL MATURED, Recleaned seed, 100 lbs., \$20; 50 lbs., \$10.50. New sacks free. Edward Anderson, Jamestown, Kan.

NICE RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED, \$10 per bu. Nice recleaned Sudan grass, \$20 per cwt. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.

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ONE HUNDRED FIFTY BU. GOOD RE-cleaned alfalfa seed for sale, \$9.00 per bu. If a quantity is taken. V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kans.

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1,000 BUSHELS BOONE COUNTY WHITE seed corn. Tested and dry, of my own growing. Will sure grow. Hughey Johnston, Windsor, Mo.

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SEED CORN, UPLAND, REID'S YELLOW Dent, 94% germination, \$4 bu. Sacks 60 cents. Ref. State Exchange Bank. H. F. Rodick, Barnes, Kan.

FETERITA AND AMBER CANE SEED. Hand picked and shelled. One bu. worth two from machine. 10c per lb. J. Mel-lecker, Offerle, Kans.

SEED CORN—BOONE COUNTY WHITE and early Pride of the North, hand picked and shelled, \$4.50 F. O. B. Emporia, Peter Hines, Emporia, Kans.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

ALFALFA SEED, EXTRA CHOICE 1916 crop, recleaned, \$11 per bu. Sacks 60c. Seed corn. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. M. McCray, Zeandale, Kan.

JOHN BAER TOMATO SEED, EARLIEST grown; large package 25c; plant forcing cloth equal to glass, square yd. 40c. A. O. Womack, Decatur, Ark.

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BLACK AMBER CANE, CHOICE, FULLY matured new seed, \$4.50 per bushel, track here. Sacks free in lots of two bu. or more. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kan.

SEED CORN. TEST 96 1/4%, with strong germination. While it lasts at \$4 to \$6 per bu. Some cane seed at \$4.50 per bu. A. E. Garansson, Zeandale, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHWEST Kansas, 95% pure, good germination, \$7.50 per bushel. Order early. Freight will be slow. Geo. Bowman, Logan, Kan.

KAFIR CORN—BLACK HULLED WHITE, dwarf, graded, well matured, \$5 per cwt. Spanish peanuts, \$3 per bushel. Sacked, our track. W. R. Hutton, Cordell, Okla.

SEED CORN—LESLIE'S WESTERN White. Germinating test 94%. F. O. B. cars St. John, Kansas, in sacks \$6.50 per bushel. E. H. Durham, St. John, Kans.

KAFIR SEED, BLACK HULLED WHITE, pure dwarf, 6 1/4c per lb. in 100 lb. lots. Send self addressed and stamped envelope for sample. J. C. Lawson, Pawnee, Okla.

KAFIR SEED—PURE WHITE DWARF, well matured, from two to three weeks earlier than other varieties. 7 cents per pound. F. O. B. W. C. Bryan, Liberal, Kan.

FETERITA, \$6.50 CWT.; CANE, SUMAC, Black Amber, \$9.50 cwt.; Sudan grass, \$22.50 cwt. Germination 87 per cent. Delphos Poultry & Seed House, Delphos, Kan.

HIGHEST QUALITY BLACKHULL WHITE kafir seed, all matured, germination guaranteed, 5c pound. Southern seed matures quickest. Sample. Jess Berger, Stillwater, Okla.

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WANT CANE SEED, MILLET, SUDAN Grass, Fancy Alfalfa, Hulled Sweet Clover, Shalla or Egyptian Wheat, Bloody Butcher and Strawberry or Calico Corn. O'Bannon, Claremore, Okla.

SEEDS FOR SALE—DWARF RED AND White Milo, Black Hulled Kafir, Feterita, Reid Sorghum, Red and Black Amber, Kansas Orange, Sudan Grass. Write us. H. B. Wheaton, Hugoton, Kans.

MY WHITE CORN AWARDED FIRST prize corn show recently held at Agricultural College. Tested 93. Commercial White and Wilson's Bride, \$4.00 bushel, sacks 35c. J. W. Harrod, Manhattan, Kan.

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POTATO PLANTS, 100, 45c; 500, \$1.85; 1,000, \$3.50; postpaid. Nancy Hall, Triumph, Southern Queen, Porto Rico, Red Jersey, Pumpkin Yam, Pink Yam, Dooley Yam. Ozark Nursery, Tahlequah, Okla.

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BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFIR. 100% germination. Test at Manhattan. \$2.50 per bu. in 2 bu. lots. Order direct from this ad. (Supply Limited). (Also 50 bu. cane seed). H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

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CABBAGE PLANTS—500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$2. Tomato plants, 100, 50 cents; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Potato plants, \$3.50. All varieties above plants shipped prepaid packed in damp moss. Special prices large shipments. Gordon Jefferson, Adel, Ga.

SEED CORN, COMMERCIAL WHITE, Boone County White, Pride of Saline, extra choice, carefully selected, shelled, graded, sacked, \$5 per bu. Alfalfa seed. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. M. McCray, Zeandale, Kansas.

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CHOICE RECLEANED SUDAN SEED. Guaranteed germination and free from Johnson grass. Direct from grower. I cleaned over 1000 peer acre in 1917. \$20 per cwt., less than 100 lbs., 25c per lb. Sacks free. L. S. Whitney, Fairview, Kan.

FOR \$1, WE WILL SEND YOU ALL charges prepaid, 20 Apple, Pear or Apricot, or 10 Cherry, all budded trees; or 25 grapes; or 100 Asparagus; or 50 Strawberry, Blackberry or Dewberry; or 50 Red Cedar or Chinese Arbor-Vitae Seedlings; or 10 transplanted 4 year old Evergreens; or six climbing Roses 2 year old. Many other bargains. Catalog free. Manhattan Nursery, Manhattan, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE. Progressive (Everbearing), 75c 100, \$6 100, \$5 1,000 in 5,000 lots. Dunlaps, 30c 100, \$2.25 1,000, \$2 1,000 in 5,000 lots. 100 and 1,000 lots prepaid by parcel post. G. W. N. Howden, 726 Walnut St., Lawrence, Kan.

CABBAGE PLANTS—500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$2. Tomato plants, 100, 50 cents; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Potato plants, \$3.50. All varieties above plants shipped prepaid, packed in damp moss. Special prices large shipments. Empire Plant Company, Albany, Ga.

WE HAVE SOME CHOICE CANE SEED native grown and well matured. While it lasts we will put it up in 2 bu. cotton sacks. Sacks free with 5 bu. orders or more. Amber, \$3.75 per bu.; Orange, \$4. F. O. B. here. Uniontown Elevator, Uniontown, Kan.

COWPEAS 5 1/2 CTS. PER LB. SACKED. Everbearing strawberry plants, Progressive 100 and Dunlap 150 for \$2.00. Gooseberry plants 20-for \$1.00. Honey Suckles, red or yellow. Pink Peonies, 15 cts. 2 for 25. Plants, postage free. Lost Springs Nursery, Lost Springs, Kan.

CABBAGE PLANTS—WE HAVE 'EM. Wakefields, Succession, Flat Dutch, 100, 45c; 200, 85c; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50; postpaid. Plants ready March 25th. Book your order now. By express collect \$2 per thousand. Cash with all orders. Hope Plant Farm, Hope, Arkansas.

FOR SALE, TOM WATSON WATERMELON seed at \$1.50 per pound. Saved from selected 100 lb. melons like those which took grand champion Blue Ribbon at Wichita Exposition and Wheat Show last fall. Please remit postage with order. S. H. Shaver, Wichita, Kan., Route 7, Box 92.

MILLIONS EARLY PLANTS—LEADING varieties. Onions and Cabbage, postpaid, 100, 50c; 1,000, \$2.75. Sweet Potatoes, 100, 65c; 1,000, \$3.00. Tomatoes, Peppers, Beans, Egg Plants, 100, 75c; 500, \$2.75. Write for prices on larger quantities. Liberty Plant Company, San Antonio, Texas.

CABBAGE PLANTS BY EXPRESS. \$1.50 thousand, 500 postpaid \$1.25. Tomato plants by express \$1.75 thousand, 500 postpaid \$1.50; 100, 50 cents. Potato plants by express \$2.50 thousand, postpaid \$3.50. All varieties above plants shipped in damp moss. Ask for wholesale prices. The Jefferson Farms, Albany, Ga.

SIXTY BUSHELS TO ACRE YIELD MY last year's crop Yellow Dwarf Maize, Maize Seed and Black Hulled White Kafir, \$5.00 per hundred lbs. Boone County White seed corn. Drouth Resister, shelled, \$5.00 per bushel. All seed graded and sacked F. O. B. my track. C. C. Miller, Elk City, Okla.

ALFALFA SEED, ALL RECLEANED, non-irrigated, home grown, at from \$6.00 to \$12.00 per bu. Write for samples and prices on white or yellow Sweet clover, Sudan, Feterita, Red or White kafir, Sumac, Orange or Amber Cane Seed. The L. C. Adam Mer. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

OKLAHOMA DWARF AND STANDARD broom corn seed, cream and red dwarf maize, dwarf kafir and common millet, \$3 red kafir, \$8; feterita, \$10; Amber, orange and red top canes, \$11; Sudan, \$25, all per 100 lbs. Recleaned, freight prepaid, prepaid express \$1 more. Claycomb Seed Store, Guyman, Okla.

ALFALFA SEED—WE HAVE A FEW lots of 1917 crop, which was nearly all dark colored by weather conditions last year, but which shows as good germination as highly colored seed. Seeding at 10c to 15c per lb. track. All tested 90% and over. Sacks extra. Samples on application. Fitzgerald & Smith, Halstead, Kan.

SUDAN SEED, RECLEANED, 45 LBS. TO bushel, 25c lb.; feterita, 90% germination, \$3.50 per bushel; fodder cane, recleaned, \$9 per hundred; home grown 1915, \$5 per Mine seed corn, 95% germination, \$5 per bushel; alfalfa seed, \$5 to \$10 per bushel. All F. O. B. Glasco, Kan. Sacks market price. Grown in heart of Solomon valley. Samples sent on request. Lott & Simpson, Glasco, Kan.

REAL GENUINE FROST PROOF CABBAGE plants makes the crop six weeks earlier. True Jersey, Early Flat Dutch, All Season and Sure Head. 100, 50c; 200, 85c; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50 postpaid. 5,000 and up by express collect \$1.50 per thousand. Nancy Hall Porto Rico and Early Triumph potato plants, 100, \$1.00; 200, \$1.75; 500, \$3.00; 1,000, \$5.00 postpaid. 5,000 and up by express collect \$4.00 per thousand. We guarantee satisfaction and will ship promptly or return money. Southwestern Plant Co., Nashville, Arkansas.

