

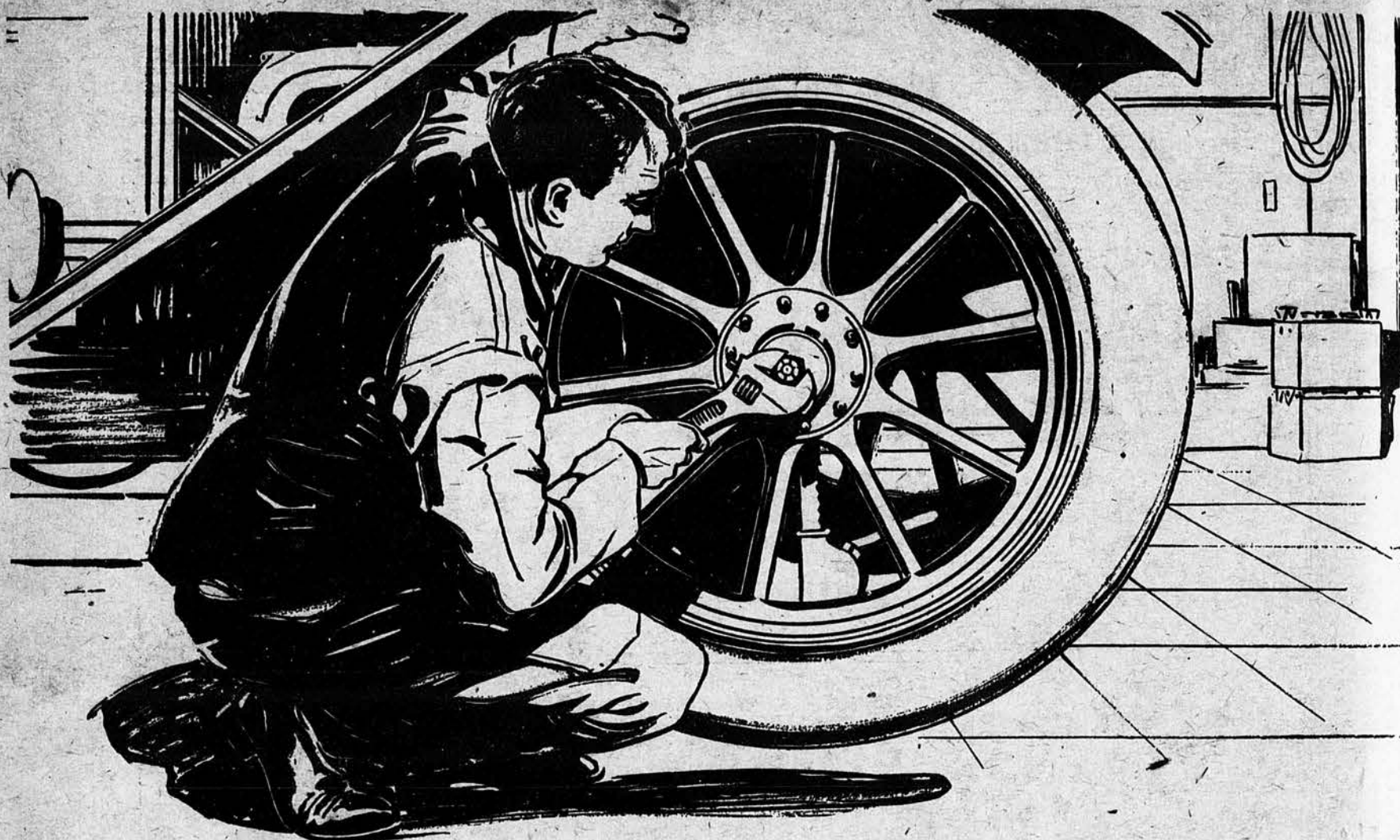
February 23, 1918

Price 5 Cents

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

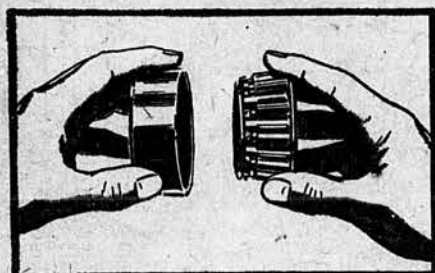
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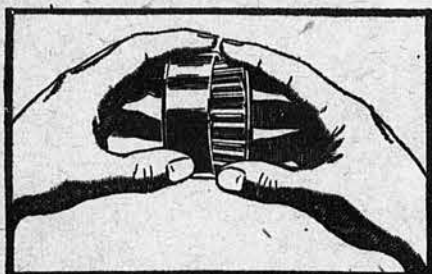


Why, How and When

Motor Car Bearings Should Be Adjusted



The inside of the cup (shown at left) of a Timken Bearing, which fits into the hub, is tapered to correspond with the outer taper of rollers and cone (shown at right). This makes the bearing perfectly and easily adjustable.



On account of this conical construction of a Timken Bearing the parts fit together as perfectly after thousands of miles of travel as when the bearing is new and the adjustment entirely corrects the effect of wear.

Why Simply because motor-car bearings are subject to merciless hammering, vibration and heavy pressure. Any bearing ever made will wear in time. Unless it can be adjusted to correct the effect of wear it will become loose. Then it not only wears out more rapidly itself, but causes wobbling wheels, injury to gears, noise and other troubles, all of which are prevented by adjustment.

How In the case of some bearings this question can not be answered because they are not adjustable. They simply wear out and have to be repaired or replaced before damage to the car results.

Timken Bearings, however, can be easily adjusted, as shown by the illustrations on this page. As you see, the cone and rollers can be advanced a little further into the cup and the bearing is as good as new, because the parts are perfectly restored to their original relation to each other.

When About once in five thousand miles it is advisable to inspect Timken Bearings. The man in the garage, the chauffeur or the owner experienced in the care of his own car will readily know how and when to make the simple adjustment.

This adjustable feature of Timken Bearings is one of the reasons why in pleasure cars and trucks, above the lowest priced class, more Timken Bearings are used than any other make, at the points of hard service—wheels, pinions (or worm) transmission and differential.

Other reasons for Timken Bearing supremacy are given in an interesting little booklet, F-56, "How Can I Tell?" This booklet will gladly be sent to you free, postpaid, on request to



THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING CO.
Canton, Ohio



TIMKEN BEARINGS



THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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

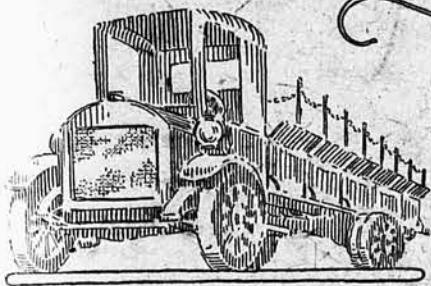


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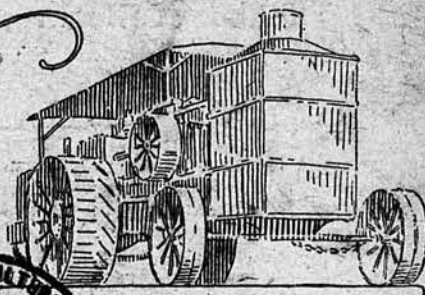
TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 23, 1918

Subscription
\$1.00 a Year

Motors Trucks and Tractors



THE INDOOR SHOW AT
KANSAS CITY WAS A
FINE DEMONSTRATION
OF MODERN POWER



UTILITY VALUES were considered mightily carefully by the visitors at the motor car, truck and tractor shows last week at Kansas City. This was the outstanding feature of the interest of the crowds during the week. Visitors showed an excellent technical knowledge of tractors and cars and they asked questions which showed that they understood the fundamentals of power farming. This was very pleasing to the exhibitors because it indicated that the farmers of the Middle West are converted to the power farming idea. They went to Kansas City to get an idea of the different makes as they were shown side by side, and they found there every opportunity for the most educating and convincing study.

"This intelligent interest which the crowds are showing is mighty pleasing," said A. P. Yerkes, a tractor specialist with the United States Department of Agriculture. "It indicates we are entering a new era in American farming; a time in which power is going to play a paramount part in production. This means that farm machinery must be considered more and more in our farmers' institutes, in the schools and in the colleges. Machinery will lead in the dominant foundation for the building of a bigger and a better agriculture."

The visitors were concerned especially with the general uses of farm tractors for purposes other than plowing. It seems to have been decided that the tractors have "arrived" so far as plowing is concerned; this is now a closed question, except as to some of the details of the technique which shall be used. But farmers wish to reduce the number of horses they are keeping, and they desire to do this by extending the field of usefulness of the tractor for general farm work.

High Costs With Horses.

"Maintenance costs with horses, with the present prices which prevail, are simply terrible," remarked Henry A. Norton of Stafford county, who bought a tractor. "Not only is that true today, but the costs have been much higher in the past than has been understood generally. This has been due to the use of many inefficient animals, and to the use of horses for but a small part of the year. That is especially true out in my country, in the great wheat belt of the state. We have had a rush of work for a part of the year, on many wheat farms, and almost nothing to do the rest of the time. Now we are planning how to place a lot of this rush of work on the tractors, where it belongs anyway."

W. M. Jardine, dean of agriculture in the Kansas State Agricultural college, and A. A. Potter, dean of engineering in that institution, were among the visitors. Both are working to secure a more efficient use of tractors on Kansas farms this year, especially for the employing of the tractors in plowing for as great a number of hours as possible.

"We must consider the tractor power in terms of community and state-wide needs this year," said Dean Jardine. "I hope it will be possible during wheat plowing to so organize our tractor equipment that the machines can be used steadily on other fields after a man has finished with his own land. If we can get a higher proportion of the land plowed deeply early in the season we certainly can increase the state's wheat yield greatly."

A big appeal was noticed in the special educational features of the show. Fine examples of this were offered at the booths of the Avery company and the Oliver Chilled Plow Works. The pictures with the Oliver exhibit were especially pleasing. Several of the exhibits had moving picture shows, and these got the attention of the visitors.

Large delegations of visitors came from many

places. One of these from Lawrence consisted of 85 farmers, in charge of Green Brothers of Lawrence, who have sold 30 Waterloo Boy tractors there. Many of the visitors in the delegation bought tractors of this make before they went home.

A most obvious thing about the crowds was the large number of men from the wheat belt of Kansas. Wheat seedbed preparation talk was heard on every hand. Men from the wheat belt report that most of the crop sown on early, deeply plowed soil broken by the tractors is in excellent condition. Much of that on the later plowing, or that plowed shallow with horses, is not nearly so large.

"Most of the tractor farmers in my territory have good wheat," reported Robert J. Taylor of Manhattan, a representative of the Emerson-Brantingham Implement company, who has a territory consisting of 21 counties west from Riley county. "Of course, there is some variation in the condition of the fields, as the men who depended on horses and plowed the soil very shallow, and in many cases late, could not expect maximum results. But the wheat on the deeply stirred, tractor plowed fields is generally good. Farmers are getting the tractor idea, too, in the fine demonstration this year in the value of good preparation. That is why there is going to be the greatest demand the state has ever known for tractors—at least that is true generally in my territory."

Excellent Educational Work.

E. J. Anderson, president of the Kansas City Tractor club, and Kansas City manager for the Avery company, was one of the best pleased men at the tractor building. "The size of the show this year and the fine crowds demonstrate that the tractor has arrived," said Mr. Anderson. "It is very evident that the tractor is depended on to save the day this year in production in the Middle West. I think that the fine educational work which this show is doing will be mighty effective this year."

"Power farming is making a whole lot faster progress than is appreciated generally," said F. W. Wirt, Kansas City publicity manager for Deere & Co. "In case anyone does not believe this, they have only to come here for a day and study the exhibits and the crowds. This is a vital thing in increased production, too, for modern agricultural production is a greater factor in farming every year, with the abnormal problems which we have to face."

Mr. Wirt formerly was the head of the department of farm mechanics of the Kansas State Agricultural college. "One of the things which mean a great deal to the power farming movement is an extension in the teaching of farm machinery in high schools and colleges," he continued. "Kansas has several high schools that are doing good work in teaching mechanics; I wish that this were true in every one. It will be a mighty fine thing in the farm machinery field for both the manufacturers and the farmers when machinery is taught intelligently in every school. I think that shows such as this teach everyone, manufacturers, farmers, salesmen and visitors generally, some important things about how large and complex the business is. It is a mighty important subject, and it deserves the most careful instruction in our schools."

The Eleventh Motor Show.

Almost all of the visitors considered the educational lessons of the tractor show most carefully. A mighty important trench in the battle for increased production was taken by its success. It was the greatest exhibit of the progress of power farming which the world has ever seen.

The eleventh annual motor show was held in

Convention hall. The big structure was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and the galleries enlarged so that much more display space was available than ordinarily. Every inch was used for motor cars, their accessories, or for trucks. Virtually every known motor car was there, from the lowest price car at \$360 to the very expensive ones up in the thousands. In attendance the show exceeded any ever held in the Middle West, and demonstrated beyond a doubt that, more and more, people are realizing the fact that motor cars are something more than mere luxuries, and that they fill a very important place in the economic scheme of the nation.

The Great War has taught the world that power, whether in a tractor, a motor car or a truck, is something to be prized in days when speed and precision and promptness count for much.

One trouble in the past has been that men and women did not know the real meaning of utility. A motor car used to haul a riotous crowd to a roadhouse is not a necessity. It is a menace. But a motor car used by the family of city man or farmer moves that family nearer to school and church and creature comforts and pleasures—and all sensible persons know that these things are important items in making life worth living, in sustaining happiness. It is just as important a feature of utility to take mother out for a ride after a hot and hard day at home as it was once considered a luxury. Good health is one of the most important public utilities, and it can be conserved in riding over the country in a comfortable car, without taking the whole night to do it.

A farmer uses an automobile far less for pleasure than for work that makes for increased crop production. In selling a car to a farmer the dealer has to be able to talk "utility" and not "pleasure."

To Conserve Time.

During the last two years the government has permitted its own agents and those of foreign governments to take thousands of horses and mules from the farms. Good prices were paid, of course, but many a farmer let go of some of his good horses and mules because he had figured that the automobile could be used on many of the jobs that those horses and mules had been doing. Where horses were once used on trips to town, the automobile now makes the round trip in less than half the time. And in conserving time on such jobs the farmer has more time for intensive farming, which the government is encouraging.

The breeding of light horses has almost gone out of fashion in recent years, due to the advent of the automobile on the farm.

There were 86 kinds or models of trucks in the show. No one could inspect these without coming away convinced that he needed one, if he had anything to haul. "Truck-farmer" nowadays means the wide-awake farmer who realizes that time spent on the road between his home and the town is time wasted. It is an expense, necessary, of course, but one that should be cut to the lowest possible point because every minute can be used at home doing the things that will produce income. The farmer of grain or vegetables or fruit who doubts this may satisfy himself by counting up the hours he spends on the road, clucking at his horses, or vice versa if he has mules, and then enumerate the chores or other work he might do if the time had been used on the farm. A part of this time-loss is unavoidable but it can be reduced to about one-third by using a truck.

The show demonstrated another thing this year: that manufacturers know more than ever about real service, and are giving it very much closer attention.

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

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Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been electrotyped. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday.

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

The Evil of Gloom

I am utterly unable to understand the viewpoint of the persons who seem to think it necessary to spread every sort of report in this country which will tend to fill the minds of the people with discouragement and gloomy foreboding. Even more remarkable to me is the reasoning of the people who assume that every discouraging report from the German side, that is, discouraging to Germany, is inspired by the German government.

I form my opinion of the effect of news on other people by the effect on myself. When a favorable report comes I feel enheartened and ready to do whatever I can with more energy by reason of my optimism. On the other hand, when I am fed up with gloomy reports to the effect that Germany is in fine fettle, that all the talk about the German people being discontented and hungry and ready to get peace on almost any terms is mere buncombe, I feel discouraged and unhappy; in other words my morale is impaired.

Why did we send a small army to France months and months before we had intended to and months before they could be used on the active fighting line?

It was for just one purpose and that was to bring encouragement and hope to the sadly wearied French people. It was known that so far as actual fighting was concerned these troops could not be of assistance to the French army for many months, but the moral effect was magnificent.

It is utterly absurd to suppose that the reports of unrest and strikes and threatened upheaval in Germany are inspired by the German government, as some prominent people on this side would have us believe. The German government wants to send out reports that will discourage their enemies, not encourage them. They wish to create the impression that there is no division of sentiment in the central empires; that the people of all classes are enthusiastically united in support of the government and that they are able and willing to carry the war on to complete victory no matter how long it takes. The military leaders are proclaiming to the people that this spring will settle the war; that France will be crushed, that the U-boats are winning, that only a few soldiers have been sent from the United States and that it is impossible for this country to get any considerable number of men to Europe in time to take part in the final struggle. That is the sort of dope that is being fed to the German people and the gloom-spreaders on this side are doing what they can to help it along.

I cannot think of anything better calculated to encourage Germany and discourage the people of this country than the opinions that are being spread thru the daily press. Now I do not pretend to know just what the conditions are in either Germany or Austria. Neither do I think the gloom-spreaders know any more about conditions there than I do, but there are a few things that just ordinary common sense teaches. One, as I have already suggested, is that the stories of strikes and bread riots and general discontent in Germany and Austria are not inspired by the German government; another is that after three and a half years of wasteful war such as this in which they have been engaged, they are not happy and serene.

We do not know much about the inside facts, but there are a few things that seem reasonably well established, from which we have a right to draw certain conclusions. Not long ago some front-line German troops were captured. They were mere boys 16 and 17 years of age. That means that Germany has sent to the front, not only all of her reserves which were really ready to send, but she is drawing from the classes which should not be called into service for two or three years. Germany would not do that unless necessity compelled it.

Another pretty well established fact is that the German government is proclaiming that this spring's drive will end the war with victory for Germany. The men at the head of the German government do not believe that, even if they should get the best of it in the coming drive. They are feeding it to their people in order to keep up their spirits. They understand the temper of their people and they are wise in feeding them on that sort of predictions. If there had been as many gloom-spreaders in Germany as there have been in the United States the central powers would have been beaten long ago.

Now what are the things in the future that at

least seem probable? One is that Germany's chances of success on the western front are small. The German army failed when its relative superiority was much greater than it can possibly be at this time. Indeed, the opinion of conservative military men is that even with the withdrawal of troops from the eastern front and the sending of them to reinforce the troops on the west front the allies are still at least equal to the Germans both in numbers and guns. Not only that, but this time the allies are prepared for the drive that is to come and they are on the defensive. Suppose then that the coming drive fails, as it almost certainly will; what will be the effect on the German people? Remember that the German government is promising the people of that country peace and victory this year. Is it not at least reasonable to suppose that Germany is practically staking everything on the next campaign?

If this is a reasonable conclusion then the war will end sometime this year, if the German drive fails.

If it were possible to suppress the gloom-spreader it would put new heart into the people.

The talk about the war lasting five or six years is exactly the kind of talk I would suppose is agreeable to the kaiser and his military advisers.

What is Ahead?

That is a large question.

It is a question that no man can answer for a certainty.

All of us can make a guess.

Your guess may be better than mine and all of us may guess wide of the mark.

I believe that we are approaching the most tremendous crisis in all the world's history. I believe that the next few years will witness most startling and revolutionary changes in government, in society and in economic affairs. This world is either going to be a good deal better or it is going to be a good deal worse.

I entertain an optimistic belief that it is going to be a better world, but that before the permanent betterment comes there will be social and economic storms that will rock our social order to its very foundation; that will cause tremendous changes in government; that may wreck present property values and overturn the present social order. I believe that before stability, or comparative stability is restored the autocratic government of Germany will be destroyed and Great Britain, Italy and Spain will all have become republics.

It is not unlikely that several of the great national debts created by this war will be repudiated; that national armies will be abandoned; that tariff walls will be broken down and that titles of nobility will become anathema in every nation.

During the transition period it is entirely probable that financial storms will sweep over every nation which will wreck the greatest financial institutions, make beggars of millionaires and make leaders of former paupers. During this period of stress and storm calm judgment will be almost impossible, for the world will temporarily have gone mad. The impractical dreamer, the selfish and dishonest demagogue and the agitator who revels in excitement and to whom strife, disorder and destruction of whatever is, is as the breath of his nostrils, will join together, each moved by a different purpose but contributing to a common result.

Radicalism may become as wild and unreasonable as it became during the French revolution which starting with the slogans of "equality and brotherhood of man" ended with an orgy of cruelty and blood.

But storms are abnormal and must end. Peace and quiet make up the natural condition of mankind. And so after the storm has spent its force there will come the calm.

Sometime there will be peace. Sometime the new order will be established and, as I hope and believe, it will be a better order than we have now, but before that time comes I believe that trouble will knock at every door; that the things we have been taught to consider most stable will be found to be as unstable and shifting as the quicksand.

Men will lose confidence in leaders in whom they have heretofore trusted. Those who blindly, devotedly followed their rulers to the death will turn on those rulers who have sent their followers to slaughter to further their own ambition.

When the storm has ended the competitive system

probably will be found among the wreckage damaged beyond repair, and on the ruins will be constructed a sane co-operative system. With the abolition of economic strife will go the exciting causes for wars and bloodshed.

Great individual fortunes will be impossible under the new order and poverty will be abolished by education and fair opportunity.

Idle rich will be regarded with as little favor as ticks or body lice which feed on the blood they do nothing to create, and fatten on the body they do nothing to nourish.

Our present so-called educational system will be almost wholly discarded as an anachronism, and in its place will be built up a system correlated with the needs of mankind. Wrecked with the old educational system will be our cumbersome system of laws, which neither adequately punish the guilty, protect the innocent nor prevent crime by removing its causes.

These are some of the things I hope and believe will be in the new day, but between now and then I fear there will be thick darkness and awful storm.

But even if the worst I fear does come that is no occasion for quaking cowardice and tearful despair.

To the really brave nothing very terrible can happen. Death itself is nothing to be particularly feared or dreaded.

The man or woman who is not ready to face death unafraid is hardly fit to live.

As to the war, I am still of the opinion that it is not to be of much longer duration. I still believe that it will end so far as the actual fighting is concerned this year, and it may end in a few months.

That it will end in the immediate overthrow of the German autocracy as I had hoped I am not at all confident.

The revolutionary forces which are sweeping over the world are likely in my opinion to temporarily save the German empire, but in the end the kingdom of the Hohenzollerns is certain to fall.

Every month the war continues hastens the coming and adds to the fury of the storm of radicalism.

Those who live by the present order, whose business prosperity is based upon it, in my opinion are sensing the future and that fact will tend to shorten the war.

I had hoped that when peace comes it will not be an inconclusive peace. I had hoped, as I have said, that autocracy might be utterly overthrown, but if it is not there is a possible good that may come out of such a result. It would demonstrate the utter futility of war. It might arouse among the people of every nation a bitter hatred for wars, for armaments and preparations for wholesale slaughter.

Why We are In

Within the last week I have received a letter, well written, well spelled, well punctuated in which the inquiry is made, "Why are we in this war?"

This seems like a remarkable inquiry for an intelligent person to make and yet not very long ago a Kansas man who formerly was the editor of a daily paper of wide circulation made the remark that the young men who were being called into service did not know why we are in war and he himself intimated that he did not know.

Some time before that a man of state wide reputation and with no German blood in his veins, so far as I know, asserted to me that we have no business in this war.

To state again and again the reasons for our being in it seems useless, but so long as persons of education and comparative prominence do not seem to understand the justice of our cause and the sufficiency of our reason for getting in, it would seem to be necessary to patiently state the causes again and again.

I wish to be moderate in my statements. I wish to be dispassionate, tho I confess that in view of the violations of international law; in view of the utter absence of mercy and common honor; in view of the shameless lies promulgated by the German government, this is hard to do.

Perhaps the reason why a good many persons fail to understand why we are in the war is because our government is so vast and our location so remote from the seat of actual conflict that we can hardly sense the situation. It is said that no man can comprehend a billion or even a million. The finite mind cannot possibly grasp the idea of infinity or

eternity. We can only think up to the limit of our capacity to understand, and so it is tremendously difficult for us to understand the scope and duties of a government so vast as ours.

If we would not try to do that but would simplify the problem by thinking of the units which make up the great whole and get into our minds the axiom that the same principles apply to each of the component parts of whole as apply to the whole, I think we might understand better.

For example, the inhabitants of a city, say like Topeka, can form a pretty correct idea concerning the duties and responsibilities of the city government.

We can understand that the reason the city employs police is that the citizens of the city may be protected in their rights of person and property, and if the police or the city government fails to do that we know that it is failing to do its duty. If a gang of outlaws should be organized within or near the city and make it perfectly plain that it was their intention to rob and murder the citizens; if they should grow bold and even announce that they intended to control certain streets of the city or certain parts of streets and that whoever came within the district they intended to control did so at their peril, there would be no trouble in understanding what the city and county and state governments should do. The most ignorant citizen would have no trouble in answering that question. Every person who was so threatened would say at once, "Send the police to break up this gang of outlaws. If the police are not strong enough to do that, then call on the citizens to help, call on the sheriff and his deputies. Call on the governor of the state to use his authority to arm and equip a sufficient force in connection with the city police and the extra police force called out by the city government to break up this gang of robbers and murderers."

If the city government and the county government and the state government failed to do this everybody would understand that they had failed to do their duty, and there would be a popular and just demand that they be ousted and men placed in authority who would use their authority to protect the lives and property of law abiding citizens.

Now just keep in mind that the general government is made up of a multitude of state and local governments and that its duties to the citizens of the United States generally are in a large way the same as the duties of the local governments to their citizens in a local way, and I think you will begin to understand why we are in this war.

There are and have been for many years certain rights acknowledged by all civilized governments. One of these recognized rights has been what is called the freedom of the seas. True this right has certain limitations, especially in war time. For example, a belligerent in war time has a right to prevent if possible a neutral nation from supplying the enemy country with things necessary to the carrying on of war by that country. If a vessel is suspected of carrying what is called contraband of war the warring nation would have the right to stop it and search it, and if the search disclosed that the cargo was really contraband of war it might be seized and held, but always with the understanding that the crew and passengers of the ship were to be assured of safety. To sink a ship without observing this condition is not only a violation of international law but is an act of piracy.

At no time either in peace or war has any nation acknowledged the right of any other nation to indiscriminately seize and sink its vessels, no matter where these vessels might be. In defense of our right to sail the seas unmolested, subject of course to the reasonable limitations suggested, we fought one war with England, made ready to fight another war with France and sent Admiral Decatur to war with the Barbary pirates. We did this when we were weak and poor and might have used poverty as an excuse for not maintaining the rights of our citizens. We did not do that then because our forefathers said that a government that would not at least undertake to protect its citizens in their just and acknowledged rights was not worth having.

If that was true when we were a young, poor and struggling nation it ought to be more evidently true now.

No pirate in all history more flagrantly violated the rights of our citizens on the ocean than Germany has done in declaring that without warning ships coming within 500 miles of the shores of France or England would be sunk. There was to be no search to find out whether the cargo was contraband of war. No provision was to be made for the safety of the crew. No distinction was to be made in regard to the kind of ships. The hospital ship on its errand of mercy was to be sunk as ruthlessly as the ship which possibly might be carrying munitions of war. For this government to refuse to protect its citizens in their just rights would have been as shameless as it would be to permit a gang of robbers and murderers to establish their headquarters in our city or just outside of our city and announce that they intended to hold up and rob and murder every peaceful citizen who came in their neighborhood.

But this is not the only reason by any means why we are at war, altho that would be amply sufficient. We had to go to war now or prepare later to war

For a Better Kansas Agriculture

From an Address by Governor Capper, February 4, Before the Farmers Union at Smith Center.

Farming is our oldest big business. It is our biggest big business. It is our most important big business. But instead of being our strongest, most thriving industry, it is our weakest. It attracts much less attention than any other, makes much less noise than any other and gets less really helpful legislation than any other. Also it seems to have no economic rights that any other business, big or little, is bound to respect.

You have had plenty of proof of all this during the last year. And of course you know the answer. Farmers do not yet club together, nor work together, nor get together as men do in the other industries and professions. But you are beginning to do this and that is one of the most hopeful signs these dark days—for a nation without a prospering and progressive farm population is a sick nation—sick unto death.

And our farm industry is sick, very sick. For a generation a disease almost as ruinous as drouth and grasshoppers has fastened itself on the farming industry. Years ago, like a gigantic cattle tick, a completely organized, predatory and lawless monopoly attached itself to the West's livestock industry and has bled it unmercifully ever since. But it begins to look as if we might shake it off. Before the Federal Trades Commission gets thru with its job at Chicago there will be no brand of whitewash, legal or legislative, that will stick to the packers.

We have got to shake off this bloodsucker, or reform it, if we are going to get anywhere in agriculture. We never had sound banks and reliable banking until we sent dishonest bankers to prison. We shall never have a square deal for the livestock farmer, nor an honest livestock market, until we send dishonest packers to the penitentiary, and I believe we are getting ready to do just that.

A warning that "nothing could stop criminal prosecutions," was put in writing and submitted to the packers by their own legal staff of smart lawyers in 1916, when the present proceedings were threatened. These men, keen judges of law and of evidence, and fully informed of the methods of the packers, notified them in a polite but unmistakable language, that a criminal trial, conviction and prison sentence probably awaited them if caught—as they have been caught—with the goods.

This virtually is a confession of guilt, an admission that a prison sentence was justifiable and inevitable under the law.

The packers pulled every wire and used every instrument at their command to head off this investigation—and failed!

Do you get the mighty significance of that failure? There are men still in this world who cannot be bought. Yes there are. They are increasing instead of decreasing. Also it is our

against Germany for our very existence as a nation. For a good while we could not believe this but the evidence supporting that proposition is now complete, overwhelming and it is supplied by Germans themselves.

Bernhardi, who wrote a book on "Germany and the Next War," which was published three years before the present war began, declared it to be his purpose to teach the German people that war is not only necessary but righteous. "The efforts toward the abolition of war," says Bernhardi, "must not only be termed foolish, but absolutely immoral and must be stigmatized as unworthy of the human race."

"World power or downfall," continues Bernhardi, "will be the rallying cry."

Bernhardi was decorated with the iron cross and his book has run into the sixth edition in Germany.

The German policy boldly advocated by practically all the German writers was the destruction of the small states and their absorption into the greater state, which was the German empire. The doctrine that a treaty was nothing but a scrap of paper is nothing new in Germany. It has been taught there ever since the German empire was formed and before that time it was a cardinal principle of Prussia, which is the controlling state in the German empire.

"No one," says Treitchke, "will regret the disappearance of the small states, not even their own citizens," and after this cool and utterly unwarranted assumption he proceeds to expound the German doctrine of world empire. "Thus at the end of a long process of evolution, the kingdom of Prussia has been formed, which in turn resulted in the constitution of the German Empire; that in turn ought now to reach its final and logical result, the growth of Germany into a world power dictating its law, not only to Europe, but to all the continents." There you have it bold and raw, first conquer Europe, absorb the small nations and then proceed to dictate to all the world.

American habit to submit to an evil until it seems it has actually mastered us, then to turn on it suddenly and exterminate it root and branch.

It seems to me we have now reached this turning point with the packers. There can be no fines this time for the packers to collect from the public thru lower prices wrung from the producer and higher prices extorted from the consumer. There can be no whitewashing, no miscarriage of justice. The law must take its inevitable course this time as it always does with the little malefactor, and that course can be none other than a prison sentence.

We never have been in such great need of an act of simple justice in high places. We never have needed so emphatic an example and an object lesson as this would be. A packer sent to prison for his misdeeds would be serving emphatic and unmistakable notice on all grafters, big and little, that their turn was coming. It would be the greatest, the wholesomest, the most telling and powerful argument that predatory greed and profiteering shall cease, and that is the reason why I believe it is coming.

There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that the livestock markets have been systematically controlled by factors other than supply and demand. When the profit in feeding steers is painfully absent, when we have regular and systematic raids on the hog market, it is as plain as the nose on a man's face that there are abnormal forces controlling the price of farm products; that some powerful interest is illegally manipulating the market and that powerful interest is the big packing houses.

The fact which the farmers of Kansas must face is this: The markets of the United States are organized, no doubt with headquarters at Chicago. If the market is being controlled, as it obviously is, there are laws which will reach this conspiracy. We are going to have a full and complete investigation and bare the whole corrupt business.

It is evident the livestock industry of Kansas can never grow to capacity until the marketing system is improved. I think if the federal officials will enforce the laws we already have, the sale of livestock thru ordinary channels will be much more steady and profitable to the producers. In addition to this, the effort must be made to provide competition in other ways. Why, for example, should there not be a considerable development in this country of co-operative packing plants? We are making rapid progress in Kansas in co-operative effort; the grain elevators, the Farmers' Union, the Grange and many other forms of co-operative enterprise are showing surprisingly successful growth. I believe we have learned to work together well enough in Kansas and in the West so that we can undertake co-operative packing plants. If, after a careful study this is not considered feasible, perhaps municipally owned packing plants enabling the producers to market their stuff dressed, instead of on the hoof, might afford the necessary competition to insure right prices.

If market conditions can be placed on a satisfactory basis the livestock business will make a big growth in the next five years. Nothing better could happen to Kansas. I want you to know you can count on me at every turn of the road in this or any other matter that will help you get what honestly belongs to you.

Bernhardi and Treitchke are the apostles and prophets of German imperialism.

While we were still at peace with Germany the kaiser, in a conversation with our minister at Berlin, threatened what he would do to the United States after the war with the allies was won by Germany.

Again and again German officials impudently but with evident sincerity proclaimed that after Germany whipped the British and French it would collect a huge indemnity from the United States, and this was before we were in war.

If space permitted I could multiply this evidence of German purpose many fold, but these quotations ought to be sufficient.

Having laid down the doctrine that war is necessary the German writers logically proceed to justify the bringing about of conditions that must lead to war. "Policy," says Bernhardi, "must choose the moment for the state to take up arms." No question of right; just policy, the only question to be decided is, are conditions favorable for victory?

Germany has long looked with longing eyes toward South America as a rich field for Germans. Tannenberg, a German writer and statesman, proposed that Germany should establish a protectorate over the republics of Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and parts of Bolivia and Brazil. Had Germany won this war it is certain that within a short time the Monroe doctrine would have been challenged and we would have been compelled to either submit to German dictation or fight.

Germany is a nation mad with egomania and militarism. It has challenged civilization. It has violated every principle of humanity. It is the mad dog among the nations. No nation not subscribing to its doctrines and yielding to its dictation is or can be safe unless it is defeated and crushed.

We had to get into this war as a matter of self-preservation.

Milking Machines Reduce Labor Costs

Dairy Farming Can be Developed Greatly in Kansas if Power is Used More Extensively in the Larger Herds

WE HAVE used a milking machine for the last three years and can say truthfully that we could not, or would not, do without it. Before installing the machine we employed four men in our dairy barn to do the work of milking from 25 to 30 cows, feeding, cleaning up, and doing milk-room work, also delivering milk at a labor cost to us of about \$100 to \$120 a month. Now we milk more cows and two men do all of the work at a labor saving of from \$45 to \$60 a month.

We have made the test several times to see if we got as much milk with the machine as by hand, by milking first 10 days by hand and then 10 days by machine. We have always gotten more milk when using the machine. There are two reasons for this. When some men you employ sit down to milk they are nearly always tired before they start and simply will not milk fast enough and milk dry. The machine, if properly timed, will milk faster and milk more. Our cows all like the machine. We have no udder or teat trouble. Of course, some cows we have to strip, getting perhaps $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk from a cow.

The second reason is that all milk goes into the pail and not on the floor. The milk is purer and has less bacteria when the machine is used, if you keep utensils clean. Our method is to wash utensils every day and place them in a large jar containing fresh water, a handful of salt and 1 tablespoonful of Bacilli Kill. This will destroy any germs that may be on utensils after washing. When we are ready to use them for the next milking, we simply take them out of the jar and wash them again in cold, pure water.

Our outfit consists of three units and an extra pail. The extra pail is used to replace one of the other pails when it is full. In this way you can keep the three units going all the time. In using three units you milk four teats on three cows at a time so this is the same as six men milking. We can milk from 30 to 35 cows an hour easily. Just as soon as one unit is thru with a cow, the attendant places it on the next cow and then strips the last cow milked. The best kind of a man to handle a milking machine is one who is quiet and knows what he is about.

The cost of a machine is small, as compared to its profits and the little worry you have with it. The last three years it has cost us less than \$10 for repairs. The only parts that wear out are the rubber teat cups, and they last from eight to 10 weeks. The cost of the machine was \$230, without the engine. A 2-horsepower engine cost us \$80. This also operates our separator. A gallon of gasoline runs the machine four days.

Smith & Hughes.

Shawnee County.

Replaces One to Three Men

I have been in the dairy business for about 15 years, milking from 10 to 30 cows during this time. Three years ago I installed a mechanical milker, which does the work of from one to three men in the dairy barn. My 15-year-old boy would milk 20 cows with a mechanical milker without any other assistance in less time, and do it better than the average hired help you are able to procure in these days.

My cows milked longer and gave more milk when milked in this way than when milked by hand. The mechanical milker is like all other machines and in order to give satisfaction, it must be operated properly and according to directions. The only trouble I ever had with my milking machine was caused by the gasoline engine. At first I used a cheap engine, but soon discarded it and bought a higher grade one which gave more even power. I intend to install electric power soon, but a mechanical milker can be operated successfully with a good gasoline engine.

Anyone milking 10 or more cows would be making a good investment to install a milking rig in his dairy barn. A great many men who are in the dairy business will have to either install rig-

or give it up on account of the scarcity of help. I have had cows that kicked so much I was compelled to hobble them in order to milk them by hand, but found that when the milking machine was applied they stood perfectly quiet without being tied. It is my opinion the time is near when a mechanical milker will be a necessity in every dairy barn.

F. M. Haines.

Jefferson County.

A Man Handles Three Units

I have used a three-unit milking machine for two years, milking from 30 to 60 cows, including heifers, old cows, strippers and fresh cows. It is easy to operate and a great labor saver. The cost of upkeep is small. Possibly it has cost me \$3 in the two years that I have used it. It has proved successful with me on heifers and cows so long as they give 1 quart at a milking. When they give less than this amount one can milk them more quickly by hand. Using the three units we milk one cow in full flow of milk in an average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes.

After the milker is taken off we strip every cow by hand. We think that it pays to do this, as we will get up to a pint of milk to the cow. One operator can handle three units and do all the stripping. By the time he takes off the milker and puts it on another cow and strips the last cow the next unit is ready to be taken off, and so on, until the herd is milked.

The milking machine has proved to be

tomed to machine milking more easily and more quickly than to hand milking, as the machine is always the same. In all my experience, I have had only one cow "go mad" over the milker. Again, I bought a cow 7 years old that had been spoiled by hand. I put the milker on her and she broke to it and forgot she had ever been spoiled.

I think that everyone operating a machine should use some horse sense. As the machine is always the same and no two cows are alike, one must not expect the machine to do the same class of work upon all cows without adjustment to the cow it is milking. The machine has no brains, except thru the operator. But the operator can make the necessary adjustments if he studies his cows and knows how to operate his machine.

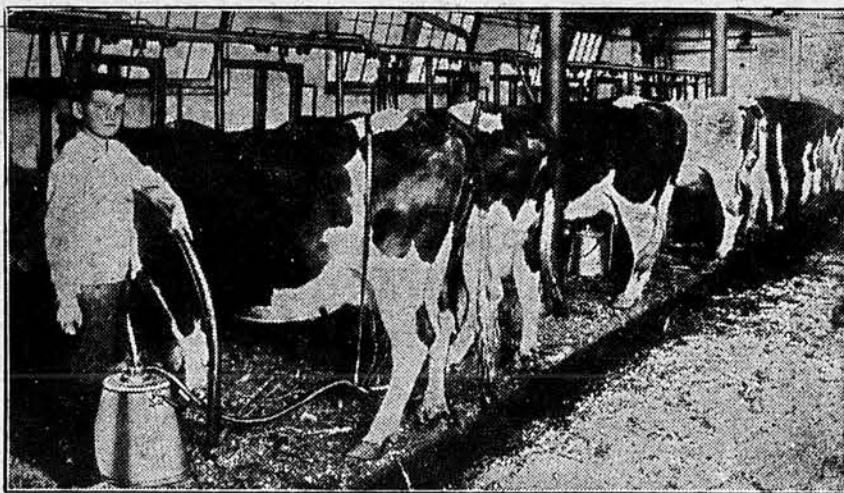
After three years of continuous use, I would not attempt to milk cows without a machine. It is inexpensive. I use a three-unit milker run by a 1-horsepower motor, which also runs my separator at the same time. My expense in operation, exclusive of electricity, is \$3 a unit a year. It is the cleanest, as well as the quickest way to milk. A boy of 10 years can milk 15 or 20 cows in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

E. E. Potter.

Rice County.

Increases His Herd

I installed a three-unit milking machine in September, 1917. I find that one man can milk as fast or faster than



A Milking Machine at Work; This Equipment is Becoming Mighty Popular on Kansas Farms, as These Letters Well Indicate.

a success with us, and I believe that it will do the same with anyone who has 10 or more cows to milk. We shall milk 51 cows and heifers this season, and will add three more units the first of May. For the six units we shall use a 2-horsepower gas engine. We are using an engine of this size for the three-unit machine, tho I believe it could take care of nine units.

Some dairymen seem to think that because they have several children who can milk they have no use for a mechanical milker. We have a family of 13 children, seven of whom can milk, and still we find the milker a great help. It will pay for itself in three months during the busy season, even where you have your own help. The men can stay late in the field, if necessary, while two or three boys or girls 12 or 14 years old start the milking at 5 o'clock, having it done by 7 o'clock, or one man can stop work in the field to do the milking.

Reno County. S. E. Stoughton.

Keeps More Cows Now

Put me down for the milking machine. In the first place it is a great labor and time saver. I put in my machine three years ago and it has been in continual use since. It has been used upon all breeds, sizes and ages of cows. The first year I milked 12 to 15 cows and did it so quickly that I increased my herd from 30 to 35 cows. This work was done by me and my boy in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours. I use a three-unit machine.

I find young cows will become accus-

two men by hand. The cows also seem to like it better. I am thinking of increasing my herd from 14 cows to 20. If it was not for the machine I probably would cut it down to 10 head. With it one man easily can milk from 25 to 30 cows, which would be quite a chore by hand. The outfit cost me \$200 which, however, does not include a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -horsepower engine costing \$50.

Harry Hatesohl.

Washington County.

Milker Pleases in Small Herd

I have been using a milking machine for the last three years on my herd of registered Jerseys. I have never milked more than 14 cows, and do not use the machine when milking less than seven or eight. From my experience I think a person will have much more trouble with his engine than with his milker, and to those who are thinking of buying a machine I would suggest that they select a power from which they can get satisfaction. It requires only 1 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ -horsepower, but that power must be very reliable, and if one has mechanical ability to run his engine he need not worry about running the milker.

Nearly all cows like to be milked by the machine better than by hand. I have found only one that really refused to be milked by it. She was a heifer, and rather than ruin her I milked her by hand the first time, but I will try very hard to teach her at her next freshening. Most heifers break in easier with the machine than by hand. I had one cow that would always call for the ma-

chine as she would for her calf, and while she would never move when being milked that way, if you finished by hand she would try to kick you out of the stall.

Some cows milk out very dry, while others do not, but I have found very few that could not be milked dry by taking hold of the milking tubes and giving a gentle pressure just as the suction comes on. However, I usually prefer to do what stripping there is to be done by hand, as the other method is hard on the thin rubber that goes over the mouth of the teat cup.

There has been very little upkeep expense. The leathers in the pumps last about six months and cost only 10 cents to replace. The soft rubber cup caps for the ends of the teat cups vary a good deal in length of life. Some have given me good service for six months, while others stretch out quickly and must be replaced in a few weeks. If one expects good service from a milker it must be kept in perfect condition at all times, and to try to use a run-down machine is the shortest way to dissatisfaction. The teat cups cost 20 cents apiece or 80 cents for every milker section.

There are two things to be careful about in the adjustment. First is the speed. While some cows do not seem to mind how fast you try to milk, others will not give down at all if above proper speed, so if you find some cows refusing to milk this is one of the first things to look to. Do not try to milk faster than the company recommends. Second, the milk tubes. The manufacturer of the milker I use makes four different sizes and by a little experiment you can easily find the size that works best for every cow. This is one of the best features of milking with machines; you must give a cow more attention than by hand milking. Milking machine companies recommend manipulating the udder before finishing a cow. This would be good advice even for hand milking, but it is only a natural thing to do with machine milking, for it is the easiest way to find out if the cow is thru. And somehow after using a milking machine a little while you will be surprised at how much more you know about a cow than before.

C. F. Blake.

Cloud County.

Little Expense for Milker

We like our milking machine. We have had it three years and I don't believe it has cost us \$5 for expense during this time. We milk from 20 to 30 cows and can do it in half the time that we could by hand. We are milking 24 now and my boy and I milk them easily in 25 minutes. We use three units. I would not be without my machine, for it is hard to get men to milk. I think it would pay any farmer milking eight to 10 cows to have one.

Lincoln County.

Claud Elrod.

Always On the Job

I have had a little more than two years of experience with a mechanical milker and have found it very practical. During this time the machine never struck for higher wages, never asked for a vacation, was never sick nor ever went off for a Sunday afternoon walk and got back too late to help with the milking. It was always on the job and does its best.

Marion County.

John H. Potter.

Better Than Hand Milking

I have had a two-unit milking machine since last June. With it I can milk 22 cows an hour, as I have done a number of times. Machine milking is better for the cows in every way than hand milking. The machine cannot hurt the udder, as the suction is not strong enough to injure the teats. I would recommend the milking machine for anyone with 10 or more cows. My machine of two units cost about \$125 installed. I can run it with a 1-horsepower gasoline engine, or as many as six units with a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -horsepower motor.

Harvey County.

G. D. Lantis.

Fitting our Kansas Farming to the Farm

Definite Planning is Necessary for the Best and Most Profitable Results This Spring on Every Kansas Farm

BY H. W. DOYLE

Special Assistant Secretary Kansas State Board of Agriculture

AM I MAKING the most out of my farm? Is my present plan of farming the very best possible under my conditions? These are questions that every progressive farmer should ask himself before starting another year's grinding toil. Too many men, in farming as well as in other lines of business, are just drifting, without a definite plan or purpose. They raise corn or wheat or hogs this year merely because they have always done so. Or, a merchant handles a certain line of goods merely because he has done so for years. Such men do themselves irreparable injury in their failure to review the past, to take stock of the present, and to try to anticipate the future. They are like a ship at sea without chart or compass. What would you think of General Pershing if he should try to lick the Huns in such a haphazard way? You probably would demand a congressional investigation, or something worse. Well, General Pershing and his staff are not going to trust to luck, and neither should the farmer. The man that's going to get somewhere should "know where he is at."

Specialized Farming.

Every good farmer knows that a given crop, like corn, is not adapted to all climates, all soils, and all conditions. He knows that there is a corn belt, a wheat belt, a cotton belt, potato-growing regions, fruit-growing regions, and other specialized regions, where certain crops do their best. He knows that stock requires pasture, that onions require hand labor, and that some crops need large amounts of moisture. But does he always apply such knowledge to his own farm?

If a man has picked the crop he intends to grow his next step is to pick the farm best suited to its growth. Most farmers, however, don't do business that way; they must begin at the other end. They have the farm, and their problem is to find the crops and the animals best suited to grow on that farm. It is this latter condition that I wish to discuss.

Kansas is 400 miles long and 200 miles wide, and in that vast area there are many widely varying climatic and other conditions. It is surprising to some persons to learn that the precipitation—rainfall and snow—in three of the southeastern counties averages from 40 to more than 44 inches, while in Hamilton county, at the extreme western end of the state, it averages barely 15 inches, or practically one-third as much as it does in Cherokee county, with her 44.1 inches. In fact, the amount of precipitation gradually and rapidly diminishes from the eastern to the western line of the state.

Consider the Growing Season.

