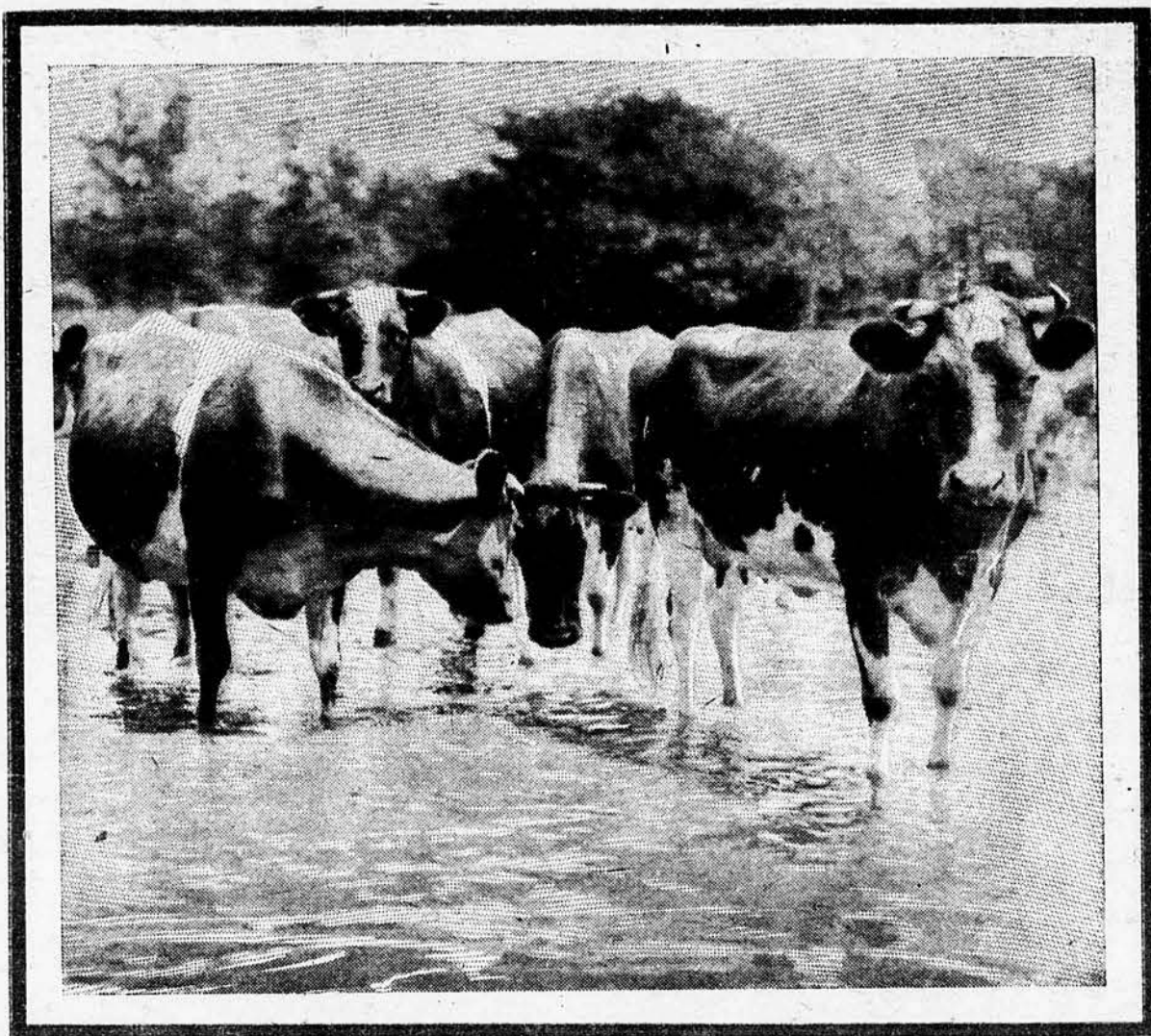


May 4, 1918

Price 5 Cents

# The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

48-18



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### Sheep Farming in May

BY ANTHONY R. GOULD,  
of the American Sheep Breeder in The  
Shepherd's Calendar.

During the summer the flock needs practically no feed except good pasture, salt and fresh water. Bluegrass is the most popular pasture, but becomes too dry in late summer and does not supply a well balanced ration. Furthermore, it is a permanent pasture and if used constantly will become heavily infested with stomach worms. It should be used only in the early spring and fall to supplement other forage crops.

During the summer it is possible to develop the economy of the flock to the greatest extent. Since the sheep are grazing most of the time it should be arranged that they feed on crops that are otherwise wastes, such as oats and wheat stubble, weed infested pasture and the lanes. If the farm work is planned properly it will be possible to carry the sheep practically all summer on a very small acreage.

Some forage crops should be planted particularly for sheep, such as rape or clover. Then in case there are periods during which sheep cannot be run in the various fields they can be put in on this crop. When the weeds are tender in the spring let the sheep have them. Two weeks after the last cultivation of corn it is profitable to let the sheep in as they will eat the lower leaves and clean out many weeds. If clover has been drilled into the wheat or oats in the spring its growth may be so rapid that there will be considerable pasture for the sheep. If nothing has been sown the sheep can graze on the stubble and gather much grain that has been missed by the binder.

On good land it is profitable to sow rape or soybeans in the outer rows of the corn field and in any thin spots just before the last cultivation. If there is sufficient rain a good pasture will result for late feeding.

Alfalfa may be used as pasture, but there is danger of bloat. All of the legumes, including alfalfa, clover, soybeans, cowpeas and some of the other crops, when frozen cause bloat. This is due to the excessive gas formation in the first stomach and may eventually smother the animal. It is well to keep a piece of broom handle with a stout cord tied to one end for treatment. Place the broom handle across the mouth so that the sheep will keep swallowing.

Pressure with the knees against the flanks of the sheep also may give relief. A pint of freshly drawn cow's milk may absorb the gas. As a last resort a trocar should be inserted 4 inches in front of and just a little below the hip on the left side.

Regardless of where the sheep are kept during the summer, it is important that shade be provided for them. Some sort of portable shelter is better than the shade provided by trees, for the sheep will always come to rest in the one spot, which is likely to become infested with stomach worms. This area, being better manured, will produce luscious grasses, on which the lambs will feed greedily and thus become infested. A rough frame covered with burlap and supported on stakes makes a good sunshade that can be moved about the field. The running gear of an old wagon can be covered with a roof. Under this can be fastened a grain rack and salt box if desired.

It is necessary that sheep have a supply of salt always at hand. It has been argued by some breeders that the salt box in a field with sheep will reduce the danger from bloat. At least it is known that sheep are in better health for having a constant supply of salt.

The old theory that enough dew fell every night and was eaten from the grasses early in the morning to keep sheep from being thirsty is a fable. Just as an experiment, try keeping sheep supplied with water for a week and see if you are not then convinced that the animals need water.

### To Reward Real Effort

I have taken a great interest in Governor Capper's first and second campaigns for governor and am more interested now in his campaign for United States Senator. Everyone I have talked to around here is for Arthur Capper. I hope I shall live to

see the day when he will be elected to a higher office than United States Senator. I have five girls, four of them old enough to vote, also myself and wife, and the governor can depend on all our votes.

August Rodenberg.

Dundee, Kan.

### Kansas Fairs in 1918

The following is a list of the fairs to be held in Kansas in 1918, their dates—where they have been decided on—locations and secretaries, as reported to the state board of agriculture and compiled by J. C. Mohler:

Kansas State Fair: A. L. Sponsler, Secretary, Hutchinson; September 14-21.

Kansas Free Fair association: Phil Eastman, Secretary, Topeka; September 9-14.

Allen County Agricultural society: Dr. F. S. Beattie, secretary, Iola; September 3-6.

Allen County: Moran Agricultural Fair association: E. N. McCormack, secretary, Moran; September 20-21.

Barton County Fair association: Porter Young, secretary, Great Bend; first week in October.

Bourbon County Fair association: W. A. Stroud, secretary, Uniontown; September 10-14.

Brown County: Hiawatha Fair association: J. D. Weltmer, secretary, Hiawatha, August 27-30.

Clay County Fair association: W. F. Miller, secretary, Clay Center, October 8-11.

Coffey County Fair association: W. H. Danenbarger, secretary, Concordia; August 27-30.

Coffey County Agricultural Fair association: C. T. Sherwood, secretary, Burlington; October 4-9.

Comanche County Agricultural Fair association: A. L. Beeley, secretary, Coldwater; September 11-14.

Cowley County Fair association: W. A. Bowden, secretary, Burden; September 4-6.

Dickinson County Fair association: E. W. Elwick, secretary, Abilene; October 1-4.

Douglas County Fair and Agricultural society: C. W. Murphy, secretary, Lawrence.

Ellsworth County Agricultural Fair association: Fred R. Lanter, secretary, Grenola; August 27-29.

Ellsworth County Agricultural and Fair association: George Inman Seltz, secretary, Ellsworth; September 17-20.

Ellsworth County: Wilson Co-Operative Fair association: J. W. Somer, president, Wilson; September 24-27.

Franklin County Agricultural society: L. C. Jones, secretary, Ottawa; September 24-28.

Franklin County: Lane Agricultural Fair association: Floyd B. Martin, secretary, Lane.

Gray County Fair association: C. C. Isely, secretary, Cimarron.

Greenwood County Fair association: William Bays, secretary, Eureka; August 27-31.

Harper County: The Anthony Fair association: L. G. Jennings, secretary, Anthony; September 24-27.

Haskell County Fair association: Frank McCoy, secretary, Sublette; probably no fair in 1918.

Jefferson County: Valley Falls Fair and Stock show: V. P. Murray, secretary, Valley Falls; September 18-20.

Labette County Fair association: Clarence Montgomery, secretary, Oswego; September 18-21.

Lincoln County: Sylvan Grove Fair and Agricultural association: W. H. Becker, secretary, Sylvan Grove.

Lincoln County Agricultural and Fair association: E. M. Pepper, secretary, Lincoln; September 1-13.

Linn County Fair association: E. D. Bennett, secretary, Mound City.

Logan County: Inter-County Fair association: F. W. Irwin, secretary, Oakley.

Marshall County Stock Show and Fair association: C. J. Brown, secretary, Blue Rapids; October 8-11.

Meade County Fair association: Frank Fuhr, secretary, Meade; September 3-6.

Mitchell County Fair association: W. S. Gabel, secretary, Beloit.

Montgomery County Fair association: Elliott Irvin, secretary, Coffeyville; September 17-20.

Morris County Agricultural Fair association: H. A. Clyborne, secretary, Council Grove; August 6-9 (Race meet only).

Nemaha Fair association: J. P. Koelzer, secretary, Seneca; September 3-6.

Neosho County Agricultural society: George K. Bidau, secretary, Chanute; August 13-16.

Norton County Agricultural association: A. J. Johnson, secretary, Norton; August 27-30.

Ottawa County Fair association: J. E. Johnston, secretary, Minneapolis; August 13-16.

Pawnee County Agricultural association: H. M. Lawton, secretary, Larned; September 25-28.

Phillips County: Four-County Fair association: Abram Troup, secretary, Logan; September 10-13.

Pottawatomie County: St. Marys Racing association: S. R. Santee, secretary; St. Marys; August 6-8. (Race meet only.)

Pottawatomie County Fair association: C. Haughawout, secretary, Onaga; September 4-6.

Pratt County Fair association: E. L. Shaw, secretary, Pratt; September 10-13.

Republic County Agricultural association: Dr. W. R. Barnard, secretary, Belleville; August 20-23.

Rooks County Fair association: F. M. Smith, secretary, Stockton; September 3-6.

Rush County Agricultural and Fair association: T. C. Rudice, secretary, Rush Center; September 3-5.

Russell County Fair association: H. A. Dawson, secretary, Russell; possibly October 1-4.

Saline County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical association: F. D. Blundon, secretary, Salina; September 3-7.

Sedgwick County: Wichita Fair and Exposition: Charles Mosbacher, secretary, Wichita; September 30-October 12.

Smith County Fair association: Miles Elson, secretary, Smith Center; September 3-6.

Trego County Fair association: S. J. Straw, secretary, Wakeeney; September 16-21.

Wilson County Fair association: Max J. Kennedy, secretary, Fredonia; August 20-24.

During a three and one half year period, beginning July 1, 1914, the United States exported to the allies more than 616 million pounds of fresh beef and nearly 203 million pounds of canned beef.

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# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE.

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



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## Dairying is the Big Ideal at Abilene

*Holsteins Have a Real Future on the Farm of A. L. Eshelman; an  
Excellent Livestock Farm is Being Developed*

By F. B. Nichols, Associate Editor



**A**N IDEAL livestock farm is being developed by A. L. Eshelman at Abilene. It consists of 240 acres, and much attention is being given to Holstein cattle, Duroc Jersey hogs and Rhode Island Red chickens. Holstein cattle is the principal line, and the herd usually consists of about 75 head. Forty-five of the cows were under test in the Dickinson County Cow Testing association in 1917. Many of these made excellent records, some above 60 pounds of butter a month.

The sire at the head of this herd is Butter King De Kol Colantha 5th 213382. This is a 30-pound bull, with 22 near relatives with records of from 30 to 44 pounds. He was sired by Butter King De Kol Colantha, which in turn was sired by Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy. This animal was one of the very great sires of the breed, judged from the seven-day work of his daughters.

Alfalfa and silage make up the basis for the ration. Both are produced in abundance on the farm, which consists of bottom land near town, which probably has as great a natural adaptation for alfalfa as any soil in Kansas. The concentrated feed provided depends on the prices from month to month.

A milking machine has been used on this place with much success. It has done a great deal to aid in solving the labor problem, which of course is acute, as it is on almost all dairy farms. The machine has two units and has been in operation almost two years. Rapid work is done and the milking is very clean.

"I think there will be a great development in the use of milking machines in the next few years," said Mr. Eshelman. "This is a form of efficiency that is essential if one expects to get the best results. Proper equipment of this kind is necessary on a dairy farm if one wishes to keep a proper relation between costs and gross returns."

This farm includes 160 acres of pasture, but some dry lot feeding is necessary in the summer. Alfalfa and corn are two important crops used for this purpose.

The hog end of the business, as is the rule on many dairy farms, is carried on very extensively. About 35 purebred Duroc-Jersey sows farrowed this spring, and they will be bred again for fall litters. The hogs are kept on alfalfa pasture throughout much of the year, and are fed alfalfa hay in the winter.

A very extensive use is made of skim milk and buttermilk—the buttermilk being purchased from the creamery at Abilene. Some tankage and shorts are used—a real effort is made to keep up the protein supply of the ration, and as a result an excellent growth is obtained.

A high proportion of the animals are sold to the breeder trade.

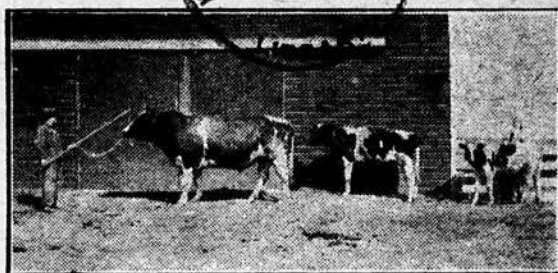
"I believe there will be a big demand for good breeding hogs in the next year or two," Mr. Eshelman said. "Prices for all feeds are high and probably will continue high, and this has created a demand for animals that can make the best possible

use of the feeds. Naturally this means animals that have been bred for many years with a definite utility value in mind. Breeders who are prepared to supply good purebred animals should have a good trade."

"But quality will be the watchword of progress with all lines of animals. The era thru which we are going now has had a greater effect on the movement for better animals than years of ordinary educational effort. This is especially true with hogs and dairy cattle—the quality of both is on a decided upgrade in this state."

The effort that Mr. Eshelman is making to develop his herds is shown with the dairy cattle by the records of the cow testing association. Of the 45 animals that he had on test last year the average at their best, including a high proportion of heifers, was \$9.10 profit a month. One cow showed a loss of \$1.78 a month; she was sold to a local shipper for the general market.

Much care is taken with these records. Mr. Eshelman believes that this should be the ideal on every dairy farm. The rule is to learn about the production definitely, and then to eliminate at once the animals which do not produce a profit.



Holsteins of Quality Breeding.

to develop the dairy business. This means higher prices. The food produced by some of the better cows is much greater than is understood generally; high production must be the ideal of progress. The animals developed in the Eshelman herd, with the 30-pound bull at the head, should aid in increasing average production in Kansas.