SHETLAND PONIES.

FOR SALE—A FEW REGISTERED WELSH and Shetland stallions of the choicest breeding, at very low prices for quick sale. Full particulars given on request. Mrs. Adam Stirling, Des Moines, Iowa.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO THRESHING RIGS. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.
FOR SALE—HEDGE POSTS; CARLOTS. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.
FOR SALE—BALED PRAIRIE HAY. Elmer Riley, Winfield, Kan.
WILL TRADE FOR OR BUY ENGINE and plows. John Diebolt, Natoma, Kan.
FOR SALE—8-16 MOGUL TRACTOR, nearly new, priced right. W. W. Weidlein, London, Kan.

NICE CLEAN PINTO BEANS, TEN CENTS per pound, fifty pounds or more delivered your station. C. F. Hines, Elkhart, Kan.

FOR SALE—PEORIA TRACTOR AND other bottom engine gang both brand new. Geo. Umbach, Spearville, Kan.

FOR SALE: USED AND NEW 1916 BIG Buick tractors \$400 to \$800, also 2-3 bottom plows, bargains. M. O. Koesling, Bloomington, Kan.

BILL TRACTOR, PLOW AND PLANTER at Safford, Kan.; run one season. For sale or trade. Luther Bean, 706 N. Monroe St., Hutchinson, Kan.

POTATOES—GOOD COOKING, GOOD SIZE, 100 bushels, \$1.30 bushel your station, three bushel lots, or carload. Cash. W. H. Toney, Rush, Colo.

ONE 25 HORSE POWER GAS AND OIL motor. Also 1 power hay press and 1 No. 15 Smalley silage cutter, all in good condition. Chas. Welde, Yates Center, Kan.

FOR SALE: A STAND PIPE AND TANK, suitable for small town or ranch purposes. Tubular steel derrick 60 ft. high and tank capacity 15,000 gal. Edgar Zinc Co., Cherryvale, Kan.

E-2 WATERLOO BOY, OIL BURNER, IN good shape, with three bottom John Deere lift gang; four hole Marsells corn sheller, both nearly new. Price \$900.00. Claud Roesch, Quinter, Kan.

RAIL TIES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Rubber direct from mill in car lots, send remittance for estimate. Shingles and rubber roofing in stock at Emporia, Kan. McKee Lumber & Grain Co., Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWIN CITY 40-60 TRACTOR. New crank shaft, cylinders, pistons and crank shaft bearings. Entirely rebuilt and in No. 1 condition. Only \$2,000 to move quickly. Road Supply and Metal Co., Topeka, Kan.

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE—20-40 MINNEAPOLIS tractor, 5 bottom John Deere plow also, with breaking attachments. 320 acre good land south of Kimball, can use for anything, cattle or hogs, also larger ranch for above. Write, wire or come and see. L. Swenson, Clay Center, Kan.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE best equipped combined garage and blacksmith shops, in one of the best localities in the state; cement building, only blacksmith shop in town of 500 pop. Reasons for selling, owner not physically able to work and his help will be called to the colors. E. G. Hunsell, Sylvia, Kan.

LANDS.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, WELL IRRI-GATED stock ranch, cattle and horses. H. E. Jones, Pueblo, Colo.

FOR RENT—236 ACRES FEED AND stock ranch in Butler Co., Kansas, fair improvements, will lease for cash or share. A. J. Rosalia, Kan.

FOR SALE—A MODERN NEW IMPROVED school, 2 miles from LaCrosse the county seat, German and English churches. Par-ticulars write to Adam Bender, LaCrosse, Wis.

FARMERS WANTED TO INCREASE THE Nation's food supply. We need more farm-ers on the rich farming lands of Eastern Oklahoma. Its mild winters and enjoyable climate, with its productive soil and great natural advantages make it unusually favor-able for grain and livestock farming. The Federal Department of the M. K. & T. Ry. with leading banks and business men of Eastern Oklahoma is trying to "do" to increase the Nation's food produc-tion by putting more hardworking, thrifty farmers on the idle acres of twelve carefully selected counties of Eastern Oklahoma. If you want a good farm favorable for grain and stock crops, gardening, fruit-growing, poultry raising, dairying, livestock, etc., write for descriptions, plats and photos of guar-anteed farms. Prices are low, but are ad-vancing rapidly. Now is the time to buy. This is a real money-making opportunity, and is obtainable at prices that yield big profits. Many farmers last year raised crops that paid for entire farm. Big coal and oil fields provide abundant cheap fuel. For full information and free copy of leaflet, illustrated booklet, address R. W. Hootch, Industrial Commissioner, M. K. & T. Ry., 1507 Railway Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

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

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A Favorable Crop Outlook

Spring work is making good progress in Kansas. The outlook is decidedly encouraging. Wheat and alfalfa are in excellent condition in almost every community. Farm help is scarce. Prices are high.

Hamilton County—We are having ideal spring weather. All stock has wintered well, but we are losing many young calves from contagious abortion and scours. Soil is in excellent condition, but little farming has been done. Farmers will increase their acreage about 200 per cent for spring crops. There is very little wheat or rye in the county. A few of our ranch-farmers have sold their crop of broomcorn brush for \$280 and \$325. Many head of cattle will be brought in to graze during the next two or three months. Eggs 30c; butter 40c; butterfat 46c; corn \$3.15—W. H. Brown, Mar. 30.

Smith County—This is good growing weather. Good rains last week started everything to growing nicely. A small amount of wheat was winter killed and some fields are a poor stand, but with favorable weather the crop as a whole will be much better than expected. Oats sowing is progressing rapidly and potatoes and gardens are being planted. Grass is getting an early start. Numerous sales were held recently and everything sells high. Corn \$1.50; oats 95c; potatoes \$1.50 to \$2; eggs 29c; butterfat 38c.—Ernest Crown, Mar. 30.

Doniphan County—Most of the clover crop was winter killed. Wheat is badly in need of moisture. Oats have been sown.—C. Culp, Jr., Mar. 29.

Lyon County—Wheat needed the good rain of March 24. Oats and grass are coming up nicely. Wheat is showing up well. Farm-ers are preparing ground for corn. There will be plenty of tame grass for milk cows in a few weeks. Everyone is busy.—E. R. Griffith, Mar. 30.

Labette County—A large acreage of wheat and oats has been sown. About half of the usual acreage of corn will be sown this year, and most of that will be on bottom land. I have never seen a better oats crop outlook.—Wilbert Hart, Mar. 29.

Scott County—A fine rain last week put the soil in excellent condition for crops. Oats and barley seeding is nearly finished. Stock has wintered well. Everything sells for high prices at sales. Spring pigs are scarce, but colts and calves are plentiful. Grass is green and growing nicely.—J. M. Helfrick, Mar. 30.

Decatur County—Wheat in the southern part of the county was practically winter killed, but the remainder of the county shows 75 per cent of a crop. A large acreage of corn and cane will be planted. Farmers are busy sowing barley and oats. We will have good pasture in several weeks.—G. A. Jern, Mar. 29.

Sedgwick County—Wheat is making a good growth. A large oats crop has been sown. Alfalfa is in good condition. A soaking rain March 29 greatly improved all growing crops. Corn \$1.60; oats 80c; butter 40c; eggs 30c; wheat all sold.—J. R. Kelson, Mar. 30.

Marshall County—Wheat is good for this time of the year. Moisture is badly needed. The oats crop will be larger than usual this year. Farmers are preparing the ground for corn. Stock pasture is scarce and high.

TANNING.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE: COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalogue on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COM-petent men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on or-der. Market information free. Ryan Rob-inson Corp., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

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AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY KANSAS and Missouri county to sell high grade specialty, retailing from \$75 to \$500. Earn \$35 to \$50 weekly commission. Big future for good wide-awake hustling salesman. Write B. B. Renwick, 1119 Grand Ave., Kan-sas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED by R. Harold, Manhattan, Kan.

WANTED—MAN TO CARE FOR STAL-lion during the season at \$50 per month. J. F. Rhodes, Tampa, Kan.

WANTED—MIDDLE AGED WOMAN OR experienced girl for house work. Mrs. Geo. Umbach, Spearville, Kan.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MARRIED farm hand at once, will furnish house, garden, hog, milk. Pay \$500 year. F. E. Fisher, Wilson, Kan.

CHANUTE BUSINESS COLLEGE—Resident and Mail Courses—Bookkeeping, Short-hand, English, Etc. Address Raymond F. Dutch, Manager, Chanute, Kan.

MID-WEST DETECTIVE AGENCY—CIVIL, criminal and corporate investigators, con-sultation free and confidential. Phone 159, Suite No. 4, Emporia State Bank Bldg., Em-poria, Kan.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN 40 OR 45 years old, with small family, experienced in farming and can give recommendation. Correspondence solicited. Prefer Christian people. W. H. Holmes, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

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

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 depart-ments 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.

Cream 37c; eggs 32c; hogs 16c; corn \$1.40 to \$1.65; spring chickens 25c; roosters 16c.—C. A. Kjellberg, Mar. 25.

Graham County—Our wheat crop will average 50 per cent. Stock has wintered well. Soil is in excellent condition for spring work. Pasture and alfalfa are greenening up nicely.—C. L. Kobler, Mar. 29.

Kearney County—Spring is here and the grass has a good start. Barley and oats are planted. We had a splendid rain March 28, which was needed badly. Some potatoes and gardens have been planted. Eggs 27c.—A. M. Long, Mar. 29.

Dickinson County—Wheat is showing up well. Oats is coming up. A few apricot trees are in bloom. A fine rain March 28 was appreciated by farmers in this county.—F. M. Larson, Mar. 29.

Sherman County—A 1 1/4-inch rain has soaked the fields. Most of the spring sown wheat and barley is an inch high, but there is lots to sow yet. We paid \$2.25 a bushel for winter wheat seed, and half of it dried out last winter; now we pay \$2.15 for Mac-aroni wheat and are sowing it on the same ground. So expect to harvest a mixed crop. Stock is on green grass.—J. B. Moore, Mar. 30.

McPherson County—Winter wheat pros-pects are greatly improved, except the very late sown. The usual acreage of oats has been sown, and some already is up. Nearly all of the corn ground has been disked. Cattle are in fine condition, and feed is plentiful. A good rain would be welcome. Eggs 30c; butterfat 45c; corn \$1.75; rye \$2.50; hay \$15 to \$18.—John Ostlund, Mar. 27.