Then take the length of the growing season. This diminishes as one progresses from the Southeast corner of the state diagonally toward the Northwest corner. The range is from 199 days down to 147 days, depending on the dates of the last killing frost in the spring and the first killing frost in the fall, and represents a difference of 52 days, or about 7½ weeks. This difference is occasioned largely by the altitude as well as by the longitude. The altitude of Kansas increases from 1000 feet on the east line to more than 3500 feet on the west line.

Another factor that has considerable bearing on crop life is the number of clear days. The average number of clear days in a year in the eastern third of the state is 174, in the central 185, and in the western third 196. Clear days mean sunshine, and crops are influenced vitally by sunshine.

In soils, we have the glacial soils of Northeast Kansas, the flint hills of the southeast, the soils made from limestone, sandstone, shale, and other rocks, interspersed thruout the state, alluvial or water-formed soils, wind-formed soils and so on. These soils vary from sand to heavy clay, with all intermediate grades. There are deep soils and shallow soils, hardpan and porous formations. The variety is very great. In

figuring the adaptability of a crop the kind of soil on the farm must be considered.

The type of farming a man should follow, however, depends not only upon climate and soils, but also upon other important factors. Distance from market; transportation facilities; land values; available capital, labor and machinery; market supply and demand; and the general type of farming of the neighborhood are vital in their influence on profits.

It is folly to haul perishable products or products that are bulky for their value, like vegetables, long distances, and then ship to distant markets to compete with products that are brought fresh from the immediate vicinity of those markets. Products of this kind should be grown near the consumers. It costs money to haul products across a country road just as well as it costs money to ship them by freight or express, particularly when the country road is a poor one and the shipping point miles away. Farmers living a long way from their market or shipping point should as a rule try to sell their products in concentrated form, as pork, beef and cream. Of course wheat is another matter, as its value for human food makes it worth while to haul and ship considerable distances. But all roughages, hays, and grains commonly used as livestock feed should be marketed in the finished form.

Land values have a very important influence on the profits made from the farm. Crops that may be raised profitably on land worth \$50 an acre frequently will cause a loss when grown on land worth \$150. We must come to realize the fact that land represents an investment and that we should expect a return from that investment. An increase in land value of \$100 an acre represents an added cost amounting to from \$5 to \$7 a year, depending on the common interest rate. It is better to graze our cattle on \$50 land and devote the \$150 land to a crop that will bring greater returns.

The amount of capital a man can command determines to a large extent the type of farming he should follow. Some types of farming call for much larger capital than others; some require that the money be invested for a long time; others bring quicker returns. Livestock requires much more capital than crop farming. Purebred livestock requires much more capital than grade stock.

Extra good purebred stock requires

still more capital. It usually is unwise for the farmer with little money to buy much purebred stock, and it may be just as unwise for the same man to keep anything but purebreds when he gets more money. All new or experimental things require more capital than established enterprises, because of the risk. If one is short of money, he should be slow to take up new things.

Many persons are prevented from going into the dairy business, for instance, because labor is scarce. Market gardening and sugar beets depend on having a supply of relatively cheap labor for weeding and hand work. The profitable production of grain crops calls for the use of machinery and two to five-horse teams, and therefore requires efficient labor. Improved livestock that goes with diversified farming also requires intelligent care. It is good business, then, to consider the farm help supply in planning a farming system.

No farm can make maximum returns unless it is properly equipped with machinery, and machinery of the right kind. To load up with a lot of high-priced machinery for which there is not sufficient use to pay for the investment is just as poor business as under-equipment. If it appears that a given piece of machinery will pay, after all sides of the question have been considered, every effort should be made to buy the machine. Occasionally, as in times like the present, the possibility of securing hand labor to do the work of the implement may be the determining factor. If there is work to do and no labor available, it will frequently pay well to buy labor-saving machinery that otherwise would not be profitable. The size and capacity of the machine bought is another important matter. A farm easily may be under-equipped because the capacity of the machines is too small. The use of a mower that cuts a swath a foot or two greater in width may be the means of saving considerable labor where a large acreage of alfalfa is to be mowed. The same may be true of hay rakes, binders and headers. The alert farmer is going to keep abreast of the situation and if he sees a condition that warrants more machinery, or machinery of larger capacity, he will buy that machinery.

The supply and demand for a given product causes the most profitable type of farming to vary greatly. It is a mistake to raise a commodity of which there is the probability of over-production. It is the farmer's business to watch this feature very carefully. Just

at present there is a tremendous demand for wheat and pork. The government is making every effort to increase the production of these commodities, because they are of vital importance in the war crisis. It is applying a stimulant in the way of assured prices. Wheat and pork, then, should be very profitable this year, and so long as price assurance lasts. Later on, when the war is over, it may be that vast stores of wheat accumulated in Australia and India, and possibly Russia, will be released. Then the price of wheat may drop to a level that will make it much less profitable, or even unprofitable. Pork prices will very likely continue high for some years, because of a world shortage of hogs and no accumulated surplus. It pays to keep posted on supply and demand.

Community Work.

The general type of farming of the neighborhood in which a man lives has a direct bearing on the type that should be followed. There is great advertising value in a neighborhood. The region that produces hard winter wheat, apples, alfalfa hay, Duroc hogs, Holstein cattle, Percheron horses, or any other product, attracts corresponding buyers. Buyers know where to go to get such products, they go where the thing they are after is most abundant. The farmers of such regions help each other in accumulating a better knowledge of how to raise the product, and they have a better knowledge of its worth. Such knowledge becomes common community knowledge. A man should follow the general type of farming of his region until he is very sure that something else will pay better. Even then he should go slowly, as he is likely to overlook something, and experiments are costly. Besides, we have state experiment stations to try out the new things.

Let us now bring these rambling ideas to focus on the question, "Am I making the most out of my farm?" Have you, an Anderson county farmer say, been trying and failing to raise profitable crops of alfalfa, while your near neighbor on the same kind of soil has been annually cutting paying crops of clover? Have you been struggling for years to raise corn in a region of so little rainfall that you seldom get more than two crops out of five? Should you keep on planting a certain variety of kafir that the frosts kill nearly every fall, when feterita or another variety of kafir matures regularly on the next farm? Have you been plunging in beans with the hope that Kansas has suddenly developed a bean climate like that of Michigan or New York? Are you trying to raise apples on a hardpan soil?

Plans for 1918.

Do you hope to make the best living by selling corn or whole milk, while your neighbor makes greater profits by selling fat porkers or in his monthly cream check? Is it paying you to graze cattle on corn or alfalfa land worth \$150 an acre? Have you gone beyond your depth in high-priced stock? What plans have you made to meet the labor shortage this summer, and what machines or implements would enable you to get along without one of your hired men? Are the crops you expect to raise likely to prove profitable? What are you going to do to change your business to 1918 conditions?

Such are the questions the good farmer asks himself. These particular questions do not apply to all cases by any means, they are but indications of the searching inquiries every man should make annually into his affairs. It is a paying proposition to keep tab on your business. Other businesses find it so, why not farming? And if you are not doing the best you know how, it is only good sense to take steps to correct your mistakes. It is equally good sense not to jump at conclusions and overturn the balance of your whole system without due consideration. "Be sure you are right, then go ahead," runs the advice of the sages. The question is: are you right?



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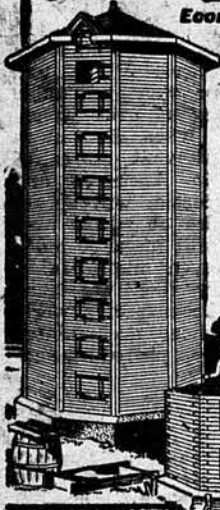
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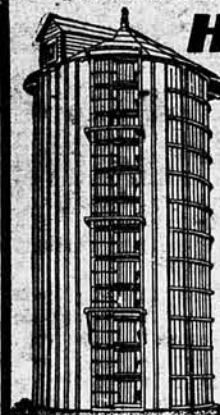
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Gardens Thru the Season

Let's Prepare to Grow More of the Required Food at Home

By C. E. Durst

BUT FEW persons realize the value of having a good farm garden all thru the season. This is mighty important this year in Kansas. Many gardens which start very favorably in the spring gradually decline in productivity as the season advances, and become weed patches long before fall arrives. The garden may, however, be made to continue in productivity until late fall. In fact, with a little forethought and attention, a larger assortment of vegetables can be had in the fall than at any other season.

There are two outstanding factors in producing vegetables in the fall. The first is to give the early-planted crops good conditions for growth in order that those capable of surviving summer weather will be carried safely thru the hot, dry season. The second is to plant other crops toward the close of summer especially for fall use. In the latter case the times of planting are especially important, as crops planted too early may suffer from drouth, and crops planted too late may not have time to mature properly. The handling of the soil previously to planting is also an important factor in growing vegetables late in the season.

The Three Classes.

The vegetables which can be made available for fall use may be divided into three groups:

1. Vegetables planted in early spring and which are capable of surviving hot, dry weather:

Carrots	Swiss chard
Parsnips	New Zealand Spinach
Horseradish	Parsley
Salsify	Rhubarb
Leek	

2. Vegetables planted in late spring and early summer, or early enough to permit them to become established before hot, dry weather:

Late cabbage	Watermelons
Late cauliflower	Squash
Brussels sprouts	Pumpkins
Kale	Lima beans
Celery	Tomatoes
Celeriac	Eggplant
Late potatoes	Peppers
Cucumbers	Sweet potatoes
Muskmelons	Sweet corn

3. Quick-maturing vegetables planted in late summer or early fall especially for fall use:

String beans	Radishes (summer and winter varieties)
Turnips	Lettuce
Rutabagas	Onions
Beets	Spinach
Pe-tsai	Kale
Endive	

All of the crops of the first group grow best in a moist, rich soil, and prefer a deep, sandy loam. With the exception of carrots and rhubarb, which are sometimes affected by bacterial diseases, none of these crops are attacked by serious diseases or insects. The secrets of success in growing them are selection of a well-adapted soil, thorough preparation, and persistent tillage and weeding until the plants cover the ground. Rarely do any of these vegetables need irrigation.

Carrots planted in the early spring are used commonly in the fall as well as during the summer, but a much more tender product is obtained for fall and winter use if a second planting is made about June 15 to July 1. Parsnips, horseradish, salsify and leek require a full season in which to reach good size,

and should be started early in the spring; in case a good stand is not obtained from the first planting of parsnips, salsify and leek, a second planting may be made, altho this should not take place later than May 15. Swiss chard, New Zealand spinach and parsley will continue to produce crops of good quality thruout the summer and fall from early spring plantings. However, they also may be planted for fall use as late as June 1 to 15 with good results. The more frequently the leaves or shoots are removed, the better and the more abundant will be the product.

Of the second group, cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, kale, celery, celeriac, potatoes and cucumbers prefer a cool, moist, sandy-loam soil. Musk-melons, watermelons, squash, pumpkins, lima beans, tomatoes, eggplant, peppers, sweet potatoes and sweet corn do best on a better drained soil. Eggplants and watermelons in particular require a warm, well-drained, but rich soil. These two crops can endure much drouth when well established.

In general, soils should be used for these crops which are capable of absorbing large quantities of moisture during the winter and spring, but in which, at the same time, the capillary action is strong enough to return the moisture to within reach of the plant roots in times of need. The character of the subsoil, therefore, is even more important than that of the surface.

For best results with these crops the land should be manured and plowed in the fall, and left in the rough condition, so it will absorb the greatest quantity of moisture possible. As none of these crops are planted early in the spring, the surface should be disked or harrowed occasionally from early spring until planting time in order to retain the moisture that otherwise would be lost in enormous amounts by evaporation. In preparing the seedbed it is important that the soil be pulverized thoroughly and compacted in order that the plants may secure a firm foothold and that the capillary connection may be re-established with the lower soil. Under no circumstances should a coating of manure be applied, or a bed of weeds allowed to develop, before plowing, for these are almost certain to form a dividing layer between the plowed and unplowed soil and seriously interfere with the rise of capillary moisture.

Give Good Cultivation.

It is even more important with these crops than with those of the first group that thorough cultivation be practiced thruout the growing period. During the dry season in particular, shallow cultivation should be practiced. Deep or close cultivation is certain to do more harm than good at this time. With the proper kind of tillage, coupled with the right kind of handling before planting, there is scarcely a season in which there will not be sufficient moisture within easy reach of the roots to carry the plants safely thru trying periods.

In order that the vine crops of this group may be cultivated for a longer period, the shoots should be turned in the direction of the rows as they develop. This treatment also will facilitate the

harvesting of the crops, and treatment of insects and diseases.

Unfortunately, practically all the vegetables of this group are affected by serious insect pests and diseases. One of the factors in tiding the plants thru hot, dry weather consists in protecting them from their enemies. The cabbage group will need treatment for the green worms; celery for blight; potatoes for blight and for beetles; cucumbers, muskmelons and other vine crops for rust, aphids and striped beetles; tomatoes for leaf spot, for the large green worms, and for flea beetles; and eggplant for potato beetles and flea beetles.

Plenty of Water.

For some of the crops of the second group, especially cabbage, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, kale, celery, potatoes and tomatoes, irrigation will be found a distinct help. In fact, irrigation is absolutely necessary during some seasons in order to save cabbage, cauliflower, celery and late potatoes from complete destruction. Where water under pressure is available, an overhead irrigation system will be found useful. The manufacturers are now selling equipment especially suited for home-garden and lawn use. The overhead system has the advantages of requiring a small amount of time and of distributing the water uniformly as a very fine mist, which does not wash or "puddle" the soil. A catalog from the manufacturers will give full details for constructing and operating such a system.

Cauliflower and Brussels sprouts cannot be depended upon as a fall crop except in the northern part of the state. Brussels sprouts should be planted and grown like late cabbage. The miniature heads or large buds, which form in the axils of the leaves, are the parts eaten. They should be picked from the plant when well developed and before they begin to deteriorate. Cauliflower should be sown about June 1 and the plants transplanted to their permanent place about July 15. Dry weather or Danish Giant cauliflower will give best results.

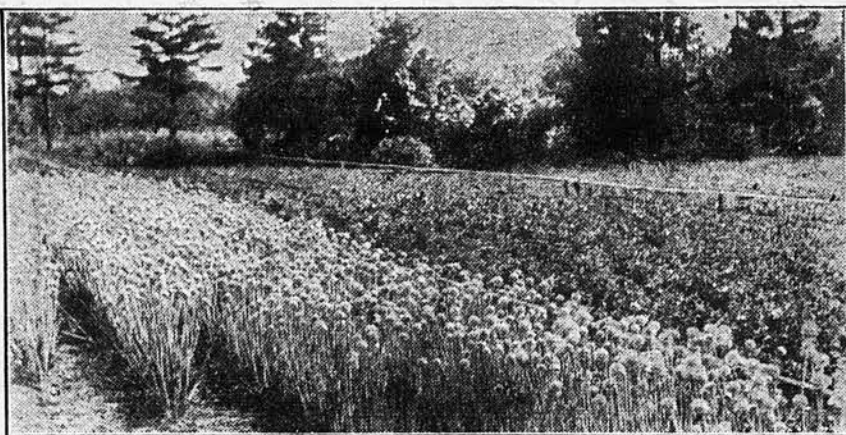
Cucumbers, which are ordinarily planted about June 1 to 15 for pickles, will continue to bear cucumbers until quite late in the season. A single planting of muskmelons does not supply fruit of this crop as long as it is possible to have it in central and southern Kansas. In these sections it is well to make a second planting about June 15. This procedure should supply melons until the time of frost. However, in cool, wet falls the melons may not be of the highest quality.

With good soil, a good variety, and a normal season, the early planting of tomatoes will continue to bear until frost. However, in some soils and in some seasons the early planting does not continue to bear fruit of high quality in abundance thruout the season. A much better fall product usually may be obtained if a second lot of plants is started about April 15 and transplanted June 1 to 15, or just early enough to permit them to become well established before the arrival of hot, dry weather. It also is advisable to make a second planting of lima beans about June 15 to July 1 especially for fall use. Celeriac is a development from celery which forms a root of very strong celery flavor. It is handled like celery except that no blanching is necessary.

Careful Transplanting.

In order to provide a long season for the development of the roots, the plants should be started in February or March and transplanted to the garden as soon as a suitable size is attained. Eggplant and peppers continue to bear until frost from a single planting. Sweet potatoes require as long a season of warm weather as can be given them in our climate. The roots may be used as soon as they reach edible size, which is often in the latter part of August. The crop should be dug before the arrival of killing frosts.

Early varieties of sweet corn, like White Cob Cory and Golden Bantam, endure cool weather somewhat better than the main-season varieties like Sto-



Farm Gardens Will Pay Especially Well This Year in Kansas; Why Not Prepare for the Maximum Results?

(Continued on Page 43.)

Study Utility Values

Breeding Herds and Flocks are Giving Very Good Returns

By E. A. Trowbridge

BREEDING with meat producing animals, especially cattle and sheep on corn belt farms, was not carried on so extensively from 1895 to 1913 as it was before that time or as it has been since that time. Economic conditions were responsible largely for this situation. Prior to that period the corn belt was not settled thickly and land was cheap, as also were the crops which it produced. Railroad facilities were not extensive and labor was not expensive. Consequently the production of stock and the finishing for market were done in many cases on the same farm.

The Great West with its cheap feed and vast area then became, to a great extent the breeding ground for the corn belt farmers. Feeding stock could be produced there more cheaply than in the corn belt, shipped to our corn and fattened and sent on its way to the consuming centers and points of export to the east of us. This condition remained until about 1910.

Feeding Stock Was Scarce.

It was at about this time that the West had become sufficiently populated to seriously interfere with the operations of the big cattle and sheep "outfits." There followed a scarcity of western feeding stock and a consequent rise in price with the ultimate result that many farmers began to produce or buy locally the stock that they planned to feed. The production of hogs for feeding purposes has always been a corn belt proposition, but it has been made to fit into other schemes of management which were practiced.

Conditions recently have been such as to encourage the growing and finishing of animals on the same farm or in the same community, and many men have made money doing it. Fattening animals will not consume large quantities of roughness and pasture such as are available. One use which can be made of these products, however, is as a feed for breeding animals which are neither being fattened nor maintained in high condition but are simply being maintained. Much of this feed is utilized in just this way now but a much more complete use can be made of it by the more constant maintenance of breeding herds and such management as to use this feed thru them. Farms of certain types, in localities where conditions favor, can be utilized for the production of calves to an age when they are ready for the feed lot. The cows which produce these calves will live and rear the calf to weaning time largely on rough feed which cannot be marketed to advantage in any other way. To just what extent the rough feed in Kansas is being utilized at this time is not known, but it is safe to assume that a more complete and satisfactory utilization of these crops by breeding animals will yield a money income and a fertility income to the land that will be surprisingly large.

The maintenance of a herd of breeding animals on a farm has many advantages. First, it equalizes the investment because the cows are kept constantly, and after the original investment is made no particular outlay of money is necessary. The feed is mostly home grown and the calves nurse their mothers until weaning time. If sold, the receipts represent the sale of a product of the farm. In many cases they represent the sale of some material which otherwise would have been wasted or at least have been made into fertilizer. If these calves are fed on the farm then and if the feed has not been produced, a financial outlay is necessary but with a properly managed scheme the cattle produced on a farm can require about the amount of feed produced there and thus represent little outlay of capital except for corn supplements and other minor expenses.

A herd of breeding animals kept the year around will utilize labor thruout the year. The farm which has too much to do in summer and not enough in winter will find that such a herd helps to remedy this difficulty. There is no other place where intelligent labor can be used to a better advantage than in handling livestock.

The development and maintenance of a herd of breeding animals makes it possible for a man to evade the difficulty attendant upon buying and selling frequently on the open market. A band of breeding females can be gotten together when the time for investment looks most satisfactory. The aged and unsatisfactory individuals can be sold when the market looks at its best. Breeding cattle differ from fat cattle in that they can be held 30 to 60 days without a greatly added cost. If a herd develops to a point where it has satisfactory breeding animals for sale, such animals usually will command a premium. In the light of the last three months' experience with the rises and falls in the hog market it is easy to see that anything which will evade the consequences of these enormous breaks in the market is worth consideration.

A Good Male.

There is another item of importance in connection with the breeding herd. It is this: One male will take care of about 40 or 50 females. The use of good males is the biggest factor in livestock improvement. Here the opportunity is supplied for a man to take an average herd of females, mate them with a high-class male and realize on the improvement that has been wrought in the off-spring, thru their increased selling price. To see what improvement could be made by the use of a good male on ordinary females, the University of Missouri mated a number of western ewes to an ordinary scrub ram and another lot of ewes to a reasonably good Hampshire ram. As the result, the lambs sired by the purebred Hampshire ram were fatter with less feed at an

earlier age than were the lambs by the inferior ram. The following conclusions were drawn from that experiment:

1. The average total gain of the lambs sired by the better ram was 2.54 pounds more at 3 months of age than the average total gain of the lambs sired by the inferior ram at 4 months of age.

2. The average daily gain of the better lambs was 26.6 per cent greater than that of the lot of lambs sired by the inferior ram.

3. The feed eaten by the lot of lambs sired by the inferior ram was 59 per cent more than that eaten by the lambs sired by the superior ram. The grain eaten for 100 pounds gain was 88.78 pounds for the former lot and only 52.81 pounds for the latter.

4. Lambs sired by the good ram sold for \$7.35 for 100 pounds while those sired by inferior ram brought only \$4.50 for 100 pounds.

5. The lambs of Lot II were thicker fleshed, smoother, broader in back and lighter in the pelts than those of Lot I.

Increasing Values.

Breeding animals, if managed properly not only can be producing young but also increasing in value at the same time. One can buy heifers or gilts, breed them and at the time they are ready to produce their young, they have not only produced these young animals but have actually grown, increased in weight and consequently in value. As evidence of this, the Missouri Experiment station during the winter of 1916-17 maintained purebred Poland China gilts bred for spring farrow. One lot of seven gilts fed for 105 days or practically the period of pregnancy weighed 186.7 pounds at the beginning of the experiment and 270.5 pounds at the close of the experiment on April 1.

They had gained 83.8 pounds during the winter or .79 pound a day. They had consumed daily 4.46 pounds of corn and .44 pound of tankage, which were valued at \$12.58, with corn at \$1.25 a bushel and tankage at \$90 a ton. Figuring pork at \$16 these gilts had paid for their feed and made a profit. It is true that after the pigs were born and the mothers began to suckle them that they decreased in weight. But they had grown materially and after their pigs were weaned, these gilts could have been fattened in a comparatively short time and with a profitable use of feed. In brief, these gilts were increasing in value and at the same time producing young. This is an item worth careful consideration on the average farm.

At the Fort Hays, Kansas, Experiment station, bred heifers consumed a daily ration of 9.3 pounds of alfalfa hay, 13.4 pounds of silage, 4.5 pounds of wheat straw, 3 pounds of corn and 1 pound of cottonseed meal, and they gained an average of 182 pounds during the wintering period of 120 days. During this time they also were carrying a calf.

Another lot in the same experiment, wintered without grain, gained 95 pounds apiece and consumed a daily ration of 9.1 pounds of alfalfa, 13.4 pounds of silage and 4.8 pounds of wheat straw. The noticeable fact in connection with these latter heifers is that they never had any grain and produced their calves in fairly good condition at the proper time.

Use Rough Feed.

The breeding herd or flock maintained on the average farm thruout the year not only utilizes rough feed to good advantage but the animals also put a coat of fertilizer on the farm, and save the labor of hauling it out from the barn. It is frequently an old pasture turned under that produces a good crop.

The maintenance of a breeding flock or herd also supplies a man, who desires to feed, with a class of animals for feeding that are just as good as he can make them. They are generally acclimated and there are no yardage and transit charges on them. The feeder

(Continued on Page 33.)

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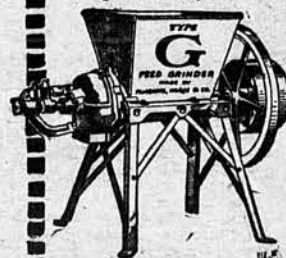
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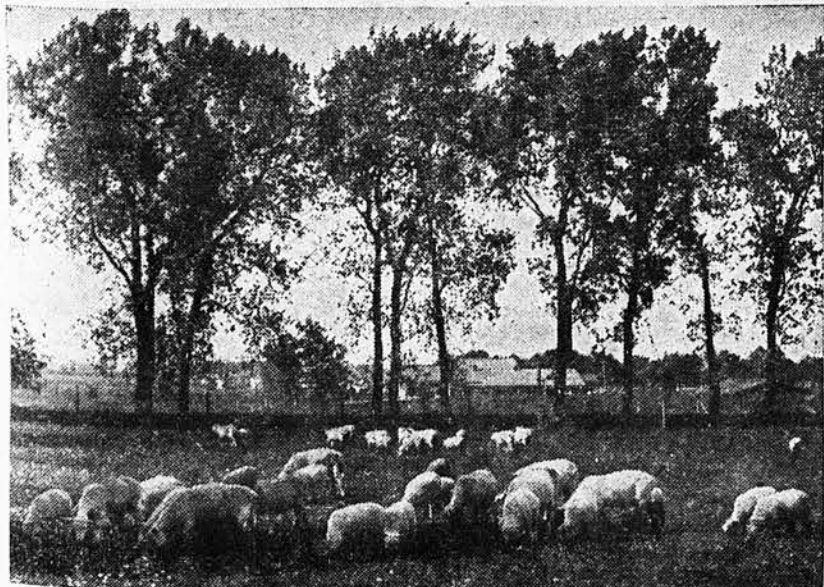
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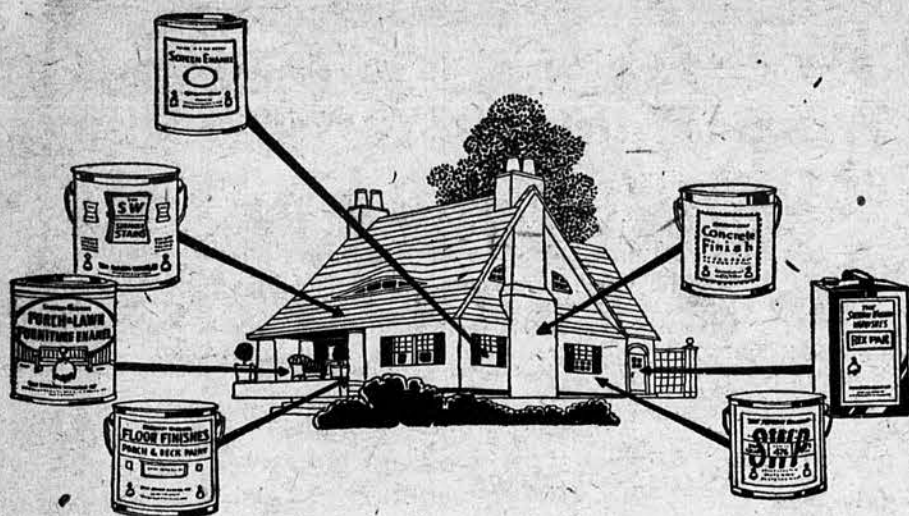
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Stockmen Must Have Justice

Governor Capper Makes a Strong Appeal to Mr. Hoover for Feed Price Control

[The following letter was sent to Mr. Hoover late last week by Governor Capper.]
Hon. Herbert Hoover, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR Mr. Hoover: The livestock industry is demoralized and apparently is disintegrating. Within a year production cost, represented by the price of feed, has doubled, while farm livestock products are selling at scarcely more than from 25 to 66 per cent higher than a year ago.

As I believe it vitally important to the Food Administration and to the government to know how seriously disrupted our entire livestock industry is by the excessively high prices of feed stuffs, I am appending extracts from a few recent letters received from livestock farmers:

"I run a small dairy. We can get only 40 cents for milk. The price of feed is enough to drive a dairyman desperate. I must pay \$2 for mill run, \$3 for common grade of shorts, \$2.85 for another; and hay is \$24 a ton. Virtually everyone has to buy much feed this year. A farm neighbor says his horses will eat up their worth, before he can make another crop. Others are only just trying to keep their cows alive."

"Cattle disappear from this locality like snow in spring and you know that Anderson county is better for stock than anything else. The high price of feed is forcing the feeder and the small farmer out of the stock business. Our hay dealers here will not handle hay at less than \$7 to \$10 a ton profit."

"Why are we not getting relief from the high prices on flour, bran and shorts? Flour in Mound Valley is \$3 a sack of 48 pounds, bran \$1.95 a hundred pounds; shorts, which is a little more than fine bran, \$2.65 a hundred pounds. Under the rules bran should be only 38 per cent of the price of wheat, 85 to 90 cents a hundred pounds wholesale, which would be \$17.50 to \$18 a ton; shorts not more than \$2 a ton over bran or from \$20 to \$21 a ton; and flour not to exceed \$9 a barrel. No business in war times should exceed 10 per cent in profit."

"If something is not done to lower the price of feed soon, the American flour bin will be empty, as farmers are feeding their wheat to their livestock. We are getting \$2 a bushel for wheat and paying \$40 a ton for bran. Now which is the cheaper feed? I bought a thousand pounds the other day and found some of it to be half sand and salt. My stock would not eat it."

"As there was no fixing of price on corn, meal and oats the profit hogs have certainly hiked the price on us. It is impossible to feed stock at a profit."

"If the government expects the farmers to keep their breeding stock and to maintain production it must act quickly on the profiteer or every animal will go to the slaughter pen. Farmers cannot keep up under present conditions."

All feed products are selling here at nearly twice the price asked a year ago, and this includes tankage, rather poor corn for feeding purposes, and cottonseed meal. Our dairy products are bringing approximately only 25 per cent more than a year ago. Beef is about 50 per cent higher. And hogs about 66 per cent. One-hundred-dollar-tankage and \$1.50 corn cannot be fed to hogs at \$15.50 or better. Our dairy herds are being operated at such a loss that they constantly are being broken up and sent to the butcher. Such a condition is a calamity any year, but especially this year.

Pardon me if I say that I think a mistake was made in not giving the Food Administration more power and in not taking care of farmers and livestock raisers in the beginning as other industries were taken care of, so long as this was to be the government's policy toward the other great industries. Then, at least, we might have had some sort of economic parity between these industries and the farm industry, and not the ruin many good stockmen now are facing. It would have been well to have producers and consumers represented on all price-fixing commissions. While every industry in the manufacturing field is assured of its cost of production and a profit, the livestock men are unable to make enough to pay for feed. There should have been, it seems to me, a general and representative council of grain producers and stockmen, just as there was of millers, of coal operators, of railroad men, steel men and others, and with that policy followed in the case of the other in-

dustries, the mistake was made in not having one for this industry, the most important one of all.

But, having made that mistake, haven't the livestock men who now are victims of the conditions resulting from this omission, the right to expect the government to come to their rescue and throttle the outrageous profiteering in feedstuffs of which they and their country are being made the victims? From no industry is so much expected and will so much be demanded during the coming year as from the agricultural industry, and none of our industries is so badly demoralized. While I am confident you realize this, you scarcely can know at first hand, as we do, what havoc is being created by this situation.

Very respectfully,
ARTHUR CAPPER,
Governor.

Colorado Schools Speed Up

"Uncle Sam wants more sugar beets, let's give them to him," is the slogan that certain rural schools in Colorado have adopted. The pupils are going to school six days a week this winter in order that school may close earlier in the spring and open later in the fall and the older boys and girls have more time to help in the beet fields.

The government has sent a Macedonian cry to western beet sugar raisers "to come to their country's aid in the hour of need."

However willing the growers may be to respond to the call of patriotism they cannot speed up sugar production in 1918 or even maintain it at the 1917 standard unless the labor shortage problem is solved.

The labor shortage was acute last season in practically all beet sugar districts in the West. Many growers were discouraged to the point of wishing to give up the crop. Do we dare plant great fields of beets next spring unless we know we are going to have the help to take care of the crop? That is the question that is perplexing thousands of beet growers just now as they make out their 1918 crop plan.

Much of the work in the beet fields can be done by older boys and girls. As a rule they work faster than adult laborers. With the regulation September-to-June school term, however, they have to go to school in the spring and fall when they are most needed and their vacations come in July and August when there is little work they can do with the beets.

Why not as a war measure change the usual order and let the school conform to a plan which will mean more sugar for the army and our allies? The idea came to the beet growers in some of the rural sections of Weld county, Colorado, the country's greatest sugar beet county.

The outcome is, schools in these districts now are in session Saturdays and will give nine months' work in seven and a half. The boys and girls will be thru with school next spring in time to help "thin" and will not start to school in the fall until the beets are harvested.

At Greeley, the county seat of the same county, another method has been worked out successfully. Most of the older pupils from the country near Greeley attend the town high school. Last summer the high school kept open and gave the rural boys and girls a chance to take in advance the work their classes were to have in September and October. This made it possible for them to stay out of school in the early fall and help with the beet harvest without falling behind in their school studies. It was hardly expected that the course would attract many pupils. "Perhaps 30 will attend," the school board figured. Two hundred thirty enrolled and came regularly thru the summer.

The same plan has been adopted for this year and the teachers of the high school have been hired with a view of meeting the needs of the new regime. When the beet workers returned to school in the fall extra teachers were put on. They were hired to teach nine months from the time they began work and are to have their vacations next fall instead of in the summer, the same as the country pupils.

Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**More Eggs from the Hens.
Why Not Get the State Books?
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IT IS getting so near the middle of February that we are all hoping real winter may be over. We often have freezing weather here after February 15, it is true, but real bitter winter seldom visits us after that date. At any rate, we have had winter enough for one year and even those persons who think that extreme cold is necessary to a good crop feel satisfied. The soil should be in fine condition here this spring; it has not been waterlogged for a long time and the frost penetrated deeply this winter.

With the coming of warmer days the hens are beginning to pick up more of the feed necessary to egg production and we cannot expect much longer to receive 50 cents a dozen for them. It is seldom that hens pay their winter board no matter how high the price of eggs may be, but this winter our hens have come nearer doing so than in any year I can recall. There have been but few days this winter, even when the mercury was well below zero, when we gathered less than 1 dozen of eggs, and I think the average for the winter has been above that. The cost of feeding the 140 hens we have amounted to more than 50 cents a day during the time the hens were confined to their house, but when they have the run of the yards we do not feed them grain to that amount.

If there was no waste around the yards for hens to pick and their owner had to buy every pound of feed consumed I think that even with eggs at the present high prices there would be no money in poultry. As it is, the cost of keeping and the amount received for eggs and poultry about balance for eight months of the year. During the four months between February 15 and June 15 the average farm flock of hens pays well. On the whole, I am of the opinion that where any amount of livestock is fed, so that poultry can live largely on the waste, that good laying hens are the most profitable property on the farm.

The time has arrived for us to send back the traveling library we have kept at the schoolhouse for the last six months. It was ordered by the Grange and is open at every meeting so that members may select the books they care to take home with them. There are 50 books in the collection and we have the use of them for six months by paying the state \$2. The transportation charges are paid out of this amount. We have 85 Grange members at present so that the privileges of this library cost us but little more than 2 cents apiece for a period of six months. These libraries of 50 volumes may be secured of Mrs. Adrian L. Greene, secretary traveling libraries commission, Topeka, Kan. Write to her for blanks to fill out and on their return you will get your books. It is not necessary that you have any regular organization like the Grange to get these books; just get a number of neighbors to agree to take them and bear the expenses and see that they are taken care of and returned on time. The \$2 fee pays all expenses both ways. Tell the librarian about what line of books you prefer and what authors you like best.

From Glen Elder, Kan., comes the following inquiry: "I wish to sow oats and rape for hog pasture. Should the seed be put in the drill box together or would it be best to sow oats first and then the rape? About how much of each should be put on an acre? How large should the rape get before turning the hogs on it? Where could I get rape seed?" Do not sow the oats and rape together; sow the oats first with a drill and then broadcast the rape and cover by one round with the harrow. Plow the ground on which it is to be sown because rape does not do well except on plowed ground. The richer the soil, the better the rape will grow.

You can turn your hogs on rape and oats pasture just as soon as the oats are large enough to supply feed. The hogs will eat the oats and will pay but little attention to the rape until the oats

are gone. The oats will supply feed until the last of June, and the rape should then make pasture which will last until freezing weather. We have found that rape will stand pasturing better in this soil and climate in a rather dry summer than in one too wet. In a very wet time the hogs will tramp the rape in more and the ground gets hard and the rape does not grow so well. We have had rape give good pasture until Christmas some years, while in 1915—a very wet year—it was killed out in August. We sow 3 bushels of oats to the acre with a drill and then follow with 4 pounds of rape. It is a little difficult for some men to sow so small an amount broadcast but it should not be sown any thicker. If you can't sow so little, mix with dirt and sow that way. Your local dealer in seeds can get the rape for you unless war conditions have cut off the supply. We usually pay from 8 to 10 cents a pound for it.

From Burton, Kan., I have this inquiry: "I saw a list of apple trees in your columns some time ago which you said were good for your locality, would they do for Reno county? I have a heavy, sandy soil. You named the Delicious as something superior; what color is it, and is it a summer, fall or winter apple? I wish to set out 25 or 30 trees for a family orchard and need some very early and some along until late. I have had the Missouri Pippin, Ben Davis and Winesap but they have died out; the Pippin was much shorter lived than the others." To start with let us say that Missouri Pippin passed years ago and Ben Davis has now gone the same road; canker blister seems to get them worse than any other varieties. They should not be considered by any one planting apple trees in Kansas. Winesap, however, is still a good standard variety.

Apple varieties which do well in this part of Kansas should also be adapted to Reno county. Delicious is a red streaked apple of beautiful shape and color; in shape much like the old Belleflower. It is in Kansas a late fall apple maturing at about the same time as Jonathan. Farther North both these varieties are classed as winter apples. Both will keep if given good care until Christmas but can be kept in cold storage until the next spring. For a family orchard I should have six trees of Delicious, six Jonathan and four Grimes Golden. For early apples set two each of Early Harvest and Early Golden Sweet. For summer get two trees of Maiden Blush and Wealthy. For winter make your own selection as to what suits your taste best from Winesap, York Imperial, Stayman Winesap, Minkler and King David. Gano and Black Ben Davis seem to be the same variety and partake too much of the faults of the old Ben Davis to be planted in Kansas in these days.

I was told yesterday that corn was selling in Burlington for \$1.52 a bushel. At this price every hog in this county is being fed at a loss for the corn this year—even the best of it—has not the feeding value of ordinary corn and 10 pounds of pork cannot be made from 1 bushel of it. Everyone who has hogs fit for sale in this vicinity is getting rid of them as fast as possible. I don't think they would so much object to this feeding at a loss if they knew the consumer or Uncle Sam was to get the benefit, but they know that the packers are absorbing all that; hog prices will be shoved up to the top notch next summer and the packers will be able to sell this \$16 pork for \$20, and we who have hogs to sell this winter will have been the goats. I know that hogs look high at present prices but let a man shovel \$1.50 corn out to them for 30 days and he will understand what he is up against.

I think the farmer is as patriotic as anyone but when he has lost money in hog feeding for a period of five years can you blame him for selling his corn at a good profit rather than feeding it to hogs at a loss? I am satisfied that if we had not had a hog on this farm for the last five years we would have been financially much better off. It seems that the packers watch the grain market closely and allow the hog raiser just enough for his hogs to pay for the grain.

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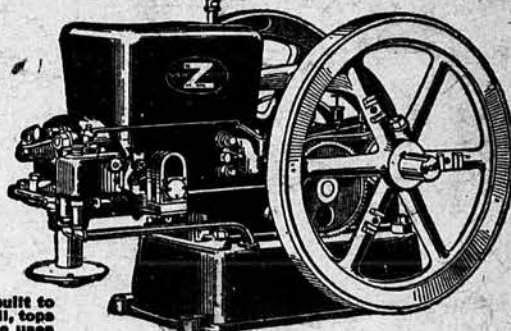
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Was your Silo really full when you began winter feeding? The average Silo when filled in a hurried fashion settles about one-fourth. If you'd like to know how the upper fourth of Your Silo can be made to pay \$75 to \$100 yearly, extra, write for our 1918 catalogue to-day—it's free for the asking.

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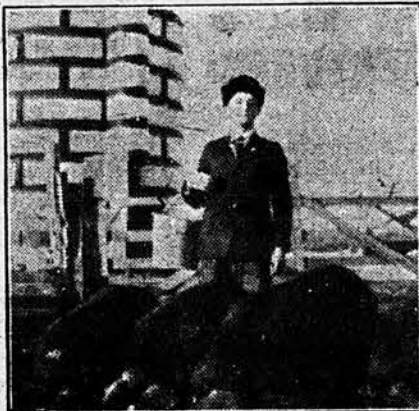
Last Call for New Members

You Can't Join the Capper Pig Club After March 1

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

BUT THE membership is not complete. Get busy and fill up the ranks. In many other counties we have five or more members enrolled. Of course, the only special benefit in a complete membership is the fact that the members can compete for the special \$100 county prize. Lack of complete membership will not bar from competition for all the other prizes and honor awards.

Good work has been carried on in completing membership in five counties. In Labette county and Stafford county we must give credit to two mothers who are showing especial interest in the club work. In Stafford, Mrs. Estella Landreth, mother of Verne Landreth, and a member of the club herself, has worked hard to complete membership. In Labette county Mrs. Rose Montee, mother of Ted Mon-



Virgil Knox and His Polands.

tee, 1916 and 1917 member, and of Bob Montee, our 1918 member, has helped the boys in every possible way. And Mrs. Brun of Atchison county had much to do with lining that county up for work. It's a fine thing to see the mothers as well as the dads show interest in the pig club work. These counties have completed membership since last report.

Name	Address	Age
LABETTE COUNTY.		
Abner McCrary, Mound Valley, R. 3		14
Floyd Billings, Cherryvale, R. 2		16
Joe N. Elder, Cherryvale, R. 2		13
Paul Hathhorn, McCune		11
Howell Marsh, Altamont		13
Ezra Sanders, Oswego		12
Bob Montee, McCune		14
Max Barnes, Oswego		14
Kenneth Crosser, Chetopa		11
Glen Bradford, Parsons, R. 7		16
HARPER COUNTY.		
Glen E. Olafather, Harper		14
Earl Hopkins, Attica, R. 1		14
Allen B. Crow, Harper		11
Elvie B. Grimes, Attica		12
Clarence Davis, Anthony		15
Waverly M. Stearman, Harper		15
Ralph Baker, Attica		13
Hubert J. Hadsall, Attica		16
Glendon Harp, Duquoin		12
Clarence Baker, Harper		12
POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY.		
Glen Schwandt, Wamego, R. 3		14
Lorin Shaw, Wamego, R. 2		14
Harry Stevens, Westmoreland		14
Edwin Snyder, Westmoreland		12
Lloyd E. Whearty, Plush		14
Floyd Sutterlin, Westmoreland		15
Albert Shepherd, Soldier		15
Arthur Jackson, Westmoreland		13
Arthur E. Mee, Plush		12
James Donahy, Frankfort		13
WILSON COUNTY.		
Ralph Crowder, Altoona, R. 2		16
Lloyd Winterrowd, Buffalo		13
John Sell, Fredonia		13
Glenn Anderson, Fredonia		12
Thomas E. Pennington, Benedict		13
Clarence Lamoreaux, Fredonia		14

Paul Carroll, Benedict 12
Joe Hynek, Fredonia 16
Chester Wells, Fredonia 12
Randal Wolever, Fredonia 12

STAFFORD COUNTY.

Verne Landreth, Stafford 17
John Cadman, St. John, R. 2 15
Howard Lucas, St. John 14
Alva Duer, Zenith 12
Ralph E. Hagerman, St. John 16
Earl E. Goudy, Macksville 12
Boyd Slade, Stafford 13
Manter Beck, Dillwyn 13
Raymond Nelson, Turon 14
Peter Ladesich, Ellinwood 13

No member of the Capper Pig Club has shown greater interest in the work or done better work in making the club a success than has Virgil Knox of South Haven, Sumner county. As secretary of the Poland Breed Club Virgil worked untiringly. "It sure has meant a lot of work," Virgil told me after the catalogs were put out, "but I am writing a courteous letter to every person who asks for a catalog; and with that, caring for and selling pigs, going to school, taking care of the Poland Breed Club secretary work, and helping with the work on the farm, I keep plenty busy these days." Many times Virgil worked until late in the night answering letters and mailing out catalogs. We expect to pay him something for his trouble, of course, but the Poland breeders never will be able to pay him for the good work he has done in promoting the breed. Virgil came close to the prize winners in 1916 and all of us were glad to see him among the winners in last year's contest. He produced 1,970 pounds of pork and showed a net profit of \$296. He had eight Poland pigs in the contest. Here is Virgil's story of how he fed and cared for his contest entry:

"This being my second year in the pig club I knew what was expected of me. After looking around for some time, I decided to take for a contest sow a gilt of my own raising. She weighed 300 pounds and was a fine gilt. Her name was Kates Lady Jumbo. I began keeping record of feed fed her March 1, 1917. I let her run out in the alfalfa field at first and fed her skimmilk and shorts mixed and alfalfa leaves.

"Kate farrowed March 13, 1917, bringing 11 pigs, but three died in spite of all I could do to save them. I put her in a pen by herself, banked up on all sides with old hay, so it was good and warm. It rained that night and was pretty cold. As soon as the little pigs got to be good sized and could eat, I fed them a little skimmilk and ground corn. They ran around with their mother and had plenty of exercise, so they grew and did very well. I gave the pigs milk and corn separate. They had full range of the barn yard and around the silo and I made them hustle around for themselves a little. I began giving them alfalfa meal mixed with water and in addition a little corn to keep them in growing condition. I had a little hog conditioner and gave them a little now and then. I always gave them a good place to sleep with good bedding to lay on. I sprayed them with hog dip to keep their hair sleek and to keep the lice out of their hair.

"My father fed his hogs ground corn chop and I began feeding it to mine. The little pigs like chop pretty well and they seemed to do well on it. When they got a little larger, I began giving them ear corn and shorts and water mixed. Dur-

ing the summer months the pasture dried up and the pigs had to have more feed to take the place of the pasture. I bought a couple of sacks of tankage from the local dealer and began feeding it to them with their corn. Feed was very scarce in this county and very hard to get. In the summer I had to let my pigs go hungry for a week or so as I could not get feed to feed them. I do not mean I did not feed them anything at all, but they only had a little corn and weeds. One time I had to feed them oats for a little while. If I had had feed so that I could have fed my pigs all the time I would have made a record hard to beat. The last twenty days of the contest my five pigs that I had left ran at a self-feeder and made a big gain on them. On October 29, 1917, I sold my two sow pigs for \$25 each, and on November 30, 1917, I sold one of my male hogs for \$25. All but one of the other male pigs I have I expect to sell on the market.

"My feeding cost would have been a good deal more if I could have secured the feed to feed them on. I could not get any feed in the fall until the kafir came on."

I think sometimes we have made a mistake in limiting active membership to two years. A boy like Virgil Knox is a real asset to the club and he would be very glad to get back into the club work, but the Knox family won't be without representation long. "I have a little brother who soon will be old enough to get into the club," Virgil tells me, and we surely will welcome him. There will be nothing to prevent Virgil continuing as secretary, however, if the boys decide to have him do so. He will continue as a breed club member and will be eligible to hold the office. Virgil attended the pep meeting at Topeka. Lew Snowden, another live wire Sumner county member produced 974 pounds of pork and showed a net profit of \$125. He had seven Polands entered. Raymond Leonard had five Poland pigs and his net profit was \$162. Earl Shaffer had six Hampshires entered and showed a profit of more than \$100. Earl, Raymond and Lew are back in the 1918 club. Sumner was one of the first counties to complete membership.

Thru an oversight we failed to call for the valuation of contest sows when the entry blank was sent to the 1917 members who are going on with this year's club work. We must have this information for our insurance records and for the profit trophy contest. Members are requested to send it at once.

Homier Woodruff and Clarence Colton have found it necessary to drop out of the Anderson county club and their places have been taken by Lloyd Thompson of Garnett and Earl McDaniel of Westphalia.

C. F. White and Frank White of Shawnee county have lined up for the father and son contest. Both will enter Duroc sows. Frank was the first boy to file recommendations for the 1918 contest and his dad, too, has pep. Twenty entries in the father and son contest with 18 counties represented. No entries received after March 1. Fathers must pay the 50 cent breed club dues and the 50 cent insurance fee when entry of the sow is made. This entitles them to all benefits of the club. The contest sow will be insured and dad can list pigs for sale when a catalog is put out. This year, fellows, we will have a real catalog. And it's going to mean the sale of breeding stock.