### Self-Feeders, and More Pork

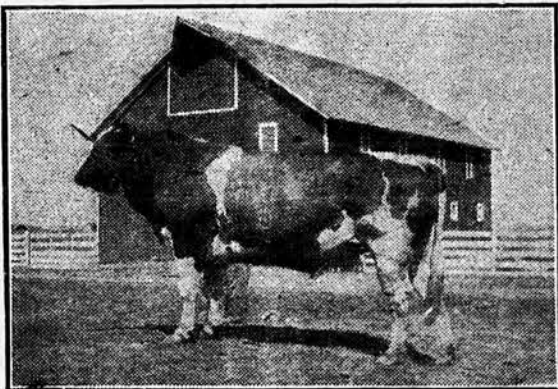
BY W. J. CARMICHAEL

The self-feeder is utilized primarily to save labor by permitting the hogs to help themselves to the feed as frequently as they choose, rather than giving them their ration in one or more feeds daily. It also is of much value in increasing the rate of gains and consequently shortening the feeding period for market hogs.

A feeder may be made for any number of feeds and may be of any desired size. However, care must be taken in the construction of the opening thru which the feed passes from the hopper into the trough. The size of this opening should be adjustable, in order to regulate the flow of feeds of different kinds for different bunches of hogs and for various weather conditions. An opening which can be either entirely closed or opened about 3 inches is adapted to most feeds. If the adjustment is not made properly, either so little feed passes into the trough that the pigs cannot satisfy their appetites or there is so much that a great deal is thrown out and wasted by them. Unless the feeder is constructed properly, more time will be consumed in its care than would be required for hand-feeding the same swine.

The prospective user of the self-feeder should carefully consider the purpose of his hog production. If the animals are to be developed for breeding purposes, they should be well grown rather than fattened, lest they become so fat that their future usefulness is impaired. On the other hand, market hogs should be so fed that they are in high condition when weighing about 225 pounds and are then ready for the market. The self-feeder furnishes the feeds in such quantities that maximum condition is acquired in a minimum of time. It is, therefore, primarily suitable for fattening hogs and with caution may be used in feeding breeding stock.

Many beginners have failed in starting pigs on the self-feeder. Too often they do not consider the detrimental effect of a sudden change from light to full feed or of changes in the feeds used when an unlimited quantity is being fed. The best method seems to be either to get the pigs on almost a full feed before the self-feeders are used or to put into the feeders an increasing amount of feed every day until there is some left at night, and then fill them. Care should be taken to see that the different compartments contain at all times their respective feeds—unless the supplementary feeds are hand-fed—and furthermore, that they are available in the troughs; otherwise the pigs will fill up on the obtainable ingredients of the ration. Such a "no-choice" system may not be economical. In any event, a sudden change from light to full feed should be guarded against when beginning the use of the self-feeder.



One of Mr. Eshelman's Herd Bulls.

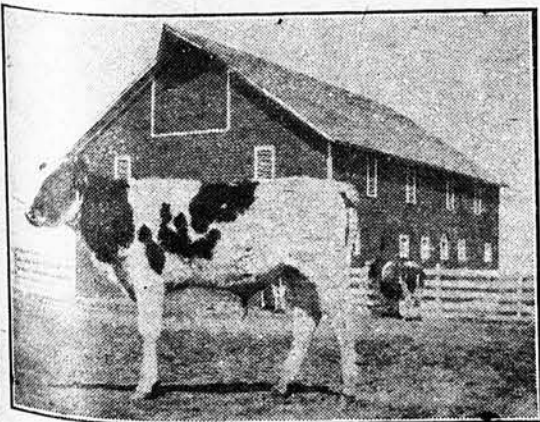
Kansas dairymen most certainly cannot afford to keep "star boarders" these days.

Mr. Eshelman believes deeply in the importance of grading up the herd thru the use of quality bulls. "It is a mighty encouraging thing to see the great demand for good dairy bulls in Kansas," he said. "I think it will grow; I am sure at least that it will here. We have a great belief in our 30-pound animal and are sure that he has a big future; the next one we buy will be a better one, tho. Thru this sort of a plan we hope to develop the quality of the herd with the years."

Five cuttings are obtained with the alfalfa, and in some cases six cuttings. All of the rich bottom land between Abilene and Detroit, which includes this farm, will produce a wonderfully large crop of this legume. It also is well adapted to wheat, kafir and corn. The alfalfa has a big influence in encouraging a great growth of the grain crops. There are places in the fields where one can see right to the line just where the alfalfa has been grown.

The progress of dairying on this farm is a fine example of its encouraging growth in Kansas. The world is coming to appreciate the food producing ability of dairy cows to a greater extent than in the past, when the fight for food was not so great. Dairying is inevitable in the developing of a region, for a cow can produce a much larger amount of human food from a given amount of feed than a steer. That is the basis for the excellent progress Kansas is making, which is shown especially well around Abilene. Farmers in this community are developing a high efficiency.

Milk is a very cheap human food, when its real food value is considered. The average amount used is going to increase, which will do still more



A Young Bull With a Future.



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

Entered as second-class matter Feb. 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, Kansas, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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# The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers' Association.  
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Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

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 CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor. F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.

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## Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

### End of the Kaiser

F. H. Lawrence of Burlington is another man who believes that the present war is foretold by Daniel, Joel and John.

Without expressing an opinion on that subject I wish to quote from his letter and I am hoping that Mr. Lawrence has the right dope on this at least. Recalling the fact that the kaiser built a palace on the Mount of Olives, Mr. Lawrence quotes from a prophecy as follows: "He shall plant his palace in the glorious Holy Mountain. He shall come to his end and none shall save him."

Let us hope that the grand kibosh will be put on the kaiser very soon.

### Need Skilled Engineers

I have received a letter from Washington saying that the various engineer units of the United States army are in urgent need of skilled workmen of all kinds. Here is an opportunity for young men and even middle aged men. I do not understand that it is necessary that you be an engineer, the letter says "skilled tradesmen of all kinds." If any readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze want further information, write Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph H. Earle, Publicity Officer, Washington, D. C.

### The Contagion of Loyalty

I am delighted to know that the country communities out here in Kansas are doing their full part in the way of subscriptions to the Liberty loan. There is hardly a small-town or country community in the state which has not already oversubscribed its quota, when this was written April 27. Many of these communities have more than doubled their quotas and are still going on. This is not surprising. I have never had a doubt about the loyalty of the country folks.

At first they were blamed because they seemed to be slow about subscribing to Liberty loans, Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. war funds, but the apparent slowness was because they had not been asked. Of course we all ought to subscribe voluntarily whatever we are able to every good cause and especially to the things mentioned, but few of us do these things until we are solicited or at least until someone takes the trouble to bring the matter to our minds.

At first all the work was done in the cities and towns. Men and women gave up their time for days and weeks in soliciting funds, but their work was done in the towns and cities. Finally a campaign was put on in the country and, just as might have been expected, the country folks responded fully as generously as the people in the towns.

The fact is that this matter of patriotism is contagious. The people of the United States are at least 99 per cent patriotic. They love their country and its privileges. They may do a good deal of kicking and grumbling at times but it is the universal testimony of men who have been about military camps that as a rule the kickers are among the best soldiers when the real test comes. They grumble and complain about trifling things but when the time comes to go "over the top" they are ready. They will fight and scrap with each other but they are ready to die together. I have often listened with great interest to stories of old soldiers about the troubles that sometimes arose between different regiments. Frequently it would reach the point where the men would get together and knock it out. There would be a number of black eyes and bloody noses and sore heads as a result and the inexperienced onlooker might have jumped to the conclusion that the men of those regiments would never fight together. To hear them talk it might have been almost supposed that in the thick of the fight they would turn their guns on each other instead of on the enemy.

But when the real test of battle came the scrap between the regiments was forgotten. They charged the enemy works side by side and side by side they died.

So it is here in the United States. In times of peace a stranger to this country might gather from the talk he would hear that we have just about the most inefficient and altogether unsatis-

factory government that ever existed. He might go away carrying the impression that loyalty here is a thing of the past and that in case of war the people would not rally to the flag.

A greater mistake could not be made. It is our glorious privilege to kick about the government because it is our government; but just the same the people almost universally know, or at least believe, that it is the best government ever organized among men and that opportunities are greater here than in any other land under the shining sun. So when the real necessity arises they will rally to the flag willingly, gladly and woe be to the man who indicates by his talk or his actions that he is a traitor. There is no country engaged in this horrible war whose people are more whole heartedly and unselfishly supporting their government than the people of the United States.

For a long time the war seemed so remote from us that it was hard to understand how we should be concerned with it except in a very general way. We had been taught that we should avoid entangling foreign alliances and especially that we should not get mixed up with European quarrels. That feeling has passed away. The people of the United States almost universally sense the real meaning of this gigantic conflict. They know that we must help crush the terrible thing which has brought about this tragedy or consent sooner or later to submit to it ourselves. Always in times of great stress the farmers have been loyal to the government. There is a good reason for this. The American farmer is the most pronounced individualist in the world and perhaps the greatest lover of liberty.

The German idea is especially obnoxious to him because he likes to order his own comings and goings without official dictation. But just because he is an individualist he is slow to take fire. A great orator would have difficulty in arousing great enthusiasm making a speech to one man at a time, but when he talks to a multitude he sways them as the wind sways the field of ripening grain. But while the individual thinking over a question of vast importance, does not indulge in wild cheers and applause when he does reach a conclusion it is better thought out and more lasting than the excited verdict of the assembled multitude, whose members may forget just what it was that they got excited about, after the meeting has adjourned and they are no longer under the spell of the speaker's eloquence.

In the final test of patriotism the nation can always depend on the farmers of the land. They know that their prosperity, their liberty, their opportunity and that of their children and children's children are bound up with the perpetuity of our free institutions.

### The War Devil

I have received a letter from an indignant Kansas dame who, after rawhiding me verbally thru several pages, winds up by calling me a "war devil." That is a new one for me. For a man whose predominating characteristic is love of peace; who has been criticized for being a pacifist, to be called a war devil sort of jars him. But if the woman who wrote the letter has gathered the impression that I am strongly in favor of fighting this war to a definite conclusion, and that that makes me a war devil, her conclusion is right.

War is the most ghastly folly that can be conceived as well as the greatest of crimes, but it is quite possible to be engaged in a war without being guilty of a crime. If a desperate villain breaks into your house and undertakes to murder your wife and children it is not only your right to kill him, but it is your duty to do it. If you see him break into the house of your neighbor and undertake to murder or outrage your neighbor's wife and daughter it is still your duty to kill him if you can. If you stand quietly by and see the outrage committed without doing what you can to prevent it you are a coward or an abettor of the crime.

The present war was started as the result of a conspiracy against the peace of the world and the liberties of mankind. In comparison with the crime of the Hohenzollern government all other crimes that have been committed sink into comparative insignificance. There is nothing now that can prevent the consummation of that crime ex-

cept military force sufficient to overcome it. Because I hate war with all the power of my mind and heart, I am in favor of fighting that monstrous organized band of criminals until they are utterly defeated. If this war should stop short of that it would be a world wide calamity never equalled in history. There is only one way, in my opinion, to bring about lasting peace and that is first to crush German militarism and then to bring about universal disarmament.

That is the sort of war devil I am.

### How to Spend Money

A friend of mine was down in the oil fields a short time ago and was particularly interested in observing the conduct of a number of men who have suddenly acquired riches by reason of the fact that oil was found under their farms. Many of these men had had a hard struggle to make both ends meet. Most of the time they had been so hard up that when they went to town it was a question whether they could afford to put up the necessary quarter to get a meal at a cheap restaurant.

Now they found suddenly that they were getting incomes far beyond anything they had ever dreamed of and they were at a loss to know how they could get any enjoyment out of it. That is not remarkable. Fewer men have the ability to spend money in a sensible way to get real enjoyment out of the spending than there are men who have the faculty of accumulating it.

The man who is of a miserly disposition who suddenly comes into possession of a large amount of money is apt to be made miserable by the constant fear that he will lose his treasure. The hoarding of it puts just that much more care on him, adds nothing to his creature comforts and does no good for the world. Then there is the fool such as John Steel—better known as "Coal Oil Johnny"—who in the early oil days in Pennsylvania suddenly came into possession of what was then considered an enormous fortune. He was an adopted son of a poor widow who owned a small barren farm, so poor in fact that it would not yield a living for her and her foster son and she was compelled to do work outside of the farm. The boy helped some as he grew up but at best it was a poor living they got. Then a wonderful oil well was brought in on the widow's little rock farm. Suddenly she found herself possessed of more money than she had ever supposed was in existence. Her royalties were immense, several thousand dollars every day.

The Irish woman could not understand how it was all possible and she used to spend a great deal of time down at the well, watching the thick black fluid pour out of the ground. One day her clothing caught fire and she was burned to death. All her wealth went to her adopted son, John, and he determined that he would have a good time spending it. Of course he discovered plenty of companions who were entirely willing to help him get rid of his cash and for several months under their care he hit a pace that was talked about for a good while. He did not know how to get real enjoyment out of money but did succeed in making himself known all over the world as the champion sucker of his time. He did such things as buying a hotel and then presenting it to the clerk, hiring a high priced opera troupe to play exclusively for him and the leeches who were going about with him solely for the purpose of taking his money away from him, presenting each man in a regiment with a basket of champagne and the like. It required only a few months for the young fool to get rid of all his money and then the oil well played out. After that Coal Oil Johnny went back to work driving a team and probably was much happier than when he was throwing away his money.

This friend of mine suggests a new profession the teaching of the art of spending money wisely and in a way that will yield satisfaction to the person who has it and do good to the world in general.

I imagine that these newly rich men discover that there is after all very little satisfaction in spending money entirely for the gratification of the selfish desires of the man who has it. They discover that they can spend only a small amount comparatively speaking, on clothing and food. They can buy automobiles, but even driving about in



high priced car gets monotonous after a while. The principal business of the instructors my friend has in mind would be to get the idea into the heads of the people who have money that the greatest pleasure that can be derived from it is in using it to help other people, and it is not easy either to know how to spend money in helping other people.

To give money to every beggar only encourages idleness and incompetence and adds to the sum total of evil rather than to the sum total of good.

Perhaps it would be a good idea if great schools were founded for the purpose of developing men, of teaching them how to live, bringing out their latent powers and fitting them for the work they are really intended by nature to do. One branch of this great development school might be to teach men and women how to spend money wisely so as to do the most good with it and get the greatest possible amount of satisfaction out of it.

### Is the Farmer Abused?

In these times when so much depends upon the farmer, his success, as much as that of the soldier for whom he works, depends upon his morale. Without doubt there are many inequalities in price fixing by the government, and in the prices the farmers have to pay for nearly everything they buy. Farm implements, farm labor, and feeds of all kinds are all very high. I confess that after reading your publications for the last few months I began to feel that there was danger of the farmer getting so discouraged that his efficiency would be lessened. Possibly a comparison of prices now and in 1893 to 1897 will serve as an antidote to pessimism heard in so many notes written to the Mail and Breeze and Capper's Weekly. Here are some comparisons.

In 1895: A good farm wagon cost \$70 or 175 bushels of wheat at the prevailing price, namely 40 cents. The same wagon now costs \$150 or 75 bushels of wheat, at present prices.

A header then cost \$175 or 450 bushels of wheat. A header now costs \$300 or 150 bushels of wheat. I paid a farm hand \$16 a month, and it took 60 pounds of live pork at \$2.50 a hundred to pay it. This weight in pork now brings \$96. I then paid for a set of double harness \$30. It took 200 bushels of corn at the price then paid, namely 15 cents a bushel. Now a similar set of harness costs \$80, and I can buy it with 54 bushels of corn.

I bought an overcoat then for \$20 and gave in exchange 133 bushels of corn; now a similar coat costs \$40 and can be had in exchange for 27 bushels. I owed a note of \$100 at the bank on which the interest rate was 10 per cent. After one year it took 275 bushels of wheat to pay it.

Now I have 275 bushels and can pay a note, and interest, for one year, the amount of which is \$550. While there are now many things which need correction, still the farmer, now as then, who is courageous, careful, and industrious has great chances, not only to make money but to help greatly in winning the war. But he who nurses his grievances and pities himself, cannot have the proper morale necessary for the production of large crops all around.

Let's have fewer causes for grievances printed, as that course is pleasing to the Kaiser.

Waukesha, Wis. R. A. CARNAHAN.

There is a lot of profiteering going on which ought to be stopped. There is no justification for it and no valid excuse for it. It is true, however, that the farmer who has a crop of almost any kind to sell can get more farm machinery, more clothing, more groceries and more labor in exchange for it than he could have gotten for the same amount of crop during the last 40 years, with a very few exceptional years counted out. Mr. Carnahan's letter is interesting, and it states the facts.

There is a blamed sight too much whining these days. Also, it may be remarked, that all the selfishness in this country is not confined to the packers and farm machinery manufacturers.