Republic County—Winter wheat is a poor stand, and will not make more than 20 per cent of a crop. A large acreage of oats has been sown, and some barley and spring wheat has been planted. There is very little moisture in the ground. Milk cows bring from \$100 to \$130 at public sales. Butterfat 41c.—E. L. Shepard, Mar. 29.

Rawlins County—Wheat in the northern part of the county is fine, except the late sown which was winter killed, but the southern part shows few fields of good stands. Everything sells well at public sales. Most of the spring crops are in the ground.—J. S. Skolant, Mar. 29.

Coffey County—A good rain several days ago will bring out the wheat and oats crops. Stock water is still quite low. Most of the wheat fields show a good stand. Feed is plentiful. Spring plowing has begun and the soil is in excellent condition. Farm help is scarce.—A. T. Stewart, Mar. 29.

Kiowa County—We need moisture badly. Good seed corn and kafir and sorghum seeds are very scarce. There was more than twice the usual corn crop raised last year but the quality was inferior. It is quite likely under existing conditions that less wheat and more rye will be sown next fall.—H. E. Stewart, Mar. 28.

Geary County—Wheat will be a good stand with favorable weather. A large acreage of oats has been sown, and some is coming up. There is plenty of rough feed in the county but pasture is scarce and high. The spring pig crop will be small.—O. R. Strauss, Mar. 30.

Norton County—Wheat must have mois-ture or the crop will be a complete failure. A good acreage of potatoes is being planted, and the barley and oats crops have been sown. Seed that is selling at a high price, is of poor germinative power. All seeds should be tested this year.—Sam. Teaford, Mar. 30.

Stafford County—A fine rain March 28 and 29 will greatly improve the condition of the growing wheat, and the crop in this county is good. Corn sells at a high price and quite a bit is being marketed. Some oats is up and the stand is encouraging.—S. E. Veatch, Mar. 30.

Greeley County—A small acreage of wheat was sown in this county last fall, but it shows a good stand now. Lots of barley is being planted. Every acre of land that will produce will be used this spring.—F. C. Woods, Mar. 30.

Ford County—Oats and barley is being sown. A large acreage of corn will be planted on wheat ground. Feed will be sown, as seed is too high for broadcasting. Corn \$1.85; oats \$1; potatoes 90c to \$2.25; cream 37c; eggs 30c.—John Zurbucken, Mar. 30.

Efforts for the Farmers

The first expression from President Wilson personally touching on the subject of farm labor was recently re-ceived by Governor Capper, and the letter from the President should give the farmers of this state and of the wheat belt generally a better feeling with respect to the coming harvest. It indicates more clearly than any other expression might do that Presi-dent Wilson and the administration at Washington are beginning to see something of the big problem con-fronting the farmers. The President's assurance comes as the result of the most persistent efforts made by Gov-ernor Capper during the last six months to make the government real-ize how unreasonable it was to expect farmers to produce an abnormally large crop of wheat and at the same time to give their sons to the army and navy.—Phillipsburg News.

Ten Apple Trees and Two Big Magazines for \$1.00

For only \$1.00 I will send you pre-paid ten one-year old Apple Trees (2 Delicious, 3 Northwestern Greenings, 2 Jonathans and 3 Wealthy) and a two year subscription to the Household Magazine and a two year subscription to the Missouri Valley Farmer. Ad-dress, R. W. Macy, Box 20, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.—Advertisement

Don't worry! To worry about the past is to dig up a grave; let the corpse lie. To worry about the future is to dig your own grave; let the un-der-taker attend to that. The present is the servant of your will.—Haddock.

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600 ACRES, well improved, lays good. Price \$500. Other farms for sale. John J. Wieland, Emporia, Kan.

160 ACRES, 20 acres wheat, 4 miles county seat. Incumbance \$5000, price \$75 acre. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

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

4 SECTIONS of good ranch land in a body located about 11 mi. S. W. of Elkhart, Kan. \$10 a. Earl Taylor, Elkhart, Kan.

FOR SALE—Equity in three quarters of Grant Co. Rail Road land. For particulars write. Chas. H. Redfield, Bucklin, Kan.

236 A. HIGHLY IMP., 50 in wheat goes, creek bottom, some alfalfa, \$70 a. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kan.

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

LANE CO., 160 acres all level, 13 1/2 miles from Dighton. Price \$1,600. Write for list. V. E. West, Dighton, Kan.

ONE HUNDRED SIXTY acres close to good town. Seventy acres in wheat, half goes. Quick sale \$3,500. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

160 ACRES, well improved, abundance of water, 3 miles good town. Price \$9,000, good terms. Some good exchanges. Holcomb Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE. 153 acre dairy farm. Help gone, poor health, must quit. G. W. Savage, North Side Dairy, Winfield, Kan.

IMPROVED QUARTER. \$1750. Only \$600 cash. Bal easy terms. Small house, cave, windmill, milk and chicken houses—20 acres now in cultivation, 80 acres fenced pasture, 10 miles from town. Write quick. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

160 ACRES FOR \$2500. Near Wellington, valley land, good bldgs., 35 past, 25 alfalfa, 30 wheat, bal. cult.; poss., only \$2500 cash, bal \$500 year. Snap. H. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

HERE'S THREE GOOD ONES IN LYON COUNTY. 680 acres, 2 miles town, large improvements, over half bottom, fenced with woven wire, good water, some timber, sacrifice \$65 per acre.

323 acres, 5 miles town. Two sets of good improvements, half bottom in cult., balance good grass, 30 acres alfalfa, good water. Make two dandy farms, \$23,000.

158 acres, 4 miles town, well improved, 70 a. second bottom in cult., balance good grass, good water, school on land. A real farm home, \$10,000.

These are priced to sell, no trades. Write E. B. Miller, Admire, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6 per cent—price \$10 to \$15 an acre.

Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy-purchase contract. Address

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

WHEAT SECTION. Improved, \$30 acre. Templeton, Spearville, Kan.

120 ACRES Franklin County, Kansas. All tillable. Residence in good town. Res. mainder good terms. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kan.

COFFEY COUNTY, KANSAS. Corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa and tame grass lands at bargain prices. Write for description and prices. Lane, Kent & Hitchens, Burlington, Kan.

1520 ACRES choice farm and ranch proposition, some improvement, shallow wells on county road, for immediate sale, \$12.50 an acre. Other bargains. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

FOR SALE. 40 acres, close to town, all good land, nicely improved. Will give possession and terms if desired. Price made known if interested. Write O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kan.

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

185 ACRES \$55 PER ACRE. Montgomery Co., 5 miles good town, 130 cult., 20 mowland, balance pasture; improved. Get details. Foster Land Co., Independence, Kan.

180 ACRES adjoining town of Wilburton, on D. C. & C. V. R. R. 110 acres in cultivation. Will rent for 1/2 delivered at elevator. Also 160 near Hugoton, on easy terms. John A. Firmin & Co., Hugoton, Kan.

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

1120 ACRES, best improved farm and stock ranch in Morton County, and a bargain at \$20,000. Option on 100 high grade white-faced cows. Sparling & Barmore, Rolla, Kan.

PLENTY OF RAIN and snow, in Ness County, assures a good wheat crop. Best prospect in this locality for years. Write us for list of bargains in farms and ranches. Fouquet Brothers, Ramon, Kan.

120 ACRE FARM, 3 1/2 miles Ottawa, Kansas; good improvements, splendid water; 40 acres pasture; 50 acres wheat, remainder cultivation; 1 1/2 miles school. Possession. Come at once. Write for full description of any sized property interested in. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

294 1/2 ACRES 2 mi. town, level land, no stone, 110 acres fine blue grass, 70 wild grass pasture, 114 cultivation, 250 tillable, house, horse barn, cattle barn 34x120, other bldgs. Price \$50 acre \$4000 will handle. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

640 ACRES, living water, 60 bottom, 200 smooth upland cultivated, fine large new house and barn, all crop goes and possession at once, come soon this 7 mile of Ulica, Ness Co. \$22.50 an acre, some terms. Box 153, Ulica, Kan.

ONE 80-ACRE FARM, small imp., in oil field, Chautauqua Co., \$20. One 200 acre farm, good imp., in oil fields; Chautauqua Co., \$30. One 1120 acre tract of grass land in Chau. Co. at \$30. One \$5000 acre tract in Arizona on R. R. at \$5.00. All smooth. One 24,000 acre ranch in N. M. at \$2, a little rough. One 4500 acre ranch in Barber Co., Kan., fine imp., at \$17.50. Write me at once. Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kansas.

FOR SALE—640 acres of improved best bottom land in Comanche county, Kansas. 560 acres of fine wheat, all goes, 50 acres of alfalfa, 30 acres pasture. Perfectly smooth, no draws. Good house, barn and granary. One of the best bargains ever offered in Kansas. Owner ill health. Immediate possession. 3 1/2 miles of good R. R. town and grain center. No trades. Half cash. Shallow to water. BREHM REALTY CO., Hutchinson, Kan.

20 PAGE illustrated booklet on No. Ark. Free. Wonderful opportunities now. Address Immigration Agents, Mountain Home, Ark.

LAND SEEKERS. Fine climate, pure water, fertile soil, cheap homes, write today. Pinkerton & Orebaugh, Green Forest, Carroll Co., Arkansas.

OKLAHOMA. Land bargains, oil leases. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.

40 A. 4 mi. McAlester, city 15,000, all dry black bottom, 30 a. cult. Fair imp. \$35 a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

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

OKLAHOMA: Wheat farms for sale. Well improved, smooth upland or bottom farms, in best farming section of Oklahoma; also in the oil belt. Price \$50 to \$100 per acre. Write or call on J. R. Sparks, Billings, Okla.

WISCONSIN. 30,000 ACRES our own cut over lands. Good soil, plenty rain. Write us for special prices and terms to settlers. Brown Bros. Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

MISSOURI

BATES CO., Mo., stock, grain, blue grass and clover farms. Duke, Adrian, Mo.

240 ACRES fine imp., all tillable, \$85 a. E. M. Houston, Archie, Mo.

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

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

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

CASS COUNTY, MISSOURI. I have some fine bargains in well improved farms of all sizes, with terms, and possession this spring. Charles Bird, Harrisonville, Mo.

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

220 A. 11 miles Bolivar, 80 cultivation, 25 pasture, bal. timber. Spring; 3 room house; new barn. Bargain \$30.00 acre. Lamun & Pemberton, Bolivar, Mo.