Clearing the Roads

I am enclosing a picture of my tractor at work breaking roads January 15. I



Going Thru the Snow.

found it very efficient for this purpose. Bavaria, Kan. J. F. Komarek.

Seems as if, with the shortage of coal, the buzz-saw ought to do a lot of cutting up this winter.

THE CAPPER PIG CLUB

John F. Case, Contest Manager, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

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

Signed Age

Approved Parent or Guardian

Postoffice Date

Age Limit 12 to 18

The Farmers Must Be Heard

More than 35,000 Have Now Signed This Petition
Demanding Price Control Equalization

THE names of more than 35,000 farmers have been sent to President Wilson by Governor Arthur Capper attached to copies of the petition shown at the bottom of this page. This is the farmers' most direct way of presenting his opinion to the nation's head. And the farmers may depend upon it that Governor Capper intends to continue hammering away in just this manner until the administration at Washington, and the East generally, have gained some clear and intelligent idea of what the great agricultural West thinks. Thru the governor's persistent representations the President and his advisers have learned that what the farmers, and laboring people generally, demand is a square deal in the fullest possible meaning of that much-used term. They know that the patriotism of the great Middle West, and particularly of Kansas and the Southwest is not to be questioned. They know that this region demands, and will continue to demand, that the government, so

prompt to set a price of \$2 on wheat, show equal diligence and respect for justice and fair play by fixing also the prices of those things that touch the farmers' pocketbooks. If farmers are to have only \$2 for wheat—and the records show that this is what they actually do get except where a system of one-sided rules of grading makes the price even lower than that—if they are to have only \$2 for their wheat then they should not be required to pay 25 to 300 per cent more for the things necessary to produce that wheat and for the essentials of life, needed while they and their families live.

Governor Capper has presented the farmers' side of this unfair dealing at every opportunity. To continue his efforts he needs the immediate help of every man whose interests are touched. Cut out the petition shown here, paste it on a blank paper and get your neighbors to sign it. It should require no urging to do this. Your whole future welfare is affected.

Petition to President

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

NAMES POSTOFFICE STATE

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

Growing the Castor Beans

BY C. E. HOKE

A great deal of interest has been manifested thruout this and other states during the last few months in the production of castor beans. It has been rumored that the government thru the War Department, would ask for the planting of a large acreage of the crop and that the price would be high. It may be announced definitely that the government has contracted for the production of 100,000 acres of castor beans, all that is desired for the present year, at a price of \$3.50 a bushel, and that this contracted acreage is principally in Florida and Texas. So far as is known no contracts have been made or will be made with Kansas or Oklahoma farmers for the production of this crop.

Aside from the demand of the War Department, there will be the usual demand for castor beans. The supply has not been up to the amount desired during the last two or three years, and there will likely be a considerable demand for such uses as medicine, and the manufacture of soap, fly paper, and artificial leather. This outside demand will not be such, however, as to justify the planting of large acreages to castor beans to the exclusion of such staple crops as corn or wheat. The castor bean will be hard to obtain, high in price, and the price of the product uncertain.

The castor bean produces well on any fertile corn land. The preparation for the crop is also similar to that of corn. The planting should be done about the last of May in the central part of the state, and the first pods will begin to ripen the latter part of August. The rows should be not less than 4 feet apart, the plants 3 feet apart in the row and one plant to a hill. Give clean, frequent, shallow cultivation until such time as the branches make cultivation impossible.

Secure the India variety if possible. This variety is supposed to retain the bean in the pod after the drying up process has taken place, this characteristic reducing the amount of labor necessary in gathering the crop. The variety common in Kansas a few years ago did not have this retentive feature and the field had to be gone over every few days to save the crop. The only known source of seed is the Baker Castor Oil company, 120 Broadway, New York. No information is at hand as to the price of seed.

A bushel of castor beans of the India variety will plant from 15 to 20 acres. The seed should be soaked in warm water for 12 to 24 hours before planting. Such treatment makes germination more rapid and certain.

Harvesting may be accomplished with the native variety by cutting the ripened spikes off with a knife and throwing them into a box-sled or similar conveyance. With the India variety, the pods may be stripped from the spike, leaving the latter attached to the stalk. Gloves should be worn in all of these operations. The spike or pods need to be thoroly dried or cured before threshing or cleaning.

Threshing is a comparatively simple process with the native variety but requires special machinery in connection with the India variety. The former may be spread in thin layers either on the barn floor or on a cleared space in the yard. After the sun's rays have caused all the pods to open, cleaning may be accomplished with a fanning mill. The handling of the India bean will be a difficult process for one man on account of the machinery needed in threshing. This crop should be grown only when there are a number of farmers in the same locality interested. It is possible to remodel an ordinary grain thresher for this purpose.

Stable manure is the best general fertilizer that can be applied in the orchard.



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Name _____ Address _____

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Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the U. S. and Canada—Co-operative Farming in Man Power Necessary to Win the Battle for Liberty.

The Food Controllers of United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat can be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

Every Available Tillable Acre Must Contribute; Every Available Farmer and Farm Hand must Assist.

Western Canada has an enormous acreage to be seeded but man power is short, and an appeal to the United States allies is for more men for seeding operations.

Canada's Wheat Production last Year was 225,000,000 Bushels; the demand from Canada alone, for 1918, is 400,000,000 Bushels.

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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THE STRAWBERRY is the most important of all the small fruits and is grown nearly everywhere in Kansas. It is an excellent fruit for interplanting in the young orchard, giving a crop every year and in no way injuring the trees. The many varieties make it possible to grow this fruit on a wide range of soils and under varying climatic conditions.

Plants reproduce by runners which form plants at intervals of a few inches. These plants soon take root and send out runners of their own. Thus, from a few plants, a great many may be raised. In starting a bed or plantation select only the young plants with pure white roots from the crown—older plants have black or dark brown roots. If possible get plants from those which have



Berries from the Garden.

been known to produce good crops of fruit. The plants tend to inherit this tendency. Do not select plants from a neglected or barren bed.

Soils and Locations.

The strawberry will grow and thrive in nearly every soil and in almost any location, except in a clean, dry sand or peat bog. Any soil that will produce ordinary garden vegetables will be adapted to the berry. However, the richer the soil the greater the crop. On new sod there is danger of the white grub destroying the roots of the plants.

Location makes little or no difference. A south slope gives earlier berries, a north slope more moisture and later fruit. This berry does best on soils which have been well prepared. Select a well drained soil for the bed, then add stable manure. This adds fertility and when decayed improves the condition of the soil. Fall plowing is helpful. Plants usually should be set in the spring, tho they may be transplanted with safety any time. Fall plants produce a weak crop the first year.

Plants should be set as soon as possible after they are dug. Have the soil in good condition and marked off before the plants arrive. In setting make a hole so the roots will spread out and be in contact with the soil. Have the crown high enough so the dirt will not wash over the buds.

Systems in Planting.

The hill system—adapted where space is limited—produces larger and better fruit, but requires a large amount of hand labor. Set plants 18 inches apart each way and restrict the growth. The matted row system, is most generally used, especially if a man is long on land and short on time. Rows are 3½ to 4 feet apart, and the plants are set 12 to 18 inches apart in the row. Plants are allowed to set to fill a mat 2 feet wide and then are kept cut back. Work can be done with horse tools and therefore it is faster.

As soon as the ground is frozen in the fall, usually about December 1, cover the whole bed with straw or—on poor soils—stable manure. This should be well shaken out and spread evenly to a depth of 3 or 4 inches. This mulch protects the bed from alternate freezing and

thawing which throws or heaves the plants. As soon as danger of freezing is over, rake the straw into the middle of the row. It will there act as a mulch to conserve moisture and to keep the dirt from splashing on the berries.

Strawberries will not be profitable producers after they have borne two crops, as the soil becomes choked with roots. They may be renewed in the middle of the old rows or by transplanting young plants to new beds.

Sex in Berries.

Some varieties do not produce pollen—they are provided only with pistils or the female organs of reproduction and must be pollinated by the pollen from varieties which have perfect or pollen producing flowers. Reliable dealers give the sex of the plants in the catalogs. The bisexual or perfect flowers have stamens and pistils—yellow or greenish bodies on short stems. Many of the most desirable berries are pistillate and should be planted one row of the perfect to two rows of the imperfect. Bees and probably some other insects fertilize the flowers. The imperfect are more productive and less uneven and irregular in size and many are better shippers.

The variety to select will depend mostly on personal choice as it is best to select a variety that has succeeded in your locality.

A development in strawberry varieties is the so-called everbearing ones. From a good many experiments and investigations it seems better to bring them on in successive crops rather than to allow them to fruit continuously thruout the season. The blossoms are picked off for two or three weeks until the plants are strong and vigorous and then the crop is allowed to mature after other varieties have produced their crops.

Peas, Beans and Beets

Garden peas are a favorite crop in the home garden, and as they are not injured easily by light frosts, they may be planted as soon as the soil can be put in order in the spring. By selecting a number of varieties it is possible to have a continuous supply of peas thruout a large portion of the growing season.

To accomplish this, plantings should be made every 10 days or two weeks until warm weather comes. The first plantings should be of small growing, quick-maturing varieties, such as Alaska, First and Best, and Gradus. These kinds do not require supports. They should be followed by the large wrinkled type of peas, such as Champion of England, Telephone and Prize Taker. These may be supported on brush, on strings attached to stakes driven in the ground, or on wire netting.

Peas should be planted about 2 to 3 inches deep in rows 3 to 4 feet apart. Some gardeners, however, follow the practice of planting in double rows 6 inches apart, with the ordinary space of 3 to 4 feet between these pairs of rows. With varieties requiring support this is a good practice, as the supports can be placed in the narrow space between the rows.

Beans are more susceptible to cold than peas and should not be planted until danger of frost is past and the ground begins to warm up. They are, however, among the most desirable vegetables that the home gardener can raise. There are many different kinds and varieties of beans, but for garden purposes they may be divided into two classes—string and Lima. Both classes are grown commercially and adapt themselves to a wide diversity of soils and climate. They grow rapidly and, therefore, leave the area in which they have been planted free for another crop. To secure a continuous supply, it is desirable to make plantings at intervals of 10 days or two weeks from the time the ground is reasonably warm until hot weather sets in.

Both string and Lima beans are subdivided into pole and bush types. The pole Lima bean should be planted with from eight to 10 seeds in the hill and after the plants become established should be thinned to three or four. The hills should be 4 or 5 feet apart. Bush Lima beans are planted 5 or 6 inches apart in rows 30 to 36 inches apart.

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Bush beans of the string type may be planted somewhat closer—the plants standing 3 or 4 inches apart in rows from 20 to 24 inches apart if hand cultivation only is to be employed.

Beans of any kind should not be planted any deeper than is necessary to secure good germination. This should never be more than 2 inches and on heavy soil it should not be more than 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches.

Beets can be planted comparatively early in the season. It is not necessary to wait until the ground has become warm, if the danger of frost is past. The seed should be sown in drills 14 to 18 inches apart and covered to a depth of about 1 inch. As soon as the plants are well up they should be thinned to stand 4 to 4 inches apart. From two to three plantings should be made in order to have a continuous supply of young, tender beets.

Sorghum for Sirup

BY C. C. CUNNINGHAM

The manufacture of sorghum sirup in Kansas is a comparatively small industry. The average annual production during recent years is valued at between 3 and 4 million dollars. The industry, however, is increasing and may become important.

Sorghum for sirup is grown in the same way as sorghum for forage and silage, except that it is planted somewhat thinner. The plants should be from about 5 to 7 inches apart in the row. The varieties most commonly used in Kansas are the Kansas Orange and Red and Black Amber. Sumac, Collier, Coleman, and Black Gooseneck or Texas Ribbon cane are used to a slight extent. A number of strains with a high sugar content have been developed by firms making a specialty of sorghum sirup.

Several plantings, at intervals of a week or more, should be made when large acreages of sorghum are grown for sirup, or varieties maturing at different times should be used. This is advisable in order to lengthen the manufacturing period, which may be made to extend thru August, September and a part of October if the season permits.

Sorghum for sirup should be cut when the seed is in the late milk or dough stage. Ripe or overripe sorghum produces juice that is difficult to clarify, while the flavor of both overripe and green sorghum is poor. The sorghum crop should be cut with a corn binder and bound into bundles, tho it may be cut by hand. The best grade of sirup is obtained when the leaves, head and suckers are removed and the main stalk only is used. When this practice is followed the stripping is done by hand. Harvesting should be managed so the sorghum will be milled within two days after it is cut, since the juices are likely to ferment, particularly during warm weather. In cold weather the stalks may be kept for some time without injuring their value for sirup. Where there is danger of frost it is a good practice to cut the crop and store it in shocks or piles until it can be milled. Frosted sorghum is not injured for sirup if milled promptly, unless it is immature.

In Kansas sorghum yields vary from 2 to 15 tons an acre. An average crop is about 7 or 8 tons. A ton of sorghum will give from 700 to 1,200 pounds of juice, from which 8 to 30 gallons of sirup may be made, depending on the sugar content of the juice. The production of sirup an acre will vary from a few to as much as 300 gallons, depending on the variety grown, the season, soil, and method of growing and manufacturing.

Persons wishing information regarding the various processes involved in manufacturing sorghum sirup should write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a copy of Farmers' Bulletin, No. 477, "Sorghum Sirup Manufacture."

Grading Pinto Beans

The Food Administration desires to call the attention of growers of Pinto beans to the necessity of having all beans re-cleaned before they are offered for sale. To increase the consumption of Pinto beans it is important that consumers be satisfied with the product. Beans sold direct from the farmers to the grocers without re-cleaning do injury to the trade. Growers who are isolated and do not have facilities at hand for re-cleaning their beans should sell to some shipper who is properly equipped for handling them.

Success With Potatoes

BY W. H. COLE
Cowley County

Select a well-drained patch for your potatoes. The plants cannot stand wet feet. Try to avoid planting them where the soil is inclined to be of a gumbo nature. The heavy black land is well adapted to mulched potatoes but the soil that has a small amount of sand in it probably is the most desirable as it is not so inclined to run together. But regardless of the nature of the soil be sure that it is rich. Potatoes cannot produce maximum results in an impoverished soil any more readily than corn or any other crop.

Plow the ground 6 or 8 inches deep and then hitch to the disk harrow and thoroly cut it up. The more cutting it receives the better the seedbed will be.



Potatoes for the Winter.

The next thing is to harrow it thoroly level with an ordinary smoothing harrow. Now hitch to your plow again and plow the ground a foot deep or deeper if the plow will go deeper. Then thoroly double disk it again and finish off with the smoothing harrow. A lot of work you will say. Please bear in mind that the field is going to produce 400 bushels to the acre, and that is worth working for.

Now if you have an old sled with runners about 20 inches apart get it and hitch a horse to it and mark off the rows. Don't make the marks more than 2 inches deep. Plant the potatoes in these marks, dropping the seed pieces about 8 inches apart. Cover them lightly with a hoe, being sure to press the soil on to every piece with the foot. In a week or 10 days, if the soil is as warm as it is likely to be at this time of the year, the plants will begin to come thru. Let them alone until they get two or three leaves, and then put on the mulching.

Old hay is to be preferred for this purpose, and if it is available a mulch to the depth of 6 inches is sufficient, but if straw is used it is well to put it on to a greater depth. The most satisfactory thickness for the straw mulch seems to be about 10 inches. Allowing the plants to come thru before the mulch is put on has a tendency to make them more vigorous, and they will come thru the mulching in a very few days and will develop into as large a vine as ordinarily grows without mulching.

Many persons object to mulching potatoes, giving as a reason that there is danger of the seed rotting under the mulching. By leaving off the mulching until plants come thru this danger is eliminated and then, too, the deep plowing affords a most excellent system of drainage should the season later develop into a wet one. At digging, or more properly speaking picking up time, which should be as soon as the vines are dead, all that is necessary in order to harvest the crop is to roll back the mulching, and there are the spuds right on the top of the ground, clean and white and sound. Last season was a trying one on potatoes. The early part of the season was abnormally wet and the latter part abnormally dry and yet the small patch—40 by 65 feet—which I put out in this manner made a yield of 26 bushels of measured potatoes, which would be at the rate of considerably more than 400 bushels an acre.

Our crop in 1916 was planted April 12 and dug about the middle of July. The crop last year was planted April 17. It is our notion that potatoes may be safely planted in this manner up until July 1, and we also believe that once the method is tried it will become a permanent custom.

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Plant in your garden or any good soil. Only 1 bean in a hill, and they will mature a crop in about 30 days, ripening very evenly, and the growth and yield will simply surprise you. Just the bean everyone should plant this year.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS MENTION THE MAIL AND BREEZE

THE HOUSEHOLD, DEPT. SR-7, TOPEKA, KANSAS

With the Home Makers

Be Your Own Milliner

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT.

WITH THE approach of spring comes the thought of spring millinery. Already the display windows of the city stores are bright with colors that are far less somber than those of the winter hats and here and there in a crowded amusement hall may be seen one of these early harbingers of the season soon to open.

Every woman likes pretty and becoming hats and every woman should like pretty and becoming hats, for the hat is one of the most essential parts of the wardrobe. A hat that is too large or too small or whose color is not becoming to the wearer has the effect of making an otherwise well chosen costume unattractive.

The hat should be in harmony with the remainder of the outfit. It is difficult to choose one hat that will suit several dresses, or that will harmonize with a dress, a suit and a coat, and the price of millinery, in common with other things, is continually soaring higher.

The solution of the difficulty is this—make your own hats. "Make my own hat!" you exclaim. "I wouldn't wear it if I did." But you make your own blouses and some of your dresses and you do a great deal of beautiful fancywork. Making a hat is no more difficult. The secret is all in knowing how.

How to Do It.

First, you will need a frame. Simple and yet becoming shapes can be purchased at 5 and 10-cent stores. These shapes are always in style and are often far more becoming than the ultra-fashionable ones. Braid can be purchased at 5 and 10 cents a yard. The 10-cent braid is wider and of better quality. Some hat braid contains threads which when pulled serve to gather the braid. In making your purchase, note this, as the threads are necessary if you wish to put the braid on in circles.

In covering the hat frame with braid begin at the center of the crown. Before sewing the braid on the frame, draw the gathering threads, arranging the braid somewhat in the shape of a rosette. Be careful to keep it smooth and even, as neatness is one of the qualities in which a beginner is often deficient. The thread nearest the center must be drawn tightest, the second a little less tight, and so on. With thread the same color as the braid, secure the end of the braid underneath. Now with this center begun, sew the braid to the center of the crown of the hat. Do not cut the braid but continue to sew it edge to edge in this ever widening circle; draw the threads every now and then from underneath and by all means keep the outer surface smooth. When you have completed the top of the crown, you will find covering the sides of the crown a much easier task, as it is not necessary to draw the threads in the braid, which here fits over the frame smoothly.

As you reach the upper surface of the brim, you must draw the threads slightly. In sewing the braid to the frame use small stitches on the outer surface and long stitches underneath. Do not permit the braid to pucker.

Now for the Lower Part.

When you have covered the upper surface of the brim without cutting the braid, cover the lower surface in the same manner. If you wish, you may use crepe de chine or other soft silk to cover the lower surface of the brim. It will be particularly appropriate for an early spring hat. Cut a paper pattern of the brim and lay this on the silk. The head opening should be half an inch less in radius than the size of the crown. Along the inner circle of this covering for the brim make half-inch slits at intervals of an inch.

Allow the last row of braid on the upper surface of the crown to extend over the edge of the hat. Secure the silk along the outer surface of the brim with large stitches on the lower side, using only small stitches on the upper side.

The slits which you cut along the in-

ner circle of the silk make it possible for you to turn up an inch of the material into the crown of the hat. With large stitches on the inside and small ones on the outside, fasten the silk to the frame. When the silk is secured at both the outer and inner circles, bring the last row of braid from the upper surface of the brim over the edge of the brim by drawing the thread along the edge. Secure it with small stitches.

If the crown of the frame which you purchased is elongated or irregular in shape you cannot sew the braid in circle fashion. Run it straight across the crown in rows, sewing edge to edge and cutting in strips of the proper length.

Flat trimming is to be used again this season. One of the most artistic hats in a city millinery store was trimmed in flat flowers of various harmonizing shades of braid. These flowers can be made by drawing the threads of the braid, forming double loops. Make five or six petals to a flower. Applique the flowers on to the sides of the crown of the hat, using French knots of yellow silk for the center of each flower. Flowers are also embroidered of beads, chenille and yarn.

Arrange the flowers diagonally, or in clusters across the front or at the sides of the crown. Your ingenuity may suggest an artistic arrangement on the brim. Remember that simplicity denotes elegance this season.

Do not slight the lining of the hat. Use a bias piece of silk, whose length is equal to an inch more than the circumference of the crown and whose width is equal to the height of the crown plus the radius of the top of the crown.

How I Make Good Pickles

I should like to help the reader who has trouble with her cucumber pickles for many persons who have eaten my pickles say they cannot tell them from the factory product.

This is the way I make them: Pick the cucumbers when about 3 inches long, leaving a short stem, place them in a crock or granite pan and cover with boiling water to which is added a good handful of salt and 1 rounded teaspoon of fine lump alum for every gallon of pickles. Let stand until the same time the next day, drain off the water and repeat the same operation for two days more. Never put the salt and alum on the cucumbers until after they are covered with boiling water. Drain and cover with cold water on the fourth day. Rub each cucumber to remove the scum or skin, leaving them a good green. Wipe with a small cloth, cut off the stem, place in a clean crock, and pour over the boiling vinegar. Put in a keg or jar when cold.

I get the vinegar left in the keg at the store when the sweet pickles are sold. When boiled and skimmed this will keep the pickles in an open jar. If I have to make my own sweetened vinegar, I put the pickles in hot glass jars, pour on the boiling vinegar and seal as the home-spiced vinegar does not keep so well open. If large cucumbers are used I halve or quarter them.

I prefer to pick the cucumbers at noon or not later than 5 in the afternoon as the vine is harmed the least at that time. I always cut the cucumbers instead of pulling them to save the vines.

Courtland, Kan. Mrs. R. A. Glenn.

Let's Plant a Big Garden

I am always interested in planning the spring vegetable garden and try not to use the same spot for the same vegetable each year. It is best to plant tomato seed and transplant the plants when they are 2 inches high. When resetting the plants wrap a piece of paper carefully around the stalk to prevent the cut worm from cutting it off. A small amount of wood ashes sprinkled around the plant and worked into the soil is another good guard against the cut worm. Keep the tomatoes from resting on the ground by tying up the vines.

Plant lettuce and radishes in straight

rows. By planting more seed as fast as the vegetables are used one can have these vegetables fresh all summer. Cucumbers may be planted next to the fence and trained to climb it, thus saving ground for some other vegetable.

A large bed of seed onions will be profitable to raise. Great care should be taken to thin the plants as soon as the rows are visible and they should be weeded carefully until large enough to hoe. You will be surprised at the profit you will make on your onions as they are ready sellers every season.

Let most of your vegetable garden this year consist of good solid food. Do you know that carrots cooked and fried brown the same as parsnips are delicious? The carrot is also one of the most healthful vegetables grown. A large crop of navy beans can be raised on a small piece of ground but they should be planted early so they will have time to mature before frost. We had a beautiful bed of beans last year but planted them a little too late and did not get more than half a crop.

The planting of a few rows of sugar cane may mean the grinding of a few gallons of beautiful golden sorghum that can be used to save sugar. Let us think seriously of these things and exercise our power to the fullest extent in order to save the food which will mean so much to the soldiers fighting at the front for their country's cause.

Brayton, Ia. Mrs. L. C. Heath.

Bread Mixers Save Time

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

We wonder how many who use a bread mixer have found the manufacturer's directions exact. Use 6 quarts of flour to 2 quarts of liquid, they tell us. It may be because we use a liberal portion of mashed potatoes that we always have found 5 1/4 quarts of flour the exact amount we needed.

In answer to one of the children's questions as to how much time their grandmother might have saved had she used a bread mixer, we made an estimate. A remarkable woman of 72 years—she has been baking bread twice a week for 52 years. If now and then, she has taken time off or had help, she probably has made up for it by extra bakings. It takes about 5 minutes to get materials together and sufficient flour mixed in to begin kneading. She always kneads her bread 20 minutes, by the clock. The mixer would have the dough thoroughly kneaded in the 5 minutes so she has lost 40 minutes a week for 52 years. Is it not astonishing that this means 75 days of 24 hours each—and not time alone but energy, too? A good bread mixer costs \$3. It would very soon pay for itself.

We have heard of a number of women who have had trouble in making rye bread. Some good bakers who can tell from experience and practice what methods should be pursued might render many a favor by sending the Farmers Mail and Breeze a good story of their method.

Our county club leader is coming into our neighborhood in a few days to organize boys' and girls' clubs. Sewing clubs, bread-making clubs, garden clubs, pig clubs and dairy clubs are all as practical as can be. They are under the direction of the state club leader at the agricultural college. It requires six to form a club of any kind. They are given printed directions and, at least once a season, their work is inspected.

The bread-making clubs should appeal to many at this time. The aim, we are told, is to teach the use of war substitutes. If the girls can be taught how to make good bread of wheat substitutes, much saving of flour will result. Many housewives are failing to observe wheatless days and meals because they make failures of all efforts to use other flours. There is no one item on the bill of fare that makes or mars a meal so much as bread. Good cornbread is all right and poor cornbread is all wrong.

One club member says she has learned a better way of making cornmeal mush than the old method of stirring a handful of cornmeal at a time into a kettle of boiling water. She knows from experience how much cornmeal is needed for a certain amount of boiling water. She places the salt in the boiling water, stirs cold water into the meal in a basin until it is thin enough to pour easily and then pours it into the kettle of boiling water. Then she sets her kettle in

the oven to bake. The stirring has taken only 3 or 4 minutes of her time and her kettle of mush is free from lumps.

We have finished our beef work with making mince-meat, plum pudding and soap. We didn't make much mince-meat as we expect to make few pies on account of the shortage of lard. Instead, we have used the fresh suet in making eggless plum puddings that we have sealed and sterilized in the cans. Just how well these will keep, we can't say for we had no canning directions for the same. If packers and others can succeed in keeping canned pudding, why can't the rest of us? It may help to solve the pie problem.

In using cracklings for soap we have followed the directions of a Kentucky soap-maker who said she used one can of lye for each 4 pounds of cracklings. She said if the soap seemed to separate into light and dark-colored sections, one should stir for several minutes and the two would gradually blend together. We have always thought soap making a good deal of useless work but we've come to consider it a wise economy. We may yet return to the simpler ways of doing many things. We have seen older people in the North save the hard wood ashes in barrels. When the lard was rendered and the cracklings remained to be disposed of, these barrels of ashes were set upon boxes or inclined boards and water poured upon them until it drained out at the bottom in the form of liquid lye. This lye and cracklings were stirred in a big iron kettle over a fire until the mixture was firm when cooled. Thus were several kegs of soft soap manufactured for a year's laundry work.

A New Nightgown Pattern

You will be delighted with the nightgown shown in No. 8678. It is made in one piece with a round neck that may be drawn up with ribbon if desired. A dainty lace edge may be used to trim the neck, kimono sleeves and the at-



tractive three-corner pockets. A wide belt and bow of ribbon add the final touch of beauty. Sizes 16 to 18 years and 36 to 42 inches bust measure. This pattern may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

Nice, But Oh My!

Bobbie had been studying his grandfather's face, which was very much wrinkled.

"Well, Bob," said the old gentleman, "do you like my face?"

"Yes, Grandpa," said Bobbie. "It's an awfully nice face, but why don't you have it ironed?"—The American Boy.

The Red Cross Needs You

BY MRS. AIDA JACKSON

If there is any farm woman in America who would not resent the remark I overheard on a crowded city street car a few days ago it is because she is not doing her part in the nation's great preparations for defense. As for myself, I wished for a platform to arise in the front of this car that I might mount it and protest in the name of the farmers' wives, one of the most loyal classes of American women.

Two elegantly gowned women were returning from a club meeting and were discussing patriotism and war conditions generally. How hard and uncomplainingly the various units throughout the city had worked to have the required number of sweaters knitted for the soldiers at a specified time, or an assortment of scarfs, socks and helmets for another camp, or bandages for the Red Cross, or pads, or kits; in fact, any thing the dear boys at the camps needed these various units were making, sometimes overtaxing their nerves and spending more time than they had to give, in order to do their bit. Thus one chattered on.

"Yes, and when I think how unceasingly we city women have worked," returned the other, "how we have denied ourselves former pleasures and resigned from even our clubs in order to help take care of the needs of the soldiers, I just cannot help feeling that if the wives, sisters and sweethearts of some of these soldiers who live on the farms would do their part as we are doing ours, it would lessen the strain all around."

Are we farm women deserving of such criticism? When I overheard the conversation my pulse beat quickened, as I am sure yours would have done also. I thought of the churches all thru the country that have thrown open their doors and warmed their rooms and provided materials for the women from the neighboring farms to help make these same things in the same way, according to government requirements for the boys at camps. Some woman in each community has been aroused by the strenuous needs and written the nearest government headquarters, requesting that a demonstrator be sent to meet the women of her neighborhood at church or school house on a specified day to instruct them in making these necessities for Uncle Sam's brave boys, and then this leader has notified all these

neighbors to leave everything to come and learn to do their part, bring their lunches and work all day, several days a week.

Have you Mrs. Chicken-Raiser, Mrs. Dairyman's Wife, Mrs. Stockman's Wife, Mrs. Small Produce Farmer or Mrs. General Farm Wife not put aside your daily duties and helped your utmost in relieving these strenuous conditions?

If not, then by what right do you feel entitled to the protection of this government? It is not only necessary that every farmer and farmer's wife should do all they can to make their farm produce its limit, whether in wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, fruit, stock or poultry, but we must do our part otherwise, also. Our government urges us to concentrate; to farm intensely every available foot of our land, to spray our trees, insure our stock against diseases by vaccination, in fact to do all we can in every way we can to help produce all we can, in order to offset the lack of production in the devastated areas abroad. But could any of us resist doing so with prices higher than ever in the past? Is it patriotism alone that spurs us on to cultivate our soil to its utmost?

Sometimes we farm women are inclined to say "We are doing our part in increasing production. Let the city women provide knitted garments and Red Cross supplies." Here we are mistaken. Every one of us is needed. The farm woman who attends Red Cross meetings is accomplishing several things. She shows loyalty to her country and learns to do things she would otherwise likely never accomplish; she enjoys working with her neighbors and becoming better acquainted with them. While she is working she not only learns all the instructor teaches, but how Neighbor So-and-So canned her corn so that it is better now than when fresh out of the garden; how Mrs. Up-to-date put up everything by the cold-pack method, and so on and so on. And when she drives home, she not only has her knitting with her but has stored up much knowledge for future use—knowledge which is going to assist her in being a more loyal American, a better housewife and a more capable mother.

Don't Forget the Flowers

If you have a moment to spare, do not forget to beautify the yard by means of vines and flowers. We traveled by auto last summer from Dodge City to the western line of the state and saw only 20 houses with vines and possibly 10 with flowers. Of course, we have to contend with wind and weather in this part of the state but there are some common flowers that will grow here with little care and water.

Petunias and marigolds will not need replanting the second year if they bloom well the first. Asters will bloom earlier if started indoors or in a hot bed and transplanted about May 1. Hollyhocks will not bloom until the second year but the cosmos is a good fall bloomer. The woodbine and trumpet-creeper are the best hardy vines and the balsam apple, morning glory and wild cucumber are good annual vines. —Mrs. L.

Do Your Tomatoes Sour?

One of our readers wished to know why tomatoes look good and yet are so sour they cannot be used. She said she canned them according to directions and kept them in a dark place and cannot understand why they are not good. Her letter was referred to a home economics expert at Manhattan who said that the trouble was probably caused by the tomatoes being over-ripe. The material to be canned must be first-class if first-class tomatoes are desired when canned. Over-ripe tomatoes when canned will have the sourness spoken of. Perfectly sound tomatoes are the easiest vegetables to can because of their acid composition. Putting them in a dark place has no effect on their keeping qualities. It does, however, keep them from fading.

Another Question Answered

If the woman who has hair to sell for switches will get in touch with any good hair dresser, she will have no trouble disposing of it at the right price.

Sixty-cent wool is a fair bid for popularity on the part of Mary's little lamb.



The Biggest Help on the Farm

—the farmer's family is robust, healthy, strong. They want the best of everything to eat. The farmer's wife is an expert cook. She'll use only the best—that's why so many country housewives use Calumet Baking Powder.

They insist on absolute purity—they know Calumet is pure in the can and pure in the baking—the most economical to buy and use. Try Calumet—if it isn't by far the best Baking Powder you have ever used, your grocer will refund your money.

Received Highest Awards—New Cook Book Free—See Slip in Found Can.



Let Borax Do the Hard Work

DON'T rub and scrub and scrape to keep your home clean and wholesome. You, too, can get through your housekeeping duties quickly and easily as thousands of other women do by a generous use of

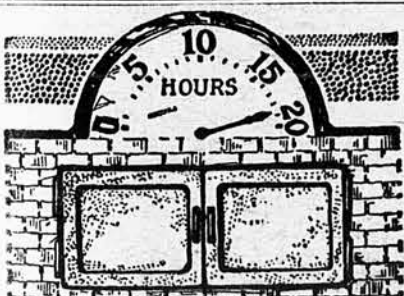
20 MULE TEAM BORAX

It takes the dirt off floors, walls and woodwork without scrubbing. Makes short work of greasy dishes and silver. Keeps pots and pans spic and span and imparts a wonderful lustre to glassware. And it sterilizes as it cleans. 20 Mule Team Borax is endorsed by all health authorities. Used wherever hygienic cleanliness must be maintained.

At All Dealers

Send for "Magic Crystal" Booklet. It describes 100 household uses for 20 Mule Team Borax.

PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO.—NEW YORK—CHICAGO



A Baked Cereal Food

Different from the usual run of toasted or steam-cooked cereals,

Grape-Nuts

is baked in giant ovens—baked for nearly twenty hours under accurate conditions of heat, so that the whole wheat and malted barley flours may develop their full, rich sweetness.

You don't need sugar on Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason"

\$100.00 IN GOLD GIVEN

How Many Words Can You Make

This puzzle is a sure prize winner—absolutely everyone in this club wins a prize. It is not hard, either—just a little ingenuity and skill. The puzzle is to get as many words as possible out of the letters herewith given. Use only the letters given and only as many times as they appear in this ad. For instance, the letter Y appears only 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, send in your list at once, as the person winning first prize may not have more than that many words.

OUR OFFER

We are the largest magazine publishers in the west and are conducting this big "everybody wins" word building and prize contest in connection with our big introductory and advertising campaign and want to send you sample copies and full particulars as to how you can become a member of this contest club and share in the \$100.00 in gold and the other valuable premiums. We give 100 votes in the contest for each word you make. To the person having the most votes at the close of the contest we will give \$50.00 in gold; to the second highest \$20.00 in gold; to the third highest \$15.00 in gold; to the fourth highest \$10.00 in gold, and to the fifth \$5.00 in gold. In addition to these prizes, we are going to give away thousands of other valuable premiums of all kinds, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. NOTICE: Every new club member this month also receives a beautiful Genuine Gold Filled Signet Ring, guaranteed for 6 years free and postpaid just for promptness. Anyone may enter and bear in mind, there is absolutely no chance to lose; POSITIVELY EVERY CLUB MEMBER WINS A PRIZE. If there should be a tie between two or more contestants for any of the prizes, each tying contestant will receive the prize tied for. Get your share of this \$100.00. Send your list of words TODAY.

CAPPER CONTEST CLUB, 630 Capper Building, TOPEKA, KANSAS

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Capper Poultry Club

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

First Annual Offering of PUREBRED POULTRY

PLYMOUTH ROCKS		Chicks. Pullets	
Barred Rocks	41	15	
White Rocks	15	2	
Buff Rocks	6	7	
Marie Riggs, Breed Club Secy., Banner, Kan.			
RHODE ISLANDS			
Rose Comb Reds	49	17	
Single Comb Reds	11	5	
Rose Comb Whites	3		
Grace Young, Breed Club Secy., R. 2, Leavenworth, Kan.			
WYANDOTTES			
White Wyandottes	39	1	
Silver Wyandottes	3		
Marie Hiatt, Breed Club Secy., R. 1, Colony, Kan.			
ORPINGTONS			
Buff Orpingtons	11		
White Orpingtons	10		
Illa Bradley, Breed Club Secy., R. 3, Le Roy, Kan.			
LEGHORNS			
Single Comb White	41	13	
Single Comb Brown	4		
Rose Comb Brown	4		
Rose Taton, Breed Club Secy., Satanta, Kan.			
WHITE LANGSHANS			
Thelma Martin, Breed Club Secy., R. 1, Welda, Kan.	7		
7 cockerels			
BUTTERCUPS			
Helen Hosford, R. 1, Pittsburg, Kan.	4		
2 pullets			
ANCONAS			
Estella Chaffee, Hamlin, Kan.	6		
6 cockerels			

All the cockerels and pullets offered for sale are purebreds selected from the contest flocks.

For free catalog, write to the secretary of the breed club representing the variety in which you are interested.

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

Capper Poultry Club

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

Young Kansans at Work

"Son" is Six But He's Helping

BY MRS. AMA S. JACKSON

UNCLE SAM is calling to the boys and girls in the cities, in the small towns and on the farms to join his great food army and help increase production. Many boys and girls are raising pigs or chickens, others are planting gardens and some are doing all three. How are you helping?

At our place long steps have already been taken toward the spring garden and we are planning to have crisp, fresh radishes, onions and other green things long before they are generally served in the early spring. "Son," who is 6 years old, is delighted. "Mother, I'll pull up the radishes and onions and pick the lettuce leaves and bring them in for you in my 'spress wagon," he exclaimed. Son is evidently counting on making a meal entirely of green things and while that isn't our plan his willingness is appreciated.

Now, let's see what is being done toward making this dream come true. We have a window seat in our dining room, 3 feet, 5 inches long by 2 feet deep. We first made a bottom to fit the window seat with braces every 2 feet to keep it up off the seat; then we arranged a hinged front which extends 5 inches high the full length of the window. This board is stained to match the wood work and is to hide the seed boxes; it hooks on to the end ones.

The seed boxes are 22 by 12 inches with a depth of 4 inches. There are nine boxes, spaced so as to be easily slipped out and into the frame for the later hardening process. The seed boxes were prepared thus: First, we placed an inch layer of cinders (gravel answers the same purpose) in the bottom of the box. Then we filled the boxes within 1/2 inch from the top with soil which we prepared by mixing one part of sand (to prevent packing), 2 parts manure, 3 parts rich soil and 4 parts decayed leaves. (If you do not care to mix so carefully secure rich soil from around some old decayed tree stumps or from the spots where the winter wood pile has been cleared.) We pressed the soil down and with a yard stick lined off rows about 2 inches apart and 1/2 inch deep. We sowed our seed in the rows, covered and watered them and then placed the box in the sunny window. We water our window garden just often enough to allow the seeds to germinate and have placed glass over each box to hold the moisture as the furnace heat in addition to so much sun we feared would cause the soil to dry out.

When the plants are 2 inches high we will thin them out and transplant them, leaving them all 2 inches apart in a row, allowing room to spread and acquire a strong stocky growth.

The following seeds were planted in the boxes: tomato, lettuce, eggplant, peppers, cabbage, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, onion, turnip, radish, peas, beet and parsnip.

We are now making a heavy frame to add double space to the window and allow for other vegetables and for additional boxes required when the thinning out and transplanting process begins. We have parsley, horse radishes, asparagus and such vegetables. The things we are now turning our attention to are potatoes, sweet corn, beans, peas, melons and cucumbers.

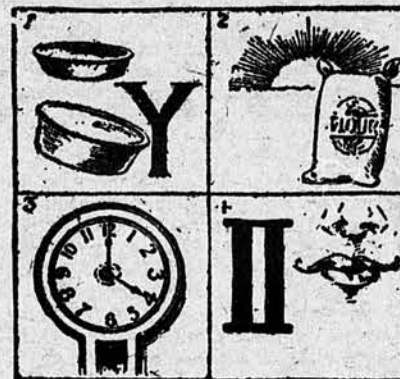
We saved a lot of berry boxes and are filling these with the same kind of soil as used in the window seat and will plant these latter vegetables in them. After they are 8 or 10 inches high and the weather has moderated sufficiently we will cut the bottoms from these boxes and plant box and all in the garden. In some of the boxes are half a dozen beans which will make a nice hill; in others, are several cuttings of potatoes, and so on.

As the weather becomes mild and our plants begin to grow we will place the boxes out of doors for a portion of the day to begin to toughen them, preparatory to transplanting. For this transplanting we will select a cloudy afternoon and place one seed box at a time in son's little express wagon and let him help pull the boxes to the freshly cultivated garden plot. This will give them every chance to get a start as plants do

best in freshly cultivated soil. The roots will not be greatly disturbed as the seed boxes will have a final soaking as they are taken past the pump. This will cause large chunks of soil to cling around the roots. By choosing a cloudy afternoon to transplant into the open garden there will be no sun's rays to cause the plant to lose too much moisture. With buckets of water and the cool night air, the dawning of day should see some hearty plants, prepared to withstand any changes of temperature.

Here's a Flower Puzzle

Here are flowers which you will have in your garden this spring. If you can guess their names send the answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the five boys and girls sending the most neatly written correct answers.



The answer to the jewelry store puzzle in the February 9 issue is: 1, clocks; 2, rings; 3, watches; 4, bracelets. Prize winners are Grant Reynolds, Waldo, Kan.; Harry O. Burdette, Herington, Kan.; Madeline Harting, Rose, Kan.; Nellie Umphenour, Girard, Kan.; Mary Edna Crawford, Whiting, Kan.

Prizes for Best Letters

Kansas boys and girls are going to help the United States win the war. They will raise vegetables, grain and livestock. How are you helping? A handsome prize will be given each of the three contestants writing the best letters on "How I am Serving My Country." These letters must not exceed 200 words. Write neatly on one side of the paper. If you have a picture of your last year's garden, some five ears of corn which you raised or of the livestock, which you are raising, send the picture to illustrate your story. Address Children's Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.



Mr. Pupp: How is it, Mr. Porcupine, that you aren't afraid of me today?
Mr. Porcupine: Don't y'know this is meatless day?

School Boys will Help Farmers

A national enrollment week, beginning Monday, March 18, will carry the story of the United States Boys' Working Reserve to every high school boy in the land and will urge him to enroll into the reserve. The governors of the states will be asked to issue proclamations of the week. Federal state directors are completing their county organizations, are appointing their enrolling officers in the states, and are securing the hearty co-operation of the school authorities in preparation for this great drive for membership.

Enrollment is already under way in most of the states, and national enrollment week will be utilized to complete the enrollment and to give the reserve a thorough national publicity.

Next summer the United States Boys' Working reserve proposes to supply the farmer with a labor reserve that he may be able to call upon in the case of emer-

gency. If our food supply is to be conserved and increased during the summer of 1918, the farmer should have at his command a great reservoir of labor upon which he will be able to call, and at a wage that he will find it possible to pay.

It is our part to make ready the labor reserve and to see that it is made as efficient as it may be made within the time at our disposal, says a writer for Boy Power.

National enrollment week is the time for rounding up the drive that the various states are making to prepare this great labor reserve.

The eager word of Professor Spillman, Chief of Bureau of Farm Management, "Push it as hard as you can!" may very well serve as a sufficient index to the situation.

Every school teacher, every worker with boys in the United States will be expected to give his best energies to bringing the matter of the nation's need, and of the reserve's possible answer to that need, to the attention of every school boy in the land.

"Nobody"

This narrative by Eleanor Franklin Egan of the shelling by an Austrian submarine in the Mediterranean of the English-owned, Greek-manned vessel Borulos, on which she was a passenger, was published recently in the Youth's Companion. The other passengers were mostly ignorant peasants—Greeks and Arabs, with their women and swarms of brown, dark-eyed babies. There were also 22 Englishmen on board at the time of the attack—sailors picked up, with their lifeboats, after the torpedoing of their own vessel. The submarine rose suddenly, quite near, and fired a single shell, which crashed directly at the mark. Instantly there was wild and dreadful panic.

The English lifeboats were rushed, those of the Borulos being neglected and useless; and frantic mothers who could not find a place in them began to throw their children into the sea and to leap after them.

But the submarine's commander was not wholly ruthless. No other shell was fired, and when the boat into which Miss Egan had been pulled from the water approached it, close under the muzzles of the threatening guns, she saw an amazing sight. The two gunners stood motionless at their guns, awaiting orders; but every other member of the submarine's crew was excitedly engaged in the work of rescue or resuscitation. The commander himself, who was weeping, held an unconscious little Greek boy by the band of his knickerbockers. And he told Miss Egan in good English:

"Go on back to your ship. We are not murderers!"

They went back—those who survived—and found other survivors on the Borulos. Not one of the Englishmen had left her; and after the life boats got away, they had organized hastily to rescue as best they could, with ropes and rope ladders, those who were still swimming or floating near the ship. Three of them leaped overboard to save drowning children, and two were drowned in the attempt.

It was one of these English sailors who told an incident that does, indeed, as Miss Egan puts it, "insist on being remembered." In the steerage of the Borulos was a troupe of Japanese acrobats, one of whom had with him his wife and her young baby. The Englishman, busy with his life line, saw the tiny Japanese mother float toward him from behind the rudder, still clasping her infant.

"I threw her the rope and yelled to her as if I was crazy," he related. "She caught it all right; but what do you think she did? She just turned her face up to me and called out something about her not amountin' to anything. It was somethin' like 'I nobody! I got nobody! Nev' mind!' and she deliberately passed the rope over to someone else. Well, so did I. It was more than I could stand."

With her drowned baby in her arms, the heroic little "nobody" drifted quietly away to her death; and another, who perhaps still had somebody, was saved in her place. But the man she did not allow to rescue her, simple sailor tho he was, pronounced upon her an epitaph that neither scholar nor poet could have equaled. He supposed he should have to live decent for the remainder of his life, he said; because no one could remember that little Japanese woman's face and be anything except decent.

Fathers are Helping, Too

Hodgeman County is Rapidly Pushing to the Front

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT, Secretary

FATHERS as well as mothers can be a great help to poultry club members. If you could take a peep into the homes of the girls who have a lot of pep and enthusiasm for chicken raising, you would find that they are as eager as mother to see Mary, Susan or Jane come out at the head of the list with big profits, or push her way to the fullest extent as county leader, or boost her breed of chickens as breed club officer. Keep father well informed about the progress you are making with your contest work, how you are trying to complete the membership of your county and the profits which your chickens are bringing you. You'll find it makes a big difference. I now one reason now why Velma Billmer of Hodgeman county is having such remarkable success in obtaining new members. It's because Velma's father is back of her in everything she does. Mr. Billmer called at the office a few days ago and we had a delightful talk about the poultry club, Velma, and chickens. Velma is the oldest of nine children; she goes to high school and is a good student.

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 King Stock Bought
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 Cost of Feed \$7.65
 Gain for Month 28.14

The following essay about chickens was written by Elsa Stiller of Marion county for a class in agriculture. Elsa is justly proud of the good grade which she received.

Ninety-five per cent of the poultry in the United States consists of chickens and nearly this large a per cent in Kansas. Although there are many kinds of meat producing fowls none can take the place of Brahma or Cochon chickens and the heavier birds.

Meat producing chickens should have plenty of animal food, dry mash and scratching food, such as grain. Grain should be scattered in a deep litter of straw, so the chickens will get plenty of exercise while finding their feed. They should have twice as much grain as dry mash. They also must get a certain amount of grit, shell or bones, charcoal, green feed, milk and plenty of water. Meat producing chickens do not go out to hunt and scratch for their feed. They have the habit of sitting around and waiting for it, because they are too heavy to run about much.