### A Voice from Oregon

Newberg Oregon Jan the 4 1918

to the Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze sir will you please insert my letter in your Paper as I see you allow subscribers to give a special in the paper. I thought you might like to know what was going on in this part of the country as I enjoy reading the pieces from the different parts of the country it give us a good idea of what is going on if we did not do this we all think we was in the only place or in the worst place in those war times we are going through now days is ant it a awful thing for the civilised people of the world to be carrying on as they are well it like this they are all doing it so no worse for us than them well I see the kaiser is not getting a long as well with the russians as he thought he would well I am glad to see them order the troops back to the front where they belong and I hope they will unite to bring this fight to a close and it will make it lots shorter and the kaiser knows it so I say hura we are a coming and they should cher up if they would just stop and think for one moment here would be my cher- ing words from the U S A we are behind you to the last man and the last dollar cher up Russia unch- um and the british and the french and the italians and the japineas and the chineas and the portugals and the britillians and the cubians and therest of the friends of the allies it aught to be enough to make the russians go through those kiser ites and his 3 little friends they will look like a 2 cent piec in the near futier if the kiser did say we are only a commercial nation he find out we can fight a bit when we get at it i have never saw a kiser ite have it on a yank in a scrap in chool or in the streets or any where we strip to the skin and meet man to man any old place and see ho is the best man in a fair way not in a robbers way and I can we notis that the wonderfull kisers army has not got very far on the west in the past 3 yers and I see the french and the british hold ther ground and get ready to fight and the kiser was ready with his 6 millions of men in arms in 2 weeks of corse he made some gains on the belgians 3 million to one forth million of corse he made some hits but they got ditch and have never bin able to make a foot since and have lost ground some what at that so then I say cher up russians you have the boys behind you that will stay with you untill victory is won for the world against military ism and barbar ism well probly you like to no something about the cuntry well say we have

roses on the vines yet in this part of the cuntry we havent had a frost since the first of dec the grasse is green as june and about 60 above now well if it gets through at this it be a long yer with out winter well we have no winter any way no time 20 above is about as cold as it gets and short spells at that this is a fine old folks country green all the time not cold no bad winds no si- clones or dust stormes not hot in summer cool nightd to sleep in can raise most any old thing to live on good neighbors good schhols and lots of churches and you notis we are not a sleep in the war gaem by no means and what we half to buy is high and what we sell is high but spuds they are a bit slow about \$1.25 pr hundred we had a fine hay season and grain corn fair spring sode stuff was poor as it was very dry worst in 30 yers so that not so bad will say there is lots of grain sode this fall 4 times more than other yers in this part of the cuntry I wish you all a prosperous new year a reader box 19 newberg oregon

### Federal Farm Loans

In reply to inquiries for information concerning the business of the Federal Farm Loan Banks since they were established I have received the following information from Washington:

During March \$13,471,474 was lent to the farmers of the United States by the Federal Land Banks on long time first mortgages, according to the monthly statement of the Farm Loan Board. The Federal Land Bank of Omaha which led in February in amount of loans closed, also leads in the March business, the figures for that bank being \$3,248,050. The other banks closed loans in March as follows: Spokane, \$1,923,830; Houston, \$1,711,509; New Orleans, \$1,074,015; St. Louis, \$1,024,805; Wichita, \$950,200; Louisville, \$905,400; Berkeley, \$673,200; St. Paul, \$615,400; Columbia, \$539,725; Springfield, \$426,140, and Baltimore, \$379,200.

On April 1 the total amount of mortgage loans placed since the Federal Land Banks were opened was \$77,927,107, covering 34,145 loans closed, as against \$64,532,343 on March 1 covering 28,495 loans closed, an average of about \$2,500 each for increased agricultural production. During March 4,832 applications were received, asking for \$13,258,601. Altogether 121,759 have applied for loans under this system, aggregating \$286,624,126. The grand total of loans closed is distributed by Federal Land Bank districts as follows:

Spokane .....	\$12,651,905	New Orleans .....	\$4,910,960
St. Paul .....	12,554,600	Louisville .....	4,650,900
Wichita .....	10,422,800	St. Louis .....	4,112,900
Omaha .....	9,526,090	Baltimore .....	2,806,450
Houston .....	6,240,947	Columbia .....	2,455,170
Berkeley .....	5,237,000	Springfield .....	2,357,245

### Standing by the President

Don't you think the administration at Washington is doing fine and really better than could be expected, with Congress doing everything possible to hinder it? Don't you think it would be a good thing for the people who pay the bills to notify Congress that they will vote against every member who in any manner whatever does anything to hinder President Wilson and his War Board?

Don't you think the Food Commission made a sad mistake when it made the rule that no hens could be sold until May 1? The poultry was bought at from 14 to 20 cents a pound; then it went up to 28 cents a pound for three or four days before the ruling was made that no hens should be sold before May 1. Do you suppose the poultry in cold storage was sold on the basis of having cost 20 cents a pound, or on the 28-cent basis?

If the Food Commission cannot fix the price of corn without an act of Congress, what authority does it have to fix the price of corn products? Does it appear to you that the biggest business of the United States is getting a fair deal? Is there any bigger business in the United States than farming?

In the corn country the corn was bought up at about 2 cents a pound. Then the people were told that if they wanted to buy 50 pounds of flour they must buy 50 pounds of corn, ground into meal, and pay more than flour cost. Do you think there is a "colored gent" in the woodpile or a friend of the profiteer on the Food Commission?

Of course the farmer would have a pretty good thing in the way of prices if the price between the grain dealer and merchant was taken care of.

If the Food Commission can say what the merchant must pay and sell for, as they do in Wichita, why can't they say what the grain dealer must pay and sell for?

Ashton, Kan. R. A. CHAPMAN.

Considering the tremendous difficulties it had to meet I am inclined to think the Administration has done very well and I have little patience with captious criticism and fault-finding with the President. However, I am not inclined to find much fault with Congress, either. At best Congress is a large body and moves slowly, but on the whole I think both houses of Congress have shown a high degree of patriotism. The President has been given practically what he asked. He has been vested with autocratic powers never before vested in a President. To this I have no objection. If I were a member of Congress I would vote to increase his power still further; not that President Wilson is wiser than many other men, but because I feel that in a time like this power must be centralized and the President is the only person in whom this great centralized power can be lodged.

I do not object to reasonable criticism of the Administration. The people have a right to know what progress is being made. They are vitally interested and, as Mr. Chapman says, they are paying the bills. Reasonable criticism spurs those in charge to greater effort and efficiency.

I certainly am in favor of voting against any man for either house of Congress who wishes to hinder or delay the progress of the war preparation.

When it comes to the third question I observe that Mr. Chapman gets over on the side of the critics himself. Now the Food Commission is a part of the Administration and when you criticise

it you are criticising the Administration. Here again I am inclined to think that on the whole the Food Commission has done fairly well, altho I think it has made several serious mistakes. One was in not going a good deal further than it did in regulating food prices. Regulating the prices of certain products without regulating others has worked a certain amount of injustice.

I am inclined to think that the order concerning the selling of hens or rather the order forbidding the selling of them before May 1 was a mistake and it may have worked a hardship in some cases, altho I do not believe the hardship was very serious. As to whether cold storage poultry was sold on the basis of the 20-cent price or the 28-cent price I do not know. I do not believe that there is any "colored gent" in the government woodpile but in regard to that of course I know no more than Mr. Chapman. Closing, I wish to remind Mr. Chapman of his first question, "Don't you think the Administration at Washington is doing fine and really better than could be expected?" If Mr. Chapman really believes that he will have to quit knocking on the Food Commission and acknowledge that it, too, is doing as well as could reasonably be expected.

### Farmers are not Pleased

The Garden City Herald of March 28 contains the following editorial mention:

The public utilities commission was here last week taking testimony in connection with the application of the Garden City Power company to increase its rates.

Several legal propositions were raised by Richard J. Hopkins, who represents the farmers and also the city. The commission held that the power users of the old company should continue to receive power at the old rates, until the commission renders its decision.

The chief conflict between the company and the farmers appears to have arisen over the desire of the company to supply power only in alternate weeks. Many of the farmers say this would be impractical and that it would reduce the production very materially on the irrigated farms.

The commission expects to have another hearing in the next few weeks before any final decision is reached.

In a letter referring to this matter Mr. Hopkins says:

Many farmers in this vicinity take power from the Garden City Irrigation Power company for pumping water to irrigate their farms. The company is now attempting to put into effect a rule whereby the farmers would be required to take their power in alternate weeks and it would in some instances require 150 hours of pumping in order to have enough water to irrigate a man's farm. It would require most of these farmers to work up to 24 hours a day during an entire week in order to get their farms irrigated. The farmers state that it is difficult at any time to procure laboring men who are successful irrigators and practically impossible during these war times to procure the necessary labor to successfully irrigate during the night shifts.

As attorney for the farmers I am preparing a brief in opposition to the proposed rule and I am going deeply into the question from the economical standpoint, taking into consideration the detriment to the health of the laborer who works more than 10 to 12 hours without rest.

## Governor Spoke Against One-Sided Regulation

During his recent visit to Washington, Governor Capper let government officials know that in his judgment the government had not given the Western farmers due consideration in its program for winning the war. A good part of his time was spent at a conference with members of the cabinet and the National Defense Council. The Governor said at the conference:

I am here to say there is no class of citizens in all this country more loyal to the nation or more anxious to do everything in their power to win the war than our Western farmers. But the government has not been entirely fair to them. It has guaranteed good profits to the railroads and to other big industries, but the farmer has been given the worst of it. When it came to regulating prices the millers, the packers, the railroads, the copper magnates, the coal barons and sugar kings were consulted, but the farmer has had a small part in this price-fixing program.

Out West we believe that if the price of the Kansas farmers' wheat and hogs is to be regulated, the price of Southern cotton also should be regulated. We find that cotton has advanced in the last year from \$15 to \$31. The Kansas farmer is paying a good share of that increase in the high price he is forced to pay for all cotton goods. If the Western farmer is to have the price of his products regulated, it is only fair the things the farmer must buy should be regulated.

Our farmers will make no protest on the present price of wheat if the prices of other things are fixed accordingly. But when they see farm implements, harness, shoes, clothing, fuel and other necessities have gone up 100 per cent or more, they cannot be blamed for feeling that this regulating program has been a one-sided affair. Wheat today would bring more than \$4 a bushel if on a par with the prices of manufactured goods.



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# To Obtain Clean Hay

## Good Methods are Needed This Year in Harvesting Alfalfa

By F. B. Nichols, Associate Editor

**M**ORE CARE than usual is needed in harvesting the alfalfa this year in Kansas. The price of the hay is very high, and it is probable that this will be true for the entire crop of 1918, at least for that portion saved in good condition. Farmers need to give alfalfa all of the care and attention possible this season, for it will pay even better than in an average year.

The better farmers of the state understand alfalfa curing quite well. Raking while the stems still have a high degree of moisture and the slow curing in the shocks is well understood—the value of the leaves is appreciated generally. The fact that so much poor hay has been put up has been due more to a faulty organization of the work than to a lack of knowledge of the technique needed. As a result there has been a huge amount of musty, dirty hay with a high proportion of stems harvested, and the feeding value of alfalfa hay of this kind is low as compared with hay of the first quality. The skill of an alfalfa farmer is measured accurately by the quality of hay that he harvests. It is supremely important that he give this problem much study this year.

"It is important that one should consider the purpose for which the hay is to be used," said R. Kenney, formerly of the agronomy department of the Kansas State Agricultural college, who carried on the work with the alfalfa hay there. "Cattle relish alfalfa hay best when it is cut before the period of full bloom, while horses give best results when fed on hay at least well out in bloom and approaching nearer to maturity. However, since alfalfa hay in most cases does not make up the entire ration for horses, it may be best to consider other factors than that of physiological effect on the animals eating it. Various criteria have been used for deciding when it is proper to cut, the two most common being, first, when the blossoms have reached a certain stage, say one-tenth bloom or full bloom, depending on the preference of the individual; and second, when the new shoots are arising at the crown. Both are excellent at times of normal growth, but either may fail under unusual conditions.

### In Wet Seasons

"When wet seasons occur, such as in 1915, alfalfa does not bloom readily, and the second growth in many cases is 6 to 10 inches high before a single blossom appears. This condition is more frequent in the more humid states than in Kansas. In such a case it is best to depend on the new growth arising at the crown to decide when to cut. In rare cases, flowers appear in considerable numbers before the new growth is noticed, and the forage may approach nearer maturity than is desirable if one waits for the new shoots to appear. It is necessary to combine these two characters of growth in making a decision, and cut whenever one or the

other has appeared; the new growth should not be high enough to be cut off by the sickle, nor should the flowers indicate greater maturity than is desired.

"The time of cutting will depend largely on just what stage of maturity of the plant will yield the most tons of hay containing the greatest amount of digestible nutrients. Since protein is the most valuable food element in alfalfa hay, the protein content of the cured hay is the determining factor. The protein content of alfalfa stems ranges from about 14 per cent in the bud stage to about 11 per cent when the first seeds are forming. In the leaves it ranges from about 28 per cent in the bud stage to about 24 per cent in the stage of seed formation. In the bud stage 55 to 66 per cent of the hay is leaves, while in the stage of seed formation only 40 to 45 per cent of the hay is made up of leaves alone.

"These figures determined by the department of chemistry of the Kansas State Agricultural college, show that when the composition of hay alone is considered the best hay is that harvested at an early stage of maturity. Work conducted by the department of agronomy at the agricultural college at Manhattan shows an average yield of less than ½ ton more of hay from alfalfa cut in the bud stage than from adjoining ground mowed in the one-tenth bloom stage in 1914. Cutting every time the crop reached the bud stage required one more mowing, raking and hauling than was required for cutting in the one-tenth bloom. Such early cutting has a tendency to weaken the roots, for they cannot receive so much food from the green parts above ground. This weakening results in a slower growth of succeeding crops and becomes more marked from year to year. It allows a great chance for fungus to become well established, and does not smother out crabgrass and foxtail nearly so well as a more vigorous-growing crop.

### Damage from Grass

"Plats on the experiment station farm, which were cut every time they reached the bud stage during 1914 and 1915, were almost completely taken by crabgrass and foxtail during 1915. The fourth cutting of hay was the first to show a noticeable amount of grass. It was cut August 4, and contained 30 per cent crabgrass and foxtail in the weight of air-dry material. The fifth cutting contained a much larger percentage of grass, and the alfalfa was short, with a thin stand. Adjoining plats cut in the later stages were either entirely free from grass or contained only a trace. Much alfalfa in Eastern Kansas in 1915 was completely taken by these grasses. Mowing a little later and less often may tend to smother the young grass sprouts in such cases, while frequent mowing both weakens the alfalfa and gives the grass air and sunshine for rapid growth. Later cutting than full



Lifting Hay With an Engine.

bloom results in a decided decrease in yield and a hay crop made up largely of unpalatable stems."

After the hay is cut it should not be allowed to stay long in the swath—it should be raked just as soon as the stems are well wilted. Most of the curing should be done in the windrow and shock. A side-delivery rake will put the hay into a better swath than a dump rake, for it will make a windrow that the wind can go thru better. This will help in allowing the stems and leaves to dry out together. When the alfalfa is cured in the windrow in this way under ideal conditions, the leaves will continue to pump the moisture out of the stems and the hay will cure without a heavy loss of the leaves. If the curing is done mostly in the windrow the leaves will dry out and fall off while the stems still have a high proportion of water. This is a serious loss, for a very high proportion of the protein—the real feeding value—of the alfalfa is in the leaves.

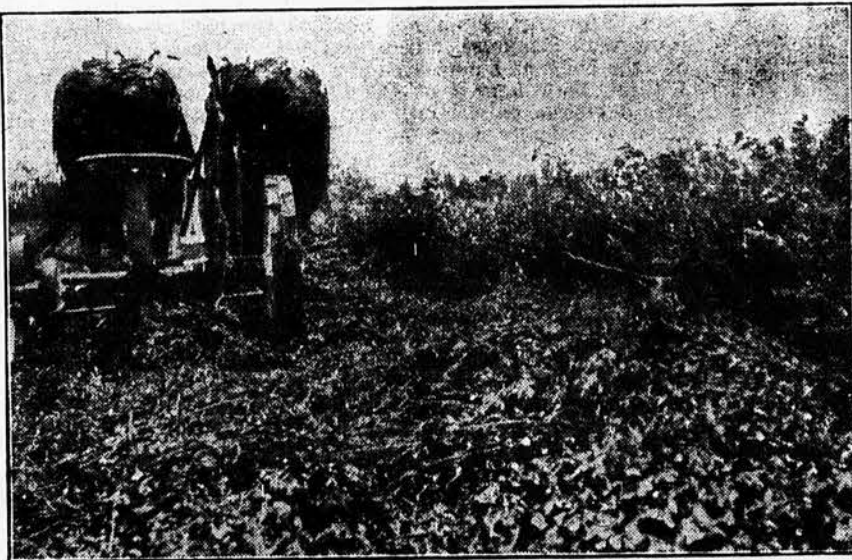
Kansas farmers probably will come to an extensive use of shock covers made from canvas or some similar material in future seasons—so far but few men use them. There thus is a considerable risk to run with the weather, especially with the first two crops in the eastern half of the state. All that one can do is to use all the experience he has. It is well not to have any more hay down at a time than necessary.