280 A., 10 MI. COUNTY SEAT. 200 a. cultivated, bal. timber pasture, 150 a. valley, R. F. D. and school. Abundant water. Two improvements. \$40 per a. terms. John W. Goff, Willow Springs, Mo.

BARGAIN 1040 A. RANCH, 720 fenced, \$10 a. 319 a. valley, 250 in grass, fine imp. 4 1/2 mi. out, \$85 a. 80 a. 5 mi. out, 60 cult., good house, \$40 a. J. A. Wheeler, Mt. Grove, Mo.

FOR SALE—183 acres bottom land, 118 in cultivation, all to go in corn. No sale considered after April 25. If interested in this farm located close to a good town on a hard road at \$100 per acre—see Arthur C. Bowman, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

20 A. IMP., fruits of all kinds, 1 1/2 mi. town, \$3,000. Very desirable. 280 a. well imp., 125 cult., 100 a. bottom, bal. pasture and timber, living water. If sold soon \$25 a. Four miles town. 110 a. imp., 50 cult., bal. timber and pasture, living water, \$25 a. Terms. Exchanges made. Have farms to suit every one. R. J. Frisbee, Mt. Grove, Mo.

Pasture for Rent or Sale. 3000 acres, fenced hog tight, cut over timber land, joining Frisco railroad in Carter county, Missouri. Good pasture and plenty water; rent 50c per acre; will sell \$7.50 per acre on payment of \$1.00 per acre cash and \$1.00 per acre per year. J. O. Patterson & Co., Owners, 4th floor, 4008 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

COLORADO

WASHINGTON COUNTY WHEAT LANDS. One of the best counties in the state. Good crops, climate, market, churches and schools. No hot winds. We have some good land, with growing wheat, some improved. Land which the crop pays for in one year. Reasonable terms. For further information, write to the CO-OPERATIVE REALTY COMPANY, Akron, Colorado.

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

SALE OR EXCHANGE. GOOD FARM lands and ranches ex. or trade. Write A. D. La Rue, Humansville, Mo.

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

1700-ACRE RANCH, Kiowa county, Colo. Want Kansas or Mo. land. Other trades. Trader, 507 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebr.

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

INCOME PROPERTY FOR GOOD FARM. Choice income property, best residence section Kansas City, Mo. Income \$2,400. Price \$24,000. Will exchange for farm. M. T. Spang, Fredonia, Kansas.

EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE. 413 acres in Thomas Co., Kansas. 4 1/2 miles from town. \$12,500. 160 acres in Jackson Co., Okla., \$9,000. 160 acres improved, 6 miles from Coffeyville, \$10,000. The Pratt Abstract & Investment Co., Pratt, Kan.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE. Northwest Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska, choice farms; the greatest grain belt in the United States. Get my bargains. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

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

Use the Best Oil

BY GUY M. TREDWAY.

The dry weather is giving an opportunity to get much plowing done. Many farmers are hauling water, some for stock and some for house use. We are pumping out of a well 220 feet. Some difficulty has been experienced in keeping the pump head packed. The best packing found has been the large, soft twine that bran sacks are sewed with. It must be put in with much grease, and the piston working thru the packing must be greased frequently.

The engine, a two-horse, was set to run at so slow a speed that it ran with difficulty. It took some time to discover what the difficulty was, but when speeded to the rating the factory says it should run it does good work. The speeder sets with a nut and instead of the three rates so many engines have this one can be varied just a little if desired.

The cream separator also is run by this engine. That and the pump are often run at the same time. The friction pulley on the separator will not allow it to get up to speed as quickly as can be done by hand but when the speed is reached the separator runs much more evenly than can be done by hand.

A small feed grinder is being installed but as the speed of this must be so much greater than that of the other machinery it is to be run direct from the engine pulley and a larger pulley must be used on the engine.

It is necessary that this machinery be kept as well oiled as the pump head. Oil saves machinery and also saves power. A wagon or a sulky plow will pull much easier when well oiled than when the axles are dry, and it saves much work from the teams. A proper grade of oil also is necessary. Any responsible oil company can tell you what oil to use on any make of engine. Even on the larger machinery a good oil will wear longer and give lighter draft than will a poor oil, and the difference in cost is little. When the difference in wear on the machinery is considered the better oil is much cheaper. Many implement dealers handle only one grade of oil, and one often has to go to an oil house to get what is needed. We have an oil can at all times near the separator, two by the engine, one for the cylinder and one for the bearings, and one with the heavier machinery, all with different grades of oil. Experience has taught that it pays. There is as much difference in axle greases as in oils. We use only the best we can buy, usually keeping a supply of poorer axle grease on hand to grease the mouldboard of the plow. This should always be done before a rain, or if we are caught, the mouldboard is wiped dry and greased as soon as we can get to the plow after a rain. This saves much vexation when the plow is needed again.

Tools, saws, chisels and the like should also be oiled when not in use. A bright saw will run much easier than a rusty one. A pair of sheep shears put away in the spring without being oiled will be of little value when next needed.

Harness should also be oiled often enough not to become stiff. They wear much longer. If a new pair of shoes has a coat of hot tallow before they are worn, another in a few days, and after that every two months, even if rubber boots are worn in wet weather, they will wear much longer, and will be much more comfortable.

We had a pair of young mules to "break" to work this spring. After the animals had been in harness two or three times a buyer offered us all they were worth, and we sold them. Ordinarily it is a poor practice to sell young mules for they will sell for considerably more when 7 or 8 years old, and several years' work can be had; but these mules were too small to suit us. In a week or two we bought a larger span for the same amount.

Milk is excellent for chicks and is especially valuable as the chicks begin to develop. Let them have all the milk they will drink, while they are small, during the growing period, and after they have matured.

Corn Supply Equals Demand

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.)

Carlot prices of corn declined about 6 to 11 cents last week, notwithstanding an immediate decrease in the arrivals, and the weaker tone of the market seems to indicate that supplies have caught up with the demand.

Enough corn has accumulated at terminal markets to relieve anxiety regarding supplies for the immediate future. The visible supply last Monday was 16 million bushels, compared with 12,400,000 bushels a year ago and there was an additional increase last week. Kansas City has more than 3 million bushels, Chicago nearly 5 million bushels, Omaha about 2 million bushels.

Arrivals of corn at four Western markets were 4,185 cars last week, or 1,351 less than in the week before and a little more than twice as much as a year ago. Each market showed a moderate decrease. The total at Kansas City was 919, compared with 1,265 the preceding week and 408 a year ago.

Except for some of the better grades of white corn, carlot prices declined 6 to 11 cents. The extreme range Saturday was from \$1.35 for No. 5 mixed to \$1.80 for No. 2 white. Sample grades sold at 90 cents to \$1.40 a week ago, \$1.17 to \$1.21 1/2 a year ago.

Rather large export demand for oats was readily supplied without materially affecting the market. In fact, prices were a little lower Saturday than a week ago, owing to a substantial increase in receipts.

Arrivals of oats at three large markets were 1,877 cars, compared with 1,593 the week before and 1,504 a year ago. It is expected that a good sized movement will be maintained for a while, as more cars are available now for oats shippers since corn is no longer given preference. Reported exports for the week were 479,000 bushels.

Five important markets received 1,148 cars of wheat last week, 186 more than in the week before and less than a fourth as much as a year ago. Efforts by the Food Administration to secure every bushel of wheat not needed for seed are expected to result in a moderate increase in receipts.

Wheat growers, judging by numerous letters sent out at local offices of the government grain corporation, as a rule have failed to send the remnant of their wheat crop to market chiefly through negligence, and not as a result of dissatisfaction over the price fixing program or in the expectation of getting a higher price later. The government is prepared to requisition wheat which is withheld maliciously, although the total amount thus involved is small.

Carlot prices for grain at Kansas City Saturday were:

Wheat: Official fixed prices. Dark Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.19; No. 2, \$2.16; No. 3, \$2.14. Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.15; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2.09. Yellow Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.11; No. 2, \$2.08; No. 3, \$2.05. Red Winter Wheat: No. 1, \$2.15; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2.09. Soft Red Wheat, "Onions": No. 1, \$2.10; No. 2, \$2.07; No. 3, \$2.04.

Corn: No. 2 mixed, \$1.58@1.68; No. 3, \$1.52@1.56; No. 4, \$1.44@1.48; No. 5, \$1.35@1.40. No. 2 white, \$1.75@1.80; No. 3, \$1.70@1.72; No. 4, \$1.58@1.65. No. 2 yellow, \$1.65@1.70; No. 3, sales \$1.55; No. 4 yellow, sales \$1.50.

Oats: No. 2 white, 90 1/2c@91c; No. 3, 89c@90c; No. 4, 88c@88 1/2c. No. 2 mixed, 86 1/2c@87c; No. 3, 85 1/2c@86 1/2c. No. 2 red, 86 1/2c@87c; No. 3, 85 1/2c@86 1/2c.

Hog prices fluctuated widely last week, breaking Monday, rallying on the two succeeding days, and then slumping violently Friday when a decline of about 50 cents occurred, which about represents the average net decline for the week, the loss was greater on the choice medium weights.

Last week's hog receipts at five markets were about 57,000 less than the previous week's heavy run, but they were 120,000 more than a year ago, and evidently were in excess of the current requirements of the trade. Some of the packing houses experienced difficulty in caring for hogs as fast as they arrived. Operations were restricted to lower shortage and also by transportation difficulties. The continued big movement of hogs, far in excess of normal for this time of the year, has resulted in large accumulation of product in packing houses, and prompted a suspension for 30 days, of the restrictions of meat eating imposed by the Food Administration. It remains to be seen whether any appreciable increase in consumption of meats will occur.

In contrast with the erratic movement of hog prices, trade in beef cattle was active with a strong tone all week, and prices probably are up 20 to 40 cents for the week. Prime natives sold up to \$14.10 and fancy beef steers brought \$14, a high record for this class of cattle. There were many sales of corn fed steers above \$13.50.

The trade in feeders and stockers dragged along all week, with abundant supplies and few buyers every day. The best thin cattle brought firm prices because of the high tendency for beef grades, but canner classes moved slowly.

Cattle receipts for the week were a little less than the previous week at all markets, but they were 25 per cent larger at five markets than a year ago.

Strong demand for lambs prevailed all week, and new high record prices for March were paid. \$19 for fat lambs and also for yearlings. The market is about 85 cents higher than a week ago. The first clipped lambs of the season sold for \$14.75 to \$15.25. Goats sold for \$9.25 and \$9.50. Receipts in the sheep division were moderate, 30,000 less at five markets than the previous week and 14,000 less than a year ago.