In order to have success with chickens one must have a tight, dry house. There must not be any draft whatever. On the south side of the coop there should be a window where plenty of sunshine and fresh air can enter. In the winter time, especially, the coops should be tight so that no draft can get in and the house should have a scratching shed for use when the snow is on the ground and it is unpleasant for the chickens to be out. If a person wishes to raise fine purebred poultry, he must cull the chickens out each year, keeping only those of which the feathers, feet, bill and color are up to standard.

Anna Greenwood, president of the Plymouth Rock Breed club is working hard to boost her breed of chickens, as every energetic breed club president should do. Anna would like to receive a letter from each member of her club telling her how many of the contest chicks were raised, how many were pullets, how many cockerels and how each member invested the proceeds from her contest chickens. Anna's address is R. 1, Madison, Kan. Every member of the breed club should send her this information.

Letha Emery of Crawford county is an excellent booster for the Capper Poultry club. In a letter which I received from her a few days ago, she enclosed a three-column clipping from the Girard Press telling about the club. With the article a picture of the Crawford county girls was used.

The picture in this week's Farmers Mail and Breeze is of Christena Duesing of Ford county and the farm flock of Buff Orpingtons. Aren't they a fine looking flock of birds?

Thank you for the poultry bulletins. In the one about chicken houses the picture, Fig 7, is our chicken house.—Lois Sargent, Riley county leader.

I am sending you my recommendation blank which I hope will reach you in time so I can be a poultry club member. I will have as much pep and energy as possible. I will do all I can to help the other girls and myself to make Greenwood county one of the leading counties in the contest.—Marie Houghton, Greenwood county.

Some poultry bulletins which I wrote the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington to send me have come and I am studying them. Mamma has given me Barred Plymouth Rock chickens for my contest work.—Lenore Rosiska, Clay county.

We are going to adopt this as our slogan: "A country worth fighting for is a country worth working for." Raise more poultry.—Ollie Osborn, Johnson county leader.



Christena Duesing of Ford County.

You might know she is a good student because a girl who has so much pep in trying to complete the county membership isn't going to do anything by halves. From the way things have started, I feel sure Hodgeman county is going to have a complete membership before long and that the girls out there are going to do some fine work during 1918. They fully realize that being members of the Capper Poultry club means being patriotic and that raising chickens is going to help win the war.

Girls who are keeping accurate records of the farm flock profits have found that raising chickens pays and they are looking forward to having such returns sometime from their contest chickens as their mothers have from the farm flocks. January farm flock reports of three Riley county girls show these gains: Lois Sargent, \$78.14; Margaret Selb, \$38.40; Esther Omo, \$31.85. The report of Catherine Peltier of Cloud county shows a gain of \$129.50; that of Esther Hagstrand, McPherson county, \$28.14. I wish you could see Esther's neatly written report. Every report should be arranged in this way:

Week	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total
Eggs Gathered	144	168	168	192	672
Eggs Sold	126	144	150	180	600
Price	.48	.50	.50	.52	\$25.09
Eggs Used at					
Home	18	24	18	12	72
Value	.48	.50	.50	.52	\$2.99
Eggs Set					
Chickens Hatched					
Price per lb.	.17			.17	\$4.11
Home	2		3		5
Value	.17		.17		\$3.60

The Capper Poultry Club

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

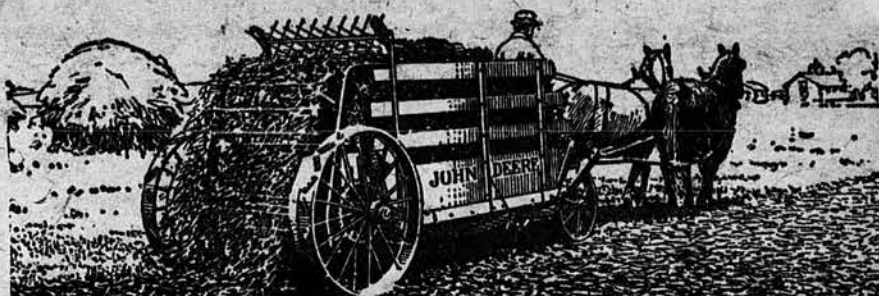
I hereby make application for selection as one of the ten representatives for Poultry Club Contest. I will try to secure the required recommendations and if chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. 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.



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Tells Why Chicks Die

E. J. Reefer, poultry expert of 458 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a new book which tells of a simple home solution that raises 98 per cent of all chicks hatched and cures white diarrhoea over night. All poultry raisers should write for this valuable free book.—Advertisement.

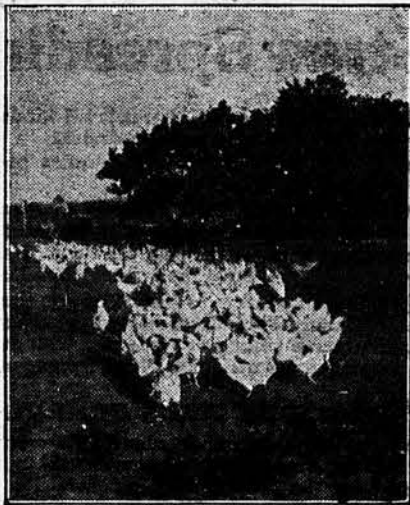
To Win With Poultry

Results With the Leghorns

We have been in the poultry business for a number of years, and raise the purebred Single Comb White Leghorns, as we think they are the best paying breed to keep.

We usually keep in our flock from 350 to 500 hens. They have the run of the farm, including meadow, orchard and feed lots, where they get a part of their food.

For their winter quarters they have a good house, 18 by 40 feet, 7 feet high at the front, and 5 feet at the back. It has a curtained front, which allows them plenty of sunlight and plenty of ventilation on days too cold for them to be outside. On January 1, 1917, we had 350 hens, and besides what we used for



Some of Mr. Hartman's Leghorns.

hatching and for table use, we sold 2,228 dozens of eggs during the year.

We sell no young chickens except the young cockerels. We also sell off the old hens, so as to keep a good egg-producing flock on the farm.

As to the raising of young chickens, we start two incubators about the first of March and keep them running until the middle of May. The earliest chicks grow the better and the pullets are then matured for winter, or early spring laying.

In the spring of 1917, we hatched 700 chicks. We put each hatching—about 170 chicks—to itself.

We feed the chicks boiled eggs for the first few feeds, then the chick food, and as they grow larger we begin feeding corn chop. When grown we feed oats, corn and wheat. They also have bran before them all the time, and besides these they have oyster shells and meat scraps, which help in the egg production.

As to the expense of the feed for our flock, we have no definite figures, as they pick up all waste grains around the barn and feed lots. For their regular feed they have from 1 to 1½ bushels of grain a day.

They also have plenty of fresh drinking water, which is the better for laying hens. We think more of egg production than any other part of the poultry business, as there is always a ready sale for fresh eggs, both for hatching and for table use, and we find that it pays better than the raising and selling of young chickens.

Walter Hartman.

R. 2, McCune, Kan.

Breeding for Egg Production

Breeding standard poultry for heavy egg production is now the most important thing in poultry breeding. The greatest profit from market poultry products usually comes from the sale of eggs. When the price of feed is high poultry will not pay unless the egg yield is high. This applies when poultry is raised for market as well as when kept primarily for egg production. The varieties of general purpose fowls are being developed to a point where they are filling the egg basket the same as is being done by the so-called egg breeds. The drones in all flocks are being discarded rapidly. This is no time for slacker hens.

More farmers are paying careful attention to the selection of their breeding birds now than ever before. There is a great difference between breeding poultry

and keeping poultry. Poultry has been kept on all farms, but farmers as a class are just beginning to get down to brass tacks in this matter of breeding poultry. The letters that farmer poultry breeders write me on this subject are very gratifying. On the McAllaster farm in Rice county all of the livestock is purebred and poultry comes in for its share of attention along with the cattle and hogs. Guy McAllaster, whose postoffice address is R. F. D. No. 4, Lyons, Kan., has written me his views on breeding standard poultry for heavy egg production, as follows:

"This subject has been discussed so much, and so well, in the different poultry articles, that it seems almost useless to try to improve on what has already been said, but there is always something new to learn about poultry breeding.

"First, the breeder should study his variety carefully so he will have its general form and make-up thoroughly fixed in his mind, and then breed for uniformity of type, because a fowl that does not possess its breed's type is generally the poorest egg producer. A poorly shaped specimen may be caused by lack of feed while growing, being crushed a little in the shell and slightly injured when hatched, or perhaps it just resembles some of its poorer ancestry. There are various other reasons, all of which work against good egg production.

"The trap nest is a very good way to select the best layers for the town poultry raiser or fancier who raises just a small flock, but for the average farmer the trap nest is not practicable. Some persons say to use the trap nest to find a few of the best layers, then pen them and set only those eggs that are produced by the selected hens, which is a good way. In my experience, however, I have had the best results by the use of the incubator. We all know that the hen which lays eggs thru the winter and early spring is the best year around producer. The average farm flock has, I believe, about 30 per cent of this kind. So this shows plainly that eggs gathered from February 15 to March 15 would be from these best laying hens. These eggs, by the use of the incubator, can be hatched early, and the pullets from these early hatches will be matured fully and ready to lay before cold weather sets in.

"The early hatched pullets are from your best laying hens, while if you waited until April or May to do your hatching with hens, the winter laying hens naturally would be the first ones to set, and the chances are you would set eggs produced by hens that were just starting to lay, the ones that lay only thru the warm months of spring. From such eggs you get the same kind of stock as the hens that laid them.

"Another advantage the early hatched pullets have over the late ones is that they moult earlier the next fall and are in condition to lay before winter. By the use of the incubator, all chicks that do not hatch by the twenty-first day, which are slow getting out of the shell, can be marked with a foot punch and not used for breeding stock, thus avoiding any weak and slowly maturing fowls. By this method the flock can be improved greatly with little extra trouble and expense.

Wonderful Egg Producer

Any poultry raiser can easily double his profits by doubling the egg production of his hens. A scientific tonic has been discovered that revitalizes the flock and makes hens work all the time. The tonic is called "More Eggs." Give your hens a few cents' worth of "More Eggs" and you will be amazed and delighted with results. A dollar's worth of "More Eggs" will double this year's production of eggs, so if you wish to try this great profit-maker, write E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 4582 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., who will send you a season's supply of "More Eggs" tonic for \$1.00 (prepaid). So confident is Mr. Reefer of the results that a million-dollar bank guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied your dollar will be returned on request and the "More Eggs" cost you nothing. Send a dollar today or ask Mr. Reefer for his Free Poultry book that tells the experience of a man who has made a fortune out of poultry.—Advertisement.

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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Healthy Hens Make a Profit

Good Breeding, Feeding and Housing All Help

BY F. E. MUSSEHL

THE KANSAS hen always has been helpful. She never has been a slacker in time of peace or war. But now she is called upon to be more than merely helpful. She must do her best, and it is our patriotic obligation to help her do this. The very first quality she must possess, if she is to do her best, is health and vigor. Most of us keep chickens primarily for the eggs they lay. Meat production is a side line, tho a most important one. The absolute importance of health from the standpoint of getting eggs is apparent when we note that egg production, in the case of our hens, is essentially reproduction, and reproduction does not take place unless the bird is healthy and vigorous. So we are agreed that vigor and health are of fundamental importance in poultry keeping.

Another matter upon which there will be general agreement is that it does not pay usually to doctor sick chickens, ducks, geese, or turkeys. This is so true that there is a possible excuse for repeating the old maxim, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." The possible exceptions to this general recommendation are that treatment may be advisable when it can be administered in a wholesale way to all the birds in a flock, or to a few individuals which are exceptionally valuable.

How then are we to keep the flock in health? In our own poultry work we try to obey the following, simple rules:

Vigorous Stock for Breeding.

While specific diseases are not directly transmitted by inheritance tendencies towards them are inherited, so we insist on this quality first of all in our breeding birds. This is considered above high exhibition qualities, high egg production or any others, altho as a matter of fact high egg production and vigor usually go together. However we may sometimes have a vigorous bird that is not necessarily a high egg producer.

Good egg production during the "unnatural" or winter months, depends pretty largely on keeping the stock comfortable. Winter egg production does not depend altogether on that condition but also on the breeding of the individual. But comfort is very important and comfort from the hen's standpoint means a good dry, bright, clean, house, well-ventilated without drafts. The hen doesn't care whether her house is 2 feet high in the back or 10 feet if it fulfils the foregoing requirements but for our own convenience we have certain standards for housing.

While poultry can make good use of many byproducts, it will not thrive on offal and refuse which other animals have refused to eat. Grains for poultry feeding must be wholesome, clean and free from musts and molds if we are to keep our flock producing well. Be particularly careful not to give hens decayed meat or poor grades of tankage, because these will cause "limberneck" and general digestive disorders. As part of our feeding practice we should also feed some cracked or whole grains in a foot of litter, during the winter months so as to induce the birds to exercise. Exercise by the way, is im-

portant for baby chicks as well as for adult fowls.

The quarantine principle which is used so effectively in controlling human diseases is just as valuable in controlling poultry diseases. As soon as a bird shows evidence of being out of condition it should be removed from the flock. Then a decision may be made as to whether the bird, or the flock should be treated, or the bird be disposed of by breaking its neck, Canadian method. Sometimes when the disease is such that no apparent external symptoms are noticed a post mortem examination should be made. If your experience in diagnosing poultry disease is rather limited it may be advisable to take the bird to a veterinarian or send several birds to your agricultural college for examination. Express shipments are recommended for such birds, rather than parcel post because the former method is usually a little quicker, so that the birds arrive in better condition for examination.

Does Doctoring Pay?

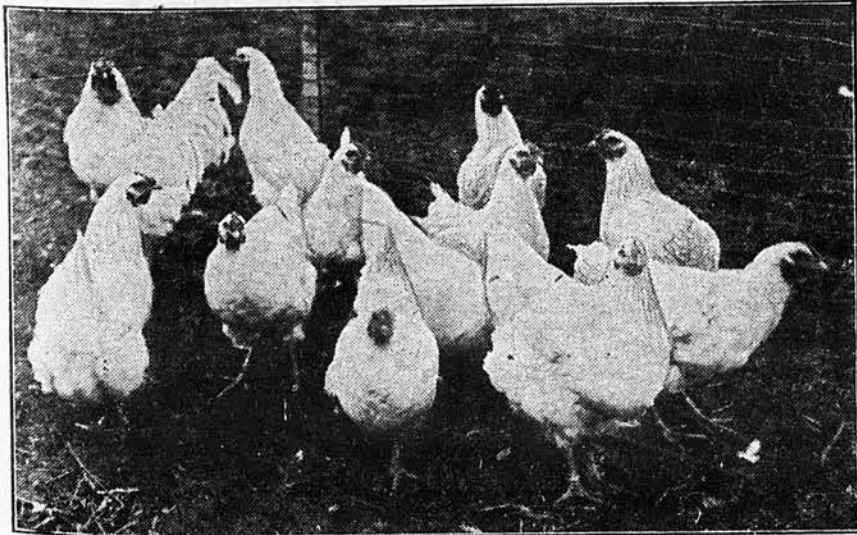
Generally doctoring pays only when treatment can be administered in a wholesale way to all birds in a flock. Simple colds and similar troubles can be controlled by the use of potassium permanganate in the drinking water. This remedy is rather expensive at present but an ounce will make a great deal of solution, and so it is still within reason as a remedy. It is priced at about \$6.00 a pound. It is safer to use than other remedies, usually recommended for the control of colds. Our method is to make a concentrated solution of the potassium permanganate crystals in water to keep on hand at all times in a small tightly corked bottle. If for some reason birds in a particular pen are troubled with simple colds, try first of all, to determine the cause of the epidemic. Remove the cause and use the permanganate solution as a control remedy to keep the colds from developing into the more serious troubles, such as canker and roup. Add enough of the permanganate solution to the drinking water to color it a decided pink color.

Another standard remedy, particularly for digestive troubles is Epsom salts. The standard dose for an adult fowl is about ½ teaspoonful. We have found that the best way to give Epsom salts is to give no food to the pen or flock until the afternoon, when the salts in solution are used to moisten a mash feed.

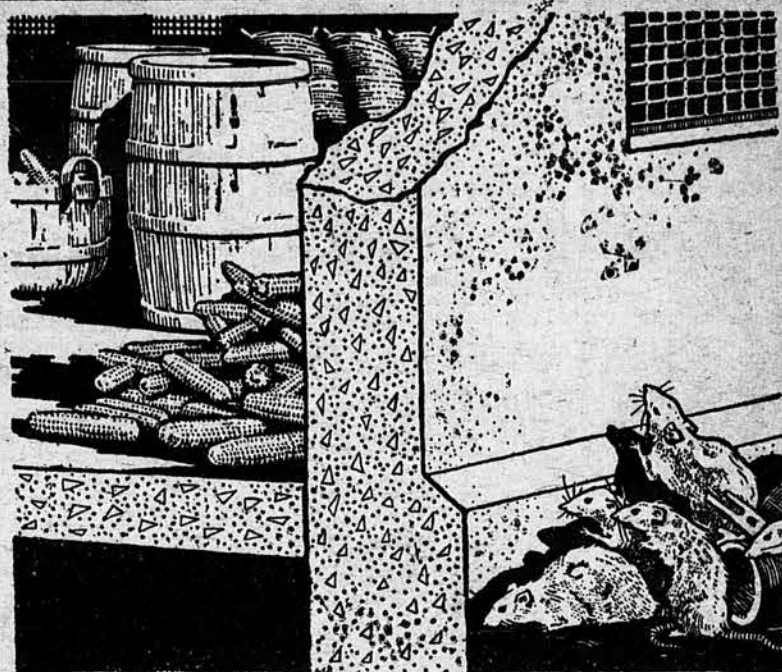
A further suggestion to help in the control of poultry disease is a more liberal use of disinfectants in the house. The coal tar distillate products such as creolin, zenoleum, creosote and similar products are very satisfactory disinfectants. A 2 or 3 per cent solution of creolin or zenoleum has given excellent results as a general disinfectant around the poultry house.

New Incubator—Free

The Wight Co., D 17, Lamoni, Iowa, wants to give every reader of this paper a new \$5.00 incubator for just a few minutes' work at home. Write for special offer.—Adv.



Ten Hens From This Pen of Wyandottes Laid 2,047 Eggs in One Year. Good Health and Vigor Helped Them Do It.



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USE CONCRETE FOR FOUNDATIONS, WALLS AND FLOORS.—for
No Rat Can Gnaw Through Concrete.

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Ask for your free copy of Bulletins 137 and 141.

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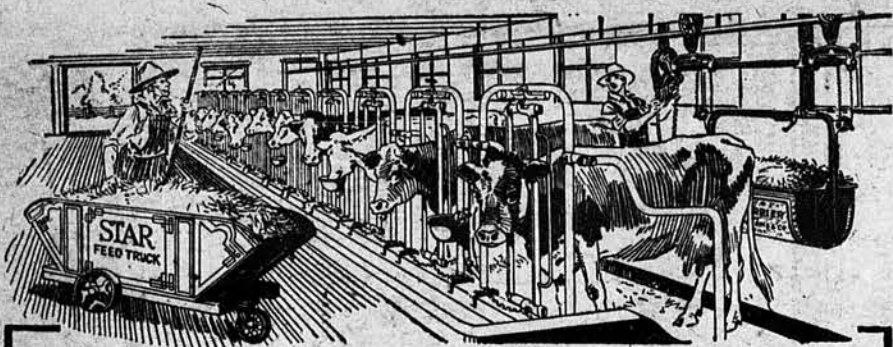
Ironclads are not covered with cheap, thin metal and painted like some do, to cover up poor quality of material. Ironclads are shipped in the natural color—you can see exactly what you are getting. Don't class this galvanized iron covered, dependable hatcher with cheaply constructed machines—and don't buy any incubator until you know what it is made of. Note these Ironclad specifications: Genuine California Redwood, triple walls, asbestos lining, galvanized iron covering, galvanized iron legs, large egg tray, extra deep chick nursery, hot water top heat, COPPER tanks and boilers, self-regulator, Tycos thermometer, glass in door, set up ready for use, and many other special advantages fully explained in FREE Catalog. Write TODAY or order direct from this advertisement.

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We want to tell you how to prevent chicks from dying in the shell just at hatching time, how to save them from White Diarrhoea or Bowel Trouble; how to build the best Home Made Brooder in the world from an ordinary box or change your old one. Above information absolutely FREE, for names of 5 or 6 of your friends who use incubators. Send Names Today **RAISALL REMEDY CO., Box 56, BLACKWELL, OKLAHOMA.**

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



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There is no charge—no obligation in connection with this service. We are glad to help.

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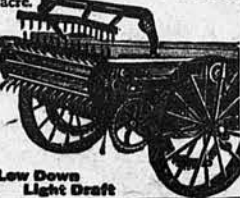
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Money from Dairying

Developing a Dairy Herd

BY GUY M. TREDWAY
Allen County

There are three methods of improving a dairy herd, all of which have been practiced on this farm during the last year. The first method and the one that has the greatest effect on the herd is the use of a sire of tested quality, or at least one whose ancestry on both sides has shown merit. No individual should be used unless his family for several generations has made the test for the Register of Merit. Such a sire will affect the entire herd. The original cost is greater than the cost of the ordinary kind but in the end the value of the herd more than repays the outlay.

The second way of improving the herd is to sell the poorer cows. Last spring a stranger came to us and inquired whether we had any culls in the herd we wished to sell. This was such an unusual inquiry that our questioning look made him explain himself before we answered. He proved to be a trader who was buying a lot of cull cows to trade for a herd of Holsteins. The man, he said, had tried several kinds of cattle and was not satisfied with any and now wished to try the Jerseys. "He is asking \$40 a head too much for his cows and I shall add \$40 a head to every cow I buy of you and trade with him. I do not care what is the matter with your cows if their udders are not spoiled." The outcome was we sold him three cows we were very glad to get rid of. We had learned before this that the pedigree of the man selling cows is to be looked into before the pedigree of the cow.

A third way to improve the herd is to buy "over the top." All the recent additions to our herd are cows that are of unusual breeding. This is a slow and rather expensive method of building up the quality of a herd but it is sure.

The matter of feeding a dairy herd is not a small one to solve in actual practice. We are feeding silage and alfalfa hay together with oats straw and corn stover for roughage. To feed these and other feeds and keep the ration balanced is not easy, especially with cows that are dainty feeders—animals that will wait for the better feeds and not eat enough bulk. Such cows are likely to be poor producers when a yearly test is made.

It is important to give a cow all she will eat. Recently a man living 12 miles away invited us to see his herd of Jerseys, "but do not come until we have had grass for two months. Cows do not look well this time of the year." It is simply a case, and we know a good many others, where the man is a poor feeder.

The raising of the calves requires considerable care. Animals that would make good cows frequently are spoiled during the first year or two of their lives. A calf that is fed properly will make a much more productive cow than a poorly fed one. A calf at 6 months of age should be fairly fat and growing vigorously. The best calf feeder we know uses a great deal of calf meal. His calves are always in good condition and his stock—beef cattle—are on the market at an early age. "I can't do it. I don't understand how he does it," says a near neighbor. One man feeds regularly a liberal, balanced ration. The other feeds irregularly, in irregular quantities, and frequently in insufficient amounts, and the ration is not balanced.

We find it an easier matter to feed a balanced ration to a calf than to a producing milk cow. By the time a calf is a month old it is getting whole milk and is beginning to eat shelled corn. These make a balanced ration and together with prairie hay are all it needs until it is 6 or 8 months old. When it is 6 weeks old we begin feeding calf meal and gradually let this take the place of most of the milk. Experience has shown that calves will thrive on it, and the milk is a better protein feed for pigs than anything we have been able to buy.

"Shall we sell cream or make butter?" Personally we find it pays to sell the cream. Considerable work is taken off the women. In churning, the cream must

be at the right temperature and the proper degree of acidity—a matter difficult for the housewife to get—and the proper amount of buttermilk must be left in the butter and just the right amount of salt worked in in order to get the overrun of one-sixth that the creameries say they get.

Care of Young Bulls

Many dairymen who are building up their herds by the purebred bull route prefer to purchase a bull calf, raising him to maturity, instead of buying an animal that is ready for service. Usually it is more economical to buy the bull as a calf, tho of course he is not ready for duty so soon as the mature sire.

In the main the bull calf should receive about the same treatment as that of heifer calves of the same age, except that to get maximum growth he should receive a little more grain. At about 4 months of age, too, he should be separated from the heifers.

If properly handled, the young bull is ready for light service at the age of from 10 months to a year. Too much service before he is 2 years of age will do him permanent injury. It is important that he be trained properly to halter, as this will make him much easier to handle when he is old. At 6 months of age a ring should be placed in his nose.

Among some breeders it is the practice to remove the horns of the bull at 2 years of age. It is asserted that this tends to tame him and prevent him from becoming vicious.

One thing that should always be kept in mind is that exercise is essential to the proper development of a young bull and to the health and vigor of a mature one. A small paddock, with a shed for protection against stormy and windy weather, will give him room for plenty of exercise and keep him in good condition. Two bulls, if dehorned, may be kept together to advantage, as they exercise each other. Precautions should be taken to see that each receives his proper portion of feed.

A Demand for Skimmilk

That all of the nutritive value of milk is taken out with the butterfat when it is separated is the mistaken idea of many persons, believes J. B. Fitch, associate professor of dairy husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. "Most of the protein, milk sugar, ash constituents and other essentials to body growth remain in the separated milk when butterfat is removed," said Professor Fitch. "Thus skimmilk is really valuable from a feeding standpoint. Up to this time people have paid little attention to the use of skimmilk as a food, but with the advancing prices in dairy products they have begun to look to skimmilk and buttermilk as cheap foods."

"The time is coming when the farmers will be able to find a sale for their separated milk among city consumers. Unless some means is provided for the delivery of the milk in bulk or larger quantities than the usual milk bottle provides, however, the dealer will not be able to sell skimmilk at a sufficiently low price to make its use very popular because the bottles are worth nearly as much as the milk. As soon as a cheaper distribution of milk is possible, there will be more skimmilk used for human consumption that is now fed to live stock."

A Report from Finney

I have made up my mind to do all I can to help nominate and elect Governor Capper as United States Senator. I am a Republican, having cast my first vote for John C. Fremont, and have never gone off on any side issues. But I believe this time I would vote for Governor Capper if he were a Democrat.

I have three boys on whom the governor can count. One of the boys may be in France by election time. Mrs. Barlow is going to vote for Capper, so he can count on the whole Barlow family.

A. A. Barlow.
Garden-City, Kan.

The older one gets the surer he is that underneath the wrinkles he is a genuine nickering colt.

The Dairymen After the War

This Business Offers Excellent Opportunities

BY J. F. HASKELL
Topeka, Kan.

WHILE it is true that we have in Kansas some excellent dairy herds and excellent dairymen, we are, generally speaking, dairying as a side-line. The fertility of the Kansas soil has made crop raising the principal industry of the state. I use the word fertility advisedly for the reason that in a great many instances we have been burning the candle at both ends. The fertility of the Kansas soil has depreciated greatly by constant cropping during the last 25 years. Under constant cropping year after year, without the return of any fertility to the soil, there is nothing in the world to prevent the utter depletion of the remaining fertility, and practicable barrenness is inevitable. Dairying is the most profitable, the most practical, the most logical, and in fact the only available means of returning that fertility to the soil. We must dairy to save ourselves.

We have heard more or less about the extent and success of dairying in some of the dairy states. It has been estimated that in one county in Wisconsin last year farmers sold dairy products worth \$6,400,000. There are 105 counties in Kansas, many of which are much better adapted to dairying than this county spoken of in Wisconsin—better from the standpoint of climatic conditions, the winters not being so long or so severe, and better from the standpoint of adaptability to the raising of feeds for dairy cows. For instance, alfalfa is bought in our own state at the prevailing high prices and shipped to Wisconsin, as well as to New York, to produce milk.

Therefore, our possibilities would enable us to more than equal the production of this Wisconsin county which I have mentioned. That would mean that during the last year Kansas farmers would have produced dairy products valued at approximately 630 million dollars. As a matter of fact, based on what figures are available, I consider I would be making a sufficiently high estimate to say that last year Kansas produced not more than 25 million dollars worth of dairy products—this including creamery and farm butter made in Kansas and from Kansas cream bought by creameries outside of the state, condensed milk, whole milk and cheese.

But the county in question in Wisconsin has an average of 20 cows to the quarter section. Wisconsin taken as a whole had, a few years ago, 28 cows to the square mile, while at the same time Kansas could show but seven and a fraction cows to the square mile. Outside of, and in addition to, the value of dairying from the standpoint of reclaiming the soil, I do not know of any more steadily dependable, or more surely profitable farm operation than dairying.

Exactly what the future will bring forth none of us know. But from our knowledge of conditions in this country as well as abroad, we may make a few deductions and draw some conclusions. In the first place, I wish to say that I believe that the consumption of butter will increase as time goes on for the reason that people in general are coming to a realization of its value from a digestive and consequently a health standpoint, and from the standpoint of growth in children. And right here I wish to take issue with persons who believe that the food value of oleomargarine and butter is practically identical. Experiments prove the contrary. Prof. G. F. Hensziker of Purdue University, one of our foremost scientists, states:

"Butter and butterfat contain accessory substances, or vitamins, which are capable of promoting growth and which have curative powers. These accessory substances are not present in ordinary vegetable fats like cottonseed oil, olive oil, sunflower oil or animal fats such as lard and tallow.

"In experiments with white rats, numerous nutrition investigators, and chief among them McCullum and Davis of Johns Hopkins University, and Osborn and Mendel of Yale University, have discovered that when the fat portion of an artificial diet containing all the necessary food elements, in their proper proportions, consisted of an ordinary vegetable oil and animal fat, such as cottonseed oil and olive oil, or lard or tallow, the rats would cease to grow long before they had reached their full and normal size; that they would decline in weight and health and finally die. When a part of the vegetable or animal fat was replaced by butter or butterfat at this critical point or any time prior to the death of the rats these animals would at once resume their growth and continue it until they had reached their normal size. Diseases such as infectious sore eyes, which these rats developed in the absence of butter or butterfat were cured immediately, and the decline of weight was succeeded by a gain in weight."

However, I have departed somewhat from my subject. Europe at present could use vastly more fats—more butter—than she has or is able to get. At the close of the war, the opening of the Bosphorus together with the resumption of normal ocean traffic will result in opening Russia, Australia and Argentina's vast wheat acreage or wheat supply to Europe's consuming centers.

During more than three years of world war, and especially during the last year, large numbers of dairy cows have been slaughtered in practically all countries at war, as well as in a number of neutral countries, such as Holland and Denmark. Reports last summer were to the effect that Holland would have to slaughter many cows this winter as the farmers could not get feed for them. We can be assured, however, that large numbers of milk cows have been and will be slaughtered.

Now, a wheat shortage can be overcome in an ordinarily good season. This also is true of other crops of which Europe is short on account of war conditions and the devastation of territories. It will take years, however, to rebuild the dairy herds of the dairy countries of Europe. That is something that cannot be done in a year, two years, or five years. For years after the close of the war, therefore, Europe will afford a market for considerably more than the surplus butter that we produce.

I would especially urge every farmer who has a fairly good bunch of cows to stick with them—to stick with the dairy business—to continue to build up that herd. Don't chase the rainbow which may appear from time to time. We are sometimes inclined to do that, and we generally lose in the long run. There is a tendency on the part of some farmers with a good dairy herd and a profitable dairy business to quit that business because for a few months he considers he can do a little better at something else. He has wasted the effort of years in building up a sure and profitable business and in many cases his new venture proves a will-o'-the-wisp, and not so profitable as he had anticipated.

And to those persons who make dairying a main issue, and not a side line, and who conduct their business systematically, I wish to say this: I have heard of some such dairymen seriously considering the matter of discontinuing the business. Such a decision generally comes at a season when the herd as a whole is at its lowest period of production and feeds rather high and profits consequently slim.

I wish to say to you that you are not by any means alone in experiencing those conditions and those periods. There are few businesses that do not have months of the year during which the expenses equal the profits and sometimes the bookkeeper has to dip into the red ink. This is true in conducting a creamery and it is true in many other lines. But there are sometimes reasonably good periods and so the business man does not give up and quit, but considers his average or his profit for the year. And while it is true that you have your lean months when things perchance look somewhat blue, you likewise have your fat months, your profitable months, when your cows are on pasture, which is the best feed you can get for a dairy cow, and the cash received for your product does not have to be paid out for feed.

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What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

Any Way to Get Well.

I have not been well for a long, long time; I have been under the doctor's care almost two years and seem to gain very slowly. The last time I visited the doctor, I asked him to consent for the privilege of engaging the help of the local Christian Science operator in my behalf, telling him that I knew that he sometimes prayed. He did not give me a direct answer but told me that the best fee he had ever received in this country was given voluntarily for the treatment of the chief reader of the local society. I took it for granted that he did not have much faith in the science treatment and he took this method of discouraging me. But I must admit that since this last conversation with him, I have improved more rapidly than during any equal period since I have been ill. Now I wish to ask you for your opinion regarding the following facts. Do you think that my seeming willingness to submit myself to the care of the same "Jimmies" who help the scientists had anything to do with my improvement, and if so, do you think it would be safe for me to have them give me a full dose while continuing to take the usual amount of medicine?

A. J. B. — There are several reasons why I don't care to say very much about Christian Science. The chief is that a great many very worthy people have magnified it into a religion and get a great deal of spiritual and physical benefit from it. I believe there is a private, anthracite hell for the individual who manufactures a new religion and seeks to turn deluded victims into it for his own personal gain, but I believe equally that very many devotees of these false religions do reach up thru them to the true God, and so find in them much peace and strength. I have myself been called upon to administer the consolation of morphine to quell the pangs of agony suffered by Christian Science readers, and count them among the least worthy of its members, being like the priests that minister to the heathen gods in the cunningly devised temples.

Now, did this man receive any benefits from his consideration of Christian Science principles? Very likely he did. Anyone who will cease to fear illness and hopefully grasp for health gives his natural forces a better opportunity. This is natural science and perhaps for that reason, Christian. Anyway, it is mighty good medical practice.

Shall he continue to take help from it? By all means, and he can do so without any intermediary whatsoever. It is his privilege to draw such help direct.

Shall he also take medicine? Possibly; it depends on whether it is wisely prescribed. In my opinion, many of the famous "cures" made by "Christian Science" and various other healing cults are 90 per cent due to the fact that the patient has been ordered to "throw physic to the dogs." Sensible physicians, nowadays, prefer to prescribe no medicine unless for a specific purpose, and then as little as possible. Do not think that I am condemning the use of medicine when clearly indicated. One of the greatest and most serious charges to be brought against Christian Science and other methods of practice in which nothing is played but "watchful waiting" is that it happens not infrequently that some aggressive surgery or medication might save the patient's life while this "waiting" allows it to slip away.

Tongue-Tied.

I have a baby boy 5 months old, and it seems to me he is tongue-tied. There is a little fine skin or cord growing under his tongue out to the end of his lower gums, and also out to the end of his lower gums. He can nurse, eat, and drink and most anything a baby of his age can do, but he can't stick his tongue out of his mouth. Would you advise me to have a common doctor cut that if necessary or would it be dangerous? Please answer me soon, as I should like to have it looked after while he is young.

A SUBSCRIBER. — Your baby is tongue-tied. It is a very simple matter to cut a nick in the frenum while the baby is little, and any doctor worthy of the name should be able to do it. Have it done at once, not only because it would interfere with speech, but because, as the child grows, the vessels increase in size and it may become a serious operation.

A Case of Chilblains.

I have a severe case of chilblains on my feet. They are so sore of a morning that I can hardly walk. They take spells of itching during the day, and itch and hurt fearfully. Can you give me some good remedy to help them? I have used all simple remedies that I know of, with no success.

B. J. R. — Severe cases of chilblains—medical name, Pernio—are not easily cured. You must bear in mind that it is an intermediate stage between ordinary frost-

ing and the severe cases that produce gangrene. There is a destruction of tissue and it will take time for it to be regenerated. The whole bodily health needs cultivation. You must eat nourishing food and build up the health in every way. Wear woolen stockings and shoes that are comfortably loose so as to cause no constriction of the circulation. Every night and morning soak the feet in warm water and follow it with cold water, during the application of which you will rub the feet vigorously. Hydrogen peroxide is a good application if any ulceration. This should be followed by the application of Borated Talcum, and it is well to dust some of the powder into the stockings. In very severe cases, it becomes necessary for the patient to stay off the feet entirely for one or two weeks. There is no "hurry up" treatment. The devitalized tissue must have time to recover.

An Unusual Case.

Our little boy, 3 years old, at the age of 2 years, lost all his hair, leaving his head as bare as his face. I used a number of advertised restoratives, and in a few months it came out again, but very fine, resembling fuzz as much as hair. But this winter he has lost it again the same way. I have used only saltless butter and sulfur, and a vaseline hair tonic, and it seems to be coming in again as before. What shall I use or do? Now, don't say consult your physician. I consulted two, one saying he would have to read up and see, the other saying he did not know what to do; he never had heard of anything like it.

H. H. — Yes, the case is very unusual, so much so that I cannot pretend to tell you what to do beyond offering some suggestions. You tell nothing in your letter to indicate a cause for the trouble. But there is a cause, either an inherited taint, or an acquired disease. Has your doctor considered the possibility of congenital syphilis? If this is the cause, there is medicine directly indicated. Sometimes such a condition will result from Erysipelas, or from some severe contagious disease. In such cases there is a good prospect for the hair to come back in a good growth. None of the applications you have used have been likely to do any good. The "fuzz" would have come just as well if you had used nothing. The treatment in this case is constitutional, rather than local.

Mrs. O. B. — Your baby is nearly a year old, so you should be well over the weakness and strain of childbirth by now. I suggest that you find out if you suffered any severe laceration of the perineum or cervix in the process of delivery. Such a condition will often produce the dull, dragging feeling that you describe. The only thing to do for it is to have it repaired.

R. E. S. — No, I do not think the advertised remedy you mention would do any good. It is probable that the fault in your case lies with the bladder rather than the kidneys, but, to make sure, have an analysis of the urine. This may also throw some light on the itching you complain of. If the urine is abnormal, ask your doctor to tell you what changes to make in your diet. You will very likely have to cut out sweets. You may have to limit your meat eating. Very many of these things can be corrected by proper eating and drinking.

L. L. B. — No. If you are 5 feet 2 inches in height and physically sound you will not be rejected. The new rules bring the minimum as low as 4 feet 10 inches.

International Food Sharing

Under the heading "The Facts in a Nutshell," the English Observer presents these striking statements concerning food and agricultural conditions in Great Britain and the dependence of the allies on America:

"There will not be food in existence for the world's need next year unless every nation puts forth its energies and its self-control.

"War has stripped agriculture of labor, transport, machinery and fertilizers to the point of lowering production dangerously near the minimum needed of the allied peoples and armies.

"The food question has thus transformed itself from a national matter into one for the allies in concert. For the common safety, they have to handle it conjointly, each increasing its production and restraining its consumption.

"America, as the chief producer, is taking a grasp of the situation upon the broadest lines, curtailing exports to neutral countries, regulating supplies and prices and seeing to distribution according to each ally's necessity. This loyal co-operation is one of the most striking evidences of the high morale which animates the cause of civilization."

Such expressions of trust and appreciation should give us a better vision of human needs across the water and help us to share with still greater freedom our relative plenty with the nations whose stocks of food are at a low ebb.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Oil Lease.

A and B, husband and wife, own 160 acres jointly which they have leased for oil and gas; they to receive 1/4 of the oil as royalty. They are now separated. If they get a divorce will the wife hold half of the land and also half of the oil and in addition get half of the husband's oil and land?

SUBSCRIBER.

That will be a matter for the court to decide.

Distribution.

A man dies in Kansas leaving a widow and three sons. What share of his estate real and personal does the widow get? The widow marries again and dies leaving her second husband surviving her. What share of the first man's property does the second man get?

SUBSCRIBER.

Assuming that no will was made in either case, the widow would inherit half of her first husband's estate personal and real and her second husband would inherit half of her estate real and personal, no matter from what source derived.

Homestead Law.

Can you tell me where I can write for Colorado homestead laws and the location of Land Offices in Central or Southeastern Colorado?

G. C.

Colorado has of course no special homestead law, unless possibly state school lands may be homesteaded. The United States Land Offices at Denver or at Leadville are nearest the center of the state. The Land Office at Lamar is nearest the eastern and southeastern part of the state. For information in regard to lands in either of these districts write to the registrars of the Land Offices.

A Question of Rent.

I have a quarter section rented. The lease is in my name. I let a man put out 40 acres of wheat and I put out the rest. Could I keep the crop and keep him off the place? He has no written contract and no witness that I let him put in the wheat.

The above is not signed and I do not wonder that it is not. It is a bald proposition to cheat another man out of the fruit of his labor, to betray his confidence and trust to the fact that there was no witness to your verbal contract. Fortunately that kind of a steal cannot be made in Kansas. The presumption would be in favor of the man who put in the wheat.

Tanning Pelts.

Will you please tell me how to tan a sheep pelt with the wool on? H. E. Wellington, Kan.

First carefully scrape the hide until it is free from particles of fat or meat that may be attached to it. Cover it with a layer of saltpeter, or even common salt will answer. Work this in with the hands. Do not allow the hide to dry and get stiff. Keep it pliable by manipulation until thoroly cured. This is a long and laborious operation and there are other and better ways I have no doubt but I do not happen to have a description of the processes at hand. If you will write to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., I think you will get information as to the best method of home tanning of pelts.

Is the Court Mistaken?

The owner of 160 acres in Kansas, was a widower. In '77 he married B, who in 1881 applied for divorce. This was granted, and he 80 acres as alimony. In 1885 A and B remarried. In 1887 A deserted B and she applied for divorce. The court gave her another 80 acres and the custody of the three children. In 1889 B married another man

and the two of them "ran thru" with all the property. Didn't the court make a serious mistake by not leaving those children under the care of a guardian? Is there any way in which they can get a share of their father's land? Did the district judge make a mistake in rendering such a decision, or would you call it legal?

SUBSCRIBER.

Whether the judge made a mistake is a matter of opinion. From your statement of the facts I do not see anything illegal in the transaction and unless there are other facts which you have not stated, there is no way that I know of in which the children can get hold of the land formerly owned by their father.

Wage Laws.

Was there a law passed, limiting the hours that an employer can require girls to work? Also was there a law passed governing the wages paid to working girls?

SUBSCRIBER.

There is no law specifically limiting the hours of labor of women. The legislature of 1915 did, however, pass a law providing that "It shall be unlawful to employ women, learners, apprentices and minors in any industry or occupation within the state of Kansas under conditions of labor detrimental to their health or welfare and it shall be unlawful to employ women, learners, apprentices and minors in any industry within the state of Kansas at wages which are not adequate for their maintenance and for more hours in one day than is consonant with their health and welfare."

The same legislature provided for an industrial welfare commission which is empowered to investigate conditions of labor, and if it finds in any case that the wages paid are inadequate it may establish a scale of wages.

Disposal of Dead Hogs.

Is there a Kansas law which prohibits people from hauling dead cholera hogs along the public road? Certain farmers in this neighborhood have been selling dead cholera hogs to a company in Wichita. This company hauls these hogs in a truck over the public roads. Is there not a law which says they shall be burned as soon as they die?

W. H. T.

Section 3695, Chapter 28, Art. II, General Statutes, reads as follows: "It is hereby made the duty of every person who owns or has control of any hog that has died of any contagious disease to bury the same to a depth of 3 feet, or burn the same, within 48 hours after such hog has died, and any person who fails or refuses to comply with the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction fined not more than \$100."

Sec. 3696, same chapter, reads as follows: "Whoever shall knowingly barter or sell any hog which has died of any disease shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not exceeding \$100."

I find nothing in the law which would punish the purchaser of the diseased hog, but the man who sold it might be stuck under either of the sections quoted.

Spelling of Kafir.

How is "kaffir corn" spelled? If there is more than one way what is the other and which is preferable? I have consulted a number of dictionaries which disagree as to whether the word is capitalized or not.

Williamsburg, Kan. ARZA B. FOGLE.

Both the United States Department of Agriculture and our own state department of agriculture agree in spelling the word "kafir" and in not beginning it with a capital letter.

Ask the War Department.

Please print the address of the head of the National army where one may learn whether certain men are registered from other states than Kansas.

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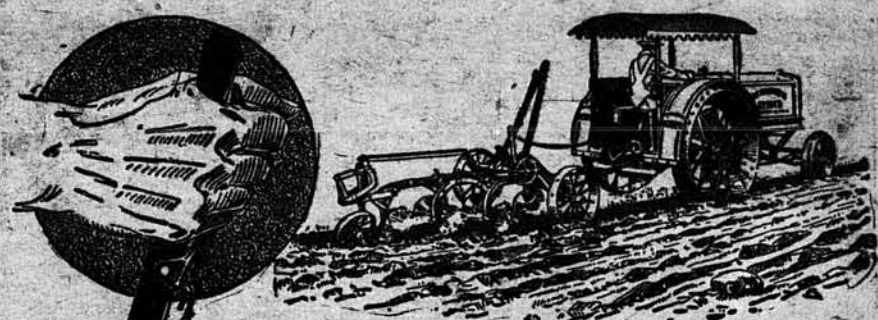
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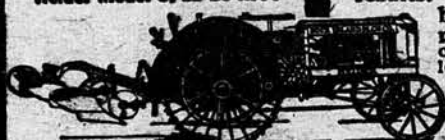
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Grange Notes

BY EVE GASCHÉ

A brother wishes our county Granges to take up the milling question. He asks why the Food Administration permits milling companies to take excess profits while farmers are asked to produce more food. This brother sent us a clipping on the subject, and the important statements are much the same as those of a Mr. Ingram published in the State Grange paper of Michigan. The writer says: "Before the giant roller process flour mills and their millionaire owners appeared the farmer took his wheat to the mills and got 50 pounds of flour and by-products for every bushel of his grain; the miller taking 10 pounds of the 60-pound bushel for toll or pay for grinding. In other words, the farmer got 38 pounds of flour, 10 pounds of bran and 2 pounds of middlings for a bushel of wheat. Now he can get only 26 1/2 pounds of flour, no bran and no middlings for this bushel. Under the old system the farmer got five-sixths of the weight of his wheat back in flour and by-products; now he gets less than half. So his loss is 11 1/2 pounds of flour, 10 pounds of bran and 2 pounds of middlings beside the 10 pounds of wheat that is the miller's grinding toll. At the present prices of flour and mill feed, what is the farmer's loss on 1,000 bushels of wheat? I figure it at \$1141.25. Is not this of interest to all wheat raising patrons?"

Even the government's price on wheat does not do the farmer full justice. The cost of producing enough wheat to make a barrel of flour takes so much of the \$9 that he received for his 4 1/2 bushels, if he sells the wheat at \$2 a bushel, that he can buy back only a small part of the barrel of flour his wheat produced when flour sells at from \$14 to \$17 a barrel. We are eager to see how the miller will deal with the wheat grower under the new ruling of the Food Department saying that 95 per cent of the flour must be used.

Some brothers who favor hard-surface roads for all the main roads in the state wish our Pomona Granges to adopt resolutions favoring the plan and send them to the state highway officers. No doubt all Pomona Granges can say something on the question. It might be well to remember that at their recent annual session the New York State Association of Horsemen asked for special roadways for horse drawn vehicles because the hard-finished, smooth-surfaced automobile roads are unfit for horses. The State Grange and other representative agricultural bodies have long urged separate roadways for horse-drawn vehicles.

A gentleman who recently visited in Ohio says that only the cost of building the separate roads prevents the people from demanding them at once. The hard-surface roads are far from satisfactory for travel with horses. Even where roads are only gravel the dirt roads are used more in good weather by the farm teams. Many automobiles use them also because they frequently are not so hard on the tires.

This comes from the Grange Review of New York: "Of all the persons who could be authority on food conservation, the farmer people who know the cost of strength, mind, means and effort to produce food, are the better conservers of it. We have been so busy doing the actual work that we are not given credit for conserving, but the wealth of practical information that could be collected from farm homes would astonish some persons whose voices are 'heard on the housetops.'"