### Good Shelter

Good shelter is of the greatest importance for alfalfa, for this crop does not turn water well. In the leading alfalfa growing sections of the state, such as in the Missouri River bottoms near Elwood, practically all of the alfalfa is placed under shelter. It does not pay to place feed so valuable as alfalfa out where it can be damaged by the rain, for one can get a higher return from the money it takes to build a hay shed than from perhaps any other investment he can make.

It is of course too late to do anything now in building sheds on most farms. When the hay must be stacked it is important that the centers of the stacks should be kept high and that some sort of cover should be provided; this at least can be done. Canvas, board and metal covers have all been used. If none of the better covers are available some good coarse hay will help greatly.

Alfalfa is the most profitable Kansas field crop grown on a large scale. Abnormally high returns are obtained on the better farms from this legume. That is why it is so important that care should be used in the harvesting, for the skill used in this operation measures to an accurate degree the returns the crop will give.



Special Care is Needed in Kansas With the Alfalfa and Clover Hay Crops This Year, to Get Feed of the Best Quality.



# Better Eggs in 1918

Care in Handling Will Reduce the Farm Losses Greatly

By J. R. Nugent

THE SOLUTION of the bad egg problem is candling, and while not so necessary in the spring—unless the seller has collected some of the stock from "hid-out" nests, or taken it from an incubator—in hot weather all eggs should be candled before being taken to the dealer. If the seller does not candle, the buyer will; so why not be in a position to know whether the candling report offered is correct?

It is true that eggs from hens separated from cockerels after a certain time are the least impervious to heat, and less subject to early rotting; but all eggs begin to deteriorate from the time they are laid, and quite rapidly in hot weather. At the same time, if eggs are graded, candled and kept in a cool, dry place in warm weather, the reckless swatting of cockerels after the breeding season for the sake of obtaining better eggs should prove to be unnecessary. Killing, or selling cockerels is one thing—every intelligent raiser does that anyway—but the indiscriminate killing or selling of the producers of future producers is another thing—and these are war times! As many poultry raisers seem anxious to try the experiment of "quality" egg production at the expense of future poultry production, they might like to know something about the fertility of eggs after the separation of the cockerels from the hens. To quote a paragraph pertaining to the subject from the pamphlet, entitled, "How to Handle and Candle Eggs," it states:

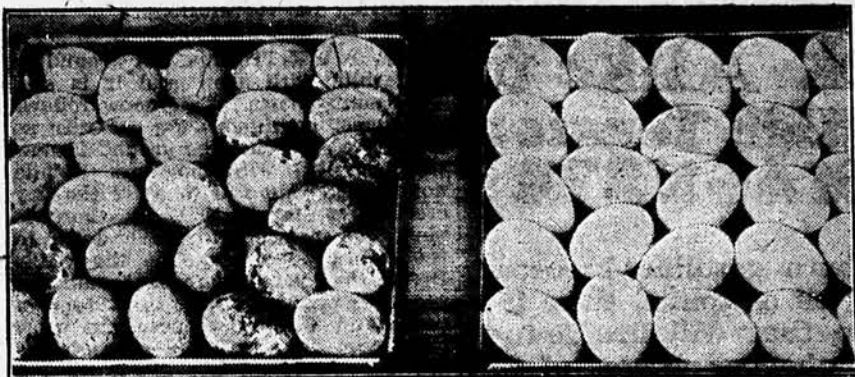
## A Bird's Vitality

"Eggs are sometimes fertile after the male bird has been removed for as long as 21 days; but as a rule, the fertility is practically gone the tenth day, and often earlier than this. This depends considerably on the individual and perhaps on the vitality of the bird."

The difference in the rottenness of a fertile and an infertile egg is that the fertile egg will deteriorate into a blood ring rot, and the other will not; nevertheless, the infertile egg is subject to other forms of rots; but on account of escaping the blood ring stage it will stand more heat than the fertile egg and therefore will not rot so soon on account of heated weather. Heat and dampness are the two worst enemies of the egg.

A first requisite in candling is the strongest light that can be obtained from oil, dry battery or city current to be placed inside of the candling appliance; the next thing is the exclusion of the surrounding light—natural or artificial. In this connection it might be well to mention that there are lamps on the market with which a dark room is necessary; all the darkened area necessary is provided for with a hooded arrangement surrounding the egg. It may not be amiss to state here that in no case should anyone place any dependence on sunlight in candling; it is next to impossible to see blood rings by that method.

Whether shippers will buy "loss eggs," which means all rots out and No.



If You Were the Consumer Instead of the Producer, Which Tray Would You Buy From? Apply the Golden Rule.

1 and No. 2 eggs to be paid for at separate prices; or "candled," which means all rots out and No. 1 and No. 2 eggs to be paid for at a flat—the same—price is to be determined before early summer. In either case it would be well for the sellers to be ready for either system, and to be in a position to determine their own grades.

There is no doubt that all persons concerned in the handling of eggs will be forced to observe stricter regulations in the matter of discarding bad eggs this season than heretofore. The officials of several states made a fair attempt at enforcing the regulations last season.

In one state last year more than 100 convictions were secured against shippers who sent eggs to market showing more than 5 per cent loss at destination. Some grocers blamed the loss on farmers and threatened a boycott on farmers' eggs, and to discontinue buying from the farmers; but as trading for eggs is a trade-puller for the country store there is not much danger to be feared from that score.

"The merchants cannot afford to quit," according to L. A. Congdon, former assistant chief of the Kansas state pure food department. "And we don't want them to quit," he went on to say. "We have no desire to prosecute any merchant for a technical violation of the law. It is these persons who boldly defy the law that we are after. And we expect to prosecute them, along with the farmers who violate the law."

There is no need for a merchant or farmer to have even 5 per cent loss if he candles his eggs at receiving time and puts them away in a cool place before shipping or hauling. In warm weather, if eggs are candled, say, on Monday, and not shipped until Wednesday or Thursday, the fertile eggs are likely to show the blood ring stage, unless they previously had been placed in a cool room immediately after candling.

Another thing about candling: A producer will never have any success with parcel post shipments of eggs in warm weather until he masters the business of candling. As for real hot weather, July or August, the heated, summer eggs, weakened by heat, must come in competition with the sweeter,

full-bodied March, April and May stock that has been stored. Either go slow on parcel post shipments of eggs in hot weather or candle them up to the hilt. Candling lamps are cheap, and candling is a fascinating game; but it is not a job for a child, or one of those "plenty-good-enough" persons.

Many eggs—probably millions—have been consigned to the rot bucket by dealers that might have been saved but for the want of a good light, a candling lamp, and knowing how to handle and candle eggs. So get at it when the time is ripe, and perhaps mother and the girls will not only take a keen interest in the candling job; but probably will take full charge of it, and no mistake will be made if they do.

For shipping purposes, throw out all rots, as black rots, spots, blood rings, white rots and musty and moldy eggs. In fact, eggs should be candled as if they were to be eaten by the candler himself. When hauling to market, place in regulation fillers with partitions between, and clean hay, straw or excelsior in the tops and bottoms of containers. Keep them in the shade, and place them in the vehicle so, that the eggs will have access to plenty of air.

## The Golden Rule

The application of the Golden Rule to egg sales by every person who sells them should greatly assist our government in its endeavor to stamp out the bad egg evil; it will be considered the kindest manner of co-operation, and fully appreciated.

As we will need a heavy production of many kinds of foodstuffs this season to feed ourselves, our soldiers and allies, the preservation of eggs that have heretofore gone to waste will make this season's egg production figures loom large, and will cut no small figure in helping to win the war. It will not only be a patriotic duty to do all in your power to eliminate waste in eggs, but it also will pay well.

## The Ability to Serve

Governor Capper does not need an introduction to our readers for he is well known in this part of the state and our readers are also aware that he is the best governor Kansas ever had. Governor Capper stands for a square deal on everything that has been good for Kansas people and has done more toward law enactment and law enforcement than any governor Kansas ever had. Capper is a good, clean, square, upright man from start to finish and in these days of war when many important questions are arising it is necessary for Kansas people to send the very best man to the United States Senate. That man is Capper for he has the ability and is in touch with all the important issues of the day. He is quiet and conservative and can be trusted to do the right thing every time. Capper is the man for the United States Senate and Kansas will send him there.—Wakeney Reporter.

Uncle Sam is today the quartermaster of a hungry world. He is playing the game squarely and counts on every American to do the same.

## A Vital Message To Live Stock Raisers

It is of the utmost importance that all possible measures be taken to prevent disease losses of hogs, cattle and sheep this year. The government call for more meat must be heeded.

High feed prices make it necessary that every pound fed shall bring maximum results—not be wasted through indigestion, worms or ailments common to livestock.



On our unquestioned responsibility and absolutely at our own risk we urge you to try Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick—a practical health and life insurance for livestock and profit insurance for livestock owners. It tones up all the vital organs of the animal, wards off disease and destroys worms. Put up in solid brick form for economy and convenience in feeding. Animals crave it and partake of it as their condition requires it—keep themselves well without bother to you.

Order a dozen bricks from your dealer, let your animals have free access to it for 60 days. If you are not satisfied return what you have left to your dealer, who will refund all your money. If your dealer does not handle Carey-ized Stock Tonic Brick, fill out and mail us the coupon below and we will see that you are supplied. We pay carrying charges. We are responsible—ask your banker. Please use the coupon.

## The Carey Salt Company

Dept. 230 Hutchinson, Kansas

Carey Salt Co., Dept. 230, Hutchinson, Kan.

Enclosed find \$2.50 (check or P. O. money order). Send me, prepaid, 1 dozen Carey-ized Stock Tonic Bricks for 60 days' trial—my money back if not satisfied.

Name .....

Address .....

Dealer's Name .....

If you are not ready to place an order now, send us the above coupon anyway, asking for our valuable free booklet on, "Making Live Stock Pay." It is worth money to you.

## APPLETON Silo Filler



## SALVET

The Great Worm Destroyer

—the old reliable worm destroyer and conditioner. Proven best by years of test. Why take chances?—feed SALVET and be sure. For Hogs, Sheep, Horses, Cattle. No trouble to feed; animals doctor themselves.

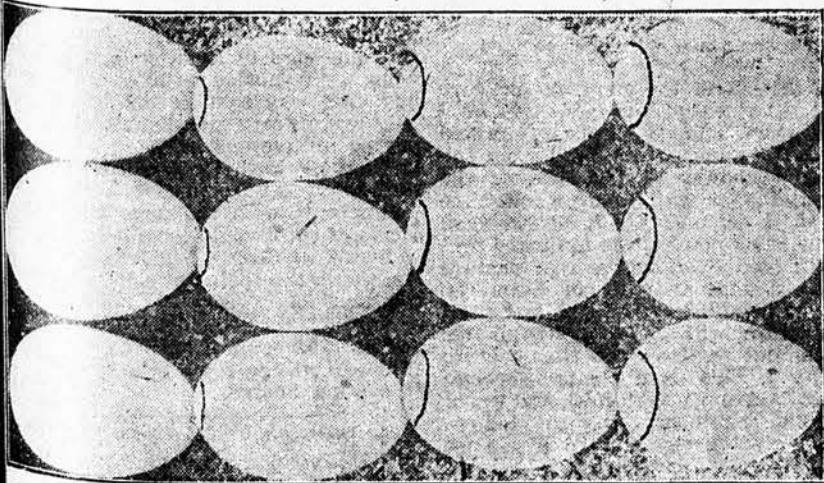
## Will Keep Your Livestock FREE FROM WORMS

and save its cost several times over by enabling your stock to get more benefit from their feed. They will thrive better and fatten faster. SALVET is the best known and most widely used stock conditioner on the market. Sold by reliable dealers and guaranteed. Your money back if it fails.

The Fell Mfg. Co., Dept. 45 Cleveland, O.

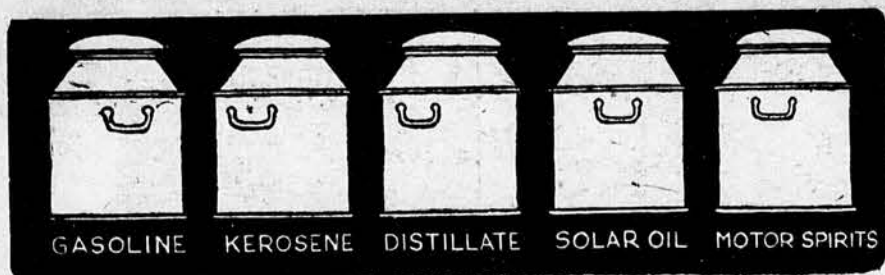
## TIRES 1/4 LESS

There's a way to obtain high-grade tires at manufacturers' prices. Write and we'll tell you. Freshly made tires, every one GUARANTEED 6000 MILES (No seconds.) All sizes, non-skid or plain. Shipped prepaid on approval. This saving on guaranteed quality will open your eyes. State size tires used. SERVICE AUTO EQUIPMENT CO. 808 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.



The Markings on This Photograph Show Air Cells in Eggs Kept From Two to 10 Days. The New Laid Egg Shows no Air Cell.





## All Fuels Look Alike to

### High Tension MAGNETOS

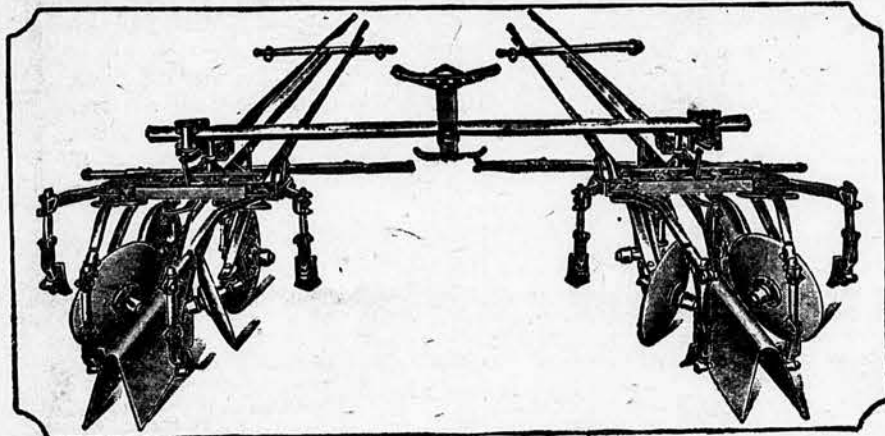
Whether you burn gasoline, kerosene, distillate, solar oil or spirits, there is a K-W Magneto that will fire *leaner mixtures* and *cheaper grades* of fuel and still develop *full horsepower* than you could get through any other system of ignition.

K-W Magnetos effect this saving because they give the hottest spark known—timed accurately. In addition—they start your engine easily—without troublesome batteries or self starters. Their construction protects them against **water, dirt and oil.**

K-W Magnetos are standard equipment on 83 models of tractors, built by forty of the leading manufacturers. See that your new tractor be K-W equipped. If you're not using a K-W on your present tractor, equip *now* with a K-W. There is a type that will cut your fuel bills, and give no trouble ignition. Write for details today and a list of K-W equipped tractors.



THE K-W IGNITION CO.  
2871 CHESTER AVE. CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.



## One Man Cultivates Twice As Much

### With the Moline Two-Row Lister Cultivator

CULTIVATION of listed corn is greatly speeded up and is done better with the Moline Two-Row Lister Cultivator. It has a wide range of adjustments, is easily handled, and does good work, traveling close to the plants without injury.

Discs and shovels may be set at any desired width or angle, either in or out, or to give more or less suction—this with no other tool than an ordinary wrench. Any number of combinations is possible, insuring perfect cultivation at all stages, from the first operation until the crop is laid by.

The construction of the machine is simple and strong throughout, with no superfluous or unnecessary parts. High carbon steel is largely employed, giving great strength with light weight, and accounting for the ease

with which the machine is handled. Lifting levers are in a most convenient position, and are easily operated, working directly on the cultivator main frame bars. When the frame is lifted, the wheels are thrown back, automatically balancing the machine.

Wheels and axles are of heavy section steel, strong enough to resist the most severe strain. The wheels may be given as much or little gather as desired, an especially desirable feature for hill-side work or for following trenches.

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The discs are mounted on large spindles with a takeup collar to adjust for wear. The bearings are provided with screw caps for oiling and will last for a long time.

For complete details of construction and operation see your Moline Dealer or write us for full information.

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MOLINE, ILLINOIS

MANUFACTURERS OF QUALITY

FARM IMPLEMENTS SINCE 1865

## Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**Rains Help the Wells.**  
**Good Grass This Spring?**  
**Farmers Buy Liberty Bonds.**  
**Plowing for the Kafir.**  
**High Prices for Seed Corn.**

AS I WRITE this the ground is white with snow and it is still coming down. This snow follows an almost continuous day of rain so it will be seen that the ground is now well supplied with moisture. While not enough rain fell to start the dry creeks running it is likely there is plenty of moisture to reach down to the strata which supplies the wells. Before the snow came, wheat, oats and rye gave promise of the best crops in years and I don't suppose the snow will harm the grain. What potatoes are above ground are likely to get nipped when the clearing up comes after the storm.