Over the Top, in Kansas

We are sleeping in the trenches, lad, but when the bugle's sounded, lad, we'll rally to its call.

The bugle'll be "Old Sol" himself, for when he's warmed the ground we'll all be "up and over," lad, without the slightest sound.

So never the top we'll go, lad, a hundred billion strong; Oh, Kansas a bumper crop, lad, and help the world along.

Sung recently at the thirteenth annual meeting of the Kansas Society of New York in New York City.

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.

Percheron Horses.

April 17—J. H. Jackson, Enid, Okla.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

April 9—Carroll Co. Breeders' and Feeders' association, Carrollton, Mo.

Holstein Cattle.

April 10—Tredico Farm Holsteins, Farmers' State Bank, Kingman, Kan.

April 17—J. E. Rhea, Salina, Kan.

April 17—Nebraska Holstein Breeders, State Fair Grounds, Lincoln, Neb.

Jersey Cattle.

April 18—H. T. Corson, Bethel, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

May 16—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

Polled Durham Cattle.

April 10—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Apr. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

April 10—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

Apr. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Jan. 31—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan., has for sale at present 50 Scotch topped cows and heifers either with calf at foot or showing in calf to good bulls. He also can furnish you with a good young bull ready for service. If you want to do business right now, write Mr. Salter, address Room 613 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Wichita, Kan. Phone Market 2087.—Advertisement.

Oklahoma City Shorthorn Sales.

The Shorthorn sales of the Oklahoma Shorthorn Association at Oklahoma City, March 26, 27, 28 and 29 was on the whole very satisfactory. The consignment of J. R. Whisler, Watonga, Okla., made an average of \$282 on 29 cows and heifers and \$445 on 11 bulls. The Scott & Wolsey consignment, 23 cows and heifers and 16 bulls averaged \$276 for females and \$185 on bulls. The top price of the auction was \$1250 paid by V. G. Hagaman, Oklahoma City, for Pleasant Dale, by Lavender Lord and consigned by W. H. B. Dunlap, Kingfisher, Okla. Considering the size of the sale crowd which at no time was encouraging the sale from the start to finish showed the strong and increasing demand for Shorthorns.—Advertisement.

Tredico Farm Holstein Sale.

The Tredico Farm Holstein herd founded by Geo. C. Tredick, Kingman, Kan., at the cost of many thousands of dollars will be dispersed at auction Wednesday, April 10. Owing to the falling health of Mr. Tredick, this dispersion will be held under the direction of the Farmers' State Bank, Kingman, Kan. The shortness of time makes it impossible to properly advertise and catalog this great dairy herd of registered Holsteins. This is one of the best bred herds in Kansas, and consists of numerous A. R. O. cows and daughters of A. R. O. cows bred in the purest blood. Thirty cows, 15 calves both heifers and bulls go at the bidder's price. If you want Holstein bargains do not fail to attend this sale April 10. For further particulars, wire, phone or write Farmers' State Bank, Kingman, Kan.—Advertisement.

Lookabaugh Sells Shorthorns.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., will sell in his 10th annual spring Shorthorn sale at Watonga, Oklahoma, Thursday, May 16, 50 Shorthorns, 40 females and ten bulls, the equal of which has never been offered at Pleasant Valley Stock Farm. Among these females are two daughters of the noted Avondale with Fair Acres Sultan calves at foot and re-bred to Fair Acres Sultan's twin brother Snorted Bird Sultan. Included will be seven imported females and one imported bull. Among the numerous attractions will be six sons and daughters of Fair Acres Sultan, half brothers and sisters of the International 1st prize winners 1917. Never before has Mr. Lookabaugh consented to part with such an array of foundation females. Many of them have calves at foot or are showing heavy to the service of Snow Bird Sultan, Pleasant Dale 4th and Watonga Searchlight. Write for catalog today mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan., offers five Shorthorn bulls from 12 to 16 months old at private sale. Also three nice Scotch topped heifers sired by Secret's Sultan and safe to the service of the great young bull, Type's Goods. The Amcoats herd of Shorthorns is recognized as one of the strongest in the west and prices are always very reasonable, considering the quality of Shorthorns offered.—Advertisement.

T. M. Willson's reduction sale of registered Polled Durhams and Shorthorns and Poland China bred sows is next Wednesday at his farm south of Lebanon, Kan. Catalogs are ready to mail and if you write now you will have time to get one. There will be nine bulls from eight to 22 months old in the sale and the rest are desirable females of different ages. There will be 30 Poland China bred sows and gilts. Most of them are to farrow right soon and about half of them are eligible to registry and the others

are pure bred but not eligible. All the tried sows are recorded. Lebanon is on the main line of the Rock Island and free conveyance to the farm from Lebanon.—Advertisement.

Hill & King, Topeka, Kan., are well known breeders of Poland Chinas. They are located on a farm joining Topeka on the south. They are exhibitors at the Topeka State fair every season and will be on hand again in September with a nice string. They have 50 pigs to date with an average of nine to the litter. They are certainly promising. They will hold a boar and gilt sale at the sale pavilion on the fair grounds, Tuesday, Oct. 29.—Advertisement.

Sisco Offers Durocs.

A. E. Sisco, Topeka, Kan., is a well known breeder and exhibitor of Duroc Jerseys. In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze he is advertising 10 nice August and September born sows and they are extra good. Also 15 gilts of the same age and breeding. The gilts will be sold open or he will hold them and breed them to his new boar, Orion Model, by Golden Model Again and out of a sow by Joe Orion. These 10 sows are the big high backed kind with plenty of bone and stretch. The gilts are of the same breeding and quality. He will also sell two good tried sows that lost their February litters and are now bred back for summer litters. Close prices will be made on all of them as Mr. Sisco has a big job of farming on his hands this season and desires to close out all except what he has decided to keep for himself.—Advertisement.

Holstein Dispersion Sale.

I. E. Rhea, Salina, Kan., has decided to disperse his herd of pure bred and high grade Holsteins at his farm 10 miles north of Salina and 15 miles south of Minneapolis on the Meridian auto road Wednesday, April 17. Trains will be met the morning of the sale at the Union Station. You can phone the farm from the station as soon as you get in. Nine pure bred, four of them cows, three of them in milk now and the other to freshen soon will be in the sale. The three year old herd bull will be sold as this is a dispersion sale. Also a young bull six months old. Also three heifer calves six months old. 29 high grade cows and heifers are in the sale, 18 of them in milk now. 11 heifers are by the great bull Sunflower, bred by F. J. Searle of Oskaloosa, Kan. Four of them are long yearlings and are bred. Because two of Mr. Rhea's sons

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Stallions and Jacks 40 Percheron stallions and mares from weanlings up. 20 big boned Mammoth Jacks, 10 fine jennets at reasonable prices. Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.

HORSES.

For Sale: one 5 yr. old registered black, weight 1900 pounds; Reg. No. 89,169. Price right if taken soon. EMERH H. SLEDD, LYONS, KAN.

Pleasant View Stock Farm

For sale: two yearling registered Percheron stallions, weight 1600 lbs. each. Priced right. HALLORIN & GAMBRIEL, OTTAWA, KAN.

PERCHERON STALLIONS

One coming four years old, weight 2000 pounds, one coming one year old, dark grey, registered.

CHAS. BRENNINGER, FRANKFORT, KAN.

Percherons—Belgians—Shires

2, 3, 4 and 5-year stallions for sale or let on shares. I can spare 75 young registered mares in foal. One of the largest breeding herds in the world.

FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa. Above Kan. City.

Riley County Breeding Farm

Headed by the Grand Champion Jeun 76167, 80555. Sired by the \$40,000 Champion Carnot. Scarcity of help forces me to reduce my herd.

Offering for sale my old herd horse Cassimir 35838, by Casino. (Cassimir was the Grand Champion colt at St. Louis World's Fair.) Cavalier 94839, black, 5 years old, weight 1900 lbs., sound, 2 stallions coming 3 years old and some young fillies. 2 five-year-old jacks, 1 will weigh 1200 pounds.

ED. NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN. (Riley Co.)

Pleasant View Stock Farm

Percherons and Herefords

Two stallions, one coming 3, one coming 2; also one yearling of my own breeding; are good ones. Can show sire and dam.

Also have a number of good bulls from 18 to 12 mo. old; can spare a few heifers bred to my herd bull, Dominator, a son of Domino.

Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas

WOODS BROS. CO.,

LINCOLN, NEBR.,

Special Prices for 60 Days

Belgians, Percherons and Shires. Ages coming two, three, and four and a few tried aged horses.

Weights 1800 to 2300 pounds.

Real drafters of outstanding quality, best colors and breeding. Must sell to make room for younger colts coming on.

Lowest prices. Terms and guarantee will suit you.

Barns opposite State Farm. A. P. COON, MANAGER

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LINCOLN, NEBR.,

Special Prices for 60 Days

Belgians, Percherons and Shires. Ages coming two, three, and four and a few tried aged horses.

Weights 1800 to 2300 pounds.

Real drafters of outstanding quality, best colors and breeding. Must sell to make room for younger colts coming on.

Lowest prices. Terms and guarantee will suit you.

Barns opposite State Farm. A. P. COON, MANAGER

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WOODS BROS. CO.,

</

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

JOHN VAN RIPER, Auctioneer
372 Michigan Ave., Topeka, Kansas.
General Farm Sales Solicited.

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS Five good smooth
spring boars for
sale. **E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.**

I must close out my entire herd of Chester Whites
If you want a good tried sow or herd boar write me at once.
Also summer boars and gilts. **F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.**

REGISTERED O. I. C. PIGS
for sale, 6 months old, good ones.
A. C. HOKE, PARSONS, KANSAS.