Many new officers have been chosen in the subordinate Granges, most of them promising to do their best to help make the work of their respective Granges better than it has been in former years. Many of them realize that there is no honor in holding any office in the Grange unless the work of the office is well done. This places the responsibility on every officer to give his or her fellow members the best service that it is in his or her power to give. An officer cannot keep the pledge he takes when installed and be a slacker. One of the young people showed a fine spirit when given a minor office in his local Grange. He said: "I am going to make my office the important office in my Grange. I am going to attend to all the duties of that office."

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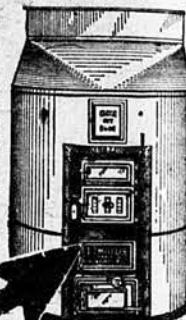
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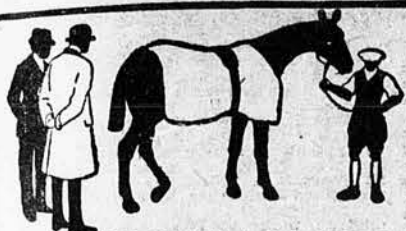
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THE HOUSEHOLD, Dept. M-7, Topeka, Kansas

promptly and as well as I can learn how, trying to be present at every meeting in the year, and I also am going to try to get five of the other officers to give, and live up to the same promise."

And now the Pomona Granges are urged either to buy or persuade their respective counties to buy farm tractors, train young men to run them, then do custom work for farmers, operating the machines day and night in the busy season. Every county is to make its own rules and plans. Well, Brother Dickson's Pomona Grange is so rich it cannot spend its surplus funds, so it might be able to buy and run tractors, but the Coffey county Pomona manages to keep a rather lean purse and cannot think of indulging in such luxuries as community tractors. They desire to have young men trained to run the tractors and if any of them are drafted, the Granges ask that they be detailed to serve their country as farm tractor operators.

Errett Grange of this county had been reported as nearly dormant and some of the county officers had been wondering how they could help get it revived. These same county officers came near getting a jolt the other day when they learned that Errett Grange had forged to the front with the largest increase in membership of any Grange in the county within the last year. Self help is the very best help that any Grange can get. The members are now planning to do some first class work, and we hope that they will not hide their light under a bushel.

Spring Creek reports the election of a hustling set of Grange officers, and the calling of a special meeting for the installation ceremonies. The members do their work in good form in that Grange, and the members from that and Avondale Grange have proved themselves to be among the most dependable workers in the Pomona Grange. They do not bring in trivial or worthless resolutions and questions to waste the time of the Pomona.

Word comes often of the excellent work that Sunnyside Grange is doing in its community. An outsider says of them: "That set of people boosts everything that helps make the neighborhood a better place to live in. You cannot beat them in this county."

From the Lebo Enterprise we learn that Pleasant Ridge Grange lately turned out and husked James Baker's corn. That brother had a felon on one finger and had not been able to gather his corn. This Grange helps with the fine literary society in that community.

Prairie Queen Grange comes next to Errett in the number of new members taken in during the last year, and they have more coming as there are several waiting to be initiated.

Arvonia Grange has bought a fine large flag and several small ones and decorated their hall in fine style. They also are remembering their absent soldiers in pleasant ways.

Key West discussed poultry questions at a late meeting, also what they expected of their new officers. They will hold an all-day meeting soon, with a very fine program.

The lecturer of Valley Grange gave the preparation of the program for the February 13 meeting to three young sisters who gave us Valentine novelties.

The lecturer is actively at work securing signatures to a petition to be sent to all our Kansas congressmen asking them to work and vote for the repeal of that most unjust part of the War Revenue Bill establishing the "Zone System" for second-class mail matter. Many persons outside the Grange are signing with us.

We also expect to approve of favorable action by Congress on the Bill now before that body to provide for a motor truck delivery service to take farm produce direct to consumers from the farms, at a rate of about 1/2 cent a pound, instead of 1 cent a pound. This is to be a part of the postal service, but independent of city and rural free delivery systems, and to begin this service will be tried from a hundred or more cities.

Production

We must not only feed our soldiers at the front but the millions of women and children behind our lines.—Gen. John J. Pershing.

Eat no beef or pork on Tuesday.

PRIZE COLLECTION -VEGETABLE SEEDS-



Vegetable Seeds—

Producing vegetables that everybody loves. Well filled packets of highest quality seed—absolutely pure and of high germination. The kind that will surely grow, produce and please you. We obtain these seeds from a seed house backed by over 50 years of honest and square dealing. We recommend the seed and assortment as the best we can offer our readers.

Start A War Garden

If we are to win the war it will be necessary for nearly every family to raise their own supply of vegetables. Be patriotic—send for these guaranteed seeds on our exceptionally liberal 15 day offer below.

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One Packet Lettuce.	One Packet Parsley.
One Packet Radish.	One Packet Squash.
One Packet Cucumber.	One Packet Beet.
One Packet Turnip.	One Packet Onion.
One Packet Carrot.	One Packet Tomato.

Special 15 Day Offer

We will send this fine assortment of ten packets vegetable seeds, postpaid to all who send us \$1.20 to pay for a yearly subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Satisfaction guaranteed. New or renewal subscriptions accepted. Address

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The welfare of the American home; 100-cents-on-the-dollar government; better schools and free school books and an education that will fit every child for the business of life; nation-wide prohibition, nation-wide suffrage; an end to fee-grabbing receiverships and the entire fee system; courts and laws as prompt and as impartial as the postoffice; fewer new laws and an honest enforcement of those we have; a permanent peace alliance for the total abolition of war; a square deal to everybody irrespective of condition, race, color or politics.

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Postoffice.

R. F. D. Box State

FARM ANSWERS

Success on Clay Soils.

I have a hilly piece of yellowish red clay. Will alfalfa grow on it? If not what good crop for hogs and horses will? This soil becomes very dry during a drouth. What is the best variety of alfalfa to plant in Eastern Kansas and where may good seed be obtained? Is it good policy to sow oats with alfalfa for the first cutting? W. A. M. Wyandotte Co.

I doubt if alfalfa can be started successfully on this land unless it is manured in advance of seeding. You might top dress this field and sow it to oats in the spring. As soon as the oats are harvested the land should be disked, or plowed just deep enough to cover the stubble, a good seedbed prepared, and the alfalfa sown without a nurse crop in August.

Sweet clover would perhaps be easier to start than alfalfa. If you were to seed the Sweet clover I would suggest sowing the crop this spring with a crop of oats used as a nurse crop. The oats should be sown at a rate not to exceed a bushel to a bushel and a half to the acre and the Sweet clover at

the rate of about 15 pounds to the acre; both oats and Sweet clover are sown as early in the spring as conditions will permit.

If the season should turn dry, the oats should be harvested for hay. Sweet clover seeded in this way would not make much hay or pasture the first year but would make a valuable pasture crop, especially for hogs the second year. As a hay crop, Sweet clover is hardly satisfactory because it is difficult to cure the crop and save the leaves or to prevent it becoming too woody, but Sweet clover would be valuable in improving the soil fertility and putting it into condition for alfalfa.

The safest crop to plant upon the field this coming season in order to be sure of feed would be Sudan grass. Sudan grass is a sorghum and should not be sown until the ground is warm. Ordinarily it is best to sow between the middle of May and the first of June. For hay or pasture I would advise sowing about 20 pounds of seed to the acre, sowing the seed with a grain drill. Sudan grass should make two good cuttings of hay or would make pasture throughout the summer. It is an annual and would be killed by the first killing frost.

There is no better variety of alfalfa to plant in Eastern Kansas than the common alfalfa grown in this state. Good seed can be obtained from farm-

ers or seed dealers mentioned in the seed list which we are inclosing herewith.

In your section it is a good policy to sow a small quantity of oats with alfalfa if the alfalfa is sown in the spring. The oats cover the ground and prevent washing to some extent on hilly land and also tend to keep down weed growth. Ordinarily it is not advisable to sow more than a bushel of oats to the acre as a nurse crop with alfalfa. Under most conditions, however, it would be better to seed alfalfa in the fall without a nurse crop.

K. S. A. C.

L. E. CALL.

Costs With Milk Production.

What does it cost to produce milk? Shawnee Co. G. L. O.

This is a local question, and it depends on the individual Kansas farm. There naturally will be some variation from place to place. The main factors, however, have been worked out, and are reported by the Ohio Farmer in this way:

At Cornell University Prof. G. F. Warren has worked out the problem in a thoroughly practical way by securing figures from farms where more than 8,000 cows are kept, averaging in production 6,198 pounds of milk in a year, and averaging results. What he has to say should prove of interest because he has investigated the relation of raw materials such as grain, hay, cows and

labor to the finished product—milk. His figures given out a number of weeks ago as to the amount of feed and labor required to produce 100 pounds of milk are as follows: 33.1 pounds of grain, 61 pounds of hay, 97.2 pounds of silage and 2.8 hours of labor. Feed and labor make up 83.8 per cent of the cost.

Other items such as horse labor, bedding, interest and taxes on pasture, fences, dairy equipment, services of bull, disinfectants, fly repellents, veterinary fees, milk hauling, medicines and other miscellaneous expenses after deducting the value of the calf and the manure, make up the other 16.2 per cent of the total cost of production.

To show how these figures work out when applied to conditions during November and December when grain was selling for \$1.00 a ton and loose hay in the farmer's barn at \$15 a ton and silage with an estimated value of \$6 a ton we find that it costs approximately \$2.90 a hundred to produce milk. These figures do not include any profit, a factor that every person is entitled to as long as he conducts his business along approved lines.

By applying these factors to your local conditions you can work out the costs which you have.

Good Crops for Woodson.

You perhaps know it has been difficult to get kafir to mature here in the last few years. I thought possibly it was "run out" and of course the seasons have been bad. I have heard of some persons getting seed from the Manhattan Experiment station that seemed to mature better.

Do you think getting seed from a different locality, say Oklahoma or Northern Kansas, would be any better? Do you know anything about Pink kafir? Some fields of the seemed to do real well last year. Have you any seed of the Pink kafir or any of the kafirs at the station that I might get? If you can give me any information along the line of my inquiry I should be glad.

Woodson Co. A. P. R.

I regret very much that it will be impossible for us to supply kafir from here. Our kafir was injured severely by early frosts last fall. While our crop made a yield of about 55 bushels to the acre, on the average, and we thought the seed was good, we found upon making germination tests that it germinates only about 35 per cent. We are therefore not offering it for seed.

Carl G. Elling of this institution, who has a farm in Northern Oklahoma, has kafir, the seed of which was obtained from here two years ago. I would suggest that you write to him for prices.

If you are having difficulty in maturing Standard blackhulled kafir, you will find that the Pink kafir is about 10 days earlier and will mature satisfactorily where the Standard blackhulled fails to mature. It is a good variety of kafir but will not yield so heavily as the Standard blackhulled. Kaoliang is still earlier than the Pink kafir but like all early maturing crops of this character, it does not produce as heavy yields of grain as the later maturing kinds.

I am inclosing herewith a list of farmers who have reported seed for sale. Because so much of the kafir is of poor quality, I would advise you to secure germination tests of any seed that you buy before placing an order.

K. S. A. C. L. E. CALL.

Sorghums in Finney County.

What sorghum should I grow for best results? Please tell me about this crop. Finney Co. W. C. L.

I would recommend the Kansas Orange sorghum or Western Orange for sorghum in your locality. The Kansas Orange would be best for irrigation, but probably the Western Orange would do better where water is somewhat limited, or where it is grown on dry land. I am requesting the extension department to send you a circular on "Sorghum." This I believe will give you the information you desire.

K. S. A. C. S. C. SALMON.

Preparing the Bordeaux Mixture.

Please tell me how to prepare Bordeaux mixture. Leavenworth Co. D. P. N.

There are a number of formulae for preparing Bordeaux mixture. The following method has given good results: Blue vitriol (copper sulfate).....8 pounds
Lime.....100 pounds
Water.....100 gallons

Dissolve the blue vitriol in a barrel and dilute to 50 gallons. Slake the lime, being careful to avoid "drowning" or "burning." When thoroughly slaked, dilute to 50 gallons. Dip from the two barrels and pour together thru a gunny sack or other strainer into the spray tank or barrel.

Where a large number of trees are to be sprayed, it will be found best to prepare a large quantity of the material at one time. This can be done providing they are not mixed until ready for using. These stock solutions may be prepared as follows:

Suspend 40 pounds of blue vitriol in a burlap sack in 40 gallons of water. Hang it well up from the bottom of the barrel. In about 5 hours the crystals will be dissolved. One gallon of the stock solution equals 1 pound of vitriol. Do not allow this solution to stand in tin or iron receptacles. Keep the barrel covered tightly to avoid losses by evaporation. Mark the height of the liquid in the barrel if it is to be left standing for a time before using. The material should be brought to this point before using by adding water.

Slake 40 pounds of lime. Add about 2 pailsful of water at first, and then allow lime to heat well before stirring. When hot add more water slowly as it is absorbed, and stir thoroughly. The hot lime improves by standing about 1 hour if stirred frequently. Add water to make 40 gallons. One gallon of stock equals 1 pound of lime.

These stock solutions can be kept for considerable periods and Bordeaux made as desired. To prepare 100 gal-

Mating Time Is Here

Now's the time to put your hens and roosters in the pink of condition with Poultry Pan-a-ce-a.

If you want chicks that will live and develop rapidly—if you want early broilers—if you want pullets that will develop into early winter layers, then feed the parent stock Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a.

Remember, it's the singing, scratching, industrious hen that lays the healthy, fertile eggs that will hatch into strong, livable chicks.

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POULTRY
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Makes Poultry Healthy—Makes Hens Lay

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

There's a dealer in your town that will supply you with Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and it's to make your poultry healthy—it's to make your hens lay—it's to make your chicks grow—if it doesn't do these things, he will return every cent you have paid him. Packages, 25c, 60c and \$1.25. 25-lb. pail, \$2.50; 100-lb. drum, \$9.00. Except in the far West and Canada.

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Ashland, Ohio



Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

ions of Bordeaux, stir the solution thoroughly, measure 8 gallons of blue vitriol stock solution into a 50-gallon barrel and fill with water. Measure 8 gallons of lime stock solution into another barrel and fill with water. Stir both thoroughly. Strain equal amounts of each solution at the same time thru a gunny sack or strainer into a third barrel, two men pouring, or run the mixture thru a trough or spout into the spray tank.

It is a good plan to test the Bordeaux. The best test is to add a drop of a solution prepared by dissolving a few crystals of potassium ferro-cyanide in a small amount of water to a small quantity of Bordeaux. If a brown discoloration occurs, more lime should be added.

Forcing the Asparagus.

I have been thinking of going into the business of forcing asparagus for a city trade. Can you tell me something about this work?
D. Y.
Douglas Co.

The forcing of asparagus for winter use is not practiced to any great extent in the United States, but in Europe it is of considerable importance. For forcing purposes 2-year-old crowns are considered best, and it is a good plan to grow them especially for this purpose. The seed should be planted in the same way as other asparagus, but more space should be given to the plants, as they are to remain in the nursery row two years instead of one.

Asparagus may be forced by placing a cheap forcing house or hotbed over the rows in the field or by digging the crowns and removing them to a cellar or greenhouse. In building a forcing house over the rows in the field rough boards are used for the walls, and these are covered with a cheap grade of roofing paper. The roof is formed of hotbed sash. The houses usually are heated with steam or hot water, or by means of flues. Some growers depend upon the sun, but this means of securing heat is satisfactory only during the spring.

The most common method of forcing asparagus is to lift the crowns and place them under greenhouse benches, in hotbeds, or cellars. When this method is used, the crowns are plowed or dug up late in the fall when the soil is moist, so as to have as much soil as possible adhere to them. They are then left exposed in the field until frozen, when they are covered with litter or removed to a shed in order to prevent alternate freezing and thawing. For a continuous supply of shoots-throut the winter the crowns should be stored in a cool cellar or a pit until needed.

When ready for forcing, the crowns or roots should be brought to the cellar or other forcing place and bedded on 2 or 3 inches of loose soil on the floor. The clumps should be placed close together, the spaces between the clumps filled with loose soil, and the crowns covered to the depth of about an inch. The soil should be moistened thoroughly and kept moist all the time, but never allowed to become drenched. For white shoots the light should be excluded. When forced in the greenhouse the space under the benches is utilized, and the light can be excluded by boarding up the sides or hanging old carpet, burlap, or canvas over the openings.

For the first 10 days after the crowns are placed for forcing, the temperature should be kept rather low, 45 to 50 degrees F. After this period a temperature of 55 to 60 degrees F. is most satisfactory, although a higher temperature will not be injurious. A temperature as high as 75 to 80 degrees F. produces a rapid, soft growth, while a low temperature produces a slow growth but gives shoots of good quality.

In about six weeks after bedding, the cutting can begin and will continue until the crowns are exhausted. As soon as the crowns become exhausted they should be removed and a new supply put in. With a little care in timing the bedding of crowns, a continuous supply can be had all winter.

Farm Management in Summer.

I expect to farm a half section in Sumner county this year; please give me some suggestions for management.
A. F. R.
Sumner Co.

It will be necessary for you to practice better methods of cultivation than have been followed on the farm in the past and to plan some rotation of crops for the place and some means whereby organic matter can be returned to the soil.

It would be advisable to plow deeper than has been the practice in the past. I would suggest plowing as deep as 7 or 8 inches about once in four to six years. The rest of the time the land can be plowed more shallow. It probably will not be possible for you to plow the entire farm this summer to a depth of 7 or 8 inches, but you can perhaps plan to plow a portion of it to this depth. Later other fields can be plowed deeper. In this way it will be possible for you to have the entire farm plowed fairly deep in the course of five or six years, when it will be advisable to start over again.

We find it is not advisable to plow ground deep just before seeding the crop. Ordinarily if ground in that section is to be plowed to a depth of 7 or 8 inches, the plowing must be done by August 1 to 10. After that date it will be better to plow shallow.

There is no crop that can be planted with wheat that will grow up after the wheat is cut soon enough to make a good coat of green manure to plow under, if the ground is to be followed by wheat the next year. The best practice where wheat is to follow wheat is to plow the ground just as soon as possible after the first wheat crop

is removed. The earlier in the summer that ground can be plowed, the more time there is for the land to settle, for moisture to be stored in the soil, and for plant food to be liberated. At this station as an average of the last eight years, ground cropped to wheat continuously and plowed the middle of July has produced an average yield of 25 bushels to the acre, while adjoining plots left until September 15 have produced an average yield of 18 bushels. It is best therefore not to attempt to grow any crop for soil improvement between crops of wheat.

For the improvement of the soil it would be best to plan some rotation. The best rotation cannot be practiced unless livestock are kept upon the farm to utilize rough feed produced by crops that are grown in rotation with wheat. If livestock were kept upon the place, it would be well to rotate such crops as kafir, cane, corn, alfalfa, and perhaps a limited acreage of oats with the wheat.

Alfalfa can be grown successfully in most parts of Sumner county and there is no crop, unless it is Sweet clover, that can be grown upon land to better advantage for its improvement. It would be advisable, therefore, to look forward to the time when livestock can be kept on the place and when a considerable acreage can be seeded to alfalfa. After this is done the farm should be planned so a portion could be seeded to alfalfa every season and a part of the plowed up land planted to other crops. Such a system would help to maintain the fertility.

In addition to this, other means should be taken to add organic matter to the soil. If you kept livestock you would have a large quantity of manure for this purpose. Until you secure livestock it would be advisable to use all the straw produced upon the place as a top dressing on winter wheat or on ground that is to be planted to a rowed crop like kafir or corn. Straw, if applied evenly and at a rate not to exceed a ton and a half to the acre, usually is beneficial to the wheat crop on which applied, and later when incorporated with the soil, adds and supplies organic matter, thus increasing the ability of the soil to hold moisture and also adding fertility.

Vetch is not a crop that you could afford to grow in that section. Sweet clover could not be sown with winter wheat in the spring with any certainty of success. Sweet clover can be grown successfully in that section but should be sown without a nurse crop.
K. S. A. C.

Bermuda Grass in Wabunsee.

What do you think of growing Schrock kafir and Bermuda grass in this county?
Wabunsee Co.
A. H. R.

Our experience with Schrock kafir has not been entirely favorable. The Schrock kafir yields less than Kansas Orange and similar sweet sorghums as a forage crop, and the yield of grain is not so high as for kafir and similar grain sorghums. Also, the seed contains tannin, which reduces its feeding value.

Bermuda cannot be depended on for this section of the country because it kills out during the winter. Sweet clover is a good pasture crop for cattle, particularly dairy cows. For a crop to use in rotation with cultivated crops, there probably is nothing better. It can be sown with oats in the spring and used for pasture after harvest and the following year. If not pastured too heavily, it will reseed itself every year and be practically permanent. For a permanent pasture that you do not expect to break up for several years, it probably would be best to use a mixture of several grasses; say, Sweet clover, Orchard grass and bluegrass.
S. C. SALMON.

K. S. A. C.

Special Ten Day Offer

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.

ONE MAN CULTIVATES TWO ROWS AT A TIME *with the*



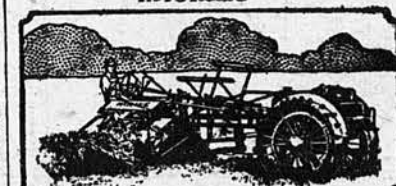
One man cultivates 12 to 20 acres in 10 hours



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Equipped with rear carrying truck for odd jobs

MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR

"It Solves the Farm Help Problem"

ON most farms more time is spent in cultivating than any other single operation. Sixty per cent of the crops grown in this country are planted in rows which require cultivation, and which must be done at the busiest season.

If one man is to farm more land than ever before, which is absolutely necessary, he must cultivate more land than ever before. With the Moline-Universal Tractor one man can cultivate two rows at a time and do it better, quicker and cheaper than with horses.

The Moline-Universal Tractor straddles the corn row—it has more clearance than the ordinary cultivator—so corn can be cultivated at all stages. The tractor is attached to the cultivator and forms one complete unit—the tractor the front wheels, and the cultivator the rear wheels. The operator sits on the cultivator in line with the right drive wheel of the tractor—not directly behind the tractor. This gives a clear and unobstructed view of the rows ahead, which is of the utmost importance for good work and greatly simplifies operation.

All the operator has to do is to keep the right wheel of the Moline-Universal a certain distance from the outside row and the whole outfit will go properly. For dodging individual hills the cultivator gangs are shifted by operator's feet.

The automatic governor allows the tractor to be slowed down to a "snail's pace" for turning at the ends of rows, or for cultivating the first time over. The Moline-Universal can also be stopped and backed when desired—and quicker and easier than can be done with horses.

A Moline-Universal Tractor and Two-Row Cultivator were used on Iowa Farm, Bettendorf, Ia., during the past season. Mr. Bryant Smith, the manager, says:

"We used it on a two-row cultivator where it did exceptionally good work going both with and across the rows. The tractor did not trample any corn at all at ends, what little was broken was done by the cultivator shoes and then not as much as horses would do."

Wm. M. Kelley of Mitchell, S. D., another owner of a Moline-Universal, says:

"We averaged 10 to 12 acres per day plowing and 22 to 25 acres per day cultivating. Now that the corn is laid by we are keen to approve of the two-row cultivator behind the tractor. It does the work."

But cultivation is only one of all the farm operations the Moline-Universal can do. It is light, but has more than enough power to pull two 14-inch plow bottoms at high speed, because all its weight is available for traction. Cultivation is just one link in the chain of farm operations from one year's end to another. That's why the Moline-Universal really replaces horses and enables one man to farm more land than was ever before possible. It fits any farm and fits every operation on the farm. It is a universal tractor in every sense of the word.

The Moline-Universal enables one man to plow more, harrow more, plant more, cultivate more, mow more, harvest more than is possible with either horses or other tractors, and also takes care of the belt jobs on the average farm. It isn't the kind of a tractor that will do your plowing and seed-bed preparation and then rest while your horses do the planting, cultivating and harvesting. The Moline-Universal works to full capacity throughout the entire year, with the greatest speed and economy.

The Moline-Universal Tractor is giving wonderful satisfaction to thousands of users in all parts of the world. Your Moline-Universal is ready now. Write today for further information, and name of your nearest Moline dealer.

The Moline Line Includes
Corn Planters, Cotton Planters, Cultivators, Corn Binders, Grain Binders, Grain Drills, Harrows, Hay Loaders, Hay Rakes, Lime Sowers, Listers, Manure Spreaders, Mowers, Plows (chilled and steel), Reapers, Scales, Seeders, Soil Cutters, Tractors, Farm Trucks, Wagons and Stephens Salient Six Automobiles.

Address Department 23

MOLINE PLOW COMPANY, Moline, Ill.

Breeding Has a Value

BY H. C. LOOKABAUGH

Mr. Lookabaugh, who is now one of the most noted breeders of quality Shorthorns in America, started out in life as a renter. In this article he tells of his discoveries in regard to the value of quality breeding with Shorthorns.

I had been around buying a number of the cows for \$100 apiece when I came across a heifer that was of very good quality, low, wide and deep. I asked the man his price on her and he said \$235. I threw up my hands in perfect horror and told him he was too high and that I had been buying registered cows for \$100 apiece. He informed me he wasn't selling that one for that price and he asked me if the cows I had been buying had as good quality as his heifer. I told him no, but that they were grown and I thought a grown cow of poorer quality should be worth as much as a young heifer. He said, "Yes, but this heifer is of higher priced breeding." I instantly reminded him that mine were all registered and asked, "How could you get them any better?"

He said he did not know but he knew this one cost him that much and he was not going to lose any money on her, and he didn't care whether he sold her or not. I thought about our county fair coming on in a few months and how proud I would be to take her to the fair along with my good bull. I thought how proud I would be to show her to my folks at home. However, I did not like to give up that much money for what I considered a losing proposition. I did not think it possible for this heifer to pay any revenue on that investment, but I bought her and took her home. Everybody was pleased with her and the longer I kept her the better I was pleased and as I

took her to the county fair and won grand champion ribbon with her I question whether you could have bought her for twice that. Yet I did not see any real worth in her only to look at. The next spring she brought a calf and it was just like she was, low, heavy set and broad, with thick flesh and long hair.

My friends coaxed me to take her to Enid where there was a show in March of that year. The calf won first in the open class with two calves from outside the state in the same class. This was a great encouragement to me and I decided to try and find out what difference there was in the breeding of registered cattle that they were talking about. I asked Will Robbins, who was the judge at that show, to look at the pedigrees of my cattle and see if he could find any difference in their breeding; I asked him to show this to me. We sat down on a bale of hay and I began to hand him the pedigrees. I had only a few, but I remember very distinctly the first three I handed him. He looked down at these and just at one glance said, "This is a very good pedigree." I handed him another one and he made the same remark and the third brought the same response, "This is a very good pedigree."

But when I handed him the fourth one he very quickly spoke up and said, "Where did you get this one?" I asked him, "Why, isn't she registered?"

"She certainly is; why this cow has seven Scotch-tops."

I said, "Does that hurt her?" He laughed and said, "No." I immediately asked the question, "What is meant by Scotch-topped?" He asked me if I did not know and I told him, "No, I do not know but I wish to learn."

"Well," he said, "in order to explain

this very thoroly to you I will have to go back a good many years to when they were breeding these 17-hand Shorthorns that stood high in the air, rough and bony, with thin hair, and narrow over the crops to get more milk." He said the type of cattle they were breeding did not suit the feeder because they did not put on flesh fast enough, and when they were as fat as they could get them they didn't have the quality to sell

Scotch-top, and if it is a heifer and at the proper age is bred to another Scotch bull, the offspring would be two Scotch-tops virtually as good as a pure Scotch cow."

"But," I remarked, "still, she isn't as good." "No," he said, "she is not considered so valuable for breeding." I asked him what it would cost to buy a pure Scotch cow and he said, "\$400, \$500, \$600 or \$1000, just whatever you wish to pay."

I thought to myself, yes, just whatever you can get a sucker to pay, and told him it would be out of the question for me to buy any of those high priced cows. He tried to persuade me it would be a good thing. I told him my being a young breeder made it so they did not know anything about me.

He made the remark, "No, if you never buy some good cows they will not know anything about you. But if you buy some good cows they will soon know all about you." I did not understand this and told him I did not see it that way but I thanked him for his explanation. He said, "Very well, Lookabaugh," and went off and left me. After thinking over very carefully what he had said I decided I would talk to him again and asked him if I were to come up to his place if he would show me some of those good cows he was talking about. "Certainly," he said, "I should be glad to." In a short time I went up and spent the night and most of the next day with him. I learned a great deal. He showed me Gay Monarch's picture on the wall and also his pedigree. He told me about Rebutta defeating Cicely, the Queen's heifer, and how he afterwards sold Imp. Choice Goods and 50 other animals of his herd for \$25,000. He went over the same argument he had gone over before and finally convinced me that the higher priced cow was just as cheap as the other cow.

I finally asked him to show me one that he would sell me that was worth the money. He immediately said that he did not have anything to sell. This made me feel very bad as I had confidence in him and wished to buy of him. But he said, "you can have confidence in any good breeder who has built up a reputation as he has far more at stake than you have when you are just going to invest a few hundred dollars in a cow." I came to the conclusion that there was a great deal more to this breeding proposition than I had ever anticipated, and I got the ambition stronger than ever to become a real good breeder.

Hog Minimum to Stand

The minimum price of \$15.50 a hundred for hogs, established by the United States Food Administration, will not be changed for the present. A telegram to this effect was received Monday by the Capper Farm Papers from Joseph P. Cotton, head of the Meat Division of the administration in Washington. Mr. Cotton says complaints have been made by hog producers against the minimum of \$15.50 which the administration had established at the request of growers for the purpose of stabilizing the market in the general policy of increasing production. Mr. Cotton continues: "In my judgment that minimum has been a sustaining element in the price of hogs, but in order to find out whether my judgment was well grounded I decided upon a referendum. I therefore sought the advice of a hundred leading hog producers, editors of farm journals, and president of the stock exchange in the principal hog producing states. Answers to my requests have been overwhelmingly in favor of maintaining the minimum; but three answers expressing dissatisfaction with the plan have been received. The minimum will continue in force."

Help in Planting Trees

The government has just issued a bulletin on tree planting that pays special attention to Kansas conditions. It is a decidedly helpful contribution to the material on this subject adapted to Kansas. This is Farmers Bulletin No. 888. Advice to Forest Planters in the Plains Region. It can be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Every Kansas man who expects to plant trees this year should send for a copy.

Eat no wheat on Wednesday.

Look for Winners March 2

The response to the invitation to readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze to tell how they are saving and conserving food was so enormous that it was impossible for the food editor to read all the letters and announce the prize winners in this issue. The names of the prize winners and as many of the letters as possible will be printed in the March 2 issue. Checks will be sent to the winners immediately.

for the high price a pound, besides, he said, they were weak in constitution. The breeders got the idea that if they went to Amos Cruickshank of Scotland and bought one of those low, heavy set, long-haired, thick-fleshed bulls with a good heart girth and bred him to these upstanding American cows they would get a better type of feeding cattle. They did, and the change was remarkable. The first cross worked a marvelous improvement.

"Now that calf from the Scotch bull and the American bred cow has one

For The Men Who Get Things Done

ON your busiest days when there are certain things that must be done regardless of road or weather, then is the time you appreciate Firestone Tires. They will get you to town in comfort and on time. Over frozen ruts, sleety roads or through deep snow and slush, you can depend on

Firestone TIRES

There is economy as well as safety in the Non-Skid lettered tread. Out of that added rubber, piled high in the center, you get good-measure wear. Fuel-saving will interest you at this time especially. Unusually long runs per gallon is the rule on Firestone Tires.

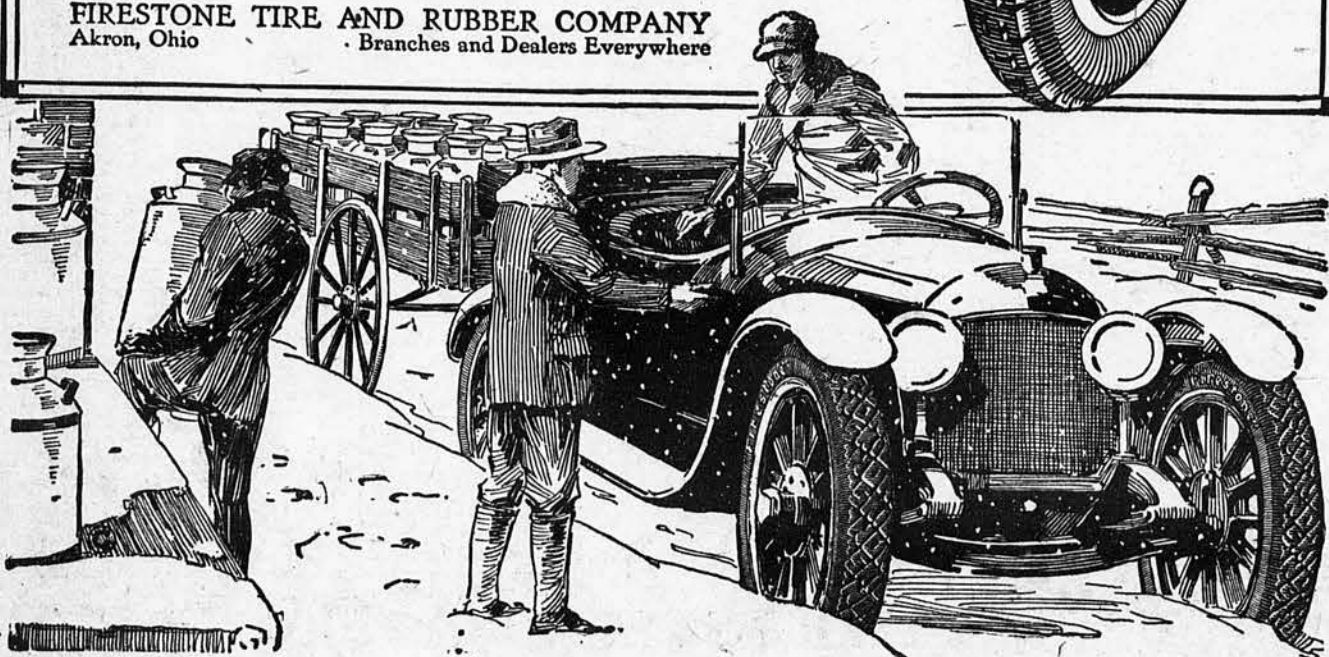
More Rubber Between Fabric Layers reduces internal friction and heat. This extra rubber and thick cushion layer adds to resiliency and is most effective in eliminating stone bruise.

Special Enforcement gives strength at the bead and holds the hinge or bending point in the proper position.

Firestone Cord Tires will astonish you with their combination of lively, comfortable going with stout resistance against wear. Your dealer is ready. See him today.

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Don'ts for Tree Planters

Don't plant on ground poorly prepared.
 Don't plant on raw, new or soddy ground.
 Don't buy a poor grade of stock. Consult several nurseries.
 Don't plant late in the spring. Early work gives best results.
 Don't allow plants to become dry.
 Don't dig shallow holes. Loosen up the soil.
 Don't dig small holes. Tree roots must not be cramped.
 Don't put grassy sods in a hole. Air spaces will kill the tree.
 Don't put manure in direct contact with tree roots.
 Don't plant carelessly. You are working for the future.
 Don't trim conifers when planting.
 Don't plant hardwoods without cutting back one-third of the top.
 Don't fail to cultivate thoroughly.
 Don't let weeds grow. The trees need the moisture.
 Don't rob the plantation by planting other crops in it.
 Don't allow any stock within the plantation.
 Don't expect a large grove in a year. Trees grow slowly.

Good Water Helps Greatly

BY H. E. MURDOCK

An abundance of good water is necessary in a farm home. This always adds to the value of the farm. With a supply of water at hand, the next question is getting it into the house. That many farmers are already interested in securing a method better than carrying it in is indicated by inquiries concerning the cheapest and best method of installing a system of running water in the house.

Altho much attention has been given to sanitary requirements in the water supplies of cities and towns, but little has been paid to the water supply for the farm home and to the methods of delivering it. It has been estimated that the average farmer's wife lifts more than a half ton of water a day. This should not be. Apart altogether from the work added to an already overburdened member of the farm household, the time spent in unnecessarily handling this water, if spent in doing other work, would in less than five years pay for a water supply system, including interest on the investment.

The three fundamental requirements for a sanitary water supply are purity, abundance and convenience. A supply must be pure to promote health and prevent disease. It must be abundant for personal cleanliness, for washing utensils of the kitchen and dairy, and for the laundry. It must be convenient to save labor and to be available at all times.

A large majority of the farm water supplies that have been investigated were found to be polluted, and the urban as well as the rural population is suffering from careless or ignorant installation and management of the farm water systems. If disease exists on a farm from which the city obtains food, the disease is likely to be transmitted to the city people. Food containers washed in polluted water are dangerous for persons using the food conveyed in them, and the urban as well as the rural population should be interested in securing pure water supplies for the country homes.

The greater portion of the domestic water supply in the country is obtained from wells, springs and cisterns. In some cases surface streams are utilized but there always is danger of disease resulting from the use of water directly from them. Such water should be filtered and purified unless it is certain that there is no danger in using it.

Any source of water supply should be located so the surface drainage will be away from it, especially the drainage from buildings and yards. The location of a spring is not changed easily, but by construction of the right kind a large amount of pollution that reaches the water supply by direct drainage can be avoided. The earth should be banked up around the spring and the surface water should be carried away from it. It would be unwise to so locate the buildings that the drainage water would flow from them toward a spring which is to be used as a source of the water supply. The well usually is located after the buildings and should always be placed to avoid contamination from surface or underground drainage. Mounding the earth around the well and building a high curb

will help keep out surface water. The same precautions should be taken with cisterns. The well or spring should not be near cesspools or outbuildings from which polluted water can seep thru the soil to the water supply.

Wells may be classified according to the strata from which the water is obtained as shallow wells, deep wells and artesian wells. They also may be classified according to the construction, as dug wells and tubular wells.

Shallow wells obtain the water from the strata of earth near the surface, and the supply may be replenished largely by local rains. Deep wells obtain water from strata at considerable depths, and the source of the supply may be near the site of the well or at a great distance from it. Artesian wells secure the water from a water-bearing stratum in which the water is under pressure that forces it upward in the well when the stratum is tapped. Artesian water usually has its source at a great distance from the well.

The purity of well water depends in a

large measure on the type of well supplying it and the strata thru which the water passes.

A Good Early Corn

What is a good early variety of corn?
 Montgomery County. I. L.

The variety of early corn that has given the best yields in variety tests conducted by farmers in co-operation with the agricultural college is the Freed's White Dent. This corn matures in 100 to 110 days, depending on the season. It was developed in Western Kansas and is a hardy, vigorous growing, drouth resistant variety, well adapted for growing anywhere in Central and Southeastern Kansas. It has consistently outyielded other early varieties similar in size and the time required to mature, but introduced from the northern and eastern states.

Freed's White Dent corn has proved to be a comparatively high yielder on thin uplands in Southeastern Kansas. During the last four years it made the best average yield in a number of upland var-

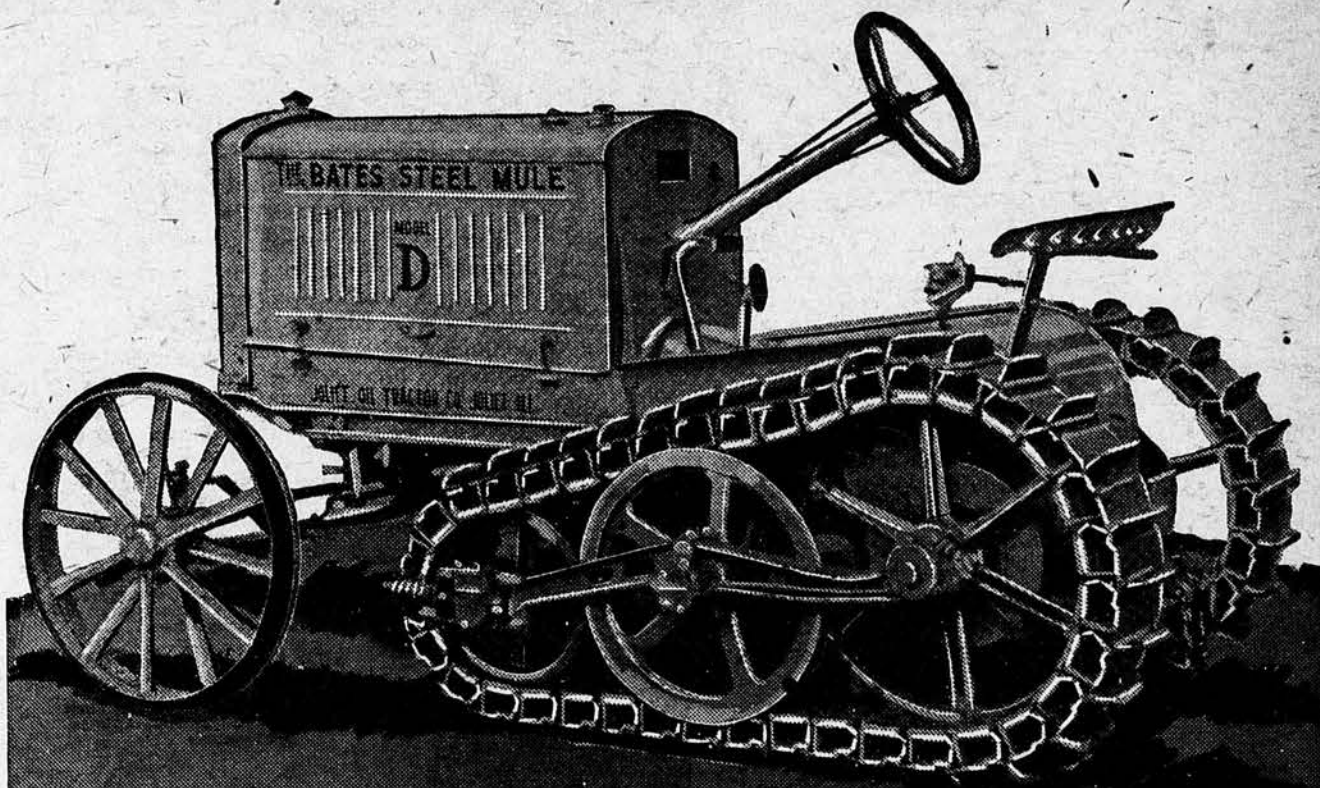
ity tests of corn conducted annually in Allen county. Inclosed please find a list of names of farmers and seed growers who are offering seed for sale. Several farmers can supply you with Freed's White Dent corn. C. C. Cunningham.
 K. S. A. C.

Avoid Wounding Plants

In cultivating or working around garden plants, avoid wounding or breaking them. In pruning, make a clean, close cut. In harvesting fruits and vegetables that are to be stored, handle with the greatest care to avoid bruising, as decay most frequently begins where the natural protective covering is broken. Certain insects, such as the potato tuber moth, also gain access at such points.

Here's a Way to Help

Report to the nearest Food Administration officer the name and address of any person discouraging the production or saving of food.—Food Administration.

**The Hit of the Kansas City Tractor Show**

Moving Pictures of the Bates Steel Mule, actually performing, were shown in our booth at the Tractor Show. Crowds packed the aisles, examined the machine and bought.

We confess we did not have adequate sales forces to handle the buyers. We know many interested people were disappointed.

The moving pictures and the Model "D" are now on exhibit at our salesroom. Complete information and booklet will be mailed on request.

The Bates Steel Mule now removes every element of chance in Tractor buying.

A marvel of strength—compact, efficient, clean cut. Fits all ground conditions.

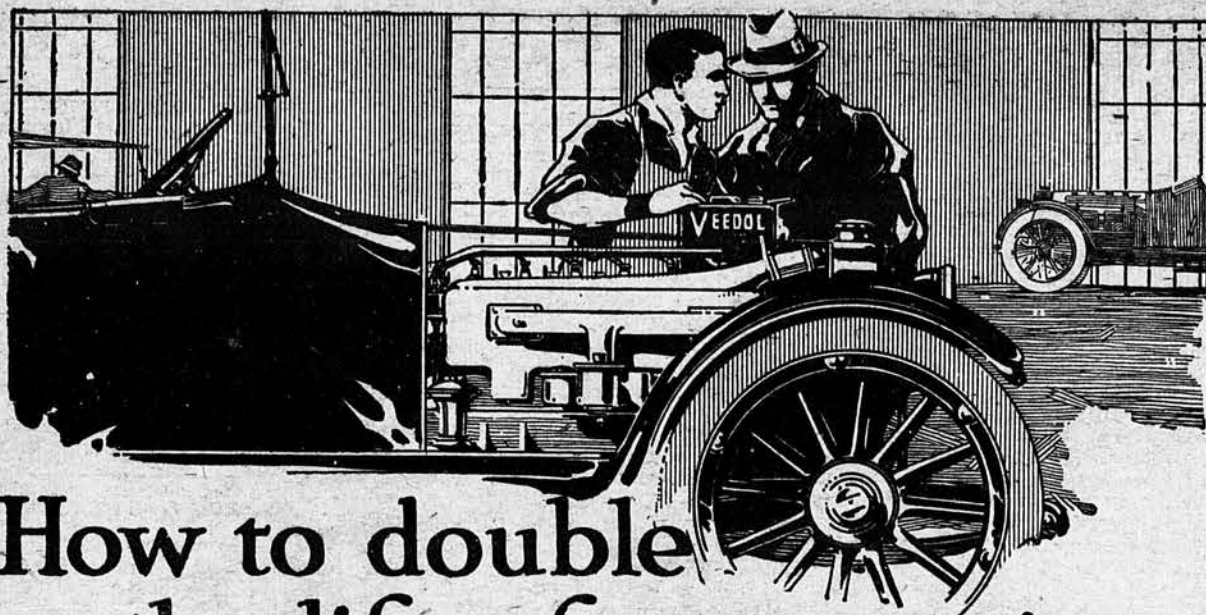
Only a limited number available for this territory. Wire or write us to reserve a Model "D" subject to your approval after examination. This will insure you against disappointment.

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How to double the life of your engine

THE life of your engine—whether in motor car, truck or tractor—depends on the lubrication it receives.

Any well-built engine can run, after a fashion, for weeks, sometimes for months, on inferior oil—but with rapidly decreasing efficiency. And then come troubles, in endless succession; worn and broken parts, requiring costly replacements, and, finally, the scrap heap.

Do you want this to happen to your engine?

Sediment in ordinary oil means wear

Ordinary oil causes rapid wear because it breaks down under the terrific heat of the engine—200° to 1000°F.—forms large quantities of black sediment and evaporates rapidly through the oil filler pipe.

Sediment is the greatest cause of friction and consequent shortened life of automobile, tractor and stationary engines. It crowds out the good oil that should form a



Not that the ordinary oil contains five times as much sediment as Veedol

protecting film between moving metal surfaces. As sediment has no lubricating value, these metal parts grind together, producing friction and wear.

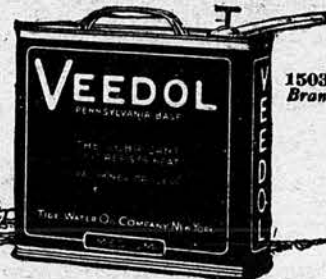
How the sediment problem was solved

For years prominent engineers and chemists sought a new method of refining which would produce a lubricating oil that would not break down and form sediment under the heat of the engine, and that would give greater mileage due to minimum evaporation.

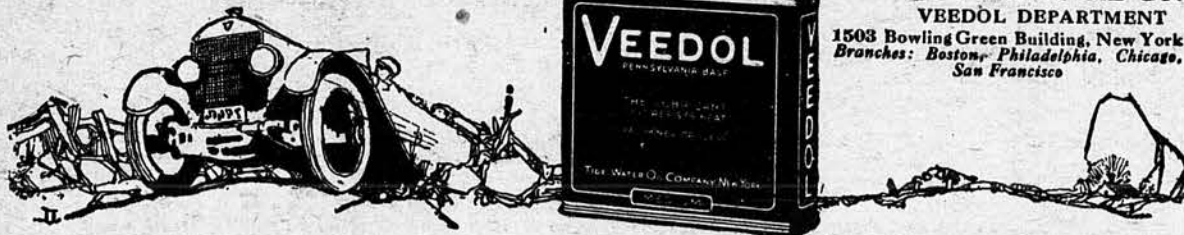
The result of their research was the discovery of the Faulkner Process. By this process—exclusively used by this company—was produced Veedol, the lubricant that resists heat.