Many farmers had corn planted and no doubt are wondering what the last week of cold weather followed by this cold rain and snow will do to the seed. No harm may come to it if the weather warms up promptly but if it does not we may expect some re-planting. One neighbor has had 30 acres planted ever since the last of March; the warm weather then sprouted the seed but it cannot have made much progress.

The heavy fall of moisture will be welcomed greatly on account of the wells. Over most of the county wells are shallow, water being reached at an average depth of 12 to 15 feet. This water is on top of the rock or soapstone strata which underlies most of this country and if we go deeper than this no water is found for a long distance and then it is likely to be salty. There are many exceptions to this rule, of course, but mainly conditions are as stated on the upland. When we have a continuous drought for almost a year as has been the case here these shallow wells feel the lack of moisture. There are some wells no more than 10 feet deep which supply an unlimited amount even after a year of dry weather but all are not of that kind.

The oil wells, of which several have been drilled in this locality, usually strike salt water after they get 100 feet down. But even here there are exceptions. On a neighbor's farm a good vein of fresh water was struck at a depth of 150 feet, but this well was drilled on the top of a rather high range of gravel hills. As a rule ground water is much more plentiful here in the hilly sections than it is on the flat land. As one gets down toward the Neosho River a permanent underflow is struck and here driven wells are common and they cannot be pumped dry. It was this style of well that we had on our Nebraska farm in a sandy valley lying on a level with the creek. On that farm the soil was sand down to a depth of 8 feet when a strata of clay was struck. Above this strata was found the first vein of water but it was of poor quality and failed in a very dry time. At a depth of 16 feet an inexhaustible vein of water was struck and whenever we wanted a well we used to drive down a piece of pipe 16 feet long with a well point on the end, attach a pump and water was on tap. We had wells all over the place wherever needed.

On this farm the plowing for corn is all done except for one strip of 2 acres which has 30 shocks of husked fodder. We husked this fodder out following a shower at the first of the week and supposed that we would have to haul it off and pile it in the yard but the snow now falling indicates that we will feed it all before real pasture comes. The snow will not harm the grass, to be sure; rather the heavy fall of moisture will make a still better growth and we look for fine pasture by May 1. We have plenty of rough feed to last until that time and could have had more had we not fed so lavishly during the last 10 days; we really thought that spring had come and piled the fodder in accordingly.

One day of the last week was devoted to making the "Liberty Loan

Drive," the writer being appointed as one of the committee for this school district. In addition registration cards had to be made out for the head of every family and these cards contained many rather personal questions. I did not expect to find everybody so willing to answer but the response in every case with perhaps one slight exception was courteous and pleasant. In this district of between 90 and 100 persons, a very large proportion of whom are children, \$3,100 was subscribed for the bond issue. This I consider good as there are no capitalists residing here, all being farmers with their ready money tied up in their farming operations.

Some persons who should have subscribed for at least one \$50 bond did not do so. Others whom I know are paying 8 per cent interest on considerable borrowed money borrowed still more in order to do what they considered their part. One man who has a son in the army and a large family in addition borrowed the money to pay for a bond because he wished to do his part toward sustaining the government. If all had shown his spirit our district subscription would have been \$5,000 instead of but little more than \$3,000. Our instructions were to force no man to take a bond but to leave it to his conscience and sense of justice. My personal opinion is that a man who has not much of a family to support and who has a farm and no son in the service owes it to himself to help the government.

For the last two years we have been double listing for kafir but this year we have concluded to plow the ground for that crop. We will plow and fit the ground as for corn and our present plans include planting about May 15. If it is warm and favorable a week earlier we will plant then; if not we will wait until conditions are favorable. Our seed comes from Kingfisher county, Oklahoma, and is of fine quality, weighing 64 pounds to the measured bushel. Of late the small red ant has worked to a great extent on the kafir planted in the lister furrow, especially that planted along toward the last of the season. These ants do not work much on kafir planted in plowed ground so we think it is best to plow the ground for that reason as well as because top planted kafir is earlier maturing, altho it may not stand dry weather so well as that planted with a lister. The Kingfisher man from whom we got our seed writes that he sold his entire crop of more than 700 bushels for seed and could have sold twice as much.

I hear that in Minnesota and Dakota seed corn of the 1916 crop is selling at from \$10 to \$15 a bushel and that no corn which shows fair germination brings less than \$10. The very high price paid for corn last summer drew out almost the entire supply of the 1916 crop which, as events proved, was very unfortunate. Even so far south as Kansas the 1916 crop is of better germinating quality than that of 1917 but very little of it is left on hand, the \$2 a bushel price of last summer drawing the stock down to almost the last bushel. I have heard that one man in Rush county, Kansas, kept a 700-bushel crib of 1916 corn and this was sold at public sale not long ago. Forty men bought this corn, paying an average of \$14 a bushel for it. That 700 bushel crib of corn brought that man \$9,800; just think of that! Compare it with the days when such a crib of corn would have been thought well sold at \$100. When we moved to Kansas in the spring of 1896 we hauled 900 bushels of corn 12 miles over—or rather thru—a deep sandy road and took 12 cents a bushel for it. Our oats sold at the same time brought us 10 cents a bushel.

Production of corn, rice and potatoes in Japan during 1917 was in all cases less than in 1916. The 1917 rice crop was about 100 million bushels below normal, a decline of more than one-fifth.



# Storms Can't Chill Club Spirit

Sumner and Phillips Counties Held Good Meetings

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN  
Assistant Manager

NEWLY appointed county leaders are already showing the pep that caused them to be chosen to guide their teams thru this year's contest. Every day's mail brings in a report of a meeting or good plans for one to be held soon. It isn't all up to county leaders, tho. Every member in every county should find out who his partners are and do his best to get acquainted. Selecting one boy for a leader doesn't prove that he is the only fellow with pep in that county. It takes every boy in a county team, working his level best all the time, to win the pep trophy. Pig club meetings usually are held on Saturdays. Several clubs planned meetings for April 20, but in most cases the bad weather caused a postponement. Sumner county was one exception, and I think the boys at that meeting deserve special credit. The meeting was held at the home of County leader Lew Snowden. Five boys braved the snowstorm to be at Lew's home. Mason Sealock traveled 100 miles to and from the meeting. That's some, isn't it? Mason missed out on the first meeting, and declared he simply wouldn't stay away this time. The five boys report a fine time, with the next meeting planned for May, at which they hope to have every boy. Other counties should watch this Sumner county team, for they're live fellows.

## Phillips County Lively

Another team which deserves special mention for holding a good meeting April 20 is that of Phillips county, led by Garrison county leader. Lloyd ends in a neatly typewritten account of the meeting, so I'll take a little from his interesting letter: "The Phillips county Capper Pig and Pep Club met at the Farmers' National Bank at Phillipsburg, April 20, with six members present. W. C. Smith, the cashier of the bank, was glad to let us meet in the directors' room. Vernon Stewart, Edward Wilson and I were the old members present, and Ivan Dubois, Henry Lehmkuhl and Karl Lehmkuhl were the new members. These new members are live wires, and the best of it all is that their fathers are just as full of pep as the boys. Mr. Dubois, Mr. Lehmkuhl, Mr. Stewart and Mr. Wilson were at our meeting, and helped us out considerably with our business matters." That isn't all of Lloyd's report, but it's enough to show the pep Phillips county has. Watch out for a county where the dads are behind the boys. Phillips county has only nine members, but that doesn't keep them from making all other counties go some to win the pep trophy. While we are talking about meetings, let's hope Capper Pig club members in counties adjoining Miami won't forget about the big time planned for May 4 at Paola, in Miami county. Mr. Case is planning to be there if nothing prevents, and I am sure the winners of the pep trophy in 1917 will show all visitors a fine time. I know pig club members are always willing to get some helpful information about taking care of their sows and pigs. If you want a good bulletin on this subject, write to E. C. Johnson, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan. You can get some very valuable help, too, if you will write to the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and ask for bulletins on the care and feeding of swine. Inquire especially for Circular 83.

## Won a Prize Gilt

Charles Phelps, Jr., of Rooks county, was the winner of the \$25 prize gilt offered by W. A. Arthur of Burlington for the best record made by a club member with Berkshires in 1917. Like Nathaniel Cowan and Wallace Corder, Charles did not get in on the cash awards, but the gilt he won was worth much more. Rooks county had only one member last year, but three of them sent in reports of the year's work. Theodore Hansen, with a Duroc Jersey sow and six pigs, produced 821 pounds of pork and showed a net profit of \$102.10. Charlie Friable had a Duroc Jersey sow, also, and eight pigs, but

was unable to get them weighed when he made his report. He had a net profit of \$100.90. Charles Phelps, with his Berkshire sow and seven pigs, produced 573 pounds of pork, with a net profit of \$104.75, not including his prize gilt. Here is Charles's story:

"I received my sow March 15 from R. C. Obrecht of Topeka. He sold her to me for \$40, but wrote that she was worth more, and I thought so too when I saw her, for she was just a beauty. On the morning of June 14, I went out to the barn and found I had 11 pigs, eight of which were living, and they were all real aristocrats.

"For about a month my sow had been running on rye pasture with very little grain. I just let her run on the rye after the pigs came and she did not fall off much until they were about 5 weeks old. Then I had to begin feeding her again. When the pigs were about 2 weeks old I noticed Fairlea Belle, my sow, had disowned one of her pigs. I did not know what to do with him, but another sow just adopted him and helped me out of the difficulty. But he never grew well and after a while he came up missing. (I think perhaps the Germans got him.)

## Grain Was Expensive

"I weaned the seven pigs when they were 2 months old. Then I had to begin feeding more. I did not feed nearly as much grain as I would have liked to if it had not been so high. We have had two crop failures in this county and feed is hard to get.

"Sometimes I have felt discouraged and then when I think perhaps next year will be better, I am willing to try it again. It was sure hard luck, I thought, not to get to go to the state fair meeting, but I am going to plan harder than ever to go next year, and I hope Governor Capper will be there to meet with us boys.

"As my pigs are so young they are not salable just now and I will have to keep them for a while, but as they are nice ones, I think I can sell them. I traded a male pig to Gilbert Arthur. I was much pleased with the one he sent me.

"This finishes my story up to date and I will close with three cheers for Kansas, three cheers for John F. Case, contest manager, and three times three cheers for Governor Capper, the originator of the Pig club."

Every club member who has entered a Berkshire in the contest for 1918 should remember that a gilt valued at \$50 has been offered by C. G. Nash of Eskridge, Kan., to the boy making the best record with a sow and pigs of that breed.

## Here's Hard Luck

Here's something that should interest club members, especially those boys who were in the clubs of 1916 and 1917: Arlo Wolf of Washington county, winner of second prize in 1916, is now at the Sisters' Hospital, Men's Ward, Second Floor, St. Joseph, Mo., with both legs broken and a long spell of painful waiting ahead of him. Capper Pig club boys always have shown themselves more than willing to help one of their number, so I hope Arlo will receive a good lot of cheerful, encouraging letters.

The publication of the names and addresses of club members by counties is giving every member a chance to get acquainted with his partners. Here's the list of counties which have seven boys enrolled:

Name	Address	Age
Harvey.		
Keith R. Strattan, Walton		13
W. C. Peacock, Sedgwick		17
Theodore Graham, Peabody		16
Cecil Mack, Newton		16
Lawrence Cadle, Sedgwick		13
Glenn Gilchrist, Peabody		16
Willard Truax, Peabody		14
Jackson.		
Emery E. Eakin, R. R. 2, Delia		12
Arion Brown, Soldier		15
Paul Sigg, Soldier		13
Telford Tweedy, Mayetta		11
Jefferson Hon, Whiting		13
John Biggart, Circleville		16
Clarence F. Wing, Holton		14
Kingman.		
Floyd Coon, Rago		12
Horace Whittaker, Rago		16
Theodore Folkers, Nashville		14
Wayne Forney, Kingman		12

(Continued on Page 18.)



## IDEAL Heating

Improves Property

Spend money for permanent improvements to your house and get the comforts and enjoyment that your present prosperity entitles you to. Land values have increased about 100% in the last five years. Is your home modernized to keep up with this increase in value? Do you still shiver in a drafty, damp house with old fashioned methods of heating?

## IDEAL heat is best economy

There is no use trying to make yourself believe that wasteful, old fashioned heating is economy—for how often do you hear of it resulting in illness, overwork and discouragement?

# AMERICAN & IDEAL RADIATORS & BOILERS

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IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators never wear or rust out—they last longer than the building and are the far sighted investment for family health and comfort and conserving fuel.

## Easily put in any farm house

IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators come in sizes to fit any cottage or farm house. Cellar or water pressure not necessary. Thousands of farm houses are so equipped. Cut down the work in your household and give your family IDEAL heating with its fuel savings and cleanliness.



An IDEAL Boiler and American Radiators heat this Farm Home, saving fuel every year and giving the family a mild, balmy temperature in all weathers—thousands like this in every State.

Sold by all dealers. No exclusive agents

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

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### STOCK LICK IT

FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP & HOGS

### STOCK LIKE IT

DROP BRICK IN FEED BOX

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

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These tires are Extra Tested in Racine Rubber Company factories. Because they are Extra Tested, you can expect extra wear—better service than from other tires.

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Take the Extra Test for rubber fitness, for example: rubber is blended and re-blended until the supreme degree of toughness is obtained. Out on the road you can see the extra mileage this Extra Test gives.

**Racine Country Road Tires**—scientifically built and Extra Tested for hard daily service over country roads. 5000 Mile Guarantee.

**Racine Multi-Mile Cord Tires**—cord quality proved in actual use, and bonded by the many Extra Tests.

Also red and gray inner tubes—Extra Tested.

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Racine, Wis.



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## With the Home Makers

### A May Apple Blossom Party

BY GERTRUDE WALTON.

WE GAVE an inexpensive but successful May-pole apple blossom party last year for our daughter on her seventh birthday. Initial correspondence cards with a small pressed apple blossom sprig stuck thru the corner of the initial were used for the invitations.

The house was decorated with festoons and blossoms and when the small folk arrived, daughter pinned on each one an apple blossom sprig on which was a figure seven cut from white paper with pink ribbon loops on the stem.

A homemade miniature May-pole 20 inches high decorated the dining table. We wrapped a broom handle with white cambric and nailed it to a board base 8 inches square. Then slipped a white loaf birthday cake with pink frosting and seven candles on it over the handle and fastened an 8-inch wheel wrapped in white cambric at the top. There were streamers from the wheel 1 1/2 inches wide

and all singing America while marching around the May-pole, the guests bid their little hostess goodbye.

### We Must Save the Babies

Three hundred thousand children less than 5 years old die every year in the United States, and one-half these deaths are preventable. The government is asking its men and women to save 100,000 of these lives between now and April 6, 1919. Kansas' quota of lives to be saved is 18,000 and, notwithstanding the many other demands upon our men and women, Kansas must and will meet this quota.

The rural death rate of babies much larger than that of the cities because cities maintain public health nurses, free dental clinics, hospitals where maternity cases are cared for, annual "baby health" weeks, and supervision of the milk supply. The "Children's Year" plan is for country and town alike, and from first to last its nation-wide value will be measured largely by the co-operation of women from the rural districts.

A definite working program pro-

## REMEMBER THE DAYS

SUNDAY ONE MEAL WHEATLESS  
MONDAY ALL MEALS WHEATLESS  
TUESDAY ONE MEAL WHEATLESS  
WEDNESDAY ALL MEALS WHEATLESS

THURSDAY ONE MEAL WHEATLESS  
FRIDAY ONE MEAL WHEATLESS  
SATURDAY ONE MEAL WHEATLESS



cut from pink cambric and these were stretched to the sides of each guest's plate and fastened to the tablecloth with sprigs of apple blossoms.

For favors, we had paper drinking cups on which were pasted pink flowers and a pink figure seven. These were filled with pink and white homemade candy. The napkins were plain white crepe on which a large figure seven was colored with pink crayon.

The placecards were made of plain calling cards with the guests' names written at the bottom in red ink and colored pictures pasted above.

For refreshments, there were chicken sandwiches and small cakes cut in the shape of the figure seven, and pink and white ice cream. The candles were lighted for just a moment before the cake was cut.

Pictures cut from magazines of a cup, comb, brush, plate, bottle, buttonhook, spool and other articles convenient to get and use were wrapped in the streamer ends under the blossom sprigs on the tables and the children were told to search for the objects pictured at their plates. They were happily surprised when they found attached to the object of their search a white paper package tied with pink cambric in which was a simple toy gift.

We hung 10-inch streamer lengths of pink and white cambric from the plate rail. An apple blossom sprig was tacked on each end and strips of paper pinned here and there on which was printed in large letters some game or stunt with which each child was to amuse herself the next half hour. One slip contained the words "Mary and Lois play with or cut out paper dolls; another, Celia and Esther put dissected animals together;" and so on. The streamers were stuck to the groove in the rail with flour paste which does not show and can be removed easily with a damp cloth.