Kansas Herd of Chester Whites
25 Fall boars for sale, extra choice. A few
bred gilts still on hand.
ARTHUR MOSSE, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

GARRETT'S DUROCS Bred gilts
special prices on Sept. male pigs with up to date breeding.
R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

Duroc Bred Gilts
Spring gilts bred to farrow this spring. Popular
breeding. Farmers prices. Write at once.
W. J. HARRISON, AXTELL, KANSAS

SHEPHERD'S BIG DUROCS
For sale—Dream's Fancy, bred to King's Colonel I.
Am. This is the dam of 1st Prize 1917 Futurity Litter.
Crimson Giant Junior Champion of Kansas. Summer
and fall boars. Few fall gilts. Bred gilts all sold.
C. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Royal Herd Farm Durocs

Fall boars with quality and blood lines of distinction.
You are invited to come and see these good boars, or
write me for description and prices. Entire herd im-
mune. **B. R. ANDERSON, McPherson, Kansas, Route 7.**

Durocs of Size and Quality

Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three
state fairs. Special prices on fall boars and gilts, from
Crimson Wonder, Golden Model, Illustration and De-
fender breeding. **John A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kansas.**

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

Herd Boars, Constructor 187651, and Con-
structor Jr. 234259. First prize boar pig Kan-
sas State Fair, 1917. A few fall pigs for sale.
W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs

Eight cherry red fall boars for sale. I want to move
these out at once, therefore you may expect an at-
tractive price. Yours for better Durocs.
G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

Sept. and Oct. Boars and Gilts

20 Duroc Jersey boars and gilts of top
breeding. Good individuals. I want to move
them before my spring pigs arrive.
F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

IMMUNE RECORDED DUROC GILTS

with size, bone and stretch,
guaranteed in farrow.
Shipped to you before you pay.
F. C. CROCKER, BOX B, FILLEY, NEBRASKA

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEYS
Fall pigs, either sex, and prize winning
blood for sale at reasonable prices.
SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS



Duroc-Jerseys

**Johnson Workman,
Russell, Kansas**

Bancroft's Durocs

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

TAYLOR'S WORLD BEATERS

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

Duroc Boars and Gilts

10 Aug. and Sept. boars—15 gilts, same
age bred to Orion Model or sold open.
All by a son of A. Crittle, the 1916 cham-
pion. Two tried sows to farrow in July.
Farmer's prices. Address,
**A. E. SISCO, TOPEKA, KAN., R. D. 2,
Phone 3026, Wakarusa.**

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

**Special Prices on
Purebred Hampshire Pigs**
R. T. WRIGHT, GRANTVILLE, KANSAS

are in the draft and expect to answer their
country's call within a few months this sale
is made necessary as Mr. Rhea is in poor
health and unable to look after the farm.
100 high grade yearling and two year old
Hereford and Shorthorn steers will be sold
at the same time and also 80 high grade
Duroc Jersey sows. W. H. Mott, the well
known Holstein breeder and sales manager,
will look after the selling of the Holsteins
on sale day. If you can't attend you can
send your bids to him.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

In order to make room in their barns and
paddocks for colts which they have pur-
chased under contract, Woods Brothers Com-
pany, Lincoln, Neb., are making a special
offer on draft stallions, Belgians, Percher-
ons and Shires, for the next 60 days. They
quote low prices and all who have inspected
the stallions at this company's barns agree
that they are an outstanding lot of extra
weights and quality. These are real drafters
ranging in age from 2 to 4 years with
a few tried aged horses and in weights from
1800 to 2300 pounds. They extend an in-
vitation to all who are considering the pur-
chase of a stallion to visit their barns at
Lincoln, Neb., and inspect their entire stock.
—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

Ross A. Coffman of Overbrook, Kan., has
a card announcement in this issue of Farm-
ers Mail and Breeze which will interest any
of our readers who want to buy Poland
China bred gilts. Mr. Coffman is offering
20 extra good ones. Note his advertisement
in this issue and write him if interested.
—Advertisement.

Bred Gilts.

W. H. PARKER, the attention of our read-
ers to the wonderful Poland China bargains
offered by the famous stock farms of
Indiana. You will find their ad in the
second China column of this paper. You
will notice that these gilts are bred to three
thousand pounds in the breed. If you
are in the market for something first class
I will pay you to write at once.—Advertisement.

Broomcorn Growers

Broomcorn growers are again ap-
pealing to Governor Capper for help in
getting their crop to market. The gov-
ernment's embargo against this crop
prevents its movement over railroads,
and consequently has embarrassed
very seriously many farmers whose
sole dependence had been placed on it
as a means of support. A letter re-
ceived by the governor a day or two
ago from one farmer said:

"We worked hard last summer, but
on account of the drought raised very
little except some broomcorn, which
we cannot sell on account of the em-
bargo on shipments of everything ex-
cept foodstuffs and necessities. We
have been in communication with buy-
ers from all over the state and get
the same reply: 'Our warehouses are
full and until the embargo is lifted we
can do nothing.'"

"We have been obliged to mortgage
our stock and machinery and unless
we can sell this broomcorn at once we
will be obliged to quit farming a 200-
acre farm and sell out to meet our ob-
ligations. Of course, we have no great
amount of broomcorn—between \$1,800
and \$2,000 worth—but when that
means our bread and butter it is con-
siderable."

With the hope of obtaining some re-
lief from such a situation Governor
Capper sent this letter at once to the
proper official in Chicago:

Mr. R. H. Ashton, Regional Director,
United States Railroad Administration,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Ashton:
The broomcorn growers of Southwest Kan-
sas are appealing to me to help them out
of a most serious situation in which they
find themselves because of the embargo
placed on the shipment of that commodity
by reason of the order classifying it as
a non-essential.

Broomcorn is the principal crop in sev-
eral of the extreme southwestern counties
in this state. The climate there is not
fitted to other crops.

I am informed that a very large amount
of last year's crop still is in the hands of
the growers, because they have been un-
able to get cars for its movement. This
works a very great hardship on many of
these farmers who have incurred obligations
and rely upon the money derived from the
sale of their broomcorn not only to dis-
charge these obligations, but to provide
themselves with the very necessities of life.
To many of them it is the only source of
revenue, and it is absolutely necessary that
they market last year's crop before they
can proceed with the operations for the
season now at hand.

The enclosed is but one of many appeals
I am receiving.

In the case of these growers the need for
prompt movement of this broomcorn is im-
perative. I hope, therefore, that you will
do everything in your power to have the
embargo lifted and thereby relieve this
most serious situation.

Very respectfully,
ARTHUR CAPPER,
Governor.

A small fat sheep will always bring
better prices than a large poor one;
but if the larger sheep also is made
fat it will command much the better
price.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

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

CHOICE SPRING BOARS AND GILTS bred or open,
sired by Jack-
son Lad, a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy; also a
nice lot of fall pigs. **F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kan.**



SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE

200 head Messenger Boy breeding.
Bred sows and gilts, service boars,
fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction
guaranteed. **WALTER SHAW, R. 6,
Phone 3818, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.**

500 HAMPSHIRE BRED

Sows and gilts bred to Grand Champion boars nicely
belted, large litters, healthiest and best hustlers in
the world. Will make more dollars from pasture than
any hog grown. Write
SCUDDER BROS., DONIPHAN, NEBRASKA.

HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL

Choice fall boars and gilts sired by
prize winners. Pairs not related.
Gilts sold open or bred to Champion.
Pedigrees with everything. Address,
F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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

CEDAR LAWN SHORTHORNS

Five bulls from 12 to 16 months old. Three
heifers, two years old by Secret's Sultan and
safe in calf to Type's Goods.
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

SHORTHORN BULLS

I have an attractive lot of Shorthorn bulls 8 to 18
months. Two with quality and breeding to head pure
bred herds. One out of an extra heavy milking dam.
WM. B. PARKER, LAKIN, KEARNY CO., KAN.

PROSPECT PARK SHORTHORNS

Five choice young bulls, reds and roans,
Scotch topped. Two 16 months old, three 8
months old. **J. H. Taylor, Chapman, Kan.**

50—Bulls for Sale—50

Shorthorns and Herefords

In age from 12 to 24 months. Choice
selections. Prices range from \$100
up. Also Shorthorn females of dif-
ferent ages. Inspection invited.
200 bred ewes.

Elmendale Farm, Fairbury, Nebr.

New Buttergask Farm

SHORTHORNS

Pure Scotch and Scotch topped bulls
10 to 22 months old. Some choice bred
cows for sale. Address
Meall Bros., Cawker City, Kan.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
MENTION THE MAIL AND BREEZE

Park Place Shorthorns

Bulls in service, Imported Bapton Corporal, Imported British Emblem
and Rosewood Dale by Avondale. To sell right now 50 head of high class
Scotch topped cows and heifers, all heavy in calf or with calf at foot; also
a few young bulls.

PARK E. SALTER, Fourth Nat'l Bank Bldg., Phone Market 2087 WICHITA, KANSAS

Reduction Sale

Polled Durhams—Shorthorns

15 Polled Durhams, 5 Shorthorns, 30 Poland China bred sows and gilts

Sale at the farm south of Lebanon.

Free conveyance to and from the farm sale day.

Lebanon, Kan., Wed., April 10

There will be nine bulls from eight months old to 22 months; three
coming yearling heifers. Four cows and four heifers, with calves at foot
sale day or to drop calves soon. Mr. Willson has always used Achenbach
Bros. and Ed. Steglin herd bulls.

The 30 bred sows and gilts are all pure bred and of the best of big
type breeding. 15 of them are cataloged but the others are not eligible
to registry and will be sold that way. There will be two fall boars and
four fall gilts eligible to registry. All the sows and gilts bred for April
and May farrow. Catalogs ready to mail now. Address

T. M. WILLSON, LEBANON, KANSAS

J. C. Price—Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson—Fieldman.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Stunkel's Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch Topped Herd headed
by Cumberland Diamond bulls, reds and
roans 8 to 24 months old, out of cows
strong in the blood of Victor Orange and
Star Goods. No females at present to
spare. 15 miles south of Wichita on
Rock Island and Santa Fe.
E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS.

Pearl Herd Shorthorns

Village Heir by Imported Villager and
Orange Level by Victor Orange in service.
FOR SALE—Young bulls from 8 to 14
months old, reds, whites and roans,
Scotch and Scotch topped. Inspection in-
vited. Can ship on Rock Island, Union
Pacific or Santa Fe Railway.
C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS.

Cumberland's Knight 412231

by Cumberland's Last is for
sale. Also young bulls by him
8 to 13 months old. Write quick
if interested.

W. F. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kan.

ACRES
**Crescent Acre
Farms**
Registered Shorthorn Cattle. For sale
12 Bulls from 10 to 12 months old,
Scotch tops. Red, Popular blood lines.
Big richly bred dams. Correspondence
promptly answered. Address
**WARREN WATTS,
Clay Center, Kansas**

Lancaster Shorthorns

Lancaster, Kan., Atchison Co.

Imported and home bred cattle.
Headquarters for herd bulls. All
within three miles of Lancaster.
Twelve miles from Atchison. Best
shipping facilities.

Ed Hegland

Some choice bulls, 12 months
old, for sale.

K. G. Gigstad

20 bulls, 9 to 7 months old. Reds and
roans.

W. H. Graner

12 yearling bulls, 8 and 9 months old

H. C. Graner

4 yearling bulls, also bred cows.