An 80-page book on lubrication for 10c

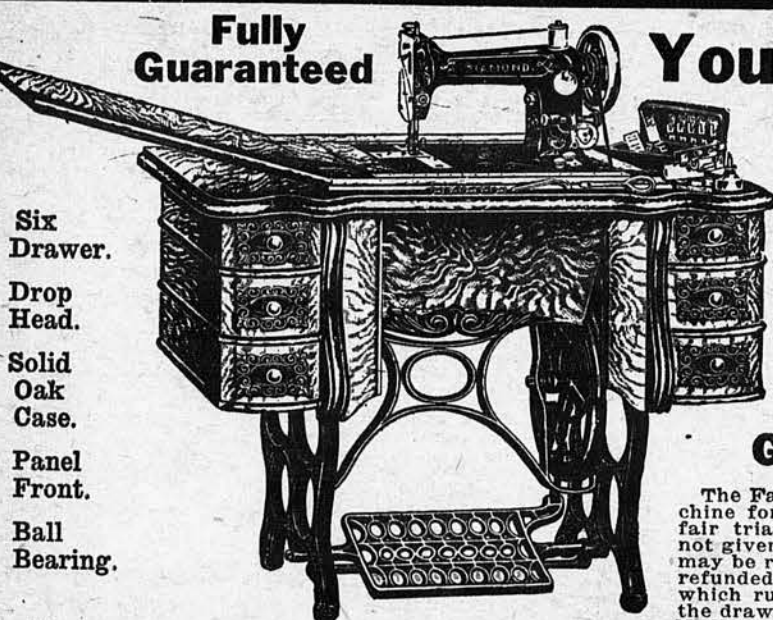
The most complete book ever published on engine lubrication, written by a prominent engineer and used as text book by many schools and colleges. Also contains Veedol Lubrication Chart, showing correct grade of Veedol for every car, winter or summer. Send 10c for a copy. It may save you many dollars.



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Six
Drawer.
Drop
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Ball
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You Can Save 50% on Your Sewing Machine

Farmers Mail and Breeze New Model Machine Now Ready for Delivery.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze has contracted with one of the largest sewing machine factories for the distribution of their latest model machine. By taking these machines in large quantities and shipping direct from the factory to our subscribers we are able to offer these machines at about half the price you would pay sewing machine agents. By this plan our subscribers save middleman's profit and get the machine at practically factory price.

Guaranteed Ten Years

The Farmers Mail and Breeze will warrant every machine for ten years from date of shipment, and after fair trial of it, if perfect and entire satisfaction is not given, and defects cannot be remedied, the machine may be reshipped to us at our expense, and your money refunded promptly. The machine has six drawers which run on steel runners. No keys are required as the drawers lock and unlock automatically. ATTACHMENTS AND ACCESSORIES. Each machine is equipped with a complete set of the finest steel attachments, consisting of one tucker, one quilter, one ruffler, one braid foot, one braider plate, one shirring plate, one binder, four hemmers and one hemmer foot. In addition you will also receive one package assorted needles, bobbins, screw driver and oil can and a comprehensive instruction book.

It Costs Nothing to Investigate

Our offer is a real money saving proposition for our readers. We do not ask you to do any soliciting in order to take advantage of the plan we submit. If you are interested in getting a first class guaranteed sewing machine at a real bargain send us a postal card and say, "I want full information about your new guaranteed sewing machine offer." It places you under no obligation.

Farmers Mail and Breeze

Dept. S. M.

Topeka, Kansas



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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

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

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Some are worth up to \$19.50 per set (broken or not). Send at once—we return cash same day we receive package. We pay highest prices for old gold jewelry, gold crowns, bridges, platinum, silver. (Cut out adv.) U. S. SMELTING WORKS, 1739 Caswell Block, Milwaukee, Wis.

On the Food Firing Line

An easy way to remember the kinds of meat to save is this. All the animals included in the Food Administration's meat saving efforts have hoofs; "meatless" by official definition means without hog, cattle or sheep products. But all of the common animal foods authorized as meat substitutes are hoofless. These include game such as rabbit and Belgian hare, poultry, fish and other sea foods. This simple distinction should help toward a clear understanding of "meatless."

The annual expenditure of the United States for candy is 400 million dollars. This amount is about double that used to keep Belgium supplied with food for the same period. With the same sum, 234 million bushels of corn at the average price of \$1.70 a bushel could be bought. This corn eaten by us would release the same amount of wheat to go to Europe. Which shall it be—candy or corn bread?

The necessity for beef conservation in the United States is strikingly evident from these facts about home consumption and war requirements. Exports of beef from the United States to the allies in the last two years have averaged about 22 million pounds a month compared with less than 1 million pounds a month before the war. Our own army apparently uses about 10 million pounds a month more than was normally consumed by these men before they took up the hard work of being soldiers. Our cattle has not increased notably, and yet domestic beef consumption in the United States has risen from about 70 pounds a person annually to about 80 pounds during the last five years. The practical immediate solution to the problem as a nationwide measure is to reduce the use of beef at least an eighth, thus getting back to pre-war consumption.

For profiteering in sugar—charging as much as 17 cents a pound for it—and because of other practices showing a total disregard of the food laws, Louis Hoffman, an East Side New York wholesale grocer, has felt the "big stick" of the United States Food Administration. Hoffman was ordered to close his doors January 31 and was prohibited from handling licensed foodstuffs—under penalty of a fine of not more than \$5000, imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

To Secure Fair Dealing

Taylor Miller, a grain dealer of Salina, bought 2,000 bushels of wheat for \$2.60 a bushel last summer before the government set the price at \$2 for No. 2 wheat to the farmer. He still has the wheat and it is charged he told an officer of the United States Food Administration he would let bugs eat it rather than sell it for less than \$2.60 a bushel.

As a result he was summoned before J. E. Parker, Special Attorney of the Department of Enforcement of the United States Food Administration in Washington, at the office of Walter P. Innes, Kansas Administrator, February 13, on a charge of hoarding. He also was charged with failure to obtain a license to do business.

At the same time H. W. Skinner, a wealthy farmer and grain dealer of Medicine Lodge, appeared for a hearing on revocation of his license. It was charged that Skinner hoarded wheat, that he failed to make complete reports of wheat on hand and that his elevator refused to ship wheat to a mill when ordered.

At the conclusion of the hearings Mr. Parker referred the evidence in both cases to the Department at Washington for final judgment.

Blood Warts

Is there a cure for blood warts on coits? Ford County. I. C. G.

In our experience, the only successful treatment for blood warts is to cut them out deeply. The incision must be made thru the healthy skin surrounding the base of the wart, and carried under the latter to cut it out completely. The wound is then to be treated once a week with a 10 per cent solution of formaldehyde. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

K. S. A. C.

"More power on the farm!" This must be the answer to the world's growing need of farm products, and to the failing supply of farm labor.

A Cow's Troubles

We recently bought at a public sale a large red cow in good health, which had been fed on clover and alfalfa hay. About three or four weeks after getting her home she calved, bringing a fine heifer calf which she nursed 3 days, then suddenly became too weak to stand and died; it seemed to be complicated. The cow retained the afterbirth until we called a veterinarian to remove it. Now this cow grunts and groans all the time, especially on rising or in cold weather. She is 6 years old and a good, easy milker. What can be the trouble? We also noticed a cough which seems better since the warmer days. She has stalk pasture, oats straw, bran, corn nubbins, and plenty of good water, a good barn and bedding and also plenty of exercise. I. HEWETT.

Hattville, Kan.
I cannot state positively what the trouble is with this cow, as it appears that she may be affected with a complication of diseases. If the cow is discharging from the genitals at this time, then that may be the real seat of the trouble. If such is the case, I would recommend that the cow be washed out daily with about 3 gallons of a 2 per cent lukewarm water solution of carbolic acid.

The fact that the cow is coughing, that she groans and seems to be in pain, may point to an affection of the lungs. The condition has existed so long now that I question whether it can be relieved very much by treatment, tho I would recommend the internal administration of 2 drams of iodide of potash in the feed daily for a period of two weeks.

K. S. A. C.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

Increase the Sugar Supply

Sugars and sirups can be produced on the farms and in villages by the use of ordinary kitchen equipment to help make up the average of 81 pounds, the estimated sugar required for every person in the United States last year. A few sugar maple trees, well-kept colonies of bees, a hundred feet of sugar beets raised in the garden, or a small patch of sweet sorghum, and cull or other surplus apples which might go to waste unless made into apple sirup may each be made to contribute to our sugar supply.

Study Utility Values

(Continued from Page 9.)

knows what to expect of that class of animals and with proper management is not disappointed.

It should be said in this connection that the day is here when there is a scramble for animals of the right sort to feed, and this at least helps in the solution of the problem. It must not be assumed that this is the only plan that seems feasible for handling livestock. Many of the most successful feeders buy their stock to feed and also buy some of their feed. The most successful ones are men who know the markets far better than the average man. Even these feeders occasionally make a bad buy and are forced to accept losses. The maintenance of a herd of breeding animals does not insure against loss but it does supply one means for the average man to balance his farm operations, lessen risks and probably increase his profits.

The maintenance of a breeding herd or flock is an incentive to save. In years of scarce feed supply, greater effort is made to reduce the cost of maintenance. Usually the actual outlay on breeding animals is not great and when the produce is sold the money received intact represents a part of the profits of the farm.

Permanency and system in farm operation also are encouraged by such a plan. If one knows the number of cattle to be maintained, provision is made for them.

Over and above all that has been said, there is perhaps a most fundamental advantage in the maintenance of breeding animals. It lies in the fact that livestock of the right kind on the average farm makes for contentment, stability and satisfaction with that farm. It is a means of interesting boys and girls. It is a means of interesting the operator. It encourages reading and study and in short, helps to develop admirable farm ideals and to keep one in touch with the rest of the world while at the same time it is a profitable operation.

Where to Secure Trees

A list of dealers handling tree seed and nursery stock will be supplied free on application to the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

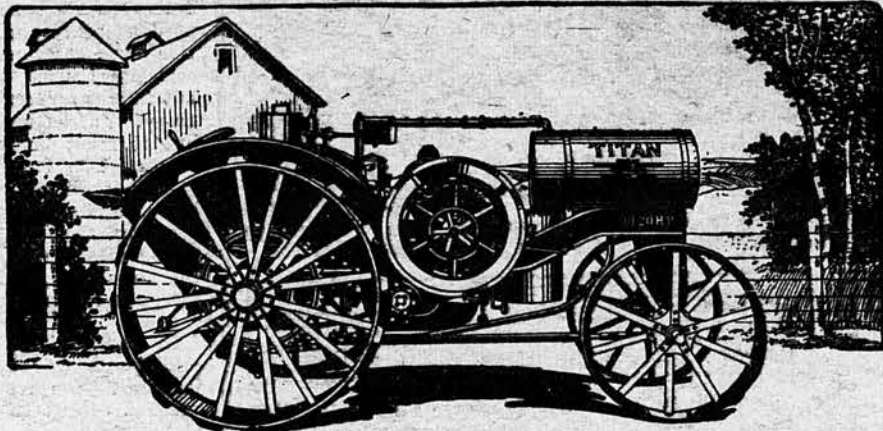
International Tractor Service

WISE tractor buyers insist upon these three features in their machines:

The tractors must operate on the cheapest fuel a farmer can buy. They must be so simple that the farmer or his help can learn to operate them. They must do enough good work in the field and at the belt to more than pay for

of the machines, before and after purchase; the supplying of repair parts as promptly as circumstances will allow; and the furnishing of expert help to make the more difficult repairs properly.

Keep this service feature in mind when you come to buy your tractor. It applies equally to our Mogul 10-20-h. p., Titan



themselves. International, Mogul, and Titan kerosene tractors meet all three of these demands.

International Harvester tractor owners get, through our 89 U. S. branch houses, a service that enables them to keep their tractors going whenever there is work for them to do. It includes necessary instruction in the care and handling

10-20-h. p. and International 15-30-h. p. tractors. It will be difficult for us to furnish your tractor as soon as you want it. The demand is hard to keep up with and shipping facilities are very much handicapped. Send for catalogues now, make your decision as soon as you can. Be ready for the heavy rush work of early spring.

International Harvester Company of America

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U S A



HE LEARNED ALL ABOUT REAL GRAVELY BACK THERE IN OLD VIRGINIA. THE MINUTE HE READ MY BILLBOARD HE WENT OUT AND RODE HIM A PLUG—AND NOW LOOK HOW HAPPY HE IS!

LOOK FOR THE PROTECTION SEAL IT IS NOT REAL GRAVELY WITHOUT THIS SEAL



Raw Furs

At highest market prices. Don't fail to write for guaranteed prices before selling elsewhere.

Fred White The Kansas Fur Buyer Beloit, Kan.



—that's what thousands of farmers say, who have gone from the U. S. to settle on homesteads or buy land in Western Canada. Canada's invitation to every industrious worker to settle in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta is especially attractive. She wants farmers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops to feed the world.

You Can Get a Homestead of 160 Acres FREE

or other lands at very low prices. Where you can buy good farm land at \$15. to \$30. per acre that will raise 20 to 45 bushels of \$2. wheat to the acre — it's easy to become prosperous. Canadian farmers also grow wonderful crops of Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed Farming is fully as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses, full of nutrition, are the only food required either for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools and churches, markets convenient, climate excellent. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Sept. Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

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

Canadian Government Agent.



BOYS! BOYS! GIRLS, TOO!

**\$1,000
IN
PRIZES
GIVEN
AWAY
FREE**

SOLVE THIS PUZZLE



\$250.00

CULVER RACER AUTO "FIRST GRAND PRIZE"

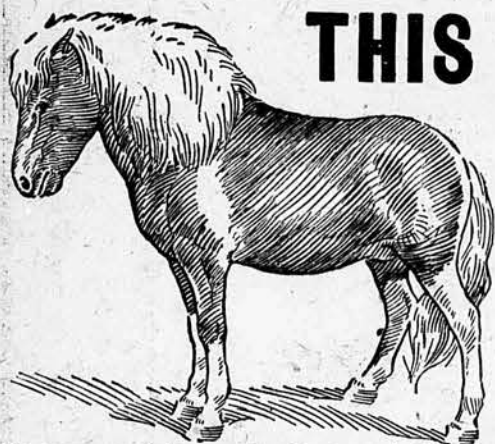
Not a Toy

But a Real Gasoline Automobile

BUILT LIKE THE BIG RACERS

Capacity—Carry two passengers.
Frame—Pressed steel.
Steering—Gear—Wood with metal spider.
Wheels—Wire inter-hall.
Bearing—20x2 clinch rim.
Tires—Culver non-skid.
Clutch—Foot pedal, b. b.
Axles—Crucible steel.
Gas Tank—24 cu. ft. 60 m.
Wheel Base—66 in.
Springs—Cantilever, elliptic.
Speeds—3 for., 2 reverse.
Brake—Foot and hand.
Engine—Air cooled 5 h. p.
Weight—250 pounds.
Speed—Up to 25 miles.

This fine little automobile is built especially for boys and girls. You can learn to run it in an hour's time. No complicated parts to get out of order and is perfectly safe for a child of 8 years. This little Culver Racer will do anything a full-sized car will do because it is built in proportion to a big car. Have been giving these little automobiles away for several years, and they are giving the very best of satisfaction. The Culver Racer not only affords a world of pleasure for boys and girls but is also a real necessity. You can run errands, take things to market, go after the mail and just do anything with a Culver Racer—all you have to do is to crank it, jump in and go—further information and complete specifications will be sent you. Some little girl or boy is going to be the proud owner of this fine Culver Racer at the close of this club—why not YOU—solve the puzzle below and get in on the ground floor.



THIS IS "DON"

**Second Grand Prize
Value \$100.00**

Here I am—I am wondering what nice little boy or girl will be my master at the close of this club. My name is "Don"; I am 4 years old and about 40 inches high; I am real black with four white feet and some white in my mane and tail. We do not show a very good picture of "Don" but he is a mighty pretty little pony and loves nice Boys and Girls and wants a good home. We gave "Don's" little brother away last month to a nice little girl just 8-years old, and I just wish you could know how easily she won him. Don't fail to join my club—solve the puzzle below and write TODAY.

How Many Words Can You Make?

This puzzle is a sure prize winner—absolutely everyone in this club wins. It is not hard either—just a little ingenuity and skill. The puzzle is to get as many words as possible out of the letters herewith given. Use only the list 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 all the letters. The puzzle looks easy and simple, but if you can make as many as 12 or 15 words, send in your list at once, as the person winning first prize may not have more than that many.

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

OUR OFFER

We are the largest magazine publishers in the West, and are conducting this big "Everybody Wins" word building contest in connection with a big introductory and advertising campaign, whereby we will give away 15 grand prizes as listed in this advertisement, and we want to send you sample copies and full particulars as to how to become a member of this contest club and be a sure winner. We give 100 votes in this contest for each word you make. To the person having the most votes at the close of the club on June 1, 1918 we will give the Culver Racer Automobile first prize, value \$250.00; to the second highest we will give the Shetland Pony "Don" second prize value \$100.00; to the third highest \$50.00 in gold, and so on until we have awarded the 15 grand prizes as listed in this advertisement.

Notice: Every new 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 this club, and there was never a better offer made especially to boys and girls. Please bear in mind there is absolutely no chance to lose; POSITIVELY EVERY CLUB MEMBER WINS. If there should be a tie between two or more club members for any of the prizes, each tying club member will receive the prize tied for. Get an early start—send in your list of words TODAY.

BILLY FRENCH, Mgr., 206 Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Away With the Rabbits

BY GUY M. TREDWAY
Allen County

Rabbits have been scarce in this county this winter and as a result farmers have been troubled less with hunters. Even so, we found our stock in the corn fodder one morning, undoubtedly thru hunters having been thru the fence.

Rabbits destroy many young fruit trees by eating the bark when other food is under the snow. A year or two ago an orchard 5 years old was practically destroyed by them. Various means are used to protect trees but none is effective except wrapping. Newspapers are sometimes used as wrapping material but in wet seasons they usually are torn away. Tarred roofing paper is effective but it must be taken off when spring comes. The best wrapping material is 1/2-inch chicken netting. Stakes should be used to prevent the rabbits from pressing the wire against the trees. These may be left in place as long as the trees need protection and are, therefore, the cheapest protection.

Of the various washes used pine or coal tar is the best but they are injurious to the trees. Bitter substances are not effective. The lime-sulfur material commonly used as a spray will keep rabbits from the trees but is not permanent. Soap or a cheap glue mixed with the lime-sulfur while hot will remedy this defect to a large degree.

The United States Department of Agriculture recommends a starch-glycerine wash made by dissolving 1 ounce of strychnine sulfate in 3 quarts of boiling water. One-half ounce of laundry starch is dissolved in 1 pint of cold water. The starch is poured into the strychnine and boiled until clear. Six ounces of glycerine are then stirred in. When cool enough the wash is applied with a brush and forms a thin coat. The protection is afforded by the rabbits being killed before they have had time to damage the trees. The same wash may be used to apply to tender twigs of trees, which are then stuck in the ground along their runs. Strychnine, powdered, may be put into pieces of apple and placed along the runs.

Good bait for killing rabbits also may be made by dissolving 1 ounce of starch in 1/2 pint of cold water. This is poured into 1 1/2 pints of boiling water and boiled a short time until clear. An ounce each of strychnine, soda and sugar are mixed dry, sifted into the hot starch and stirred thoroly. The mixture is then poured over a peck of oats and again stirred until well mixed. This is distributed when dry.

Advantage is taken of their habit of hiding from their enemies and of seeking shelter from the wind during the day to trap them. Trapping appeals to a boy, especially when he has made his own trap! A box trap is made easily out of four pieces of lumber—be careful always to use old boards—1 by 6 inches, 2 feet long. The top is slightly shorter so the rabbit may enter from the top. The door is held open by a string tied to a cross piece, supported by an upright wedged into a hole on the center of the top. The other end of the cross piece is held in place by a notched stick. When the rabbit enters the top of the trap he pushes this back and the door drops of its own weight, and the rabbit will be there in the morning awaiting the boy's pleasure.

A New Income Ruling

BY P. E. McNALL

An opinion has been received from the Treasury Department which is of utmost importance to a farmer who is figuring his taxable income for the year. The last date which these reports may be sent in without penalty has been changed from March 1 to April 1 for this year.

The income as originally figured often worked an injustice to the farmers. Many farmers have been accumulating livestock and equipment for several years. The short crop of 1917 made it necessary for them to decrease the number of stock to carry over. The method first used in figuring the income considered only cash sales and necessary expenses incident to the business. This method of figuring would cause the farmer to pay tax on the accumu-

lation of several years and for this reason worked an injustice. The new ruling, however, does away with this as it permits a farmer to use inventories for January 1, 1917 and January 1, 1918 in connection with his receipts and expenses. Large cash sales are thus offset by a decrease in inventory, which causes the net income to be the exact income for the year rather than the accumulation of several years.

The Internal Revenue Bureau of the United States Treasury suggests the use of Farmers' Bulletin No. 661 for this purpose. The last nine pages of this bulletin contain blanks for entering the items of the farm business for the year. The first part of the book takes up a discussion of how these entries are made.

Blanks are arranged to show the inventories, receipts and expenses of the farm business. These blanks may be somewhat conflicting, especially since they contain sales and expenses of both operator and landlord. All that need be made out in any case is the column which represents the business of the man making the report. If this man be a tenant or an owner who farms his own place he should fill out the columns headed operator. He should show only his share of the receipts, expense and inventories. If he is an owner who rents his place out he should enter in the landlord's column his share of the receipts and farm expenses only.

If a farmer after filling out these blanks and adding his other income and necessary expenses for obtaining these incomes finds his net income is less than \$2,000 for the head of a family, or \$1,000 for an unmarried person, he does not need to report. If his net income is greater than the respective amounts named he should report to the Internal Revenue collector at the time he is in the county.

The figuring of the farmers' net income in this manner makes it very important for him to keep some farm records. The Kansas State Agricultural college has just published an account book which contains the necessary blanks. A summary also is inserted which, when filled out at the end of the year, will show the approximate taxable income for the year. The books are available at the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan., and any person who desires one of these books may get it by writing to the college or to the county or emergency agent of his county.

New Ideas That Win

BY F. B. NICHOLS
Associate Editor

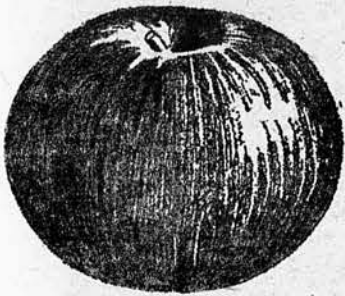
We are much encouraged, from time to time, to note that occasionally some persons can work out new and better methods of doing things. That is especially true in farming in all of its related branches, in which there has been too much of a use of old methods because "we have always done it that way." Instead of this sort of a system, it is a whole lot better to recognize that farming is a changing, shifting business that is sailing over an uncharted sea, and that new and fundamentally sound plans are required to meet it.

A fine example of the success of this axiom is offered by the famous Walnut Grove Farm of Chilhowee, Mo., owned by Mr. and Mrs. George L. Russell, and the home of "Russell's Famous Rustlers." The Single Comb Brown Leghorns. Mrs. Russell told of the excellent methods which she uses in the issue of February 2. One of the best things which these two progressive persons have done recently is the producing of the catalog this year.

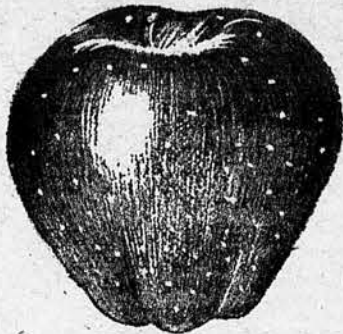
I consider that this catalog is an outstanding example of merit in poultry salesmanship. It is a beauty to see and study, it tells of the eggs which they have for sale, and in addition it gives much material that is mighty encouraging to persons interested in poultry. It shows the application of some mighty clear thinking. I fancy this is responsible for the success Walnut Grove Farm has had. A catalog of this kind encourages a buyer in the use of better systems, for it has a fine, personal story of methods that have won. If we had more breeders of this kind the poultry business would get on a more satisfactory basis rapidly.

Too much wood is detrimental to growing fruit.

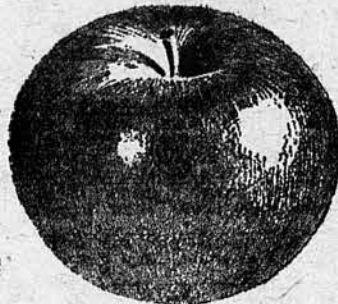
10 Apple Trees Free To You



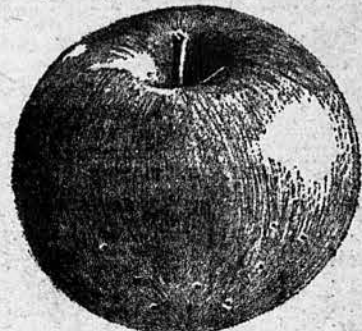
3 Wealthy



2 Delicious



2 Jonathan



3 Northwestern Greenings

10 Real, Live, Hardy Apple Trees—Apple Trees of the Very Choicest Quality—Apple Trees As Fine As You Can Buy

**Two one-year subscriptions to Capper's Weekly
10 Splendid Apple Trees**

(3 Wealthy, 2 Jonathan, 2 Delicious and 3 Northwestern Greenings)

All shipping charges prepaid.

All for only

\$1.00

Wonderful Value

If you know anything about Apple Trees, this offer is bound to astonish you. Your first thought will be, "It can't be true." But the wonderful part of this offer is that it is true—every word of it. All you have to do is to send in two one-year subscriptions to Capper's Weekly at 50c each—new or renewal and we will send you these 10 Apple Trees true to name, true to variety and exactly as represented, all charges prepaid. These ten trees are just exactly right for transplanting. We picked out these varieties because we **knew they could satisfy you**. Now, if when your trees are received, they should not be just as represented, you can notify us and we will send your money back.

Complete Instructions

are sent with each set of trees. Positive, but simple directions that explain to you how you are to plant and care for growing of these trees.

This Offer

is made possible by an arrangement which we have made with one of the most reliable and most progressive nursery concerns in the Middle West. These trees are true to variety—healthy, vigorous and this dependable concern guarantees that you can rest assured that you will get exactly the set of trees as described in this page.

Description of Varieties

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. This variety was originated in Wisconsin some years ago. It is a splendid, vigorous, hardy grower. The fruit itself is large and sometimes exceptionally large. It is green as the name implies, but when ripe, it becomes a yellowish green. The flesh is yellow—fine grained and firm. The flavor is a good sub-acid, very smooth and attractive to the palate. The Northwestern Greening is one of the best growers we have and is prolific and bears regularly when mature.

JONATHAN. A brilliant flashing red apple with a spicy, rich acidity that has made it a prime favorite with all lovers of an acid apple. The tree is adapted to many sections. Orchards of them are found in the northeast, south and west and they always pay. The Jonathan is a splendid family sort. For many years, Jonathans have been the standard of quality by which other sorts have been gauged.

WEALTHY. This variety is an enduring monument to its originator, M. Gideon, of Minnesota. The fruit is large and is a beautiful light yellow shade with crimson stripes and splashes. The flesh is white, often stained with red. The Wealthy Apple is splendid as a dessert or cooking apple. This variety is especially adapted to home gardens, as well as for commercial orchards.

THE DELICIOUS is first of all a quality apple. It hardly needs an introduction to anyone who knows anything about Apple Trees. Many authorities claim that the Delicious has no peer, that it is the finest apple grown. The yields are excellent and as the trees grow older, they bear more and even larger fruit. Almost all of the prominent apple growers have a good supply of the Delicious variety in their orchards. Higher prices are being paid for this variety than for most any other apple. They frequently sell on the fruit stands in cities at from 10c to 25c apiece.

What Is Capper's Weekly?

Capper's Weekly is the great Weekly newspaper of the Great West. Here are the things it stands for and advocates:

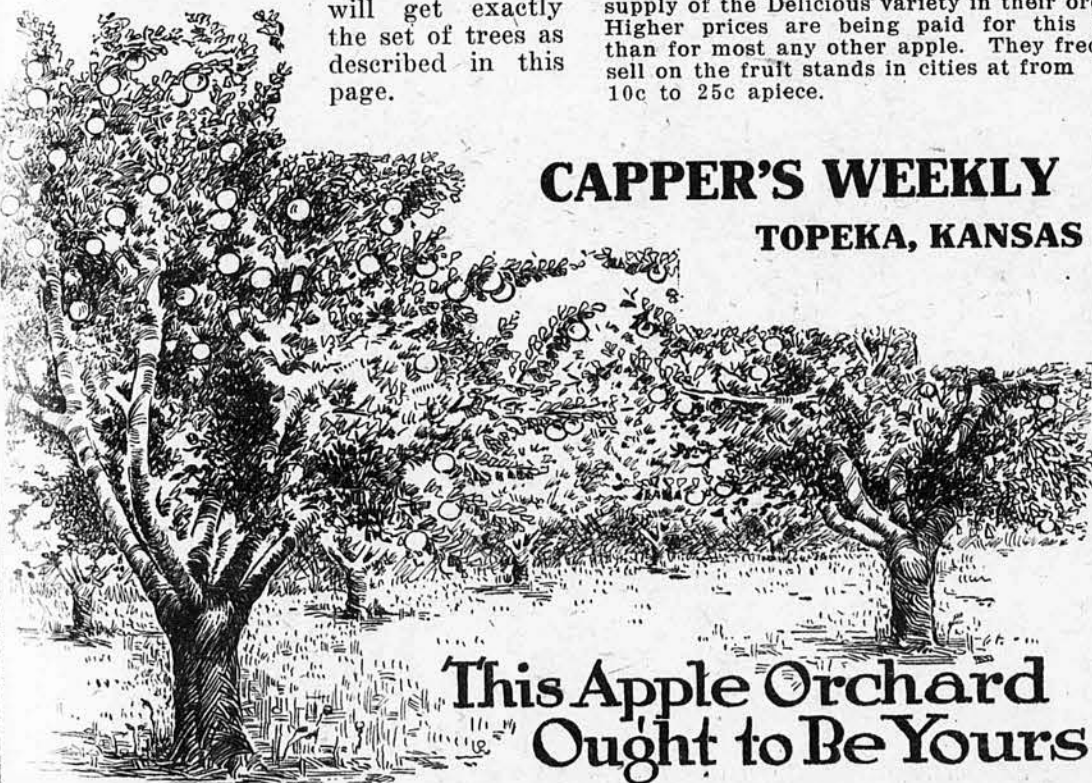
The welfare of the American home; 100-cents-on-the-dollar government; better schools and free school books and an education that will fit every child for the business of life; nation-wide prohibition, nation-wide suffrage; an end to fee-grabbing receiverships and the entire fee system; courts and laws as prompt and as impartial as the postoffice; fewer new laws and an honest enforcement of those we have; a permanent peace alliance for the total abolition of war; a square deal to everybody irrespective of condition, race, color or politics.

When to Plant

Planting season is not regulated by date or by planter's location. This Nursery's method of growing, packing and shipping trees assures arrival of trees in proper planting conditions. Annually they ship thousands of trees to planters in the South, weeks after the season has opened, and the trees are planted with entire success.

Arrival of Trees

When your ten trees have arrived, unpack them immediately, carefully shaking out all of the packing and if possible, plant them at once. Full directions as to just how to plant with best success will be sent you.



**CAPPER'S WEEKLY
TOPEKA, KANSAS**

**This Apple Orchard
Ought to Be Yours**

Apple Orchard Coupon

M & B 2-23-18.

CAPPER'S WEEKLY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Gentlemen: Please find enclosed \$1.00 which pays for two one-year subscriptions to Capper's Weekly.

1. Name.....

TOWN.....

Street or R. F. D.....STATE.....
(State here if this is a new or renewal subscription.)

2. Name.....

TOWN.....

Street or R. F. D.....STATE.....
(State here if this is a new or renewal subscription.)

My own name is.....
Ship the ten Apple Trees, all charges prepaid to my address which is:

Name.....

TOWN.....

Street or R. F. D.....STATE.....

Note. This offer is not good outside of the United States.

THE POULTRYMAN'S MARKET PLACE

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.

TABLE OF RATES

Words.	One time.	Four times.	Words.	One time.	Four times.
10.....	\$.60	\$2.00	26.....	\$1.56	\$5.20
11.....	.66	2.20	27.....	1.62	5.40
12.....	.72	2.40	28.....	1.68	5.60
13.....	.78	2.60	29.....	1.74	5.80
14.....	.84	2.80	30.....	1.80	6.00
15.....	.90	3.00	31.....	1.86	6.20
16.....	.96	3.20	32.....	1.92	6.40
17.....	1.02	3.40	33.....	1.98	6.60
18.....	1.08	3.60	34.....	2.04	6.80
19.....	1.14	3.80	35.....	2.10	7.00
20.....	1.20	4.00	36.....	2.16	7.20
21.....	1.26	4.20	37.....	2.22	7.40
22.....	1.32	4.40	38.....	2.28	7.60
23.....	1.38	4.60	39.....	2.34	7.80
24.....	1.44	4.80	40.....	2.40	8.00
25.....	1.50	5.00			

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.

S. C. ANCONA EGGS 15-1.00, 100-7.00. Farm flock. D. Watson, Eudora, Kan.
20 FULL BLOOD ANCONA COCKERELS, select stock, 2 to 5 dollars. Claude Bailey, Peabody, Kan.
SHEPARD STRAIN SINGLE COMB ANCONAS. The egg case kind. Hoovers feed. 100 eggs \$8.00. Mrs. Bessie Buchele, Cedar Vale, Kan.
PURE BRED MOTTLED ANCONAS. World's record layers. Eggs \$1.50-15. \$7.00 per 100. Also a few cockerels at \$2.00 each. W. T. Likes, Williamsburg, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.

BABY CHICKS, EGGS AND STOCK FROM ten varieties. Circular free. Jas. Houck & Co., Tiffin, Ohio. Box 818.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN BABY chicks 15 cents. Orders booked now. Mrs. Anna Hege, Sedgwick, Kan.
BARRON'S BIG LUSTY 287 EGG STRAIN S. C. Leghorn chicks, eggs, guaranteed. Cockerels \$2 up. Geo. Patterson, Melvern, Kan.
CHICKS—BARRED ROCKS, WHITE LEGHORNS, 15c prepaid. Large hatching capacity. Live delivery. Order now. Jesse A. Younklin, Wakefield, Kan.
75,000 BABY CHICKS, BARRED AND Buff Rocks, White Leghorns, 15 cents prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.
BABY CHICKS, EGGS—BARRED ROCKS, White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Reds, Buff and White Orpingtons. Catalogue free. Goshen Poultry Farms, R. 34, Goshen, Indiana.
YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS FOR LEAST money at Colwells Hatchery. Guaranteed alive or replaced free. Shipped anywhere. 100,000 to sell. 12 cents each. Smith Center, Kan.
BABY CHICKS—ROCKS, REDS, WYANDOTTES, Leghorns and Anconas. Circulars free. Eastern Branch Hatchery, Fosteria, Ohio. Huber's Reliable Hatchery, Dept. A, Augusta, Kan.
BABY CHICKS, S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, Barred Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Black Minorcas. Golden Sebright Bantam eggs. Riverside Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Blackwell, Okla.

BRAHMAS.

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS \$2.00 AND \$2.50. Samuel Hileman, Clifton, Kan.
LIGHT BRAHMAS EXCLUSIVELY. EGGS \$3 per fifteen. Clara Hess, Pittsfield, Illinois.
LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS. FELTON strain. \$2.50 each. C. S. Newkirk, Geneseo, Kan.
THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH LIGHT Brahma cockerels \$3.00 each. Cora Lilly, Olivet, Kan.

COCHINS.

FOR SALE: PARTRIDGE COCHIN COCKERELS \$1.50 each during Feb. only. Beatrice Dye, Woodruff, Kan.

DUCKS.

10 FAWN WHITE DRAKES, GOOD LAYING strain, \$2.00, \$3.00. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.
DUCKS ALL VARIETIES CHEAP IF taken soon. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Iowa.

GUINEAS.

PEARL AND WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS cheap. If taken soon. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Iowa.

GEESE.

GEESE ALL VARIETIES CHEAP IF taken soon. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Iowa.

HAMBURGS.

FOR SALE—PRIZE WINNING SILVER Spangled Hamburgs; also a few pullets and cockerels. J. M. Dulick, Bison, Okla.

LEGHORNS.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.
S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS. 100-\$. 12-\$. Mrs. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.
WHITE LEGHORNS, BOTH COMBS, \$2 each. J. B. Fagerberg, Olsburg, Kan.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN CKLS. \$2.00. Mrs. Ida Standiford, Reading, Kan.
BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, BOTH combs, \$2.00 each. John Megaffin, Cairo, Kan.
S. C. W. LEGHORN ROOSTERS. \$1.50 each for 2 or more. Ray Fulmer, Wamego, Kan.
PRIZE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. Cockerel \$2. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS \$2. Mrs. Ethel Detlor Cox, Grantville, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE COCKERELS, LAYING strain. \$2, \$3, \$5. Mrs. Delpha Sheard, Esbon, Kan.
SINGLE C. BUFF LEGHORNS' EGGS. Seven dollars hundred. Thomas D. Davis, Avar, Okla.
L. D. GOOCH, SEWARD, KAN., WILL SELL R. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels \$2.00 each if taken soon.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.50-15. Baby chicks 15c. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kan.
SINGLE COMBED BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.50 up. Mrs. C. H. Wickham, Anthony, Kan.
PURE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS \$2.00. Order at once. Earl Merritt, St. John, Kan.
PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$6.00-100. Mrs. Art Johnston, Concordia, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS \$2 to \$3 each. H. Vinzant, McPherson, Kan.
L. B. RICKETS, BREEDER OF PRIZE winning Single Comb White Leghorns, Greensburg, Kan.
S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS. Pure bred. \$1.00 ea. Mrs. F. A. Bingham, Blue Mound, Kan.
SELECTED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. Eggs 100-\$. 15-1.50. Mrs. Willard Hills, Milo, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS at \$1.25 each. Eggs in season. C. H. Harper, Benkelman, Neb.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.25 each. Also 1 Duroc Jersey boar. Tom Dugger, Lewis, Kan.
PRIZE ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Eggs \$1.50-15, \$2.50-30, \$6.00-100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kansas.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS' HIGH scoring. Great layers. Eggs. Stock. Mrs. Albert Ray, Delavan, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS \$2.50 up. Write for circulars. Chas. Bowlin, Olivet, Kan.
WILLOWBROOK S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS. Pure winter layers. Eggs \$7.00 per 100. Faris Bros., Mayetta, Kan.
ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. EGGS \$1.25 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Fred Miller, Wakefield, Kansas.
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. winter layers, \$5 per 100. Mrs. H. Lee Smith, No. 2, Kanopolis, Kan.
CHOICE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Eggs prepaid 100-\$. 200-\$11.50. Mrs. D. J. Ryan, Centralia, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. WINNERS of the blue in four states. Eggs \$6.50 per 100. W. J. Roof, Maize, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. TRAP nested strain. Cockerels \$1.50 each. John Bettles, Route 1, Herington, Kan.
THOROUGHBRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. \$1.50 per setting of 15 eggs. Mrs. James Baxter, Lebo, Kansas.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. State show winning stock. \$2-\$3.50. Vera Davis, Winfield, Kan., R. 2, Bx. 73.
S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS. PRIZE WINNING stock for sale. Eggs in season. Howard L. Goss, Austin, Minn., Box 293.
WHITE LEGHORNS. OFFICIAL RECORDS Missouri Experiment Station. Harmon, 400 1/2 M. South, Springfield, Mo.
PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. 100 eggs. \$5.00; 16. \$1.00. Charles Dorr & Sons, Osage City, Kan.
BARRON'S TRAP NEST. BRED TO LAY. Lusty S. C. W. Leghorn chicks, eggs. Guaranteed. Flore Patterson, Melvern, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS from winter layers. 15 \$2.00, 100 \$8.00 postpaid. F. W. Splith, Waukomis, Okla., R. 1.
S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS. Prize winning stock \$3.50; frozen combs \$2.50. Order at once. A. B. Haug, Centralia, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. YES-terlaid-Young strains, 15 eggs \$2.00; 100, \$6.00, postpaid. Chicks. "Hillcrest," Altoona, Kan.
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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—248 to 308 EGG strain. Circular free. Will H. Call, Cabool, Mo.
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INCREASED EGG YIELD POSITIVELY comes from the sire. Absolutely pure Tom Barron White Leghorn cockerels of 275 to 283 egg breeding, \$5.00 each. F. H. Brown, Gridley, Kan.
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S. C. WHITE MINORCAS. COCK AND cockerels. Guy Sheehan, Coffeyville, Kan.

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EGGS—CHICKS—EXTRA FINE BUFF ORP- ingtons. Mrs. Lizzie Griffith, Emporia, Kansas.
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WHITE ORPINGTONS. 8 YEARS A breeder from best strains in the world. Sell eggs from my birds only. Healthy, vi- gorous, bred to lay. Setting \$2. Fifty \$1. Hundred \$7.50. Express or post paid. J. H. Lansing, Chase, Kansas.
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BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, PURE BRED. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.
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BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS. \$3.50 to \$6. Harry Onstott, Braman, Okla.
BARRED ROCK EGGS. 15, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00. Chicks 20c. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.
PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$3 and \$2 each. J. V. Fuller, Severy, Kan.
CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$2.00. Mrs. W. H. Gillespie, Elk City, Kan.
PARTRIDGE AND BARRED ROCKS EGGS \$3 per fifteen. Walter Brooks, Burden, Kan.
BUFF ROCKS. EGGS \$1.50 PER 15, \$2.50 per 50. Mrs. Fred Miller, Wakefield, Kansas.
FANCY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS 1 to 5 dollars. Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kan., R. 4.
PARKS 200 EGG STRAIN BARRED Rocks. 15-1.50, 100-7.00. R. B. Snell, Colby, Kan.
BARRED ROCK EGGS. 15 \$1.50, 100 \$6.00. Cockerels \$2.00. Mrs. Alex Shridan, Kanopolis, Kan.
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PURE BRED BARRED ROCK ROOSTERS and pullets. Best egg strain. E. Plesinger, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.
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CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS Extra good, \$2.00 to \$4.00. Mrs. Chas. Parker, Preston, Kan.
FINE BARRED ROCK ROOSTERS. FROM pen of laying strain. Mrs. Chas. Arm- strong, Mahaska, Kan.
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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—LARGE, vigorous birds; narrow barred; \$2.00 each. John Fritz, Adams, Neb.
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CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS large kind, good laying strain, \$3 each. C. H. Wempe, Seneca, Kan.
FINE LARGE PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, farm grown, \$2 to \$5 each. James Kesi, Belleville, Kan.
BUFF ROCK EGGS—EXTRA QUALITY. Pens and utility stock. Heavy layers. A. R. Quinnette, Ames, Kansas.
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WHITE ROCKS, PURE BRED, FARM range, good layers. Eggs 15-75c, 100-\$5.00. H. F. Richter, Hillsboro, Kan.
CHOICE EXHIBITION WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$2, \$3, \$5. Satisfaction guaran- teed. Judd Boyce, Holton, Kan.
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BRD PLY. RCK. HAVE SOME CHOICE
eggs, and pullets for sale at \$2.00 and \$4.00
Satisfaction guaranteed. Gus H.
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FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED BARRED
Rocks. Of the most noted strains of the
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Eggs \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100, expressage pre-
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HELP WIN THE WAR! RAISE BREDE-
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Thompson's (very dark); barred to skin;
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Rocks. Heavy winter laying strain. Bred
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Won 1st pen at 1918 Kansas State show.
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GRAND, GENUINE, IMPERIAL "RING-
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Part cash orders booked at once. Harper
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"ROYAL BLUE" and "IMPERIAL RING-
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"RINGLET" BARRED ROCKS. WINNERS
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mating list. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon,
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Wichita, 1918, 1-2 pen, 2nd cockerel, 5
pullet. The test of quality. Excellent winter
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WHITE ROCKS—WON 5 RIBBONS AT
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PHEASANTS—NO LIMIT TO DEMAND
for these beautiful birds. Easily reared as
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Grouse for sale cheap. Have other
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White cockerels. Elias Thiessen, Inman,
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cockerels, hens and pullets from prize win-
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EGGS AND BABY CHICKS FROM TRAP-
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REDS, BOTH COMBS. BABY CHICKS 12
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anteed on hatching eggs, from big boned,
good colored, heavy laying strain both
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SINGLE COMB REDS. PEN EGGS \$5.00,
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Cockerels \$3 each, 2 for \$5.00. Eggs \$6
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Eggs 15-\$1.25, 100-\$5.00. Choice farm
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Reds, 15 eggs postpaid for \$2.00. Nora
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LARGE, DEEP BRILLIANT ROSE COMB
Reds, Long back, low tail, yellow legs.
Guaranteed. Highland Farm, Hedrick, Ia.

EGGS—VELVETY, DARK, ROSE COMB
Reds, correct size, shape, color. Layers not
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SOME SLENDID ROSE COMB RHODE
Island Red cockerels scoring up to 94½;
Harris, judge. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Man-
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ROSE COMB R. I. RED EGGS FROM
extra large, great laying stock. \$1.50 for
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LAYING STRAIN S. C. RHODE ISLAND
Red cockerels, priced to sell at once, \$2,
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THOROUGHbred ROSE COMB RED COCK-
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strain, \$3 to \$5. Mrs. G. H. Lowder,
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HARRISON'S NON-SITTING SINGLE COMB
Reds (250-Egg Strain.) Mating list for
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R. C. RED EGGS FROM GOOD COLORED,
good winter layers, \$1.50 per 15, \$6 per
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THOROUGHbred, ROSE COMB REDS.
Bean Strain. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Eggs 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8.00. Mrs. Monie Witt-
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ROSE COMB RED EGGS, THOROUGHbred
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TROUGHTON'S S. C. REDS, AN EXHIBI-
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ROSE COMB RED EGGS. 245 EGG STRAIN
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Ribbon State Show winners \$4 per 15. Range
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extra fine, large, husky, deep red. Hatched
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TWELVE ROSE AND SINGLE COMB
cockerels \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. 12
Rose Comb hens and 6 Single Comb Hens
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ROSE COMB REDS. BLOOD LINES OF
San Francisco and Chicago winners. Pen
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100 ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED
cockerels and cocks. Sired by roosters
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BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB REDS,
thoroughbred, rich red, large, hardy, hen-
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Eggs setting \$1.50, hundred \$6.00. Guar-
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ROSE COMB REDS—FINE YARDS, STRONG
in the blood of my Missouri and Kansas
State show winners. Eggs \$3 to \$5 per 15.
Choice farm range flocks, \$6 per 100. Some
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ROSE COMB RED EGGS FROM PRIZE
winning stock, good winter layers, pen
eggs \$2.00 per 15, \$3.75 per 30. Range eggs
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COWDREY'S CHAMPION ROSE COMB
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BLACKSMITH WANTED FOR SHOP owned by company. Steady employment year round. Garden City Sugar & Land Co., Garden City, Kan.

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.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—POWER SPRAYER, CHEAP. O. J. Stoker, Hartford, Kan.

FOR SALE—HEDGE POSTS; CARLOTS. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

MOLASSES, SORGHUM MOLASSES FOR sale. 75c gallon. G. T. McDuffie, Mist, Ark.

FOR SALE—JOHN DEERE 10 BOTTOM plow. Want about 12-24 tractor. J. R. Howell, Gaylord, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—20-4 CASE TRAC- tor plow outfit as good as new. Write for description. A. C. Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

22 HORSE POWER ENGINE, 4 ROLL shredder and corn grinder as good as new. Albert Mueller, R. 1, Bx. 206, Moline, Ill.

FOR SALE—GASOLINE TRACTION DRILL- ing machine in good condition, fully equipped. Ed Feyh, 1140 Lawrence St., Topeka, Kan.