The little guests enjoyed the game of guessing animals, too. The children were to guess the names of large cut-out pictures of animals by looking at the back. Older children enjoy similar games such as looking at the back of a map or the head, feet, tail, body of cut-up animals or birds and guessing the names.

After a lively game of guessing what objects they held behind them

pared by the Children's Bureau is the hands of every county chairman and child welfare chairman of the Woman's Committee of the Council National Defense. Every mother who has children less than 5 years old should communicate immediately with the chairman of her county asking for a plan of work. The committee should have the loyal support and co-operation of every local organization and of every individual in the community.

The first requirement is to weigh and measure your child before school closes. Your county chairman can tell you how this is to be done. The government is asking this war service every state. Kansas has led in many war drives. Let us unite all forces and lead in this greatest of all drives—the conservation of our children.

### No Eight-Hour Days for Mothers

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON,  
Jefferson County.

The eight-hour day for mothers seems to be a dream. Eighteen hours is nearer the mark. The farm woman who does all that she feels she ought to do this summer will need to rise by new time and go to bed by the old time. Added to the increase in the flock of chickens, the extra large garden and the unusual effort to save food by canning and drying—all farm women are eager to help in Red Cross work and to do their share in the Liberty Loan drive. The family at home must not be neglected. It certainly requires an even temper, nerves under control and exceedingly good planning to keep one from feeling that she is not equal to her job.

It is said that when a woman finishes housecleaning she likes to sit in the middle of the room and look around admiring her work. Certainly if she hasn't had long to admire her work this season. No sooner has room been cleaned and rugs shaken than a rain or snow has come to cause more mud tracking.

One of the most difficult tasks to have had is the washing of painted walls and ceiling. One would be tempted to add an extra coat of paint if it could be done without washing. But even for painting the walls must be washed, so one might as well clean



them well. After we had ours cleaned, a neighbor telephoned telling what help she had found in a suggestion she had read. She added  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of coal oil to 2 quarts of hot water. It cut the smoke and grime from the paint and lessened the work by half, she said.

The owner of a good bluegrass lawn has a patent cleaning brush for rugs. She draws the rugs, face down over the grass. We tried her scheme this week after a rain. We shook the rugs until the surface was covered with dust; then we drew them across the grass and it was certainly surprising how bright and fresh they looked. Rugs that had been put to hard use required several shakings and grass sweepings. If you haven't a vacuum cleaner, try the grass method.

Some of our canning club members have the best looking cans of asparagus we have seen in either home or commercial pack. The liquid is clear, the stalks even in size and white. The whiteness was due to cutting at the proper time. When about an inch above the ground the stalks are cut 2 inches below the surface. The stalks were boiled, cold dipped and packed, carefully, for sterilizing.

We are expecting to reorganize our canning club next week. A joint meeting of our club and the girls' bread club is planned. A demonstrator from the agricultural college is expected—one who can serve both clubs. The bread makers are especially eager to see how some of the new breads are made. The first trial of rolled out muffins seems to have put some of the girls in competition with brick makers.

The new list of requirements for standard clubs has been distributed among club leaders. The requirements are simple enough to make it possible for every community to have several of these clubs. The demonstrations, talks and literature really bring the college to the homes. For a standard club, it is required that there shall be at least five working on the same project—such as canning, breadmaking, pig raising, and so forth. A local club leader, a local club organization with the necessary officers and duties and a definite club year program of work are the other requirements. When these are met, the club is promised a standard club charter. There are eight more requirements made for a national seal of achievement.

#### There Will be Sugar for Canning

A check on sugar consumption will be exercised thru the retailers this summer to make sure that home canners obtain what they need to preserve perishable fruits. Retailers will be provided by their federal food administrator with certificates which must be signed by the consumers before they obtain the amount of sugar needed for home canning. Each certificate has blank spaces for the name of the dealer, the signature and address of the consumer, and the amount of sugar needed for canning and preserving purposes only. The certificate must be returned within one week after it is signed to the federal food administrator. The prescribed limits of retail sugar sales for other than canning purposes will still be maintained—not more than 5 pounds to persons living in cities and not more than 10 pounds to those in the country.

#### Remember the Date

Send some of the leading citizens in your community to Kansas City, May 15 to 22, to hear what Miss H. Ida Curry, superintendent of children's agencies of the New York State Charities and Associations, says at the National Council of Social Work about the establishment and maintenance of standards of child welfare in rural communities.

How many children who do not study nor even play naturally are unconsciously held back by defective eyesight or hearing? We are just coming to realize in this country the wrongs we have committed in not discovering that these physical defects, with adenoids, diseased tonsils and sometimes abnormal growths which press on nerve centers, are the causes of

many children's inability to keep up with their classes at school and their playmates on the school ground. It is unlikely that these ailments of the little folk will be discovered except in a few isolated cases unless there is some inspection of each child in the school by physicians, who not only discover but can at once administer proper treatment. Unless the leaders of a community initiate and maintain a system of school inspection many will be the little sufferers who will be prevented in later years from taking their rightful places in commercial and civic life.

#### For Cotton or Silk

Dress 8730 may be developed in taffeta and serge with a sash of velvet ribbon. Sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years. Dress 8741 has a two-gored skirt. The front of the waist extends down over the belt and is trimmed with buttons. Sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years. These patterns may be ordered from the Pat-



tern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each. Be sure to state size and number of pattern when ordering.

#### A Soldier's Plea

They say, who have come back from Over There, that at night the troubled earth between the lines is carpeted with pain. They say that Death rides whistling in every wind, and that the very mists are charged with torment. They say that of all things spent and squandered there young human life is held least dear.

It is not the pleasantest prospect for those of us who yet can feel upon our lips the pressure of our mother's good-bye kiss. But, please God, our love of life is not so prized as love of right. In this renaissance of our country's valor, we who will edge the wedge of her assault make calm acceptance of its hazards. For us, the steel swept trench, the stiffening cold—weariness, hardship, worse. For you, for whom we go, you millions safe at home—what for you?

We shall need clothes for our bodies and weapons for our hands. We shall need terribly and without failure supplies and equipment in a stream that is constant and never-ending. From you, who are our resource and reliance, who are the heart and hope of that humanity for which we smite and strive, must come these things. Give of your time to the Red Cross society which is doing so much for us. Then when the big Red Cross drive opens May 20, back up your work with your money.



## "Lafayette, Here We Are"

Through remote French villages resounds the unaccustomed tramp of American soldiers. But a little while ago and these men were in the quiet of their homes in a peaceful country. Today, in a strange land, they are facing the world's bloodiest struggle.

Pershing at the tomb of America's old time friend months ago reported, with true soldier eloquence, "Lafayette, here we are." And it is for us of the great American democracy to rally all our might to the support of our army and our allies.

From our shores to the battlefields of France are thousands of miles which must be bridged with ceaseless supplies to our troops. Every day calls for action here, no less than there. Cooperate! Sacrifice! These are the watchwords sent over the land by the Government.

In this national effort the Bell System has served with every other essential industry in order that communication, manufacture and transportation may be kept at the peak of efficiency to provide the munitions, ordnance and supplies so urgently needed.



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We have 1918 Corn. Don't wait. Get it now. New corn set for seed. S. A. C. show. 85-day Pride of the North, official test 93%. Price on shell corn (buted and tipped) \$4.50 per bu. F. O. B. and \$4 in crib on JUNIATA FARM, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

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## Capper Poultry Club

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

**Eggs for Hatching and Baby Chicks for Sale**

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

**Plymouth Rocks** (Barred, White, Buff), Marie Riggs, Secretary, Banner, Kan.  
**Rhode Islands** (Rose Comb Reds, Single Comb Reds, Rose Comb Whites), Grace Young, Secretary, R. 2, Leavenworth, Kan.  
**Wyandottes** (White, Silver, Buff), Marie Hiatt, Secretary, R. 1, Colony, Kan.  
**Orpingtons** (Buff, White), Lila Bradley, Secretary, R. 3, LeRoy, Kan.  
**Leghorns** (Single Comb, White, Single Comb Brown, Single Comb Buff, Rose Comb Brown), Rose Taton, Secretary, Satanta, Kan.  
**Langshans** (White, Black), Thelma Martin, Secretary, R. 1, Welda, Kan.  
**Buttercups**, Helen Hosford, R. 1, Pittsburg, Kan.  
**Aeneas** (Mottled), Estella Chaffee, Hamlin, Kan.  
**Light Brahmas**, Agnes Wells, Meade, Ks.  
All eggs and chicks offered for sale are purebreds from the contest pens.

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

**FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE**  
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT  
TOPEKA, KANSAS  
CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

## Young Kansans at Work

How Jimmy Became a Soldier

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT.

STANDING erect, hat in hand, hair slicked back with military effect, Jimmy Jones stood before W. L. Porter federal state director of the Boys' Working Reserve. Topeka, Kan. "No, I'm not 16 yet, but I'm as tall as most boys 16 and weigh as much and I can do lots more than some of them," he said confidently. "I read about the Boys' Working Reserve. I'm not old enough to serve in the army or navy but, believe me, I'm a soldier for Uncle Sam! If I can't carry a rifle or fire a machine gun, I can handle a pitch fork or run a mower. I can fight

in active productive service in the United States will oppose a similar working boy in Germany. The United States Boys' Working Reserve must be the dominant organization in the effort to mobilize the working boys of the United States."

President Wilson called the boys into service in his proclamation of April 15, 1917. "I call upon able-bodied boys of the land," he said, "to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and no labor is lacking in this great matter."

### Birds of Night

There is a subtle touch of romance, of mystery, in the coming of the night. Then we become more conscious of the nearness of the sky; the brooding, ever-watching sky, which in the midst of our numerous daily tasks, we have ignored. Looking deeply into it, we discover infinitesimal stars that we could not distinguish at first glance. And we who are fortunate enough to keep some garden spot, hear sudden soft fluttering of little wings, and the sound of night birds calling to each other, writes Eleanor F. Lewys-Ross in "Our Animals."

On moonlight nights, there's the cry of the misnamed screech owl, wavering and soft, calling up visions of dark woods, or "ivy mantled towers."

That was just the faint cheep of sleeping sparrows huddled under some friendly bush, but the darkness gave it a new and stranger note.

Now I hear the queer, rasping call of the bat, flitting restlessly over the garden. Where, where, do these bats hide themselves in the day time?

When the fog wraps the whole country in its cool dim mantle, from somewhere high above my tiny roof I can hear a plaintive, anxious whistle. It is the cry of a lost tern, far from billowing ocean wave, or green marsh grass, or sandy beach.

When the wild geese begin to migrate, and wing their V-shaped flight over field and mountain and town, who has not listened to their hoarse note coming from clear, cold night skies, with a thrill of longing for moor and fen?

On some early morning "look-out," I have seen their feathers blowing on the porch floor.

"O, wild geese have passed in the night!" I think, and feel the sudden mysterious thrill that the touch of wild things brings to us.

### Cause for Rejoicing

"It is the duty of every one to make at least one person happy during the week," said a Sunday school teacher. "Now have you done so, Johnny?"

"Yes," said Johnny promptly. "That's right. What did you do?" "I went to see my aunt, and she was happy when I went home." — Grit.

## HARDWARE

A PUZZLE BY WALTER WELLMAN



These are the names of articles found in a hardware store. If you can guess them, send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the first five

boys and girls sending neatly written correct answers.

The answer to the puzzle in the April 20 issue is: 1, Orpington; 2, Leghorn; 3, Wyandotte; 4, Game. Prize winners are Fannie Harris, Wichita, Kan.; Ivan Cooper, Buhler, Kan.; Frances Twidwell, Frankfort, Kan.; Taylor Jewett, Concordia, Kan.; Robert Buchanan, Lebanon, Kan.



Mr. Pig: There's a saying that the pen is mightier than the sword.

Mr. Rabbit: Well, the old pig pen surely doing its share to win the war.

### Not One

What pretty names the blossoms bear — Love-in-a-mist, and Heart's-ease fair. There's Mourning-bride, and Bridal Rose, But not a single groom that grows! — Exchange.

### Elma Took the Picture

This picture of my little brother Merlin, who is 4 years old, and my little sister, Ethel, who is 8 years old, is one which I took last summer.



I am 14 and am much interested in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. My father has been taking the paper for several years. Elma Jones, McLouth, Kan.

### Making a Garden Pay

The boys I have watched making gardens have made them principally for what they got out of them. They wished to grow something to sell or to give to the family table because it seemed like carrying on a little business. And it surely was business in earnest. In order to grow vegetables worth marketing they had to work faithfully for several months each season. In the end they found the pleasure was equal to the profit and even turn of the hoe became interesting because it meant something more than drudgery.

The boys who were the most successful in their gardens were those who made the best use of the hoe and the spading fork, writes Myrtle Higgins in the Mother's Magazine. If the soil is well pulverized the air and moisture penetrate it, and the roots of the plants can find their way along more easily in their search for food.

You should make the most of your garden by having a rotation of crops using the same ground for more than one crop a season. Lettuce and radishes may be followed by late beans. Turnips are easily grown as a late crop following peas, beans or other early vegetables.

Uncle Sam is in a race against Gen. Pershing for ships and food — Are you with him?

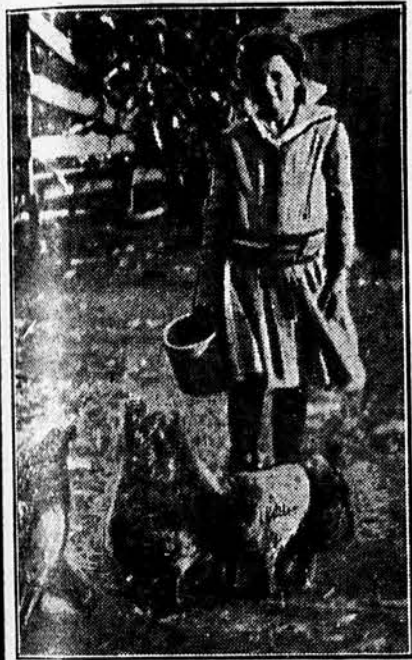


# Drafted for the Red Cross

## Capper Poultry Club Girls Contribute Contest Eggs

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT, Secretary

NO. OF COURSE, Capper Poultry Club pullets can't knit, make oakum pads, fold T-bandages or stuff Peter Cooper rings for the Red Cross society, and I don't suppose they'd be very good fighters over on the battle front where the Germans and allied forces are at war. But they're going to help Uncle Sam and the cause of liberty just the same. Yes, indeed. How? Why, they're giving their sons and daughters. What do you think of that? Giving them even before they're of draft age for chick-



Mildred Gardinier of Ottawa County.

ens. Of course, they haven't much to do with the giving or the drafting, but you haven't heard a single one of them utter a complaint, have you?

"I have two sittings of eggs from my contest pen and I am going to give one sitting to the Red Cross auction sale," wrote Christine Grossardt of Preston, Pratt county, a short time ago. "Mother is going to give a trio of White Pekin ducks." And Gail Leslie of Ashland, Clark county, wrote that a sitting of eggs which she gave to the Red Cross brought \$1.25.

I shouldn't be surprised if there are a great many other girls in the Capper Poultry club who are making contributions to the Red Cross society, either of chickens or of money received from the sale of chickens. Capper Poultry club girls are patriots in several ways—they're raising chickens in order to help Uncle Sam solve his food problems, many of them are knitting and sewing for the Red Cross society, some are planting war gardens and some are contributing their money to various patriotic organizations.

"Do you know what I am going to do with the money from my chickens?" asked Lenore Rosiska of Miltonvale, Clay county. "I'm going to buy Liberty Bonds and then use the money to help pay for my education." And there're some other girls planning to invest in Liberty Bonds, too, I'm sure.

### Crawford County Is Rejoicing

Crawford county is now fully lined up with a membership of 10 girls. They are: Marion Gregg, McCune; Letha Emery, R. 6, Girard; Helen Hosford, R. 1, Pittsburg; Genevieve Walker, R. 1, Girard; Anna M. Painter, R. 4, McCune; Clara Armstrong, R. 8, Pittsburg; Mabel Hodges, R. 2, Girard; Leah Miller, Pittsburg; Leafy Burroughs, Ringo; Nina F. Williams, R. 1, Pawnee Station.

"Profit and Pleasure, Poultry and Patriotism" was the subject of a paper read by Mrs. Will Andrew at a recent meeting of the Capper Poultry club girls of Johnson county. The paper is so interesting that I am going to let you read a part of it for yourselves:

We surely enjoyed the last year's work and have learned a great many things about raising poultry. Helen keeps a record of the farm flock. We had always kept a mixed flock of chickens and thought they laid quite well in eggs but when we sold the young chickens on the market, we found it took so much feed to grow them that the profit was small. Altho each year we sold

from \$25 to \$30 worth, we always had less than a hundred fries, too. We have had one breed for the last six years and last year we did not sell a cockerel on the market as we had orders for them for breeding stock. We asked \$1 each and got the price without a word; then later we sold for \$1.25 each. During the winter we had more fine cockerels that we found later we could have sold for that many dollars easily. Last spring we sold 1728 eggs for sittings at 5 cents a dozen more than market price. The best month's record was \$65. Our eggs sold were from a flock of nearly 175 hens. These few facts have proved to us that a purebred farm flock is more profitable.