C. A. Scholz

Bulls from six to eleven months old, by
Rosedale 367, 546 and Orange Victor
454255.

Address these Breeders at Lancaster, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.



For Sale—Herefords

18 three year old registered cows. These cows are well bred and good individuals, and will begin dropping calves right away. 23 high grade cows that will calve soon to service of a registered bull. 7 registered bulls, ten to fifteen months old, well grown and heavy bone. Will make a close price on all of the above for quick sale.

Fred O. Peterson, R. F. D. 5, Lawrence, Kan.

Spring Creek Smith Center, Kansas

HEREFORDS

Old Established Herd. SPECIAL BULL OFFER:

Two big coming two year old bulls. Six younger bulls that will do for light service this season. Prices and descriptions by return mail.

S. D. Seever, Smith Center, Kansas



For Sale 100 Head high grade Hereford heifers \$75.00 per head. 100 white-face cows 4 and 5 years old, 60 calves now, balance to have calves soon, bred to registered Hereford bulls. \$85 per head. HARRY MAHER, DEER TRAIL, COLO.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

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

Morrison's Red Polls Nine bulls from 6 to 12 months old, by Cremo 2nd. Cows and heifers. CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.

Sunnyside Red Polls I have young bulls with quality that will please the up to date breeder. Come and see them or write for description. T. G. MCKINLEY, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

Red Polled Bulls The sons of Bob Evans 25387, one of the best sires of the breed. They are in good condition, 10 months old, and are ready for service. Priced for quick sale. Also a few choice coming yearling heifers. I. W. POULTON, MEDORA, KANSAS.

550 Shorthorns sold at auction in 1917 for \$1,000 or more per head. Only 26 exceeded \$2,500 and but three passed the \$5,000 mark. It is the uniformity of prices that indicates the stability of the trade.

The Shorthorn is the Breed for you. Address Department G. AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.



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

15 ANGUS BULLS

10 mos. to 2 yrs. old, out of Good Sires and a fine sire Millie Prince Albert 157143. A few cows and heifers. H. L. KNISELY & SON, Talmage, Kansas.

FIVE ANGUS BULLS

Two years old. All registered and breeding of popular blood lines of today. For prices and descriptions address E. J. SAMPSON, OAK HILL, KANSAS.

Sutton Angus Farms

40 Bulls—50 Heifers
Also 25 Bred Heifers
Prices and descriptions
by return mail.

Sutton & Wells, Russell, Kan.



JERSEY CATTLE.

Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys

Imported and Register of Merit Breeding. Write for prices and prices. Buy your bull young and see money. References, Bradstreet and Dunns. M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, MO.

DISPERSAL SALE

29 HEAD JERSEY CATTLE
Bethel, Kan., April 18, 1:00 P. M.
Write for catalog. H. T. CORSON, BETHEL, KAN.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Guernsey Bull for Sale registered and well bred 1 year old. Price reasonable. L. W. GOSS, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

For Sale—Registered Guernsey Bull 5 years old, fine breeder, gentle. Butter fat records 714 pounds. J. W. CARNAGEY, BELTON, MISSOURI

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS for sale. Forest STANDARD POLLED DURHAM BULLS \$8.00 a head at the head of the herd. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

POLLED DURHAM BULLS From 10 to 16 months, including 2 extra herd prospects. S. R. BLACKWELDER & SONS, Isabel, Pratt Co., Kan.

**J. C. BANBURY & SONS
POLLED DURHAMS**
(Hornless Shorthorns)



25 BULLS, \$100 TO \$500.
Roan Orange and Sultan's Price in Service. We give tuberculin test, crate and deliver at Pratt or Sawyer; furnish certificate and transfer; meet trains and return free. Phone 1602.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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

Choice Holstein Calves!

12 Heifers 15-16ths pure, 5 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$20 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.

OAK HILL FARM'S HOLSTEIN CATTLE
yearling bred heifers and bull calves, mostly out of A. R. O. cows. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. BEN SCHNEIDER, Northville, Kan.

HOME DAIRY FARM, DENISON, KAN.
Some young bulls for sale. Also females. Member H. F. Assn. of Kansas. J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CALVES, 25 heifers and 4 bulls, 15-16 pure, 5 weeks old; from heavy milkers. \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. Send orders or write EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.

Braeburn Holsteins
Lots of bull calves, a week old to a year, outcome of 25 years' improvement.
H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

STUBBS FARM

OFFERS:

Sir Mercedes Piebe Longfield, Born March 12, '17, ready for service, nearly all white—straight as a line and a show bull in every way. His sire is a son of the World's Champion 4-year-old Queen Piebe Mercedes who made 30,300 pounds milk and 1,389 pounds butter one year. She is sister to a 40-pound cow and six 30-pound cows. His dam is an untested cow—splendid type, large and heavy producer. She is a granddaughter of Paul Beets DeKol—165 A. R. O. daughters and is out of a splendid A. R. O. granddaughter of Homestead Jr. DeKol—69 A. R. O. daughters. Price \$200 f. o. b. Mulvane—guaranteed free from tuberculosis and to be a breeder.

Address Stubbs Farm Mulvane Kansas

1887. J. M. Lee brought the first Holsteins to Kansas.
1917. Lee Bros. and Cook have the largest herd of Holsteins in the West.

Blue Ribbon Holsteins

3 bred heifers
and a registered bull \$325.

450—Holsteins—Cows, Heifers and Bulls—450

We sell dealers in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Why not sell direct to you? 50 Fresh Cows, 100 Springing Cows, 100 Springing Heifers, 100 Open Heifers, 40 Pure Bred Bulls, all ages, many with A. R. O. breeding. Bring your dairy expert if you wish. Calves well marked, high grade, either Heifers or Bulls, from 1 to 6 weeks old. Price \$25.00 delivered to any express office in Kansas.

We invite you to our farms. Come to the fountain. We lead, others follow. Herd tuberculin tested and every animal sold under a positive guarantee.

50—REGISTERED COWS AND HEIFERS—50

Some fresh, others fresh soon. Many with A. R. O. records. All ages from 6 weeks to 8 years old. Remember we have one of the Best Bulls in the World, Fairmont Johanna Pletertje 78903. A calf from him is a starter on the road to prosperity.

We want to reduce our herd to 250 head on account of room and will make very attractive price on either pure bred or grade stuff for 30 days only.

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee County, Kansas

Wire, Phone, or write when you are coming.

Holstein Bargains for 60 Days

75 very choice, high grade springing heifers
to freshen in March and April

High grade heifers bred to my herd bull whose sister holds the world's record for milk production for a two-year-old. A few choice heifers sired by or bred to my Segis bulls.

SPECIAL: Well marked heifer calves at \$25. Express paid.

My heavy springing two-year-old heifers will interest you. Come and see them. Write today.

M. A. Anderson, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kan.

Can Deliver At Once

We have in our barns, ready for immediate sale and delivery, a large number of high grade springing heifers and cows; also some bred heifers and pure bred and A. R. O. baby bulls. Delivery can be made over Union Pacific, Rock Island or Santa Fe. Bring a few of your neighbors and take a car load. Cattle located on Grandview Farm, Northeast corner of Abilene.

A. L. Eshelman, Abilene, Kansas

The Maplewood offering of Holsteins include Beautiful Daughters of that Great-est of Kansas Bulls, Canary Butter Boy King, one granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs from a 20 pound dam—a handsome lot of heifers.

Four of them bred to the Junior Herd sire of Maplewood, Duke Johanna Beets, who has a twenty-five pound dam and who has two thirty pound daughters, one of which is a full sister to our bull.

What will heifers from Canary Butter Boy King bred to a bull like Duke Johanna Beets be worth?

MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

To Dissolve the Partnership of Higginbotham Bros. I have bought my brother's interest,

consequently I now have 74 registered Holsteins, which is more than I am prepared to handle. In order to cut the herd down to where I can handle it, I am willing to sacrifice on several head. Get my prices as I will sell cheaper than you can buy elsewhere.

C. H. HIGGINBOTHAM, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS

Do You Like Individuality With Breeding?

Then write us about our 3 yr. old Holstein herd bull and sons ready for service and younger, all registered. Must sell to prevent inbreeding. Prices right. We are not dealers. G. H. ROSS & SONS, Independence, Kan., R. 1

Registered and High Grade Holsteins

Practically pure bred heifer calves, six weeks old, crated and delivered to your station \$25 each. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Write us your wants. CLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

Holstein Dispersion

Tonganoxie, Kan., Wednesday, April 10

100—HIGH GRADES—100

Having decided to disperse my Holstein herd of cows, I will sell at public auction commencing at eleven o'clock on above date and place as follows:

20 fresh cows, 20 heavy springers, 40 heavy milkers,
20 2-year-old heavy springers.

JUNIOR HERD BULL, SIR HENRY SKYLARK DE KOL II

The above cattle are better known as the F. F. Fairchild herd. Mr. Fairchild started his foundation herd 15 or 16 years ago and has established one of the best money making herds of cows in Kansas. These cows were sired by A. R. O. bulls of DeKol, Korndyke and Pontiac breeding. The majority of these cows are bred to King of the Pontiac who has twice as many 40 pound daughters as any other sire; the only sire in the world with two 40 pound daughters and two 40 pound grand-daughters; is first sire of 44 pound cow; first sire to have two 30 pound 2 year old daughters; has more 20 pound daughters than any sire has A. R. O. daughters; only sire with 96 of his get to average \$1000 in public sales. Fifteen world records have been held by his daughters. If you want good breeding and large producers then you will not fail to attend this sale. New Ford runabout will be sold.

Archie Knox, Tonganoxie, Kansas Sale Manager

O'Brien & McCullough, Auctioneers. J. C. Laming, Clerk. Lunch on the ground.

UNITED STATES DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS. FARM COLONY
35
Registered Holstein Bulls
1 to 5 Months.
Good, straight, well-marked calves, mostly from A.R.O. Dams. Price, \$50.00 up.
Write for particulars, or come and visit our Dairy Department and see for yourself.
UNITED STATES DISCIPLINARY BARRACKS
Farm Colony, Box C, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

40 PERCHERONS At Auction At Enid, Okla., April 17th

Third Annual Spring Brood mare sale of 30 registered Percheron mares, ranging in age from one to eight years, both imported and home bred, several of which weigh a ton.