MUST SELL AT ONCE CASE 30-60 OIL tractor. Price \$1100. For quick sale. Reason for selling going to war. Albert Kemnitz, Orlando, Okla.

FOR SALE—PEERLESS THRESHING RIG complete. 20 H. P. eng., a 36x55 separator, and 10 disk eng. plow. Will Milne, Lock Box 171, Sedgewick, Kan.

BIG-BULL TRACTOR SELF LIFT PLOW, binder hitch. New bearings, belting, hose connections and gearing. \$385 if taken at once. Andrew Grier, Viola, Kan.

EARLY OHIO POTATOES, NON-IRRI- gated, large, smooth, ripe, good cookers, good seed, \$2.00 100 lbs. here. Pinto beans \$9.00 100 lbs. here. Cash with order. W. H. Tounley, Rush, Colo.

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 insertion. Try it.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COM- petent men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on order. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Com. Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

EDUCATIONAL.

KANSAS CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE. THE great business Training School of the great Southwest. For free catalog address C. T. Smith, 1029 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

LEARN SHORTHAND BY CORRESPOND- ence. Pitmanic System. Demand for stenographers greater than supply. Virginia School of Shorthand, Box 39, Roanoke, Va.

PATENTS.

INVENT SOMETHING. YOUR IDEAS MAY bring wealth. Send Postal for Free book. Tells what to invent and how to obtain a patent through our credit system. Talbert & Talbert, 4215 Talbert Building, Washington, D. C.

PATENT BOOK SENT FREE TELLING how we protect and help market your invention. Also bulletins listing hundreds of inventions wanted. Send sketches for free opinion. Lancaster and Allwine, 457 Ouray Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WANTED NEW IDEAS—WRITE FOR LIST of Patent Buyers and Inventors Wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send Sketch for free opinion of patentability. Our Four Books sent free. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans Co., Patent Attys., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANARY SINGERS. MRS. ED SHRECK, Colony, Kansas.

WANTED—CEMENT BLOCK MACHINE. L. D. Ingram, Downs, Kan.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED by R. Harold, Manhattan, Kansas.

TYPEWRITERS, TRADE FOR POULTRY, Kaffir, Sudan seed, incubators, exhibition coops. C. L. Hoevet, Fairfield, Neb.

PASTURE WANTED IN KANSAS FOR grazing season of 1918. Give location, number of acres, how watered, shipping point and price. Address F. L. Merchant, 425 Livestock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

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 insertion. 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 departments for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—25 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W. A.-12, Topeka, Kan.

The Self-Feeder

The use of self-feeders for fattening hogs is gaining in popularity. A self-feeder is simply a device by means of which a supply of grain or other feed is kept constantly available to the hogs, in order that they may always satisfy the craving of their appetites with respect to the kind and the amount of feed.

Hogs in the wild state were self-fed animals, living upon such feeds as would satisfy their appetites, and under domestication they seem to thrive best when fed by the same principle. The marked success of the self-feeding system of hog raising is due largely to the fact that they may eat an abundance of those feeds which will nourish them to the best advantage.

Proper training counts much in a dairy cow.

Wheat Reports Vary

Varying reports as to wheat prospects are received. In some localities wheat ground will be planted to corn, barley, and other crops, while in other districts wheat is said to be in fair condition. Practically all farm seeds are scarce, and their availability will influence considerably the kind and amounts of crops planted this spring. Some field work has been in progress the past week, tho in some places the ground is too dry for satisfactory plowing. Much corn is being put on the market. Considering the severe weather and feed shortage livestock came thru the winter in excellent condition.

Neosho County—Farmers are finishing corn husking. It was warm enough to plow several days this week. Windy weather interfered with threshing corn fodder. Stock has wintered well. Plenty of feed and baled hay for sale. Wheat seems to be coming out nicely. Stock water is scarce. We will have good seed corn and seed oats but cane seed and kafir are scarce. Corn \$1.60 to \$1.75; eggs 40c; butter 40c; hay \$17.—A. Anderson, Feb. 16.

Osborne County—Snow is gone and the ponds are filled. Roads are in bad condition. Wheat was not benefited by the snow because too much blew off. It is too early to tell just what the wheat will do.—W. F. Arnold, Feb. 10.

Washington County—A good rain fell February 14, but the weather has been cold with a slight snow since. Hens are beginning to lay again and egg prices are coming down. Some farmers believe part of the wheat will come out all right. Potatoes \$1.50 to \$1.80.—Mrs. Birdsley, Feb. 16.

Pawnee County—We have had excellent weather for a week. Farmers are very busy finishing the corn husking and corn shelling. Not much farm work has begun. The women folks are setting hens for early chicks. A little corn is going to market at \$1.50 to \$1.60; eggs 48c; butter 40c; butterfat 52c; hens 22c.—C. E. Chesterman, Feb. 10.

Thomas County—We need moisture badly in this county. Some late plowed wheat is dead, but most of the crop is all right. Seeds of all kinds are scarce and high. Corn \$1.40 to \$1.75; hogs \$15; eggs 40c; butterfat 50c; seed oats \$1.—C. C. Cole, Feb. 16.

Reno County—We are having a mixture of weather, one day it is warm and the next a cold spell has arrived. Wheat seems to be a standstill. An unusually large amount of corn is going to market at from \$1.50 to \$1.80. Feed is scarce and high. No sale for poultry.—D. Engelhart, Feb. 16.

Ozark County—Wheat is doing nicely. Ground is too dry for plowing. Cattle are doing well and there is sufficient feed to carry us thru. Hogs have been fed at a loss for four months. More farming and gardening will be done this year. Tools and machinery sell at high prices. Cream 50c; corn \$1.45; wheat \$2.10; eggs 41c; hens \$1.25.—H. L. Ferros, Feb. 16.

Leavenworth County—Snow is gone and spring seems to be here. I don't believe the wheat has been badly injured. Stock is doing well, but feed is high. There are numerous sales. A grade Holstein cow brought \$180 at a recent sale. Corn \$1.25 to \$1.60; oats 90c; hay \$25 to \$35.—George S. Marshall, Feb. 10.

Sheridan County—We are having too much wind for our supply of moisture. Wheat is not more than 50 per cent normal. Some wheat ground will be sown to corn, barley and sorghum.—R. E. Patterson, Feb. 14.

Binder Twine for Harvesting

Whatever the amount of grain acreage in the United States this year, arrangements provide for a plentiful supply of twine for binding the harvest. And early in March—possibly sooner—farmers will know what the twine will cost. The Food Administration recognizes the desire of grain growers to know as far in advance as possible all the factors affecting their business. Of these the supply of binder twine is one of the most important.

"We are getting bi-weekly reports from every binder twine plant in the United States," says the Food Administration. "These reports show the progress every establishment is making. We know the capacity of every plant, also the supply of raw material, on hand and available. The mills are now running at a rate that will take care of all needs in prospect, but in case of necessity, production can be speeded up."

Thru agreement with all binder twine plants the Food Administration controls all sisal from Yucatan and distributes it to manufacturers according to their requirements. The manufacturer agrees that he will manufacture all Yucatan sisal secured for him into binder twine—unless released by the Food Administration for other purposes—and that he will sell at a price which will return to him only the cost of the raw product, plus the cost of manufacture, plus a reasonable profit, the reasonableness of which is to be determined by the Food Administration.

There will be sufficient publicity of prices to enable the consumer to know what he should pay for twine at retail. Also the business will be handled thru regular trade channels as in the past and from the user's point of view, government control will be invisible, its effects will be felt. Under the regulations, no opportunity exists for speculators to fatten on a heavy demand for binder twine so essential in the harvest-

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

Special Notice

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

GOOD WHEAT SECTION; well located; will split; some in cultivation. \$25 per acre. Good terms. C. W. West, Spearville, Kan.

RANCH 1500 A. Part river bottom, improved, about 600 acres pasture, \$15 per acre. Terms. Box 364, Syracuse, Kan.

600 ACRES, well improved, lays good. Price \$50 per acre. Other farms for sale. John J. Wieland, Emporia, Kan.

SEVEN SUBURBAN PROPERTIES for sale in Neodesha on monthly payment plan. John Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

A HIGHLY IMPROVED 160 A. FARM. 2 miles town. Price \$9800. E. H. Fast, Burlingame, Kan.

360 ACRES GOWE CO., KAN. 190 cultivated, balance pasture, \$12.00 acre. W. P. Dorman, Girard, Kan.

160 ACRES, 20 acres wheat, 4 miles county seat. Incumbence \$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.

720 ACRE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM. Well improved. 400 cult., bal. grass. \$60 acre. Investigate. W. P. Dorman, Girard, Kan.

TWO 80 ACRES, imp., with possession and terms. Price at \$4500.00 and \$6800.00. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

290 ACRES, six room house, new barn, close to school and three towns. Possession March first. Price \$30 a. Easy terms. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

160 ACRES, well improved, abundance of water, 3 miles good town. Price \$9,000, good terms. Some good exchanges. Holcomb Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

LANDS IN STEVENS and Morton Counties, Kansas, and Baca County, Colorado. Write us for prices. John A. Firmin & Co., Hugoton, 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.

LANE COUNTY. Highly improved section, on state road, between 2 towns, terms \$30 an acre. Level quarter grass land \$10 an acre. Get a list of bargains. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

COMBINATION stock and grain farm, 240 acres, Wilson County, Kan.; 120 acres cult., 50 a. alfalfa, bal. good pasture. Everlasting water. Fine improvements. \$55 per a. T. D. Hampson, Fredonia, Kan.

60 A. IMP., ALL TILLABLE, \$45 a., \$800 down, bal. easy terms 6 per cent. 160 a. well imp., 2 1/2 miles town, 100 a. cult., 40 wheat goes, 40 pasture, 20 meadow-orchard, \$45 a. \$3,000 will handle. Limestone soil. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

CHASE COUNTY stock farm, 282 acres, 5 mi. Elmdale, 1/2 mile school. Daily mail, telephone, good roads. 100 acres cultivated including 25 acres alfalfa, 20 acres wheat. 180 acres pasture, timber, creek. Fair improvements. No trades. Price \$15,000. J. E. Bocook & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

ing of cereal grains. Nor has any step toward insuring adequate supply and distribution been left to chance.

May Flowers

Flowers for Decoration day are a problem with many persons. I have solved this question by planting, in the well-plowed ground of my vegetable garden a row of Extra Early Blanche Terry Sweet Peas, also an extra early white variety. If planted soon after the frost is out of the ground they should be blooming profusely by May 30. Sweet Peas to do well should be planted by the middle of March and have water poured on the seeds in the trench as they are slow to start growth. They should be planted in a fresh place every year and not where garden peas have been grown previously.

Early planting, good soil and plenty of water will mean abundant bloom from the extra early varieties. Elmdale, Kan. L. B. B.

The best time to cut scions for grafting is in the fall after the leaves have fallen, but before any freezing has taken place.

Comfortable barns keep dairy cows warm far more cheaply than high priced feed.

8000 A. RANCH. 7500 a. grass. 2 mi. of spring water. All fenced, cross fenced, good ranch improvements. 1500 a. alfalfa land. 4 mi. town, main line R. R. \$15 a. Terms. F. H. Templeton, Spearville, Kan.

I HAVE A GOOD BUNCH OF FARMS AND RANCHES FOR SALE. If you have anything for sale list it with me. Write Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kan.

240 ACRES well located, smooth land, well divided for crops. 60 acres in wheat, 6 room cottage, good barn and other improvements. Write for descriptions of this or any size farm interested in. Large list of farm bargains to select from. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

175 A., 1/2 MI. AGRICOLA. 1 1/2 miles Waverly. 10 alfalfa, 20 clover, 20 blue grass pasture, 13 wheat, goes. New house and barn, granary and crib, two chicken houses, two good wells, never failing. Will carry \$4,500, 6%. \$12,000. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kan.

TWO 80 ACRE FARMS ON EASY PAYMENTS. Both of these farms located in Franklin county, Kansas. Both within 5 miles of good railroad towns, on the Santa Fe, both of them good, all tillable farms; fair improvements. \$65 per acre. \$1500 cash, long time on rest at 6%. Possession March 1st. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

680 ACRES WELL IMPROVED, 2 1/2 miles of town, accredited high school, 1/2 mile of country school, R. F. D. and phone. 260 acres wheat all goes, half under cultivation, all tillable, best of soil, inexhaustible supply good soft water, new 5 room house with 28 ft. square basement, out door cave with underground entrance to out door, arched cave, two good granaries, windmill, chicken house, wash house, good barn 28x40 with loft, nearly all under fence, in good neighborhood, price \$35.00 per acre, easy terms or might take good quarter section as part pay in Central or Southern Kan., bal long time. Box 141, Utica, Kansas.

Improved 276 A. Alfalfa Farm All tillable, 60 acres in alfalfa, 160 acres fine hay land, good grass well on land, 1/4 mile to good oil wells. Price only \$65.00. M. T. Spang, Fredonia, Kan.

CHOICE QUARTER—\$2500.00 Only 5 miles S. W. Liberal. \$750 cash, bal. easy terms, 6%. No trades. No improvements. Get busy if you want this bargain. Write owners. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

160 Acres For \$1,000. Sumner County; good upland soil; improved; good water; pasture; meadow; wheat; farm land; poss.; only \$1000 cash; bal., \$500 year. Hurry. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

NESS COUNTY Good wheat and alfalfa lands at from \$15 to \$30 per acre. Also some fine stock ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kan.

320 A. Choice Stock & Grain Farm 70 acres wheat. Write for printed description; immediate possession if wanted. Also can give immediate possession of 120-160-a. farms. Possession of other farms March 1st. No matter what sized farm interested in, come at once. We have a choice list of the best bargains to be found in Eastern Kansas. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

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

1150 A. adjoining R. R. town this county, 400 a. tillable, 150 a. cult., bal. pasture, good imp. \$11 per acre. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

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.

ARKANSAS 160 ACRES OF LAND AT \$2 PER ACRE. Ark. Investment Co., Leslie, Ark.

226 ACRES well improved, bottom farm, 2 1/2 miles good railroad town, 1/2 mile good school. R. F. D. A real value. Price \$8,000, easy terms. J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

BENTON CO., best place. We have health, water, white people, no swamps. Tell wants first letter. Land \$10 up. Box 55, Pea Ridge, Ark.

160 ACRES 5 miles Leslie, 40 acres cultivation, good improvements, good water, orchard, 140 acres can be farmed. \$1800, terms. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

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

MISSOURI

SPECIAL BARGAINS, good investment on farms for sale. Write for free list. Terms to suit. J. H. Engelking, Diggins, Mo.

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

CASS COUNTY, 85 acres adjoining Harrisonville, best high school in state, good improvements. Bargain at \$10,000. Terms. 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.

GREAT BARGAINS—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres, grain, fruit, poultry land, near town, some timber. Price only \$200. Other bargains. Box 282-X, Springfield, 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.

126 A. HIGHLY IMP., 100 cult., bal. pasture and timber, black valley land, spring and well, 4 miles town, \$47.50. 300 a., highly imp., 225 cult., bal. pasture and timber, black limestone, abundance living water, \$40 a. Terms. R. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.

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.

NEBRASKA

FOR SALE. Grain farms and stock ranches, 160 to 5000 acres. R. D. Drullner, Benkelman, Nebraska.

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.

SALE OR EXCHANGE MISSOURI FARMS FOR SALE and trade. Stephens & Brown, Mt. Grove, Mo.

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

TRADES EVERYWHERE, book free. See us before buying. Bersie, El Dorado, Kan.

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

14 BEAUTIFUL residence lots in Beebe, Ark., for sale, or will trade on farm. C. C. Chumley, Beebe, Ark.

40 A. TANEY CO., MO., for western land, or live stock. Is clear. \$1,000. E. W. Moore, Spearville, Kan.

SALE OR EXCHANGE, six 4 room houses close in Neodesha. Will exchange all or part for land. Owner. John Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

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

\$30,000 RESIDENCE, 1836 Pendleton Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Exchange for ranch. Pay cash difference. W. P. Dorman, Girard, Kan.

SALE OR EXCHANGE, 40 desirable residence lots in Fredonia, Kan. Big oil excitement in Fredonia. Will sell all or part. Owner. John Deer, Neodesha, Kansas.

2000 ACRES nice level wheat land; well located for farming or ranching. Will divide. Owner take income property or merchandise. \$15.00 a. Mortgage \$6000, 6%, 5 years. Box 222, Garden City, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, an eight apartment flat and two residences all on same block in Muskogee, Oklahoma. Fine location, bringing good rent, want good farm. Also 640 acres Lincoln Co., Colo., for merchandise. C. A. Long, Fredonia, Kan.

IMPROVED half section, 10 miles Ogallah, Kansas. 50 acres can be plowed, balance rather rough but good pasture. Price \$25 per acre. Mortgage \$2500. Trade equity for grocery stock, residence or suburban property, clear. Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kan.

240 ACRES 7 miles from Pratt, 200 acres in cultivation, 140 acres wheat, 10 acres alfalfa, 5 room house, good barn and outbuildings. Your opportunity. \$14,000.00. 160 acres to exchange for merchandise. Write us. The Pratt Abstract and Inv. Co., Pratt, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, 200 acres unimproved Wichita county, Kansas, land, 6 miles from county seat; also 1 late model 8 cylinder 7 passenger Cole car, full equipment and good shape. Harvey Beeler, St. Marys, Kansas.

MONTANA The Judith Basin offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Sure crops by 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 prices sent on request. Address THE COOK-REYNOLDS CO., Box K-1405, Lewistown, Montana



Grow These Six Lovely Roses In Your Own Garden

Everyone loves flowers and the one special favorite of all is the Rose. The beauty of the Rose is first manifest in its long, graceful, shapely and solid buds, delicate and firm in texture and opening to present a depth of blossom showing a formation of shell-like beauty.

The Hardy Everblooming Garden Cut-flower Roses are the result of crosses between the Hybrid Perpetual (June Roses) and the Monthly Blooming Tea Roses. The flowers appear with the same freedom as the Teas, affording a season of almost perpetual bloom.

The American Beauty

The Greatest of Them All

The American Beauty is one of the most vigorous Roses we have. It makes the heaviest stems and the largest bush, it not being unusual to see a rampant bush with a dozen canes as thick as one's finger and several feet in height. The American Beauty is unquestionably the most popular Rose now before the public, a popularity due principally to its splendid value as a winter forcing variety.

Alexander Hill Gray, (Yellow) A lemon yellow rose, strikingly pleasing both in form and fragrance. The flowers are large and heavy, beautiful in every respect, and come freely upon the plant. The growth of the bush is inclined to assume a compact form and produces the flowers in abundance. Yellow roses are often desired by growers and this one is sure to become a great favorite as its yellow is more pronounced than others of this class.

La France, (Pink) Whatever else one may plant in the way of Roses, the garden should contain this Rose to be complete. Or, where only a few Roses are to be grown, this one should find a place. It is silvery-rose in color, with a sweet fragrance, and the flowers come freely and constantly. The blossoms are large, full and globular, and of that graceful, decided rose-form that is so much to be desired. The plant is of moderate growth and compact—in short a plant that is of the right type to produce the very finest flowers.

Senator Mascrand, (Yellow) A salmon-yellow rose that has numerous admirers. The flowers are borne freely, with delicate fragrance, and are very large, very full, and of fine form. The bush is tall at maturity; the stems long and graceful. This variety is considered a superior sort because of the beauty of the buds and flowers, and the profusion of bloom. It will keep up a continuous succession of bloom into cold weather. Its ease of growth and willingness to adapt itself to all conditions make it a most valuable rose for the non-expert.

Lady Alice Stanley, (Pink) A grand giant-flowering Rose stands head and shoulders above all other Roses of its class. The flowers which are all splendid form, are large and full, and somewhat of the June Rose type. The buds are particularly handsome in form, the full bloom is large and double, the petals of immense size, and the blossoms are highly perfumed. It is considered the leading Rose of the Garden for cutting and successfully competes with many of the finest greenhouse productions as a cut-flower variety.

Madison, (White) A creamy-white Rose, very highly perfumed, with a texture of blossom that forms a wonderful substance. The flowers are large, full and heavy and follow each other so rapidly there is not a noticeable pause between the successions of blossoms. Even when not in bloom which happens very rarely, the bush is a distinct ornament to the garden. It thrives with such little care and attention that the amateur can grow it to perfection.

The Instructions sent with the roses will make it easy for you to bring the plants in fine large bushes even if you have never before grown roses.

SPECIAL 20-DAY OFFER We will send the above assortment of six roses postpaid, safe delivery guaranteed, with a one-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze at \$1.20. New, renewal or extension subscriptions accepted.

Use This 20-Day Special Offer Coupon

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen: Please find \$1.20 enclosed for which please send me Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of one year and send me the six roses postpaid as per your special 20-day offer.

Name.

Postoffice.

R. F. D. Box State

Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for March 3. Jesus bringing peace. Mark 4:35-5:20.

Golden Text. Jehovah hath done great things for us; whereof we are glad. Ps. 126:3.

All morning Jesus had healed the ever increasing crowd and then in the afternoon He had taught them by using parables. At the close of day came a reaction and a sense of bodily exhaustion that needed the peace and quiet of a night's rest away from the ever-accompanying throng. As He had been teaching from their boat close to the shore of the Sea of Galilee at Capernaum, the easiest way of retreat was to cross to the other side where the eastern shores were populated thinly. Scarcely had the boat left the shore until Jesus was asleep on the cushions in the stern of the boat.

The sunset brought with it a raging tempest, one of the fierce, sudden storms typical of the Sea of Galilee, in the shores of which it being 600 feet lower than the ocean, the water-courses of the surrounding mountains have cut out deep ravines and wild gorges that act like giant funnels to draw down the cold winds from the mountains, making it impossible for any boat to land safely at any point of the shore.

Life is just like a voyage over an untried stormy sea.

"Tis wonderful! And yet just such is life. Life is a sea as fathomless, as wide, as terrible, and yet sometimes as calm and beautiful. The light of heaven smiles on it, and 'tis decked with every hue of glory and of joy. Anon dark clouds arise, contending winds of fate go forth, and Hope sits weeping o'er a general wreck. And thou must sail upon this sea a long eventful voyage. The wise may suffer wreck, the foolish must. Oh then be early wise. Learn from the mariner his skillful art—to ride upon the waves and catch the breeze and dare the threatening storm and trace a path, 'mid countless dangers, to the destined port, unerringly secure. Oh learn from him to station quick-eyed Prudence at the helm, to guard thy sail from Passion's sudden blasts, and make Religion thy magnetic guide, which, tho it trembles as it lowly lies, points to the light that changes not—in heaven."

In every life there comes a time of stress and storm, of temptation and danger. If we call on Jesus we can still hear His Peace, be still, and the storm, tired of its own fruitless struggle lets the sea of our lives sink to rest.

No other story of the Bible so clearly shows the two elements of the nature of Jesus as this picture of the storm on the Sea of Galilee. From a day's strenuous labor He slept a sleep of exhaustion, showing us the human side of His nature, while the stilling of the tempest is just as clearly divine.

The story of Peace be still, to the stormy sea, has an exact repetition in the soul of the demoniac, for after the stilling of the tempest early the next morning they came to the country of the Gadarenes, which was on the southeast shore of the Sea of Galilee. Three names are used, in the different gospels, to describe this country and three names are sometimes given to the people of the region, but it is commonly thought that they all mean the same portion of the country, only a larger section is included every time, in the different names.

Close to the shores of this country, in the natural caves of its wild mountain sides, there lived a man possessed by a legion of demons, and the tempest in his soul had caused great sorrow to his family and friends and much bodily injury to himself. Watching from afar the boat as it crossed the calmed morning sea, he hastened down to the shore and bowed himself before Jesus. The double consciousness in him, the beast-man and the God-man sought the calm of forgiveness. His need of Christ's Peace, be still, was far more than the waves had needed it the night before.

Quickly the news of the healing spread and when the people came and found the wild man clothed and in his right mind sitting humbly at the feet of Jesus and talking, they were very much afraid. This is the only instance where a healing resulted in fear. Doubtless the tremendous, mysterious power Jesus had shown gave them a sense of their own doubt and sin which needed to be cast

out, and the desire became very great that He depart from their shore and let them alone. Naturally the former man wished to accompany Jesus. Jesus knew that the man would be a very great influence among the people who had always known him and his duty was to stay at home and his friends. To stay in the region where he was so well known and so dreaded was a far nobler calling than to follow Jesus where nobody had known about him.

Fair Dealing for Breeders

Joseph P. Cotton, chairman of the Meat Division of the United States Food Administration, wrote to Governor Capper last week saying that "I find there is now objection in many quarters to my policy of taking steps to this minimum of \$15.50 for this winter's marketing of hogs. My intention of course, was to hold a fair minimum for the producer that would help to hold up the supply. Under the terms of the statement it would be perfectly fair to withdraw that \$15.50 minimum if it is deemed wise. I should be glad to have your opinion."

Governor Capper sent this reply once by telegraph: Joseph P. Cotton, Chairman Meat Division, U. S. Food Administration, Washington, D. C.

The \$15.50 minimum on the price of hogs at Chicago should be maintained by all means. If this is not done, judging from the runs of the last few days and especially of yesterday, there is a chance that there will be very serious declines. In any case farmers might charge that the government had broken faith with them. Hogs give no profit even if this price is maintained, and many men are losing money now on every animal they are feeding.

They are entitled to a fair profit. The government is appealing to the farmers for increased production, but with corn around \$1.75 a bushel, farmers cannot be blamed for failure to increase pork production. Every effort should be made to keep the hog producers satisfied. It would be a serious mistake to withdraw the minimum price. It probably is the only thing that keeps the packers from bearing the market harder than they are now bearing it. The price of \$15.50 for hogs not only should be maintained, but if there is to be no price fixed for corn, it should be increased.

ARTHUR CAPPER,
Governor.

To Repair the Implements

"Approve suggestion of National Implement Inspection and Repair Week. In this great national crisis every means must be taken to insure sufficient supplies of foodstuffs for the allies and ourselves."—Herbert Hoover.

The above telegram was received recently by H. J. Hodge, of Abilene, secretary of the National Implement Dealers' association, which is behind the National Repair week, March 4 to 9. It urged that every farmer inspect his implements and order repairs that he may be able to secure them in time for the coming harvest. More than 20,000 bulletins have been sent out to associations, dealers, farm papers and other institutions by Mr. Hodge this week in furtherance of the plan.

"This is more serious than most persons think," said Mr. Hodge. "The situation is critical in the implement manufacturing field and for those reasons Kansas farmers should get busy."

"First—there is an unprecedented scarcity of malleable and steel parts—especially the former—and the farmer who puts off ordering until he needs the part will surely be delayed, and this delay may cause the necessity for purchasing a new implement."

"Second—There never was a time when the railroads were so congested as at present. There is delay in transporting the mails, express and freight. Unusual delays can be prevented by placing these orders early."

"Third—Early orders will save express and parcel post charges."

"Fourth—Placing orders early will be an act of loyalty and help in the effort to go over the top in the big drive for a maximum food production in 1918."

Scores of farmers have already ordered repairs to be used next summer.

A good horse of any class is the product of good breeding and generous feeding.

Wheat Shortage Closes Mills

(Owing to the fact 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.)

Imperative orders restricting mill operations the remaining four months of the crop year were issued last week by the milling division of the Food Administration. The division of distributing the rest of the wheat crop evenly until the next harvest, and of reducing domestic consumption, prompted the move.

Instead of picking up moderately, as the Food Administration officials hoped, wheat receipts last week again were smaller than in the preceding week. Five important markets had only 992 cars in all, 100 fewer than the week before and a third as many as a year ago. In the corresponding week three years ago the total was 6,419 cars.

Since the figures have been about the same, proportionately, every week for the last month, it is easy to understand why mills have been forced to slow down. The regulations provide that such mills as have ground 75 per cent of the amount originally indicated for them must close and others must distribute their output evenly over the next four months.

Orders of the Food Administration recently issued requiring wholesalers and retail dealers to sell no flour except to purchasers taking proportionate amounts of other cereal products already has greatly stimulated demand for corn, oats and barley. Since this order was made, milling grades of corn have advanced 10 to 25 cents, oats 2 to 3 cents and barley about 20 cents. Last week white corn sold as high as \$2.10, white oats 91½ cents, barley \$2—all new high records, except for the remnant of the old corn crop last fall.

There was a big increase in corn receipts last week, but the demand was equal to the supply—in fact, the trade was surprised at the readiness with which the large offerings were taken at advanced prices. Four principal markets received 5,533 cars of corn last week, compared with 3,466 the week before, 2,400 a year ago and 7,735 two years ago. Despite the increased movement of corn and the fact that conditions are favorable for continued liberal shipments, demand broadened until offerings were insufficient. Prices were strengthened 3 to 15 cents, with a majority of the sales showing a gain of 5 to 8 cents. Millers paid premiums for the best samples. Top prices were \$2.10 for No. 2 white, \$1.90 for No. 2 yellow and \$1.95 for No. 1 mixed. No. 3 grades and lower sold Saturday at \$1.50 to \$1.95½. The preceding Saturday the extreme range was \$1.45 to \$1.91 and a year ago it was 97 to 99½ cents.

A liberal increase in oats receipts did not prevent an advance in carlots. The market was quoted up 1½ to 3 cents, choice white oats selling at 91½ cents Friday, the highest price ever paid in Kansas City. Mixed oats sold up to 87 cents.

Three principal markets had 1,812 cars of oats, about 800 more than in the week before and 1,000 more than a year ago. Carlot prices for grain at Kansas City Saturday were:

Wheat: Official fixed prices. Dark Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.19; No. 2, \$2.16; No. 3, \$2.13. Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.15; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2.09. Yellow Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.11; No. 2, \$2.08; No. 3, \$2.05. Red Winter Wheat: No. 1, \$2.16; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2.09. Soft Red Wheat, "Onions": No. 1, \$2.13; No. 2, \$2.10; No. 3, \$2.07. Wheat which is graded below No. 2 and is of superior quality may be priced at a premium not exceeding 2 cents above the grade price, except when graded down for certain specific causes.

Corn: No. 1 mixed, \$1.95; No. 2, \$1.75 to \$1.85; No. 3, \$1.67 to \$1.72; No. 4, \$1.50 to \$1.62; No. 5, \$1.43 to \$1.56. No. 2 white, \$1.95 to \$2.05; No. 3, \$1.95 to \$1.95½; No. 4, \$1.85 to \$1.90; No. 5, \$1.75 to \$1.80; No. 2 yellow, \$1.85 to \$1.92; No. 3, \$1.75 to \$1.80; No. 4, \$1.60 to \$1.65; No. 5, \$1.50. Ear corn, \$1.25 to \$1.55.

Oats: No. 2, 91c to 91½c; No. 3, 90c to 90½c; No. 4, 89½c to 90c. No. 2 mixed, 87½c to 88c; No. 3, 86½c to 87c; No. 2 red, 87c to 88½c; No. 3, 86½c to 87½c; No. 4, 85c.

Improved transportation conditions brought large supplies of livestock to market, in the first two days last week, depressing prices all around, but the excessive movement was soon checked and the market quickly rebounded.

In the first two days of the week 216,000 hogs arrived at the five Western markets and 600,000 for the week was predicted. Prices were off 10 to 15 cents Monday, and on Tuesday broke an additional 60 cents, to the lowest level of the season and were \$1.25 lower than the high point the previous week. At the full decline good hogs sold at \$15.50 to \$15.65, nearly the minimum price set by the Food Administration. Wednesday countrymen shut down on shipping and on Friday the market was back to Monday's level and closed Saturday 5 to 10 cents higher than a week ago.

In the last four days the five Western markets received only 268,000 hogs, compared with 216,000 hogs in the first two days of the week, and the total receipts for the week fell short of the previous week and a year ago.

Conditions in the cattle market were similar to those in hogs, the price swing was smaller, and late in the week most cattle showed net advances of 10 to 20 cents. Chicago with large receipts and Omaha with accumulated supplies of beef cattle a drag on other markets up to Wednesday and caused 15 to 25-cent declines in beef prices in the first two days of the week. The market mended Thursday. The top price for steers last week was \$13 and most of the beef steers brought \$10.50 to \$12.25. Colorado steers fattened on sugar beet pulp sold as high as \$12.75.

Butcher cattle were quoted 10 to 15 cents higher late in the week, the on Tuesday there was a moderate decline. Western cows sold up to \$10.10 and native cows up to \$10.50. A big break in Eastern markets. This decline anticipates increased receipts of veal calves from dairy districts.

The no big setback occurred in sheep prices on any one day last week, the net decline was 25 to 50 cents. Most of the loss was on lambs. Friday they sold at \$16.65, compared with \$17.25 a week ago. Sheep were scarce, but sold slowly. Fat lambs are quoted at \$15.50 to \$16.75, yearlings \$13 to \$13.75, wethers \$12 to \$13.25, ewes, \$11 to \$12.25. Some feeding lambs sold at \$14 to \$15.75, and ewe lambs at \$17 to \$17.50.

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.

Combination Sales.

Feb. 25 to Mar. 2—F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Jacks, Jennets and Stallions.

March 4—Bradley Bros., Warrensburg, Mo.
Mar. 4—Albert Hada, Medicine Lodge, Kan.
March 14—G. M. Scott, Res. Mo., sale at Savannah, Mo.
Mar. 26—H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kan.

Percheron Horses.

Feb. 26—Geo. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.
March 9—Mitchell County Percheron Breeders, Beloit, Kan.

Draft Horses.

Feb. 28 and Mar. 1—Nebraska Horse Breeders' Assn., sale, Grand Island, Neb.—C. F. Way, Lincoln, Neb., Manager.
March 8-9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

Apr. 5—Wm. Palmer, Liberty, Neb.
April 9—Carroll Co. Breeders and Feeders' association, Carrollton, Mo.

Hereford Cattle.

March 2—J. A. Southard, Comiskey, Kan.
Mar. 4—Albert Hada, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

Holstein Cattle.

Feb. 25—Warren Neff, Glen Elder, Kan.
Feb. 27—W. O. Morrill, Summerfield, Kan.
Mar. 20—E. J. Dixon and Chas. A. Smedley, Agra, Kan.
Mar. 26—Kansas State Holstein Breeders' sale at Topeka Fair Grounds, W. H. Mott, Sec., Herington, Kan.
Mar. 27—F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan., dispersion. Sale at Topeka Fair Grounds.

Polled Durham Cattle.

March 8-9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
Mar. 28-29—Combination sale, So. Omaha, Neb.—H. C. McKelvie, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb.
April 10—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

March 5—K. F. Dietrich, Orleans, Neb.
March 7—Frank Uhlig, Falls City, Neb.
Mar. 26-27—Combination sale, So. Omaha, Neb.—H. C. McKelvie, Mgr., Lincoln, Neb.
Apr. 2—J. R. Whisler, Watonga, Okla. Sale at Oklahoma City.
April 2—Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Neb. Sale at Hastings, Neb.
Apr. 3-4—Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Farnam, Neb. E. W. Crossgrove, Mgr.
April 6—Thomas Andrews, Cambridge, Neb., and A. C. Shellenberger, Alma, Neb. Sale at Cambridge.

Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Feb. 26—Henry Vernmont, Ohiowa, Neb.
March 2—O. E. Easton, Alma, Neb.
Mar. 7—Otey-Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.
Mar. 8—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.
March 8-9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
Apr. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Feb. 25—O. E. Wade, Rising City, Neb.
Feb. 26—Homer Sanders, Chetopa, Kan.
Feb. 26—Geo. S. Hamaker, Pawnee City, Neb.
Feb. 28—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo. Sale at Dearborn, Mo.
March 1—Beall & Wissell, Roca, Neb.
March 2—John L. Naiman, Alexandria, Neb.
Mar. 6—J. R. Young, Richards, Mo.
Mar. 8—Engleman Stock Farms, Fredonia, Kan.
March 8-9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
March 15—H. E. Myers, Gardnerville, Kan.
April 10—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.
pr. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., sold at auction February 12, 10 jacks and 16 jennets. The jacks averaged \$477.50, old and young. The 16 jennets averaged \$100, big, little, old and young. The top price for jacks was \$790 paid by C. S. Rolfeau, Custer City, for lot 9. The top price of \$245 for jennets was paid for lot 15.—Advertisement.

Two Days' Duroc Sale.

G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan., will sell at Royal Scion Stock Farm, Winfield, Kan., Friday, March 8, the day following the Duroc sale of W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan., 35 head of royally bred Durocs. Included will be a number of tried sows and fall yearling sows by such great sires as Graduate Col., Gano's Pride, and Under Graduate. Arrange to attend both of these sales. Write today for catalog, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Boles & Sons' Percheron Sale.

Boles & Sons, Enid, Okla., sold at auction February 14, 30 Percherons, 11 stallions and 19 mares and fillies, for a total of \$13,550, an average of \$444.65. The 11 stallions averaged \$565.45. The stallion Carnot, for Carnot, sold to L. Puls, Dover, Okla., for \$1,200, the top price paid for stallions. N. H. Inman, Bristow, Okla., paid the highest prices for mares buying the mare Hapitole, by Hattain, for \$675. Boles & Sons also sold in the forenoon, 28 Shorthorns, 14 bulls and 14 cows and heifers for an average of \$161.80. The top on bulls was \$200 and on cows \$195.—Advertisement.

Bishop Brothers' Percheron Sale.

Bishop Brothers, Towanda, Kan., whose dispersion sale of Percheron stallions was held February 12, sold 22 stallions for an average of \$492. They were practically all young stallions, a nice clean bunch. Prices ruled even, none sensational or unusually high. The top stallion sold at \$800 to D. J. Hutchins, Sterling, Kan., for lot 8. Among the other buyers were Charles Darley, Pratt,

U. T. Edwards, Burns; Joe Doorick, Marion; C. E. Uphouse, Nortonville; Joe Darnell, Larned; W. W. Martin, Richfield; J. P. Hubbard, Independence; John Sanders, Furley; John Snyder, Peabody; B. Briggs, Sedgwick; John Miles, Wichita, all of Kansas; and C. R. Sowers, Hunter, Okla.; W. Earp, Stroud, Okla.; C. A. Rutherford, Caw City, Okla., and Henry Adams, Bond Creek, Okla.—Advertisement.

Norman's Bred Sow Sale.

G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan., will sell Friday, March 8, 35 richly bred Duroc sows and gilts, including eight tried sows, 12 fall yearling gilts and 10 spring gilts. Among these is a sow by Graduate Col., sire of Grand Master Col. II, three times grand champion of Oklahoma. One sow by Cherry Scion by Cherry Chief, two sows and two gilts by All Col. II, and three sows by Gano's Pride by Col. Gano. The other sows and gilts are practically all either sired by or bred to Gano's Pride or Under Graduate, by the Old Hero Graduate Col. Send your name today for catalog, and arrange to be present sale day. Please mention Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Otey-Wooddell Sale March 7.

On Thursday, March 7, W. W. Otey and G. B. Wooddell, the well known Duroc Jersey breeders of Winfield, Kan., will hold a public sale in which they are offering 55 head of strictly first class tried sows and gilts and 10 summer boars. The sows and gilts in this offering are sired by Otey's Dream, the 1914 junior champion, All Col. 2d, and Crimson King, and are bred to the Mighty Hercules, a boar that weighs 900 pounds in breeding flesh. Long King, Chief Wonder and Pathfinder Chief 2d, by Pathfinder and out of a Cherry Chief dam. Anyone who has attended sales held in the past by these well known breeders will understand that they will find a strictly first class offering. Write today to W. W. Otey for catalog and kindly mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Hada's Dispersion Sale.

March 4 is the date announced by Albert Hada, for his dispersion sale of his herd of Hereford cows and jacks and jennets. He will sell in all 50 head of registered horned and double standard Polled cows, heifers and bulls and 45 head of jacks and jennets. He will also sell two registered Percheron stallions. Of the 15 Hereford bulls, three are exceptionally good ones and will make herd headers for the people that buy them. The jack offering includes his herd jack Mammoth Jr., an 11 year old black jack 16 hands high and weighing 1200 pounds. Of the jennet offering 23 are in foal to Mammoth Jr., and 12 are by this good jack. For further information, write to Albert Hada, Medicine Lodge, Kan. The sale will be held on his farm, 11 miles southwest of Medicine Lodge.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Alex C. Hill, Hope, Kan., has a nice black registered stallion, 3 years old (Percheron), that he will trade for Holstein cows or heifers. Write him for full information.—Advertisement.

This is the last call for the Warren S. Neff Holstein dispersion sale at Glen Elder, Kan. (Mitchell county), next Monday, February 25. Remember the great herd bull that sells in this sale is one of the best bred bulls ever sold at auction in the West. Come to Glen Elder, Kan.—Advertisement.

This is the last call for the W. O. Morrill Summerfield, Kan., Holstein dispersion sale next Wednesday, February 27. Several prominent breeders are consigning with the Morrills and it is to be a sale of real attractions in purebred Holsteins. You still have time to get the catalog if you write at once.—Advertisement.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Sutton & Wells, well known Angus breeders of Russell, Kan., offer 40 bulls and 50 heifers. Also 25 bred heifers. Sutton Farms are well known headquarters for Angus cattle of the best of breeding and individuality. Write them today about a bull or heifers. Prices will be found very reasonable.—Advertisement.

E. J. Simpson, Oak Hill, Kan., starts an advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze in which he offers five registered Angus bulls, 20 months old, of choice breeding and good individuals. He desires to sell these bulls soon and will make attractive prices on them for a short time. Look up his advertisement in the Angus section of this issue.—Advertisement.

R. B. Donham, Talmo, Kan., Republic county, starts his advertisement again in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and is offering a few tippy Scotch topped Shorthorn bulls and some choice cows and heifers. Pasture is scarce in Mr. Donham's section of the country and he is compelled to reduce because of this fact. He is also offering a few well bred registered Poland China gilts bred for spring farrow.—Advertisement.

Spotted Poland Chinas Average \$70.

Reed & Jukes's sale of Spotted Poland Chinas at Salina, Kan., last Thursday was well attended by representative Spotted Poland China breeders from all over the country. The average on 35 bred sows was \$70 and a lot of fall pigs, boars and gilts sold for an average of \$28. The offering was one of choice breeding and the tried sows were really great individuals and the spring gilts out of these great matrons, while not as well grown out as they should have been, were nevertheless very desirable and brought good prices. Mr. Jukes was dispersing his herd and will move to Missouri and Mr. Reed will move to Thayer,

Kan., where he will continue breeding Spotted Poland Chinas and where he will be pleased to hear from his old customers. One hundred and thirty dollars was the top paid for a splendid March gilt. The two herd boars were real bargains, as herd boars usually are in bred sow sales.—Advertisement.

Holstein Sale at Kensington.

E. J. Dixon, Agra, Kan., and C. A. Smedley, Kensington, Kan., are dairy farmers of Phillips county who have decided to close out their herds. The two herds number 45 head of purebred Holsteins, 31 of which are registered and the other 14 purebred but can't be registered. All are giving milk but one and she will be fresh a few days after the sale. The sale will be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and the catalogs will be ready to mail soon. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., has charge of the sale and any information you desire will be furnished by him or either of the owners.—Advertisement.

Holsteins Sell Well.

The J. W. Meyers dispersion sale of Holsteins at Nortonville, Kan., last Tuesday was well attended and good prices were received. The cows and heifers that were in milk ranged around \$150 with a number considerably higher. Those not so desirable from an immediate milk production standpoint did not sell quite as well. It was pointed out that were giving milk or that soon would that were in demand. The offering was presented in splendid form and Mr. Meyers and Ben Schneider, who managed the sale, deserve much credit for the splendid offering that was distributed over Kansas. Ben Schneider placed his stamp of approval on the offering in a few remarks made at the opening of the sale. Mr. Schneider is well known among Holstein breeders everywhere because of his stand for the best in Holsteins and against the scrub. He is president of the Holstein-Friesian association of Kansas. It was a good sale. Seven registered cows and heifers averaged \$246.50.—Advertisement.

Holstein-Friesian Association Sale.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas is one of the strongest organizations of its kind in the West. The annual meeting will be held in the Topeka Commercial Club rooms, Monday, March 25. In the evening the Topeka Commercial Club will give a banquet to all members and those interested in Holstein affairs. The day following a big consignment sale, to which 20 members of this popular association have consigned, will be held in the big cattle barn at the fair grounds in Topeka. One hundred head have been consigned by these 20 breeders and every animal will be registered and it is absolutely an "all star" offering of the highest quality. No member has

DUROC JERSEYS.

FROM WORKMAN
Duroc-Jerseys
Johnson Workman,
Russell, Kansas

Jones Sells On Approval

All spring gilts reserved for Public Sale February 18. Get your name on our mailing list for catalog.
W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan.

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.

Bancroft's Durocs

September boars and gilts guaranteed immune; also my herd boar D. O's Critic, No. 185197, farrowed March 2, 1915, weighs 770 pounds in every day breeding shape. Easy a 1,000-pound boar in show condition.

D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS

DUROC-JERSEY BRED SOWS

15 choice bred sows and gilts, bred to Col. A. Gano and Pathmaker, a son of Pathfinder. Sired by Col. A. Gano and other good sires. Nothing but the best sent out on orders. We ship on approval to responsible parties. Write for price, description and any other information desired.

Also a few fall boars.
C. B. CLARK,
Thompson, (Jefferson Co.,) Nebr.

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

The Famous Bluestem Duroc-Jerseys

Hogs of all ages and both sexes.

Everything shipped on approval.



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 Boars Summer and fall farrow. Premium stock. JACKSON & COUNTER, Room 43, Crawford Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

TRUMBO'S DUROCS Herd Boars, Constructor 187651, and Constructor Jr. 234259. First prize boar pig Kansas State Fair, 1917. A few fall pigs for sale. W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, 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

Duroc Bred Gilts Spring gilts bred to farrow this spring. Popular breeding. Farmers' prices. Write once. W. J. HARRISON, AXTELL, KANSAS

IMMUNE RECORDED DUROC GILTS with size, bone and stretch, guaranteed in farrow. Shipped to you before you pay. F. C. CROCKER, BOX 8, FILLEY, NEBRASKA

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM DUROC-JERSEYS Bred gilts and service boars, prize winning blood, for sale at reasonable prices. SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs 20 March and April boars ready for service. They are sons of Crimson Wonder IV, and out of large, roomy sows of fashionable breeding. Priced for quick sale. All immune and guaranteed. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

Durocs of Size and Quality Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three state fairs. Special prices on bred gilts and boars, from Golden Model and Crittle Breeding. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS. John D. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan. LIVESTOCK 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.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS. REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholesterol immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, OXFORD, KAN.

CHOICE SPRING BOARS AND GILTS bred by Jackson Ltd., a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy; also a nice lot of fall pigs. F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kan.

Hampshires On Approval A few choice bred gilts for sale. Fall pigs, either sex, pairs and trios. F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE 200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 8, Phone 3918, 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.

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS. CHESTER WHITE HOGS Five good smooth 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. BOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

For Sale—Registered Bred Chester White Gilts G. A. STERBENZ, OSAWATOMIE, KAN.

KANSAS HERD CHESTER WHITES Bred sow sale. Fifty head, February 2nd. Leavenworth, Kansas. Heated Building. Send for catalog. Arthur Mosse, Mgr., Route 5, Leavenworth, Kansas 100 fall pigs.

CLINTON COUNTY CHESTERS Special prices on 15 outstanding spring boars and fall weanlings of either sex. Every one carrying the blood of state and national show champions. J. H. McANAW, CAMERON, MISSOURI

POLAND CHINA HOGS. Spotted Poland China Gilts 30 fall and spring gilts bred and open. A few good tried sows. Also some good spring boars. All well spotted. Best breeding condition. Write at once. R. H. McCUNE, (Clay Co.) LONGFORD, KANSAS.

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS 40 heavy-boned fall pigs. Can furnish pairs, not related. Also a few serviceable boars. Pedigreed and priced to sell. F. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

Spotted Poland China Fall Pigs 30 fine ones, pairs and trios not related. Out of mature sows and sired by choice boars. Well spotted and thrifty. CARL F. SMITH, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

Old Original Spotted Polands Stock of all ages; also bred gilts and tried sows ready to ship. Priced right. Write your wants to the Cedar Row Stock Farm, A. S. Alexander, Prop., Burlington, Kan.

been allowed to consign more than five head and the sale management have insisted that not a common animal be listed. These breeders are to be congratulated upon their enterprise in being willing to part in many instances with the actual tops of their herds. It was the surest way to boost their popular breed and it is gratifying to these members of the association that this association has responded so well to this appeal for their best in purebred Holsteins. A splendid catalog is being compiled and will be ready to mail soon. Write W. H. Mott, secretary, Herington, Kan., at once and he will book you for one and you will receive it as soon as it is off the press.—Advertisement.