We used to think that to send away for chickens was a risk. But poultry and hogs that we have bought have been as represented, as the Farmers Mail and Breeze guarantees. We have sent to a good many different places in the last three years and our purchases always have been satisfactory, except one time and this was made right. When Helen's big Black Langshans for her contest pen arrived, the \$10 cockerel was sick from exposure in a blizzard, but the breeder replaced it. Isn't that a good friend who advertises in a reliable farm paper?

### Pig Club Boys are Gallant

There's always a pleasant rivalry between the Capper Pig club boys and the Capper Poultry club girls, but there's a gallant interest, too, on the part of the boys, who are eager to see the girls' club, which is the younger of the two prosper as theirs is prospering. In several counties boys have been responsible for their sisters and girl friends enrolling in the poultry club, but here comes the latest surprise. Capper Pig club boys of Osage county will give a prize to the Poultry club girl in that county making the best record. Isn't that fine?

The picture of Mildred Gardinier of Ottawa county which appears on our page this week shows her while feeding her chickens. Mildred wrote a short time ago that she and her mother have 128 little chicks and that they haven't lost one of them since putting them with the hens.

Every member of the Capper Poultry club should consider every other member her friend. Even tho you may never meet one another personally you can become acquainted thru correspondence. If there is an extract from a girl's letter which interests you par-

ticularly, write to her. Perhaps she can give you further information and perhaps you can be of some help to her also.

### Extracts from Letters

During the first 19 days I had my chickens I got 51 eggs. I have set some of the eggs.—Anna Painter, R. 4, McCune, Crawford county.

During March I gathered 107 eggs. I now have 29 little chickens; two hens are sitting.—Lillian Minneman, R. 1, Tescott, Ottawa county.

I have one hen sitting and am going to set all of the eggs I get and raise as many chickens as I can.—Alice Presnall, R. 1, Dresden, Sheridan county.

Just think! I gathered 156 eggs during March. I got eight eggs three days but most of the time I gathered seven or sometimes six.—Lillian Milburn, R. 1, Eudora, Douglas county.

I have set 151 eggs and already have 26 little chicks hatched. Four of my hens hatched eggs in April and three the first part of May. My hens lay from four to eight eggs a day.—Margaret Todd, R. 1, Manchester, Clay county.

Our incubator has hatched and we got 140 little chicks. We are going to set it again as soon as we get enough eggs.—Mary E. Kiddy, Clay Center, Clay county.

I am getting along fine since my operation. My chickens are doing fine, too. Two of my pullets are sitting.—Clara Schneider, R. 5, Howard, Elk county.

I have set one of mamma's hens on 15 eggs my hens laid. I have another sitting of eggs saved up now. I like to take care of my chickens.—Doris Linville, Winona, Logan county.

Maybe you think I am not rejoicing but I sure am! I got Mabel Hodges to join the Capper Poultry club and that completes the membership for our county. Our next monthly meeting will be at the home of Helen Hosford. I hope that all of the old members and the new members can be present.—Letha Emery, R. 6, Girard, Crawford county.

My chickens are doing fine. I am getting seven eggs a day and have one hen sitting. I will have some little chicks soon and I can scarcely wait to see them.—Alta Fagan, Zeandale, Riley county.

We are going to try to get a picture of each one of our members who hasn't sent one in, for we are proud of our girls and want everyone to know that Johnson county is not sleeping.—Ollie Osborn, leader of Johnson county, De Soto.

I certainly am glad I entered the Capper Poultry club. I am having good success already. Papa made a pen and hen house for my chickens.—Cleo Etherton, R. 3, Spearville, Hodgeman county.

My chicken house is 8 feet by 8 feet and my pen is 40 feet square.—Nina Williams, Pawnee Station, Crawford county.

We got 83 chickens out of one incubator and 96 out of the other and have both of them at work again.—Velma Middleton, R. 2, Kanorado, Sherman county.

I have had lots of chances to sell eggs from my purebreds, but I want to set all of them myself. Mamma has her incubator set again and we are going to set a lot more hens. I hope that all of the eggs that I have set, hatch. I will have quite a few little chicks if they do.—Ruth C. Wheeler, R. 2, Hartford, Coffey county.

My hens did much better in March than in February. I got 119 eggs in February and 205 in March. I have sold several sittings of eggs. I have 60 little chicks and more are being hatched.—Marion Gregg, McCune, Crawford county.

I have 63 little chickens and two more hens are sitting. I intend to set more soon.—Gail Gardner, R. 2, Fredonia, Wilson county.

I am going to take good care of my chickens and hope that all of the eggs will hatch. I shall write to Ava Whiteside and ask her to come down so we can have our pictures taken together.—Pearl B. Stewart, R. 2, Mapleton, Bourbon county.

My chickens came from the breeder in fine shape and I am very proud of them. They are beauties. I named my cockerel Cherokee Chief.—Beulah Stumbo, Weir, Cherokee county.

I got my chickens last week. They are fine. I am getting about three eggs a day but expect to get more as I now have better feed for them.—Lillian Bell, Jetmore, Hodgman county.

I have 40 little chicks hatched out of 42 eggs. One of the hens stepped on two of them in the box.—Kathryn Vandever, Ashland, Clark county.

I have almost 35 little chickens of my own and have eight hens sitting. We are going to have a meeting in our county with a specially prepared program and we hope to have our pictures taken.—Lillian Milburn, Eudora, Douglas county.

Papa penned my chickens last month and I got 145 eggs. I am very glad I joined the club as I like to care for my chickens.—Leafy Burroughs, Ringo, Crawford county.

### A Boy and His Dog

He was just a boy, but he whistled and sang, Till the birds took notice and the outdoors rang With his rattle bones and his ragtime tunes. He was just a boy, but when things went wrong, The world was made brighter and life more



fair,  
By his merry heart  
with its love beats  
rare;  
And morning and  
evening and all  
day long  
The house was full of  
the boy and his  
song.  
He was just a dog,  
but thru night  
and day,  
He guarded the boy  
and kept foes  
away.  
Only a dog can com-  
prehend  
A boy's keen sorrows  
and joys, and so  
A faithful dog is a  
boy's best friend;

The world knew that—oh, ages ago—  
And, morning and evening, in cold or heat  
A dog's true heart for that boy will beat.  
—Carrie L. Burton.



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### Preventing White Diarrhea

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

### White Diarrhea

Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks with White Diarrhea, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many from this cause, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort, I sent to the Walker Remedy Co., L8, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. I used two 50c packages, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after giving the medicine and my chickens are larger and healthier than ever before. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail.—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Beaconsfield, Iowa.

### Don't Wait

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send for 50c box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. **Walker Remedy Co., L8, Waterloo, Ia.—Advertisement.**

## To Win With Poultry

### A Hatching Experience

I ordered 20 dozen eggs of Buff Orpington stock the last of February. They had to be shipped about 70 miles. The same day I ordered my eggs I began disinfecting my incubator. I mixed about 2 teaspoonfuls of carbolic acid in a quart of warm water. With this I thoroughly washed the egg trays and the inside of the machine. I then washed them with clean, warm water.

The machine was left with the doors open and the trays out in order to dry. Upon the arrival of the eggs I placed the trays on the top of the incubator and filled them. I also started the lamp, hung the thermometers and shut the doors. In about 4 hours the mercury began to rise and in about 6 hours it was at 102 degrees F.

At this point I set the regulator so it would just start to raise. I kept the machine in operation 12 hours before placing the eggs in, in order to get both thermometers registering together and the regulator working properly. When the eggs were placed in, the mercury immediately went back to the bulb but in two hours it began creeping up again and soon stopped at 102 degrees F. I turned the eggs when they had been in the incubator 48 hours, carefully washing my hands before doing so. The first seven days the eggs were turned every other day, the second week every day and after that twice every day until they began to pip.

The first week I aired them only while turning, but the second week I would first turn them and then leave them out to air while I filled and trimmed the lamp, being very careful in replacing the trays not to touch an egg for fear of getting coal oil on it. The last week I aired them from 15 to 60 minutes at every turning, depending on whether the heat had been running high or low. If the heat has been running high they should be aired longer, if low, not so long.

A good way, toward the last of the run, to determine the length of cooling is to place an egg against your cheek and when it feels cool it is time to replace it. I sprinkled the eggs daily with warm water the last five days of the run and kept the heat well up, sometimes to 105 degrees F. I tested them about the fifteenth day and tested out 101 eggs from the 240 placed in, so that left me 139. On the twentieth day they began to pip, but I soon noticed that they were coming out of the shell almost dry so I immediately sprinkled them heavily with warm water. Soon they were kicking out of the shell much more lively.

By the middle of the twenty-second day they were all hatched. I removed the egg trays and left the chicks in the nursery. They were nice bright little fellows, but not enough of them—only 90 chicks from 139 fertile eggs—about a 63 per cent hatch. These chicks were left in the incubator until the next morning when they were removed to the brooder, which consisted of an old piano box worked over and covered with a low grade of tar felt roofing. It was 3 feet high in front and 2 feet in the back; about 6 feet long and 4 feet wide.

In the left end was a window made from the larger portion of a broken window glass, about 6 by 6 inches. In the front to the left was a small door hinged to the corner, the right half of the front being taken up by a drop door hinged to the roof. This door could be swung up in day time, giving the chicks free access to the sunlight, the open space being covered with small chick wire. In the left hand back corner was a smaller box, 2 by 2 feet, with the open end facing the door. In this box was placed an adaptable hover. Under the hover, in the small box, the chicks were kept confined for three days and fed every 4 hours upon infertile eggs boiled and crushed, shell and all, together, being sure that every chick came from under the hover each time and ate a little.

They also were given warm water at every meal. At the close of the

third day they were a lively bunch of chicks, and my sister was coming the next day to get her 65 of the 90. It was a cold night and upon going out to look after them, after dark, I noticed the lamp was out and heard the poor little fellows cheeping in the cold. I immediately went to the lamp box and found that in raising the lid earlier in the evening I had dislocated the lamp chimney and the lamp had smoked and smothered itself out. This was soon remedied and put to work again. I then heated cloths and tried to warm up the chilled chicks which were huddled in every corner, but 14 of them would not return to life, so I had but 51 to sell and 25 to raise myself.

The fourth day we let the chicks out in the larger part of the brooder for the latter half of the day and the fifth day for all day. We gradually reduced their meals to about three a day, giving them a little commercial chick feed scattered in chaff. We kept milk mash, grit and water before them constantly and did not permit them on the ground until nearly 4 weeks old. I clipped bluegrass for them about every other day. Sometimes they had sprouted oats, but not often.

At 8 weeks old most of the chicks weighed 2 pounds, while those I sold to my sister were not nearly so large, due, I believe, to the absence of the milk mash to eat, for they had fully as good care otherwise. Of the 25, we raised 23 to frying size, when they were immediately introduced to the frying pan.

There are no exact rules that can be followed in hatching and rearing chicks by artificial means. However, a few general ones may usually be followed with success. A great deal must be learned from experience. In hatching, the eggs must be fertile, the heat carried at or very close to 103 degrees F, moisture applied in sufficient quantities, plenty of fresh air provided and the eggs turned regularly. As for the chicks much depends upon the first 4 days of life, when they must be taught to eat, drink and go out and under the hover. Do not feed the baby chicks until they are from 36 to 48 hours old and then be very careful that you do not over feed. Feed often and only what they will clean up in 10 minutes. After the fourth day their meals may gradually be reduced to about two on the fourteenth day, those meals consisting of scratch feed thrown in straw—that is, if a good mash is constantly before them. Keep the heat in the brooder at 97 to 98 degrees F. the first few days and gradually reduce to about 80 degrees by the fourteenth day.

La Cygne, Kan. C. A. Danner.

### About Rhode Island Whites

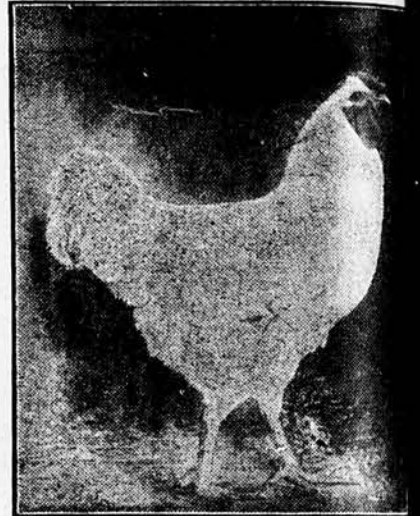
BY G. S. BOLLER.

The Rhode Island Whites were originated some years ago, and because of their sterling qualities they have met with favor wherever known and shown, and their popularity is increasing every year. They were not boomed by their admirers, but have advanced steadily because of their good qualities as utility fowls. As exhibition birds they have just as much in their favor as any other breed clothed with white plumage and, in addition, the fancier will find plenty of skill is required to breed them to the true Rhode Island type.

The Rhode Island Whites have withstood many knocks and jars, which is evidence enough that "every knock is a boost," and all this without the expenditure of much time and money. Still they forged ahead and came into their own as one of the productive varieties. According to all reports the breeders of Rhode Island Whites do not have much difficulty in disposing of all their surplus.

My own experience and the experience of other breeders of Rhode Island Whites shows that the pullets start laying at an early age and produce eggs in any climate. The chicks mature very rapidly. Some of my chicks have weighed 4¼ pounds when only 12 weeks old.

Much has been said and written about the late hatched chicks, which in my experience, has no terror to the Rhode Island Whites. Last year had a desire for a special mating of eggs from special hens; but as I had many orders booked it was impossible to accomplish this until the breeding season had closed, after which I trapped my desired birds. On June 1 I had recorded my hatch, which consisted of 15 pullets and 12 cockerels. They were cared for in the ordinary way and at the end of 4 months and 27 days these pullets started laying. While many poultry raisers have a limited range for their chicks, my chicks were reared in a back yard in a small inclosure 3 by 6 feet until 12 weeks old, at which time they were



R. C. Rhode Island White Cockerel

moved to a yard 10 by 15 feet where they were kept until matured. This yard had been planted to rape and when the chicks were turned in the rape stood 18 inches high. Plenty of shade was provided. Up to the time cold weather set in the chicks were not able to reduce the green feed provided by the rape.

These chicks' feed consisted of dry mash and grain which were placed in automatic hoppers and kept constantly before the chicks where they could eat at will. At the time the chicks were hatched they weighed slightly under 2 ounces each, at 4 weeks they weighed 13 ounces, at 8 weeks 2 pounds and 5 ounces, at 12 weeks the largest one weighed 4¼ pounds, and at 5 months the pullets weighed from 5 to 6½ pounds and the cockerels 6 to 8½ pounds.

The illustration herewith is from a photograph of an extra good Rose Comb Rhode Island White cockerel and shows the correct shape of the male of this breed. This cockerel was winner of the first prize at the Greater Buffalo show and also at the Madison Square Garden show in New York city.

### Keep May and June Eggs

May and June are the best months in which to preserve in water glass eggs that are to be kept for winter use. Summer eggs do not keep so well as those laid before the hot days. It will make little difference in the keeping of the eggs whether they are fertile or not. Eggs will not spoil in air and heat are excluded.

Water glass, known chemically as sodium silicate, can be obtained at any drug store. Fresh, thoroly cooled eggs should be placed in a stone jar or any vessel provided it is not glass, and covered with a 10 per cent solution of water glass.

The containing vessel should be stored in a cool place, preferably an odorless cellar, having a temperature of from 33 to 45 degrees. The vessel should be covered with a board to exclude dirt and trash. The only attention required is that water be added occasionally as evaporation causes the solution to become thick and jelly like.

Eggs preserved in this manner will be good for use next winter. The preserved eggs do not absorb any undesirable flavors from the water and are excellent for baking or boiling, but are not so good for frying as the albumen or white of the egg will absorb water from the solution and become watery. If the eggs are to be boiled the shell should be pierced with a needle to prevent cracking.

Do not help the Hun at meal time



# Money from Dairying

## Cottage Cheese—How It's Made

BY J. H. FRANDSEN

Cottage cheese is an excellent form in which to use skim milk as a food. A pound of cottage cheese will supply more protein than a pound of lean meat, although it contains a trifle less energy. A gallon of skim milk will make about 1½ pounds of cottage cheese. Assuming that skim milk is 15 cents a gallon, a very high figure, it makes a very cheap meat substitute. In addition, it uses for human food a product that usually is fed to pigs and sometimes is thrown away.

To make cottage cheese, allow the skim milk to become sour and curdled. Heat it to 90 or 100 degrees in about 30 minutes. After reaching the desired temperature, the vessel should be removed from the source of heat and the curd left in the hot whey about 15 minutes. Then remove the whey by pouring the heated curd into a cheesecloth bag or on a draining rack made out of wire screen with cheesecloth spread over it, and allow to drain until no more whey appears. The higher the temperature to which the curd is heated and the longer the curd remains in the hot whey, the harder andrier the cheese will be. By regulating the time and temperature, one always can produce cheese of a desired consistency.