There are daughters of the International winner Jalap, now owned by the Iowa A. & M. College and the champion Glacis and other sires of note. There are ton mares bred to the undefeated world's fair champion Lagos Jalap, Albany II and other noted stallions. Ten stallions will also sell including prize winners from the Kansas National Show. I consider this the best offering I have ever made and if you want size, quality and good blood lines combined, you can't afford to miss this sale. Write today for catalog to

J. H. Jackson, Owner, Enid, Okla.

Sale will be held rain or shine at my farm one mile west and half mile south of Enid City Railway car barns. Free Transit to and from car line.

Tredico Farm Holsteins Dispersion

At Tredico Farm Barns

Kingman, Kan., Wed., April 10th



30 Cows, 15 Two-Year-Old Heifers, 5 Yearling Bulls, 20 Heifer and Bull Calves.

Every animal registered. They represent the best blood of the breed. Thousands and thousands of dollars have been spent in founding this herd. Here is your chance to buy the best Holsteins the breed affords. No catalogs will be issued on account of shortness of time. Do not fail to be at this sale if you want Holsteins. On account of the poor health of Mr. Tredick, these cattle are now in the possession of

FARMERS STATE BANK, Kingman, Kan.

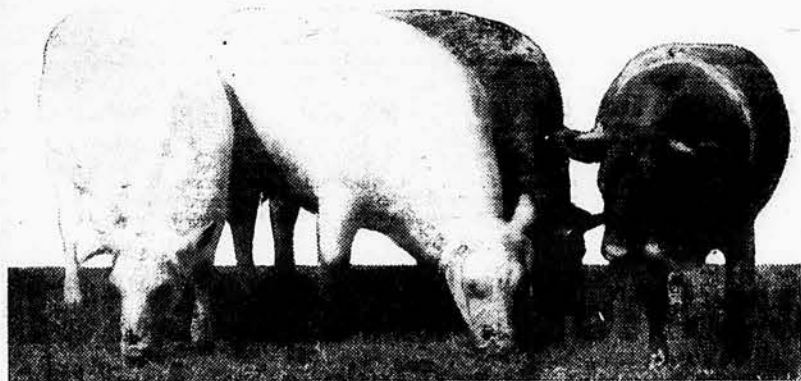
Auctioneers—Boyd Newcomb, Col. Fisher. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.

Lookabaugh's Shorthorn Sale Extraordinary

10th Annual Spring Shorthorn Sale

At Pleasant Valley Stock Farm

Watonga, Okla., Thursday, May 16



BRED BY H. C. LOOKABAUGH.

40 FEMALES. Two daughters of Avondale with Fair Acres Sultan calves at foot and rebred to Snow Bird Sultan. One daughter of Shinstone Albino, grand champion of England and America and out of Maxwellton's Jealousy, by Avondale. Seven imported females, a number with calf at foot. Never before have we offered such a great lot of Scotch females, some with calf at foot and others showing heavy to the service of Snow Bird Sultan, Pleasant Dale 4th and Watonga Searchlight.

10 BULLS. Two sons of Watonga Searchlight, one out of Aberdeen Queen, one of the best producing cows on the farm, the other out of Vesta Maple 6th. A senior bull calf that was first wherever shown at state fairs and closely resembles his half brother Rosewood Reserve, that sold for \$8100. A white son of Snow Bird Sultan out of a Lady Douglas dam and a full brother to the bull for which Mr. Book refused \$3500. One imported roan bull of the Rosewood family.

Six Sons and Daughters of Fair Acres Sultan
Half brothers and sisters of the International 1st prize winners, 1917.
Send your name today for catalog. Address,

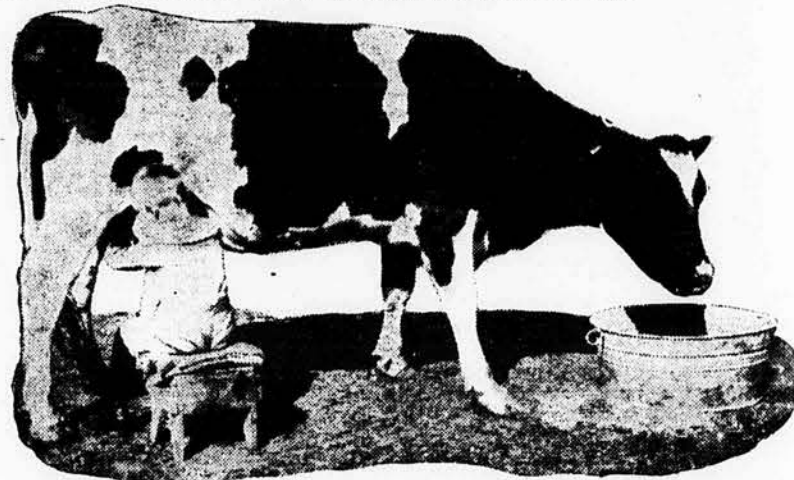
H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

Holstein Dispersion

A herd of pure bred and high grade Holsteins founded by Mr. I. E. Rhea at Salina in 1894. Everything in this sale either bred on this farm or developed there.

Wednesday, April 17th, 1918

Sale at the farm 10 miles north of Salina and 15 miles south of Minneapolis on the Meridian Auto road. Phone from Salina as soon as you get in. Train met at Union Station morning of the sale.



The offering consists of nine pure breeds. Four of them are cows of real merit as follows: Cordelia Belle De Kol 285534, Princess Belle Longfield De Kol 389514, Little Brook Gelsche Hartog 323495, Little Brook Ormsby Pauline 323495. Three of these are in milk and the other to freshen later on. Our splendid three year old herd bull and a bull calf six months old will be sold. Also three heifer calves six months old. 29 high grade cows and heifers are included in the sale. 18 of them now in milk. 11 choice daughters of Sunflower, a great bull bred by F. J. Searle. Four of them long yearlings that are bred.

W. H. Mott, Sale Manager. Bids may be sent to him in our care, Salina, Kansas

Catalog ready to mail. Send us your name and it will come by return mail.

Address, **I. E. Rhea, R. F. D. 2, Salina, Kansas**

L. S. Ruggels & Son, Auctioneers. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.
Note: This is a general clean up sale. We will sell 100 yearling and two year old high grade Hereford and Shorthorn steers. Also 80 high grade Duroc Jersey shoats.



Her Boy is "Over There"

She has given her all.
With a proud heart
and a firm smile she has

made the supreme sacrifice of motherhood — her son. Her patriotism, her loyalty cannot be measured by mere dollars — she has given of her heart's blood, of her very soul.

And you are but asked to lend! If you *gave* every dollar that you have and hope to have, your sacrifice would be as nothing to hers. But you are asked only to lend, to *invest* in the best security in the world.

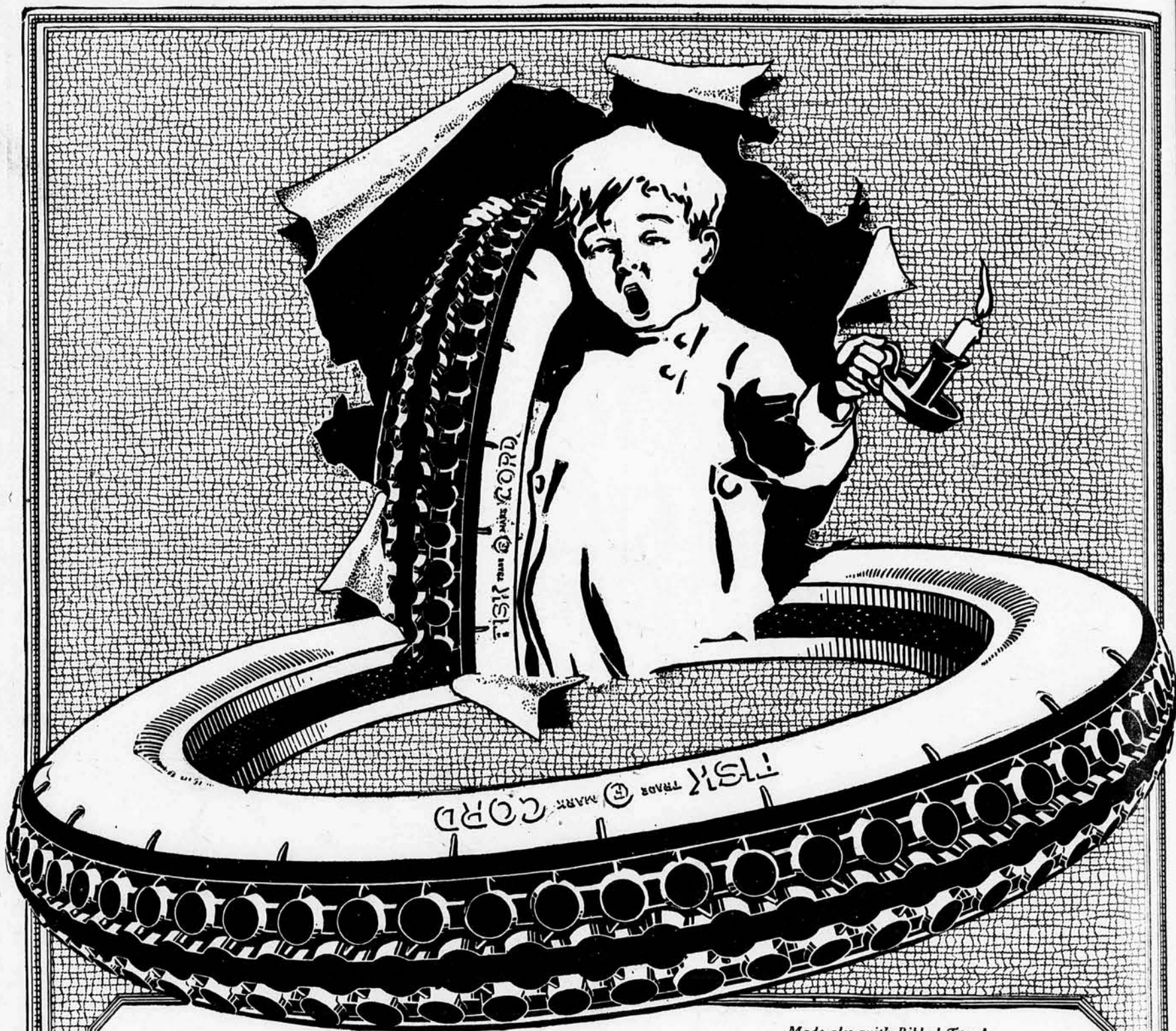
U. S. GOV'T BONDS THIRD LIBERTY LOAN



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The reputation of an old and long-experienced manufacturing institution for tires of the highest quality and soundest value is more than maintained by the unsurpassed record of the

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