Williams Herefords Averaged \$307. It was a big crowd of Kansas Hereford buyers that made the Paul Williams sale of Hereford cattle at Marion, Kan., last Monday a successful one and highly satisfactory to Mr. Williams. Eighty-four head sold at an average of \$307. Twenty-five bulls averaged \$251. J. O. Southard, Comiskey, Kan., was the heaviest buyer and bought 18 head. The prices ranged very even and no sensational prices were paid. It was a snappy sale and every buyer indicated his faith in the class of the sows. Mr. Williams was selling. No attempt had been made to put anything in anything but good breeding condition and this fact was a factor very likely in making it a successful sale. The sale was held in a big barn that had been arranged especially for this sale and everything moved like clock work when the sale was started. Mr. Williams is a young Hereford breeder that has for the first time in the Hereford breeding business and today one of the foremost young Hereford breeders in the West. This was his annual sale and he will very likely continue to hold annual sales at Marion.—Advertisement.

Mitchell County Percheron Sale. Mitchell county's big Percheron horse sale at the fair grounds, Beloit, Kan., Saturday, March 9, will prove one of the big Percheron events of the season. For years Mitchell county and vicinity has been recognized as a Percheron horse center of importance. Daughters and granddaughters and sons and grandsons of such famous sires as Carnot, Casino, Calypso and other great stallions of note have been bought and brought to Mitchell county during the past few years by Percheron breeders who have succeeded in attracting to this county a large number of 1 to 8 year olds will be sold. They are splendid individuals. Seven mares from 2 to 6 years old are cataloged. All are registered in the Percheron Society of America. They are the kind that every lover of the beautiful and dependable Percherons desires to own. There will be two Hambletonians sold in the sale. Col. Will Myers of Beloit is sales manager and will be pleased to book you for a catalog and furnish any information you may desire. The sale will be held in the barn at the fair grounds a few blocks from the business center of Beloit. Write today for the catalog. The sale is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Write today.—Advertisement.

Turinsky's Duroc Sale March 2. A. J. Turinsky's big March 2 Duroc Jersey bred sow sale is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The catalog is out and ready to mail. Forty head go in the sale, five tried sows, all of the highest quality and splendid brood sows and sold for no fault but in order to make up a complete offering of real attractions. The five tried sows are bred to Junior Orion Cherry King, by Orion Cherry King, one of the most popular Duroc Jersey sires of recent years and the sire of Orion Cherry King Jr., the champion at the swine show at Omaha. The 35 splendid spring gilts that complete this offering were sired by this truly great sire, Junior Orion Cherry King. Most of them are bred to Joe Orion 6th, by Joe Orion 5th, the noted herd boar in the George Briggs & Sons' sale that was a factor in making their sale one of the great bred sow sales of the season a few weeks ago. A few are bred to Orion's Illustration, by Junior Orion Cherry King. This young fellow was the best boar raised by Mr. Turinsky last season and he raised some good ones. The 35 gilts are the tops of 70 spring gilts raised last season. Write for the catalog which is ready to mail. Bids sent in care of Mr. Turinsky to J. W. Johnson will be looked after carefully.—Advertisement.

Loomis Brothers Sell Spotted Polands. Loomis Brothers, Lost Springs, Kan., Marion county, breeders of registered Spotted Poland Chinas, and have been among the best buyers from Kansas in the big Eastern sales during the last two seasons. Saturday, March 9, is the date of their big bred sow and gilt sale at Lost Springs, which will be held in town under a big tent. Free hotel accommodations for visiting breeders and in fact everything is going to be free that day but the hogs. They will sell 15 tried sows, none of them old but most of them will farrow their second litter of pigs this spring. There will be 25 nice spring gilts bred for spring farrow. The sows and a few of the gilts will be bred to King of Spots, a wonderful sire of big even litters. The gilts are practically all by this great sire and bred to a young boar of popular breeding and great promise. King of Spots is a big massive boar, well spotted and this firm is keeping 50 or 60 of his gilts for their own herd and have decided to sell this great sire in the sale. He should go to some good herd. He is of the old Lamar and Honest Abe strains and is bred in the purple. The dams of the gilts in this sale represent such noted families as the Brandywines and Affords. This is a big reduction sale and affords a real opportunity to get the best at auction. The catalog is ready to mail and you will receive one by return mail if you send them your name today. You can attend the sale and get out for almost any point that evening. Bids sent to J. W. Johnson, care Loomis Brothers, Lost Springs, Kan., will receive careful attention.—Advertisement.

Southard's Sale of Monarch Herefords. J. A. Southard's great sale of 125 Monarch Herefords at his farm adjoining Comiskey, Kan., is next Saturday, March 2. Mr. Southard, who is the best known Hereford breeder in the west, makes the statement that this is the best lot of Herefords ever sold on his farm and those familiar with Hereford affairs know what this means. One hundred females, 25 of them with calves at foot, are listed in the catalog. Twenty-five young bulls ready for hard service also sell. Two herd bulls that have been important factors in the development of the Monarch Herefords are included in the sale. King Farmer 483504 and Overton Fairfax 547792, two famous herd bulls that are unequalled in breeding and ability to sire the kind that sells for the high dollar. There will be

300 REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, 300 We have for sale an extra nice lot 35 coming one-year-old rams \$30. 190 large, coming yearling ewes, mostly bred, \$30. 125 good aged ewes, no old ones \$35. We crate and pay express to your station on all sheep. They are all registered, large and well woolled. Send draft for what you want. Reference, Harveyville State Bank. J. R. TURNER & SON, HARVEYVILLE, KANSAS.

POLAND CHINA HOGS. Townview Polands Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonder Giant 77386, I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas

FORTY BIG TYPE BOARS Forty big husky spring boars, sired by Illustration 2nd Jr., G. M.'s Defender, G. M.'s Crimson Wonder, C. W. Asain Jr., Great Wonder and Crittle D. These are from big mature sows, immunized. Priced to sell. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

ERHART'S BIG POLANDS A few September and October boars and choice spring pigs either sex, out of some of our best herd sows and sired by the grand champion Big Hadley Jr. and Columbus Defender, first in class at Topeka State Fair and second in futurity class at Nebraska State Fair. Priced right, quality considered. A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS, CITY, KAN.

50 BRED POLAND CHINA SOWS AND GILTS 100 fall pigs, either sex, at private sale. Best of Big Type breeding. PLAINVIEW HOG AND SEED FARM, Frank J. Rist, Prop., Humboldt, Nebraska.

BIG WONDER 281929 The outstanding spring yearling son of the noted Big Bob Wonder at the head of my herd. This young sire was first in junior yearling class at Topeka; second at the National Swine Show in competition against the world. I will sell fifty sows and gilts Saturday, February 23, 1918, and a number of the best sows will be bred to Big Wonder. Send name early for catalog. I have a few choice spring boars priced to sell. V. O. JOHNSON, AULNE, KANSAS

Mar. Boars and gilts sired by Hercules 2d and Grandview Wonder. 75 fall pigs for sale, in pairs and trios not related. (Picture of Hercules 2d.) ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

Blough's Big Polands BRED GILT SPECIAL I offer 30 splendid gilts at private sale about half by OUR BIG KNOX 82153 and about half by GRANDEE 76161 Nothing better at private sale this winter. Write today if interested. John Blough, Americus, Kan. (LYON COUNTY)

JACKS AND JENNETS. Stallions and Jacks 40 Percheron stallions and mares from Jacks, 10 fine jennets at reasonable prices. Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.

JACKS, JENNETS, PERCHERONS Four good jacks, one good Percheron stallion, all registered or eligible. Two good jennets. Priced right. ALFRED LOCKWOOD, Mound City, Kan.

Malone Bros., Jacks and Percherons We have 2 barns full of extra good jacks ranging in age from weanlings to 6 yrs. old, all over 2 yrs. well broke to serve. Several fine herd headers among them. Also jennets in foal to home bred and imported jacks. A few imported Percheron stallions royally bred. We can deal. Write or call on J. P. & M. H. MALONE, CHASE, KAN.

MAMMOTH JACKS 40 jacks and jennets, 3 to 7 years old. Big boned, young jacks, broke to service. A good assortment from which to select. Marked down to rock bottom prices. Philip Walker MOLINE, ELK COUNTY, KANSAS

Percheron Mares and Stallions 30 Head From Which To Select Ton mares, big handsome fillies either by or bred to Algrave by Samson. Algrave's colts have great bone and size. His weight is over 2,200 pounds and his get proves beyond doubt his great ability as a sire. A nice lot of young stallions, several coming three year olds. Priced for quick sale. Farm 4 miles east of town. Call on or write D. A. HARRIS, R. 6, GREAT BEND, KANSAS

JACKS AND JENNETS. Jacks, Jennys and Percherons Four good Jacks and four good Percheron Stallions of breeding age; also a number of extra good Jennys. Priced to sell. M. G. BIGHAM & SON, OZAWKIE, KAN., 20 MI. N.E. Topeka

34—MULES—34 For Sale—34 Weanling mules. Mostly mares. Heavy bone and best quality. Carefully selected. Mothers are high-grade Percheron mares. Priced right. F. M. GILTNER, WINFIELD, KANSAS

PLEASANT VIEW STOCK FARM For sale: two yearling registered Percheron stallions, weight 1600 lbs. each. Priced right. HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KAN.

For Sale—Two Jet Black Stallions 2 and 3 years old. Quality Percherons. Fitted for service. C. E. WHITTLESEY, Mound Valley, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE Registered French Draft Stallion, 8 years old, weight 1850 pounds, dapple grey, extra heavy bone, extra good breeder, and sure, kind disposition. Will trade for young stock. J. W. LOCK, BURLINGTON, KANSAS.

FOR SALE One Black French Draft Stallion Six years old, and a good one. Sell right. FRANK LINDSTROM, MARQUETTE KAN.

For Sale—One Registered Percheron stallion, 4 years old; one registered Black Jack with white points, 6 years old; one registered 2-year-old Aberdeen Angus bull. All good breeders. ROBT. W. MILLER, Nekoma, (Rush Co.) Kansas.

50—Registered Stallions—50 30 Belgians. Biggest collection in the West. Also Percherons and Shires. One to five years old, mostly out of imported sires and dams. Barn in town. M. T. BERNARD, GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA

Percherons—Belgians—Shires 2, 3, 4 and 5-yr. stallions, ton and heavier; also yearlings. I can spare 75 young registered mares in foal. One of the largest breeding herds in the world. FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Charleston, Iowa. Above Kan. City.

FOR SALE TWO REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS, coming 2 years old in March. Large growthy fellows, Casino breeding. One pair Registered Mares. One pair registered fillies. Farmer's prices. Cottonwood Stock Farm, Rock Island Highway, 1 Mi. west of Clayton, Kan.

Percheron Stallion to Trade For Holstein cows or heifers. He is registered, 6 years old. A good trade if write soon. ALEX. HILL, HOPE, KAN. (Dickinson County)

For Sale: Pure Bred Percheron Stallion Bay, 7 yrs. old, weight 2000 pounds, sound, sure and extra good breeders. He has colts, coming two, weight 1500. SAM BORK, Miltonvale, Kan.

For Sale—FRENCH DRAFT STALLION coming 3 years old, weight 1750 pounds. Priced for quick sale. John P. Johnson, R. 2, McPherson, Kan.

Riley County Breeding Farm Headed by the Grand Champion Jeun 76167, \$8555. Sired by the \$40,000 Champion Carnot. Scarcity of help forces me to reduce my herd. Offering for sale my old herd horse Cassimir 3588, 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.)

WOODS BROS. CO., LINCOLN, NEBR., Imported and Home-Bred Percherons, Belgians and Shires 75 young stallions of the three breeds—coming 2, 3 and 4 years old and a few older horses. We have never had such a collection of real drafters. Come and make your choice. Our prices, terms, and guarantee will suit you. Barns opposite State Farm. A. P. COON, MANAGER

Lookabaugh's Fourth Letter

Dear Friends—

A dozen years ago after I learned the necessity of keeping books and taking an invoice the first of each year, I was much surprised one day at the end of the invoice when I had figured up the different accounts, that is, the account with the hogs, one with the cattle, one with the horses and mules, and one with the farm, to learn the farming had made nothing over and above the expense. I would not believe it and I figured it over again for I really felt since I had put most of my time on farming it really should have made me the most money. But it was plain to see it had not. But why? I studied it over. I had put in sixteen hours a day, had used good horses, had been economical in buying machinery, had been very fortunate in saving my crop from the destruction of the weather, had no losses by fire, had fertilized my land, and had rotated crops. Why it had not made a profit I could not see.

I figured up the cattle account and they had made a lot of money over and above expenses plus the care and feed. I charged them even with the stalk fields. But I had not put much time on them, they had run in the pasture during the summer while I had worked on the farm, and in the winter they had run in the stalk fields while I hauled off my wheat, oats, rye, kafir and corn. At that time I did not have time enough to water them but once a day. I figured up the hog account and found they had made next to as much profit as the cattle and I could easily see why they had not made as much as the cattle because I had far larger expense on the hogs, and I had the charge against them for feed. But I was well satisfied with what they had done anyway. Also the horse and mule account had made money, for it was my habit of buying three year old mules, breaking them out and at five years old selling them at a profit, receiving their work clear.

All this was a surprise to me and I decided the next year to pay a little closer attention to my farming operations and see if I could not make more, but necessarily I felt I should favor the cattle, a little as they had made me the most money the year before. After I had tried still harder to make money on the farm it made me feel a little sad, but I knew it was true when the same results came out as before, only even more in favor of the cattle, hogs, and horses. This convinced me that farming without livestock would be an uphill business and the only reason I drifted toward cattle was because I found that the expense, care and feeding of the cattle was less compared with the profits, than in any other line of livestock on the farm. I decided that every farmer needed a certain variety of livestock, that each kind of stock was bred to fill their separate and distinct purpose on the farm and that after all the roughness, grass, and wheat pasture that grew on the farm which the cattle were eating was really worth more when we had the machine, that is, the cow, to convert it into dollars and cents, than the grain crops were worth. Besides by the use of the cow as well as the other livestock we could easily hold up the fertility of the soil. I decided it cost too much to haul this grain to market and what I needed was livestock to feed the grain to and drive it to market and at larger profit.

Now the next thought came, what kind of stock would utilize this roughness and corn and make it bring the highest price. It was on this line of thought I finally discovered the use of the improved blood in livestock would accomplish a great deal more in a much less time with larger profits. This started me to breeding Shorthorns. The whys of why I am breeding Shorthorns I will give you in another letter. Sufficient to say that I tried to reason from a logical standpoint, taking into consideration every conceivable advantage that would prove an assistance to the farmer, for I realized long before this that the success of the farmer was closely related to the success of the banker and every business man in our agricultural state and after discovering the enormous benefit derived from the use of registered sires as well as purebred females and the possibility of what one bull could produce in pounds of beef and quality in one year it made me enthusiastic to get the other farmers to see this, for my heart has always been with the farmer. Not because I am a farmer myself but because I conscientiously felt that if we could get every farmer in our great state to see how simple and easy it is to make money and become prosperous when you study these simple little principles to your farming operations. And it is with this end in view that I have established the Beginners' Department. It is with the hope that in the next few years we will have established among the hundreds and thousands of farms in the Southwest many prosperous young breeders who will develop into men who will prove a great benefit to themselves, their families and to their community and especially at this particular time by producing every pound of beef and pork and grain it is possible for his land to produce and help win this great world war. We who are left behind should consider it our patriotic duty and a sincere pleasure to be able to assist in every way possible the cause of the Red Cross, the cause of the U. M. C. A. and the entire work of the Council of Defense by utilizing all of each product produced on our land and convert it into useful materials. The maximum of production and the minimum of waste should be the motto of every true American citizen.

H. C. Lookabaugh
Watonga, Oklahoma

There is evidence of this in the sale next to the 100 females in this sale are good or better than any like number of Herefords ever driven through a sale ring in the west. The 25 young bulls are the kind that farmers and breeders should be greatly interested in. It is truthfully said of "Jake" Southard that while he has made big money out of Monarch Herefords he takes more than a money interest in distributing, among farmers and Hereford beginners, Herefords that start them on the right road as successful breeders. His big hearted and more than fair treatment of his customers has won for him a reputation that is placing him close to the top among the men who are doing so much to popularize modern Herefords. Write him today for the catalog of this sale and by all means attend if you are in the market for Herefords that are right in every particular. Comiskey is on the main line of the Missouri Pacific, the first station east of Council Grove. Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Attention is called for the last time to the K. F. Dietrich Shorthorn reduction sale to be held at Orleans, Neb., on March 5th. This will be one of the good Shorthorn offerings of the season and every reader of this paper that loves good cattle should have a catalog. The offering is tuberculin tested and right in every way. Write at once for catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Patriotic Shorthorn Breeder.

Tom Andrews of Cambridge, Neb., one of Nebraska's best Shorthorn breeders, recently invited the Red Cross committee out to his farm and while there presented them with a beautiful roan heifer. They were given the choice of eight head of beauties sired by Mr. Andrews' great breeding bull, Scotch Mist. The heifer will be cared for by Mr. Andrews until April 6th, the date of his annual Shorthorn sale. It will then be sold to the highest bidder and the proceeds turned into the Red Cross treasury. The heifer is one of the finest the writer has seen in any herd this year. She is a living monument to the skill and patriotism of the man that bred her.—Advertisement.

Many Breeders at Willey's Sale.

The class of Poland China bred sows cataloged for Walter E. Willey's annual bred sow sale attracted the best breeders from Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma and Nebraska. The offering was first class in every way and well appreciated by the crowd of breeders and farmers assembled. The top price, \$300, was paid by Charles Compton. The total receipts were \$6,975, an average of \$126.80. Among the principal buyers were G. C. Shaw, Washington, Kan.; John L. Kugman, Chester, Neb.; A. B. Garrison, Summerfield, Kan.; J. C. Perring, Cordell, Okla.; W. E. Epley, Diller, Neb.; J. O. Boyd, Columbus, Neb.; Luhr Bros., Imperial, Neb.; von Forell Bros., and many more prominent breeders of the states mentioned. Col. H. S. Duncan did the selling, assisted by Col. B. E. Ridgley.—Advertisement.

Judy's Big Stock Sale.

W. T. Judy & Sons of Kearney, Neb., will hold another of their big purebred stock sales March 8 and 9. The sale will be held in the big Judy sale pavilion in Kearney. Sixty-five head of registered Polled Durhams sell in this sale, 25 females, all bred to the great champion bull Shaver Creek Lord. Five of the number are mature cows and the others are choice heifers. In the sale are 40 bulls ranging in age from 11 to 27 months. Among them are some herd bulls of real merit. They are the low down, blocky sort, nice reds and roans. Fourteen stallions sell. Seven head are coming 3 years, four coming 4's, one coming 6 and one 8. Eighty-five head of bred sows sell, 45 Durocs and 25 big type Polands. The Polands are bred to Long Big Bob, a son of Black Big Bone 2d out of a Big Bob dam. Judy's Baron by Big Model and out of a Gritter's Baron sow. The Durocs will be bred to Van's Wonder, a Golden Model and Crimson Wonder bred boar, one of a litter of six shown the past season, five of them winning good places. Others will be bred to Judy's Orion King by Orion Cherry King 6th, some bred to Judy's Col. King, a son of King The Col. Readers of this paper are invited to attend this big two days' sale and inspect the different offerings. Catalogs can be had by addressing W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb., and mention this paper. Bids may be sent to Jesse R. Johnson in care of the Judys at Kearney.—Advertisement.

Gardens Thru the Season

(Continued from Page 8.)

well's Evergreen and Country Gentleman. For this reason, sweet corn can be had later in the fall when Cory or Bantam is used for the last planting. The main-crop varieties, if used, should not be planted later than July 1 in central Kansas, but the early sorts can be planted with success as late as July 10 as a rule.

The crops of the third group, which includes string beans, turnips, rutabagas, beets, pe-tsai, endive, radishes (summer and winter), lettuce, onions, spinach and kale, prefer a cool, moist, rich soil. It is especially important that the land intended for these vegetables be handled during the summer to retain as much moisture as possible. If feasible, these vegetables should be planted just before or after a rain. Sometimes, however, the weather is quite dry at the time of planting. Under such conditions, irrigation is a distinct help in bringing the soil to suitable condition for receiving the seeds or plants, and for starting them into immediate growth.

A colt that is weaned without a setback and carried thru its first winter with a liberal ration of oats and bran is half made.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Five Strong Registered Hereford Bulls

14 to 19 months old. Sixty high grade Hereford cows showing calf. Some calves at side. All real bargains so act quickly.

Fred O. Peterson, R. R. 5, Lawrence, Kan.

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 Cremona 2nd. Cows and heifers. CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.

PUBLIC SALE

of choice Red Polled cattle, all sizes, both sex, March 6, 1918, six miles west of Oberlin, Kan. Write for catalog. J. L. ROGERS, OBERLIN, KANSAS.

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.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

The Shorthorn Is The Breed For You

Shorthorn steers at the International, Chicago, made the highest dressed weight percentage of any breed. 60 yearlings averaged 85.3%. Shorthorn steers were grand champions at Denver, Portland, Salt Lake City and Chicago. Shorthorn cows are making records up to 17,564 lbs. of milk and 69.7 lbs. of butter fat per year. Address Dept. G.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n., 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Shorthorns

Young Scotch Topped Bulls Cows and Heifers For Sale

Scarcity of pasture compels me to sell.

Poland China Bred Gilts

A few choice big type gilts bred for spring farrow. Address

R. B. DONHAM, TALMO, KANS. (Republic County.)

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 different ages. Inspection invited. 200 bred ewes.

Elmendale Farm, Fairbury, Nebr.

SHORTHORN BULLS

5 that are ready for service—12 to 15 months old.

15 that are from 8 to 10 months old. Bulls from a working herd that will make good in your herd. Prices right.

V. A. Plymot, Barnard, Kansas

Lancaster Shorthorns

Lancaster, Kan., Atchison Co.

Imported and home bred cattle. Headquarters for herd bulls. All within three miles of Lancaster. Twelve miles from Atchison. Best shipping facilities.

Ed Hegland

Some choice cows and heifers and young bulls for sale.

K. G. Gigstad

20 bulls, 9 to 7 months old. Reds and roans.

W. H. Graner

12 yearling bulls, 8 and 9 months old.

H. C. Graner

4 yearling bulls, also bred cows.

C. A. Scholz

Some bred cows. Cows with calf at foot and bred back. Young bulls from 6 to 8 months.

Address these Breeders at Lancaster, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.



SHORTHORN CATTLE.

TWO REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS one yearling, one two years old. Write WILL WELTMER, ALDEN, KANSAS.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. Some fine young bulls. R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kan.

Scotch and Scotch Topped Bulls for sale

15 head that are 10 to 12 months old, handled to insure future usefulness. Write for prices.

C. W. TAYLOR ABILENE, KAN. (Dickinson County)

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.

Salt Creek Valley Shorthorn Cattle

For Sale—Our herd bull Red Laddle 353594, by Capt. Archer 205741. Pure Scotch and a great bull. Guaranteed a breeder. Also ten Scotch top bulls from ten to twenty months old. All good ones. No cows or heifers for sale at present.

We also offer 25 bred Poland China gilts, weighing from 200 to 275 pounds.

E. A. CORY & SONS, TALMO, KAN. (Pioneer Republic County Herd)

Cedarlawn Shorthorns

For Sale: 14 bulls, 8 to 12 months old.

Reds and Roans.

S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

ACRES

Crescent Acre Farms

Registered Shorthorn Cattle. For Sale: 12 Bulls from 10 to 12 months old. Scotch tops. Reds. Popular blood lines. Big richly bred dams. Correspondence promptly answered. Address

WARREN WATTS, Clay Center, Kansas

NEW BUTTERGASK FARM

SHORTHORNS

A pioneer Mitchell county herd of over 100 head.

Our herd has reached the point where a reduction is necessary and for 30 days we offer at very reasonable prices

15 Bulls From 10 to 22 Months Old

four of them pure Scotch and the others Scotch topped. About half of them reds and the others roans. These bulls are big rugged fellows with lots of bone, size and quality. About half of them by Upland Viscount (416660) by Ury Dale by Avondale. The others by Snowflake Stamp, by Snowflake.

10 Splendid Cows and the Herd Bull Snowflake Stamp

We will make close prices on this great foundation herd if taken as a whole or will sell them to suit purchaser. The bull will be priced right separately. Two of the cows have calves at foot and bred back and all are to drop calves in the spring. Address

Meall Bros., Cawker City, Kan. (MITCHELL COUNTY)

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS for sale. Forest Standard S. A. T. at the head of the herd. **G. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS**

FOR SALE Young registered Polled Durham and Shorthorn breeding cattle. **J. H. HELD, STERLING, COLORADO.**

For Sale—Good Polled Durham Bulls at \$100 to \$150, good grades at \$75. Full blood heifers at \$100 to \$125. Also good young coming year old Jack, and an extra good one coming three at reasonable price. **D. C. Baumgartner, Halstead, 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

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
Herd headed by Louis of Viewpoint 4th, 1902, half brother to the Champion cow of America.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

15 ANGUS BULLS

10 mos. to 2 yrs. old, out of Good Straus and a fine sire Millale Prince Albert 157143. A few cows. **H. L. Knisely & Son, Talmage, Kan.**

FIVE ANGUS BULLS

20 months 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.



GUERNSEY CATTLE.

A BARGAIN One Choice 3 year old Guernsey bull from advanced registry ancestry; one yearling heifer and one grade heifer, two years old, fresh in April.

R. C. OBRECHT, Route 28, Topeka, Kans.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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 CATTLE.

Choice Holstein Calves!

13 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, Hortonville, Kan.**

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

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.**

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.

Braeburn Holsteins

Lots of bull calves, a week old to a year, outcome of 25 years' improvement.
H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. "Tredico is the herd with wonderful constitutions." If the last bull you bought had a weak constitution from a forced record or a disease, visit Tredico at once.
GEO. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

From A. R. O. cows. All our own breeding. Bred for milk and fat production.

LILAC DAIRY FARM
R. F. D. 2, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Our 3 Year Old Registered Holstein Herd Bull

for sale, and his sons, ready for service and younger. They are dandies and priced to sell. **G. H. ROSS & SONS, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS. R. F. D. 1.**

The Cedarlane Holstein Herd

For Sale: Our 4 yr. old grandson of Pontiac Korndyke, guaranteed free from Tuberculosis, contagious diseases and a sure breeder. Dam's record 27.79, sire's dam 31.01 pounds. Must sell to avoid inbreeding. Price right. Also special prices on bull calves from above bull. Still have a few good cows for sale.

T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kansas

STUBBS FARM
Offers:

Sir Clara Gem De Kol, born Oct. 9, 1916, about half black, half white, perfect individual, straight back, broad level rump, wonderful barrel and a world of style and quality.

His dam, sire, 30 sisters and all four grand parents are in A. R. O. Price \$175 crated f. o. b. Mulvane. Guaranteed free from tuberculosis and to be a breeder. A bargain for quick sale. Address

Stubbs Farm, Mulvane, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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.

Special Holstein Bargains For 60 Days

Having purchased the Holsteins of the Healy estate and having more cattle than I can handle I will make close prices for the next 60 days.

70 extra choice, high grade, heavy springing heifers to freshen in January and February.

50 choice, high grade heifers, (long yearlings), bred to my herd bull whose sister holds the world's record for milk production for a two-year-old.

Choice, registered heifers sired by a 40-pound bull and bred to a 40-pound bull. A few young bulls with A. R. O. backing for sale. Many of them old enough for service. Address

M. A. Anderson, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kan.

Note: Hope is on the Main line Missouri Pacific, Strong City branch of the Santa Fe and only 8 miles from Herington on the main line of the Rock Island.

THE NEW HOME OF
ESHELMAN'S HOLSTEINS

Will be on the recently purchased farms located on the Golden Belt road just outside the east City limits of Abilene.

Instead of selling the entire lot as anticipated we will move the herd to its new home, but because of the lack of adequate dairy barn room at this new location at present, we will continue to sell you your choice, a few at a time or as many as you want, of these high grade Holsteins.

We have some splendid two-year-old heifers bred to our great herd sire, UNAHANNA PONTIAC KORNDYKE DOUBLE, a grandson of PONTIAC KORNDYKE, who has to his credit 144 A. R. O. daughters, twelve of which averaged above 30 pounds in seven days and four of which averaged 37.28 in seven days. We believe a good sire is half the herd.

A. L. ESHELMAN, ABILENE, KAN.

M. E. Peck, Sr.
At the farm
Phone 1819 F 2

M. E. PECK & SON
SALINA, KANSAS

M. E. Peck, Jr.
In town
Phone 1989 W

Oakwood Dairy Farm Holsteins—Special Feb. Prices

On 50 cows to freshen between now and March first. These cows, many of them, have given milk all summer, from 40 to 50 pounds per day. They are right every way.

60 two-year-old heifers to freshen between now and April first. We mean just what this says. If you want Holstein cows and heifers of the right kind write us at once.

We like to know where you saw our advertisement. Address

M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kan.

When writing to advertisers please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze

Here Is Your Chance to get started in Registered Holsteins. Get in something that will make you money every year and every day in the year. Two registered heifers that are bred and one yearling bull for \$500.
HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KAN.

W. H. Mott, Herington.

A. Seaborn, at the farm.

At The Topeka Sale, March 26

Watch for our consignment in the Kansas Holstein Breeders' consignment sale, March 26th, at Topeka. Some beautiful daughters of Canary Butter Boy King. Some choice young cows bred to Duke Johanna Beets, some of them fresh by sale day.

MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Judy's Big Annual Sale Registered Cattle, Horses and Hogs
in their own big sale pavilion in **Kearney, Neb., March 8-9**

65 POLLED DURHAM CATTLE



40 Bulls in age from 11 to 27 months. 25 females. 5 cows and 20 heifers. All females bred to the great show bull Shaver Creek Lord. Many of the bulls sired by him. Nice reds and roans. This is our best offering so far.

14 REGISTERED STALLIONS



good ages, from one to four years, one seven years old. Percherons, Belgians and French drafts. Good clean boned, rugged fellows, selling without fitting.

85 REGISTERED SOWS



45 Durocs. 35 Poland Chinas, representatives of the very best families of both breeds. Selected for extra size, heavy bone and general utility, real brood sow prospects.

This offering represents the natural yearly accumulation of stock on our four big farms. Every animal will be guaranteed as represented and every courtesy will be shown parties attending the sale. Write for catalog and mention this paper.

Auctioneers: Col. W. B. Duncan, Col. Joe Shaver

W. T. JUDY & SONS, Kearney, Neb.

Jesse R. Johnson will represent the Capper Farm Papers

Souders' Big Bred Sow Sale

Tuesday, Feb. 26th



50 Head of Spring and Fall Yearling Gilts 50

35 head of exceptionally good spring gilts and 8 head of the fall yearlings are by Ex Jumbo by Monroe's Jumbo by Big Jumbo. These are bred to John Worth, by The Mint, by Goldengate King. There will be 7 fall yearlings by Chief's Best, they are bred to Ex Jumbo. All are IMMUNE.

We are selling the largest fall yearlings that will be sold in the state. Write for catalog. Mail bids should be sent to the fieldman in my care. The sale will be held in town. Splendid railroad service.

Homer Souders (OWNER) Chetopa, Kan.
C. H. HAY, Fieldman.

Southard's Monarch Herefords

A Public sale offering of unrivaled opportunities to the beginner as well as the veteran breeder.

**Comiskey, Kan.,
Saturday, March 2nd**

100 females, 25 of them with calves at foot. The cream of my breeding herd. All young and useful—none better bred.

25 young bulls of the best of breeding and ready for hard service.

Included in the sale are my two herd sires that have been important factors in the development of Monarch Herefords—

King Farmer 483504 Overton Fairfax 547792

Two wonderful sires of modern Herefords of unrivaled breeding and a golden opportunity for older breeders or beginners.

Catalogs sent only upon application. A letter today brings the catalog by return mail. Plenty of time if you act today.

J. A. Southard, Comiskey, Kansas

Auctioneers: Col. Reppert, Col. Miller, Col. Lowe, Col. Carson.

I like to know where you saw my advertisement.

Young's Bred Sow Sale

Richards, Mo., March 6th

50 HEAD OF IMMUNE SOWS AND GILTS 50

Sired by:

Wedd's Long King.	Big Wonder.	Long Jumbo 2nd.
Mastodon Price.	Big Bone Model.	Jumbo Timm.
Big Bone Leader.	Golden Gate King.	Missouri King.
	Smooth Columbus.	

Bred to BOB QUALITY

Junior Champion at Topeka and First in Class at the National.

A few bred to SUNRISE, by Goldengate King, the boar that sired the Grand Champion at the International.

There are special attractions galore in this offering and they are bred to one of the breed's greatest boars. They are all immune and in the very best breeding condition. Write at once for my big catalog.

Send mail bids to C. H. Hay in my care.

J. R. Young, Richards, Missouri

Fieldman—C. H. Hay. Auctioneer—Col. R. L. Harriman.

G.C. NORMAN SELLS DUROCS

At Royal Scion Farm

Winfield, Kan., Friday, March 8th

35 Richly Bred Sows and Gilts and Boars

8 Tried Sows, 12 Fall Yearling Gilts and 10 Spring Gilts and Boars

One sow by Graduate Col., one by Cherry Scion, two sows and two gilts by All Col., Gano or Under Graduate by the Old Hero Graduate Col.

Farmers and Breeders who want good breeding Durocs are cordially invited. For catalog address

G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kansas

A. B. HUNTER, Fieldman

Big Dispersion Sale

of Polled and Horned Herefords, Jack Stock and Percherons,
11 Miles Southwest of

Medicine Lodge, Kansas, March 4

All my breeding stock as follows:

50 head of Reg. horned and double standard Polled Hereford cows and heifers and 12 bulls, 3 good herd bulls, one good enough to head any herd 2 years old.

46 head of jacks and jennets, including Mammoth Jr. 4385—11 years old, black jack 16 hands high, weight 1200 pounds, 23 jennets safe in foal to him and 12 jennets and 8 jacks are from him.

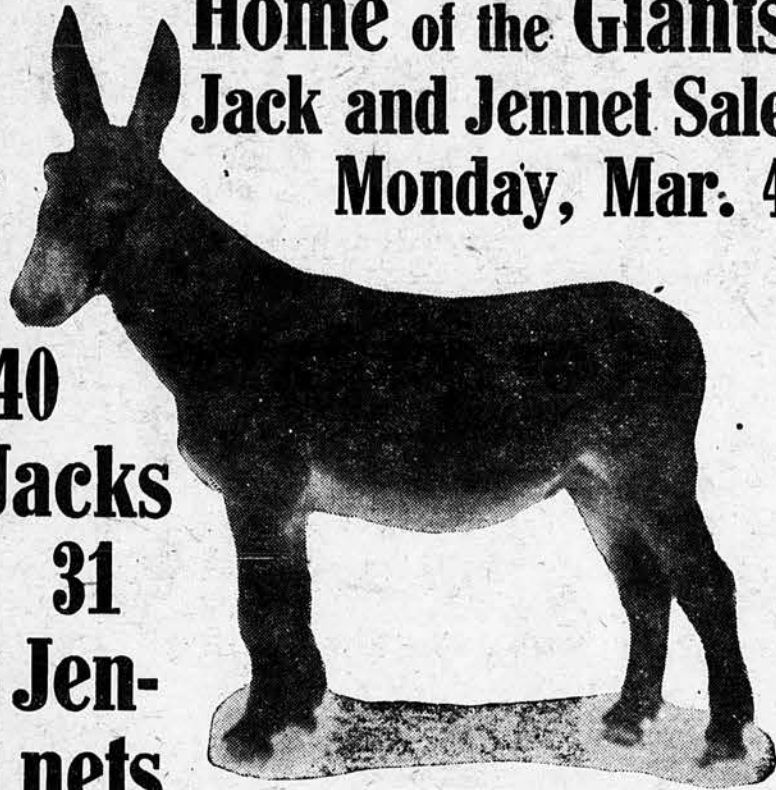
2 Reg. Percheron stallions, one 4 years old and 1 coming 2 years old, and lots of other stock and so forth.

Albert Hada, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

Col. Pete Powelson, Auctioneer.

Home of the Giants Jack and Jennet Sale Monday, Mar. 4

**40
Jacks
31
Jen-
nets**



EASTERN KING

We are going to sell four or five of the best herd headers that will be sold in the U. S. this year, including, **EASTERN KING—DEMONSTRATOR—RONDO JR., SIR JOHN** and others good enough for jennets. We claim to have the best lot of jacks and jennets that will be offered this year. We have the big heavy boned, big footed kind. Not a jack in the sale but what will make a good breeder. Our jennets will be mostly in foal to our herd jacks, Eastern King and King of The Giants. Will sell two extra good registered Percheron stallions. Write for catalog.

Fieldman—C. H. Hay

Auctioneer—Col. P. M. Gross.

BRADLEY BROS., Warrensburg, Mo.

Kansas Great Duroc Day

The great 1918 Duroc event of Kansas will be at

**Winfield, Kan.,
Thursday, March 7th**

When Otey & Wooddell will sell

55 HIGH CLASS TRIED SOWS AND GILTS and 10 SUMMER BOARS

These are sired by such boars as Otey's Dream, the famous 1914 Junior Champion, All Col. 2nd and Crimson King and are bred to the **Mighty Hercules**, that weighs 900 pounds in breeding flesh and stands perhaps without a superior in immense length, bone, vigor and size, **Long King, Chief Wonder**, a grand son of the famous **Cherry Chief**, and the pre-eminent **Pathfinder Chief 2nd**, sired by the world's most famous sire of herd boars, **Pathfinder**, and out of a **Cherry Chief** dam. For champion blood no sale in the west will surpass this offering. It is a great opportunity for the breeder, farmer and pig club members for the year 1918. Send for catalog and **COME**.

Yours for the biggest and best Durocs and the square deal.

W. W. Otey, Winfield, Kan.

G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Kan.

G. C. Norman sells at Winfield, March 8.

Brookdale Farm Duroc-Jerseys Big Bred Sow Sale

Barnes, Kansas, March 2

40 Head, five extra choice tried sows and 35 spring gilts selected from 70 head of gilts raised last season.

The 35 select spring gilts listed are by **Junior Orion Cherry King, Freed's Ames Col. and Iowa Improver**. The five tried sows are bred to **Junior Orion Cherry King** for spring litters. The gilts are bred to **Joe Orion 6th**, by Geo. Briggs & Sons' noted **Joe Orion 5th**. A few to a splendid son of **Junior Orion Cherry King**. Sale in town. Catalog ready to mail. Address

A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kansas

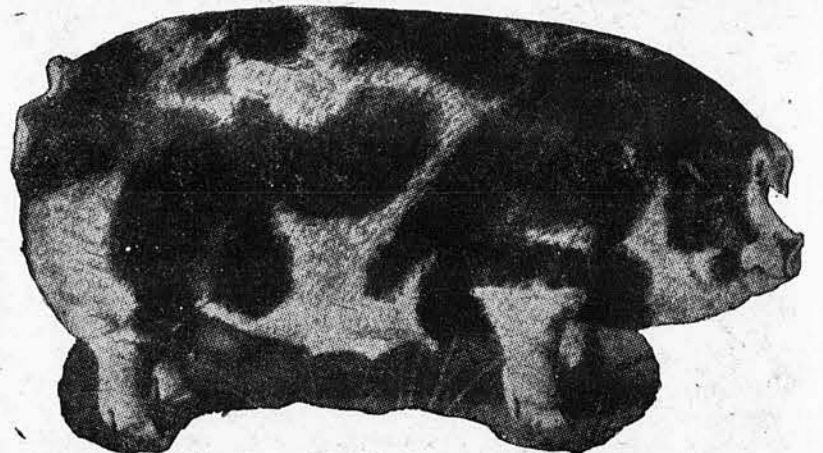
Auctioneer, Jas. T. McCulloch.
J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

Loomis Bros. Sale of Spotted Poland Chinas

Lost Springs, Kansas

Saturday, March 9, 1918

Free Hotel accommodations. Everything free but the hogs.



The Big Bone, Big Litter Hog of Our Fathers.

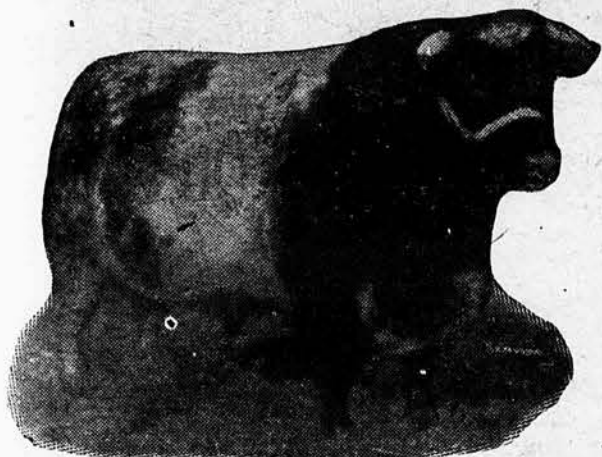
15 tried sows, 25 spring gilts, all bred for spring farrow. Four fall pigs—two good herd boar prospects. A splendid proposition in a proven herd sire. Sale under cover in town. Best of railroad facilities—can leave for any point the evening of the sale. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

Loomis Bros., Lost Springs, Kansas

Auctioneers: P. M. Gross, Kansas City; L. R. Brady, Manhattan, Kan.; Col. Nelson, Princeton, Mo.; A. C. Marilatt, Lost Springs. J. W. Johnson, fieldman.

60 SHORTHORNS AT AUCTION

Southwestern Live Stock Show and Sale

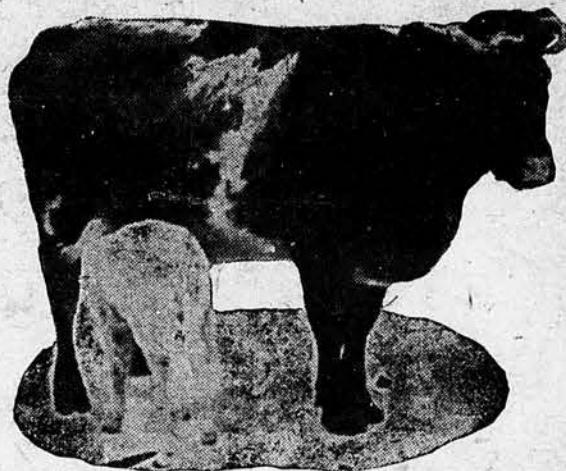


Maxwalton Commander, Grand Champion Bull International Live Stock Show, 1917, owned by F. A. Gillispie, Tulsa, Okla., who consigns a cow safe in calf to this great bull; a great imported bull and four other good bulls.

Oklahoma City,
Okla.

**Tuesday
March 5th**

**High Class and Richly
Bred Individuals**



Eunice with white cow calf at foot by Fair Acres Sultan consigned to this sale by Joe Grimes, Kingfisher, Okla. Her last year's calf at six weeks old sold for \$1250.

40 FEMALES, mostly of the very best Scotch breeding including such cows as **Roan Sappy**, bred by C. E. Leonard, Bunce-ton, Mo., with white cow calf at foot sired by Imp. Proud Emblem; **Bashful Calla** by Dale's Emblem by Double Dale by Avondale and of the Miss Ramsden family; **Sycamore Spirea** 3d by Mistletoe Archer, in calf to Whitehall Memory; **Primrose** 11th 3rd dam, Imported Primrose 5th, with cow calf at foot by Woodlawn Villager, and rebred to same bull. Also 25 other grand Scotch females, a great many of them with calves at foot.

20 BULLS—Included are: **Double Villager** by Imported Villager out of Rosetta of the Roan Lady family. **Snowball Sultan**, a white son of Glenview Dale 3d by Avondale, dam, Mapelawn Acanthus of the Cruickshank Acanthus family. **Brawith Villager** by Imported Villager, dam close up to Imported Generosity bred by A. Cruickshank. **Villager Royal**, a roan of the Prince Royal family. **Mistletoe Perfection**, a roan of the Missie family. **Dale's Cumberland** 2d, a white son of Pleasant Dale, dam, Beulah 9th by Dale's Cumberland, a son of Cumberland's Last. Also, 15 other bulls, some Scotch and some Scotch-topped—the right kind for the small breeder, farmer and ranchman. For catalog apply to

Auctioneers:
Cols. Herriff, Hurt and Odell H. C. LOOKABAUGH, WATONGA, OKLAHOMA

Mitchell County's Great Percheron Horse Sale

For years Mitchell county and vicinity has been a famous Percheron horse center. Sons and grandsons, daughters and granddaughters of such famous sires as **Carnot**, **Casino**, **Calypso** and others of equal greatness, are owned here and many of them are in this sale.

Beloit, Kansas, Fair Grounds, Saturday, March 9

CONSIGNORS—C. P. Albert, C. H. Albert, N. E. Roog, Jas. Caldwell, Bell & Latham, L. C. Loudermilk, Antone Rudd, Guy Grey, M. L. Gould, George Nowels, John Walters, C. L. Hendricks, Geo. Thompson, Ed. Sprange.

The offering numbers 27 head. 18 are splendid stallions from one to six years old. Seven beautiful young mares from two to six years old. All registered in the Percheron Society of America. There will be two road horses (Hambletonians).

Catalogs are ready to mail. Address WILL MYERS, Sales Manager, Beloit, Kan.

Auctioneers: Col. Gross, Kansas City; Col. Myers, Beloit, Kan. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman

ROBISON'S Percherons

See my exhibit at Wichita Live Stock Show

30 stallions and mares consigned to the sale in Forum, Wichita, Kan., Mar. 2nd.

J. C. ROBISON, TOWANDA, KANSAS

Big Missouri Jack Sale

Savannah, Missouri

March 14th, 1918

24 Big Registered Black Jacks, 24

All serviceable age excepting one yearling. Will sell 4 Percheron mares and one Percheron stallion. HERD ESTABLISHED 1884. Write for big illustrated catalog.

C. M. SCOTT, REA, MO.

Col. P. M. Gross, Auctioneer. C. H. Hay, Fieldman. Sale held in Savannah. Inter-urban cars to St. Joseph.



MAXWELL

Most Miles per Gallon • Most Miles on Tires

Horse-Pace Family!—You Have Come to the Turning Point

Business-Farmer—to be longer without a motor car may affect the whole of your success, and the whole of your family's future.

Have you noticed lately that somehow the good chances that are missed by you are seized by others—others who have automobiles?

Have you noticed that, though some men you know of turn every hour and minute into profit, your work goes slow, your time is spent in fretting against delays—and that you are getting into the habit of letting many a good chance pass because you "wouldn't be able to get there in time?"

* * *

Have you noticed that your family—your girls, your boys, your wife—are steadily, steadily getting out of touch with those they ought to know? Have you realized that the families which surround you—automobile families—have a circle of friends and interests, and a radius of easy visits, far larger than your family? Open your eyes.

Have you noticed how many times you and your family have been placed under obligation by

neighbors who have cars? Aren't you tired of asking favors?

* * *

Your environment is moving at automobile pace. You and your family are limited to horse-pace and horse-radius. And in the next few months the paths of automobile families and horse-pace families will separate still more sharply. Only motor-pace will do for the conditions in which this nation is now doing its work.

You stand at the turning point.

* * *

Motor-car service now costs less than horse service for all the work that a motor car can do.

And of all motor cars of equal service the one that costs least to run and least to own is the Maxwell.

Investigate this while these cars of greatest efficiency are still procurable. Write us a letter today.

*Touring Car \$745; Roadster \$745; Touring Car with Winter Top \$855
Roadster with Winter Top \$830; Berline \$1095; Sedan with Wire Wheels \$1195. F.O.B. Detroit*

Write Today for Catalog K

Maxwell Motor Sales Corporation
Detroit Michigan