The yield is about 15 to 20 pounds of cheese from 100 pounds of skim milk. Before using or selling, the curd must be worked thoroughly and some salt and cream added to suit the taste. Two ounces of salt to every 10 pounds of cheese is a medium amount. One pound of cream to 10 pounds of cheese is a fair ratio. Cottage cheese may be kept in a cool place for several days. The softer the cheese the sooner it will spoil and sour. Always use clean skim milk that is not too sour.

## Dangerous Butter Camouflage

BY FRANK M. CHASE.

Something considerably below zero in saving is being reached by some of the women's magazines, which are advocating a method of making "1 pound of butter go twice as far." This, it is proposed, may be done by mixing 1 pound of butter with an equal weight of milk. "Beat butter and milk together with paddles or a wooden spoon till butter is thick and creamy" reads the caption under a series of pictures illustrating this method in one of the magazines. But no "wooden spoon" is shown in the illustrations. No indeed; instead is pictured a small hand gear-and-paddle contrivance which may be purchased.

Another magazine for women devotes space to an illustration of the machine, saying: "With this churn one can make 1 pound of butter into 2 by mixing with milk."

Why all this sudden hubbub over a scheme so senseless as this? Compared to it Aladdin's lamp loses much of its glamour. Persons who think once say nothing of twice—can see that the contrivance referred to is incapable of making 2 pounds of butter out of 1. Its magazine-inferred purpose. The use of this machine, or the method, simply results in the deterioration of two good products in order to make one inferior product. Consumers who drink a glass of milk at luncheon do not care to have it mixed butter.

Wherein is the advantage in mixing

butter and milk, as the public is urged to do by the misguided women's magazines? Not a particle of additional food value is brought into existence in the process. On the other hand the food value of both products is lessened thru their depreciation in palatability. The process but results in the undoing of the painstaking work of the buttermaker. To the advocates of the butter-and-milk-mixer, masquerading under the name of "churn", the art displayed by the buttermaker in removing the buttermilk and yet leaving sufficient moisture to comply with the rigid limits of the law counts for nothing.

No; we cannot join in the enthusiasm our dear contemporaries are showing over the butter and milk merging apparatus. Butter and milk are both good products and we'll take them straight, if you please. Meanwhile we can look upon the machine or method that mixes them, detracting them from their individual respectability in the process, only with suspicion and distrust. It deserves to be known as an ally of the oleomargarine interests whose purpose, the discrediting of pure cow-butter, is identical with that of the mischievous contrivance whose iniquity is now being heralded under the guise of food-saving.

## Difficult Churning

The farm buttermaker sometimes fails to obtain butter after churning the usual length of time; in fact, the churning is sometimes prolonged for several hours without obtaining butter. The causes of the difficulty, together with the remedies, are as follows:

1. Churning temperature too low. It may be necessary, under exceptional conditions, to raise it to between 65 and 70 degrees F.
2. Cream too thin or too rich. It should contain about 30 per cent of butterfat.
3. Cream too sweet. If ripened to a moderate acidity it will churn more easily.
4. Churn too full. In order to obtain the maximum concussion the churn should be not more than one-third full.
5. Ropy fermentation of the cream preventing concussion. This may be prevented by sterilizing all the utensils and producing the milk and cream under the most sanitary conditions. If additional measures are needed, the pasteurization of the cream, with subsequent protection from contamination, and ripening it with a good starter, will be effective.
6. Individuality of the cow. The only remedy is to obtain cream from a cow recently fresh, or cream that is known to churn easily, and before ripening mix it with the cream that is difficult to churn.
7. The cow being far advanced in the period of lactation. The effects may be at least partially overcome by adding, before ripening, some cream from a cow that is not far advanced in the period of lactation.
8. Feeds that produce hard fat. Such feeds are cottonseed meal and timothy hay. Linseed meal, gluten feed, and succulent feeds such as silage and roots tend to overcome the condition.



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Arcadia.....Dunton Hdw. Co.  
Arcadia.....W. D. Konantz  
Arma.....Walberts & Timberlake  
Atchison.....Roy Linley Hdw. Co.  
Atchison.....Chas. W. Eick  
Ashland.....J. W. Metz Lumber Co.  
Atlanta.....T. M. Deal Lumber Co.  
Attica.....J. C. McCaddon  
Axtell.....T. M. Keegan  
Augusta.....Govenius Bros.  
Augusta.....A. L. Snodgrass

Baker.....R. E. Harrington  
Baker.....R. Schober  
Baker.....Henry Schober  
Baldwin.....T. A. Hitchcock  
Baldwinville.....Broxterman Bros.  
Bartlett.....Morrow Lyndon Lbr. Co.  
Bartlett.....R. F. Lonacker  
Baxter Springs.....Pages Pharmacy  
Baxter Springs.....M. E. Reddy  
Baxter Springs.....Long Bell Lbr. Co.  
Bazine.....Bazine Merc. Co.  
Barnard.....Barnard Lbr. Co.  
Belleville.....Foster Lbr. Co.  
Beloit.....N. E. Blood  
Beloit.....Kent-Long Drug Co.  
Beeler.....Lindas Lbr. Co.  
Beckwith Hill.....Beckwith Hdw. Co.  
Beattie.....M. W. McReynolds  
Belvue.....John C. Case  
Berryton.....W. F. Havecott  
Bucyrus.....Durham & Sons  
Burlington.....Grimes & Epling  
Big Bend.....H. J. Chapman  
Blson.....Humburg Lbr. Co.  
Brewster.....Brewster Drug Store  
Bucklin.....Bucklin Paint Co.  
Buffalo Park.....P. Lecker & Sons  
Burdett.....Lindas Lbr. Co.  
Benedict.....W. H. Cagle  
Blue Hill.....J. A. Ruegger  
Burton Hill.....W. C. Hoopman  
Burton.....Aspey Hdw. & Merc. Co.  
Caney.....W. R. Wilson Pt. & Paper Co.  
Caney.....T. H. Young

#### Cook Dealers for Kansas.

Callista.....Arrington Lbr. & Merc. Co.  
Canada.....Siebert Bros.  
Centralia.....Burgner-Bowman Lbr. Co.  
Chanute.....D. B. Hickey Drug Co.  
Cherokee.....Long Bell Lbr. Co.  
Chautauqua.....Burgner & Bowman Lbr. Co.  
Cherryvale.....Clayton Supply Co.  
Chetopa.....Derham Drug & Book Store  
Chetopa.....U. M. Penis  
Chetopa.....A. L. Davis Lbr. Co.  
Cimarron.....John A. Evans  
Cimarron.....Lindas Lbr. Co.  
Clay Centre.....Priest Drug Co.  
Cleburne.....John Chelander & Son  
Clayton.....N. G. Kelley & Co.  
Codell.....W. A. Barry  
Colby.....L. W. Leffring House  
Coldwater.....J. G. Wilson Lbr. Co.  
Copeland.....W. A. Peterson  
Council Grove.....G. L. Toews  
Climax.....Geo. C. Peck  
Coffeyville.....A. C. Houston Lbr. Co.  
Coffeyville.....J. W. Metz Lbr. Co.  
Coffeyville.....Coffeyville Wall Paper Co.  
Collinsville.....F. A. McCormick  
Collinsville.....H. C. Miller Lbr. Co.  
Columbus.....Walberts & Timberlake  
Columbus.....A. Hood & Son  
Cressline.....H. L. Jaqueth & Co.  
Cedar.....H. H. Dean  
Concordia.....Rigby & Wilson  
Conway Springs.....W. C. Evans & Co.

Delphos.....J. W. Woodward  
Derby.....Davidson-Case Lbr. Co.  
Dole Park.....B. F. Dole  
Delavan.....Delavan Lbr. Co.  
Dunlap.....Dunlap Merc. Co.  
Dwight.....R. C. Smith  
Dighton.....E. A. Powell  
Dodge City.....M. T. Deal Lbr. Co.  
Dresden.....J. F. Leonard

Elkhart.....T. M. Deal Lbr. Co.  
Ellinwood.....Gem Drug Co.  
Ellis.....W. G. Gerken  
Easton.....J. W. Hennessey  
Edgerton.....Edgerton Hdw. Co.  
Effingham.....Ebert & Co.  
Effingham.....H. E. Mayhew  
Emporia.....Peters Hdw. Co.  
Enterprise.....H. H. Koch Hdw. & Furn.  
Eskridge.....W. A. Waugh  
Eureka.....J. D. Clark  
Everest.....Marak Hdw. Co.  
Everest.....Alexander Lbr. Co.  
Earleton.....Ledigh & Houston Lbr. Co.  
Edna.....Kearby's Phcy.  
Elk City.....Corner Phcy.  
Erie.....Johnson & Son  
Eldorado.....Eldorado Wall Paper & Pt. Co.  
Elbins.....F. W. Sooby  
Esbon.....Esbon Hdw. Co.

Florence.....Estate of T. P. Alexander  
Farlington.....J. N. Lawler  
Fredonia.....Fredonia Lbr. Co.  
Frontenac.....M. E. Komac  
Farmington.....E. H. McCue  
Frankfort.....C. J. Haskett  
Ford.....Lindas Lbr. Co.  
Fowler.....Big Jo Lbr. Co.  
Garden City.....Central Lbr. Co.  
Garden City.....Weaver Bros.  
Garfield.....A. McIlvin  
Gove.....Cameron Hdw. Co.  
Grainfield.....Chicago Lbr. & Coal Co.  
Great Bend.....Altken Lbr. Co.  
Grinnell.....Borah & Boucher  
Gardner.....Terrell & Turner  
Garland.....A. L. Hamm

#### Cook Dealers for Kansas.

Garnett.....A. M. Graves  
Goff.....G. W. Souk  
Gridley.....A. C. Houston Lbr. Co.  
Girard.....Walberts & Timberlake  
Grenola.....H. Adams  
Garden Plain.....W. S. Walker  
Garden Plain.....Comely Lbr. Co.  
Gaylord.....J. D. Conrad  
Gaylord.....Harvey Hdw. Co.  
Goodland.....T. J. Taggart  
Gorham.....J. K. Goetz

Harris.....J. H. Turrell  
Hartford.....G. W. Bratton  
Herington.....Phillip Dehred  
Hillsdale.....Hillsdale Lbr. & Co.  
Hollenberg.....Central Lbr. Co.  
Hoyt.....Jacob Howard  
Havana.....Havana Lbr. Co.  
Hewins.....Hewins Merc. Co.  
Howard.....Allens Drug Co.  
Harlan.....Hayes Lbr. Co.  
Hays.....Wolf Brothers  
Hillsboro.....Sunderman & Ha  
Hutchinson.....Frank McDerm  
Hutchinson.....Danforth Bros.  
Haviland.....Bryant Brothers  
Hill City.....J. E. Royce  
Holsington.....Wilden Lbr. Co.  
Holcomb.....Lindas Lbr. Co.  
Hugoton.....Prince & Smith  
Hugoton.....Western Lbr. Co.  
Hugoton.....T. M. Deal Lbr. Co.  
Hoxie.....E. B. Mickey  
Hudson.....S. E. Arnold

Iola.....Chicago Lbr. Co.  
Irving.....W. T. Blaney  
Ingalls.....B. C. Hurst  
Iuka.....Maynard & Phill  
Inman.....Adam Hille  
Independence.....C. W. Ives  
Independence.....Sunflower Phcy.

Jewell City.....Geo. B. Crandall  
Jennings.....H. O. Hardesty  
Jettmore.....Lindas Lbr. Co.

Kendall.....Jones & Jones  
Kinsley.....Phillip Van Babb  
Klowna.....Fred L. Schroeder  
Kirwin.....Kirwin Phcy.  
Kismet.....E. E. Benson Lbr.  
Kensington.....Kensington Furn.

La Cygne.....W. H. Broadwell  
Latimer.....Jno. Tiede & Son  
Lawrence.....Cutter & Smith  
Lawrence.....F. Herrington  
Lawrence.....Jno. A. Zimmerman  
Lawrence.....Petit & Jackson  
Lawrence.....Green Bros.  
Leavenworth.....J. T. Ryburn  
Leavenworth.....Melquist Decor  
Leavenworth.....Davis & Christ  
Lebo.....Lewis & Kirkham  
Latham.....E. A. Riley  
Langley.....Geo. W. Ulrich  
Lebanon.....J. E. Broadmark  
Lehigh.....Lehigh Lbr. Co.  
Leon.....The Carlisle Co.  
Lincoln.....W. H. Sheets  
Lindsborg.....Train Bros.  
Lovewell.....W. P. Shaver  
Louisburg.....J. W. Brullman  
Louisburg.....Weir Bros.  
Lyons.....Lyons Hdw. Co.  
Lyndon.....Rand Lbr. Co.  
La Crosse.....C. C. Cavin  
Lake City.....J. W. Metz Lbr.  
Lakin.....Horde Lbr. Co.



**C. R. COOK PAINT**  
Sell to Dealers with  
FACTORY



# PAINT

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Farmers are "painting up" for conservation and property insurance. They're putting on their "raincoat"—preparing for the rainy days—the scorching days—the snowy days! They're using COOK'S!

If your dealer's name is not in this list, give us his name—and we'll add it. We'll give you the best and long-lasting paint they ever used—COOK'S!

### Cook Dealers for Kansas.

Abilene.....Dr. F. E. Galtner  
Abilene.....L. Rewerts  
Abilene.....Geo. W. Beaver Lbr. Co.  
Abilene.....F. E. Brewer  
Abilene.....F. K. Sutton  
Abilene.....Ezra Shorb  
Abilene.....Meyers Lbr. Co.  
Abilene.....Paul W. Light & Co.  
Abilene.....E. I. King  
Abilene.....Ray Carl  
Abilene.....E. G. Wickwire  
Abilene.....Lindas Lbr. Co.  
Abilene.....Ryan Lbr. Co.  
Abilene.....Peter Kreutzler Co.  
Abilene.....A. Sauder & Son  
Abilene.....C. F. Engel  
Abilene.....Hammond Lbr. Co.  
Abilene.....J. E. Snedegar  
Abilene.....McCarthy Hdw. Co.  
Abilene.....Stauffer Hdw. Co.  
Abilene.....Hammond Lbr. Co.  
Abilene.....J. E. Johnson  
Abilene.....John Runkle  
Abilene.....M. & M. Drug Co.  
Abilene.....J. W. Metz Lbr. Co.  
Abilene.....Chase Hdw. Co.  
Abilene.....J. W. Christenson  
Abilene.....T. M. Deal Lbr. Co.  
Abilene.....J. E. Losey Hdw. Co.  
Abilene.....Missler Merc. Co.  
Abilene.....Boulware & Countryman  
Abilene.....Montezuma Phcy.  
Abilene.....T. M. Deal Lbr. Co.  
Abilene.....L. Burk & Son  
Abilene.....W. E. Mitchell  
Abilene.....Western Lbr. Co.  
Abilene.....Chas. Mendell  
Abilene.....Eugene Fletcher  
Abilene.....W. S. Bates & Co.  
Abilene.....Ester Drug Co.  
Abilene.....I. M. Clare  
Abilene.....Rust & Call  
Abilene.....Hopkins & Blair  
Abilene.....A. B. Carpenter  
Abilene.....Forest Lbr. Co.  
Abilene.....Miller Bros. & Co.  
Abilene.....L. C. Ellis  
Abilene.....Farmers Drug Store  
Abilene.....T. M. Deal Lbr. Co.  
Abilene.....R. Marsch  
Abilene.....Ness City Lbr. Co.  
Abilene.....John Mindrup  
Abilene.....Netawaka Lbr. Co.  
Abilene.....Hynds & Arthur  
Abilene.....B. D. Wilson  
Abilene.....Kious Hdw. & Fur. Co.  
Abilene.....Stapleton Bros.  
Abilene.....W. J. Bower & Sons  
Abilene.....Collard-Norris D'g Store  
Abilene.....Bradfield & Hathawa  
Abilene.....O. Fagerberg & Son  
Abilene.....Kaisers Phcy.  
Abilene.....A. R. Ingelmen  
Abilene.....N. W. Brummel  
Abilene.....W. T. Stevenson  
Abilene.....Paul Huyke Lbr. Co.  
Abilene.....Wildgen Lbr. Co.  
Abilene.....Lindas Lbr. Co.  
Abilene.....McMahon & Linton  
Abilene.....Otis Drug Co.  
Abilene.....Page City Farmers  
Abilene.....Union Co-Op. Co.  
Abilene.....Home Lbr. Co.  
Abilene.....Lindas Lbr. Co.  
Abilene.....Humphrey's Drug Store  
Abilene.....Heller Lbr. & Coal Co.  
Abilene.....Clark-Bates Lbr. Co.

### Cook Dealers for Kansas.

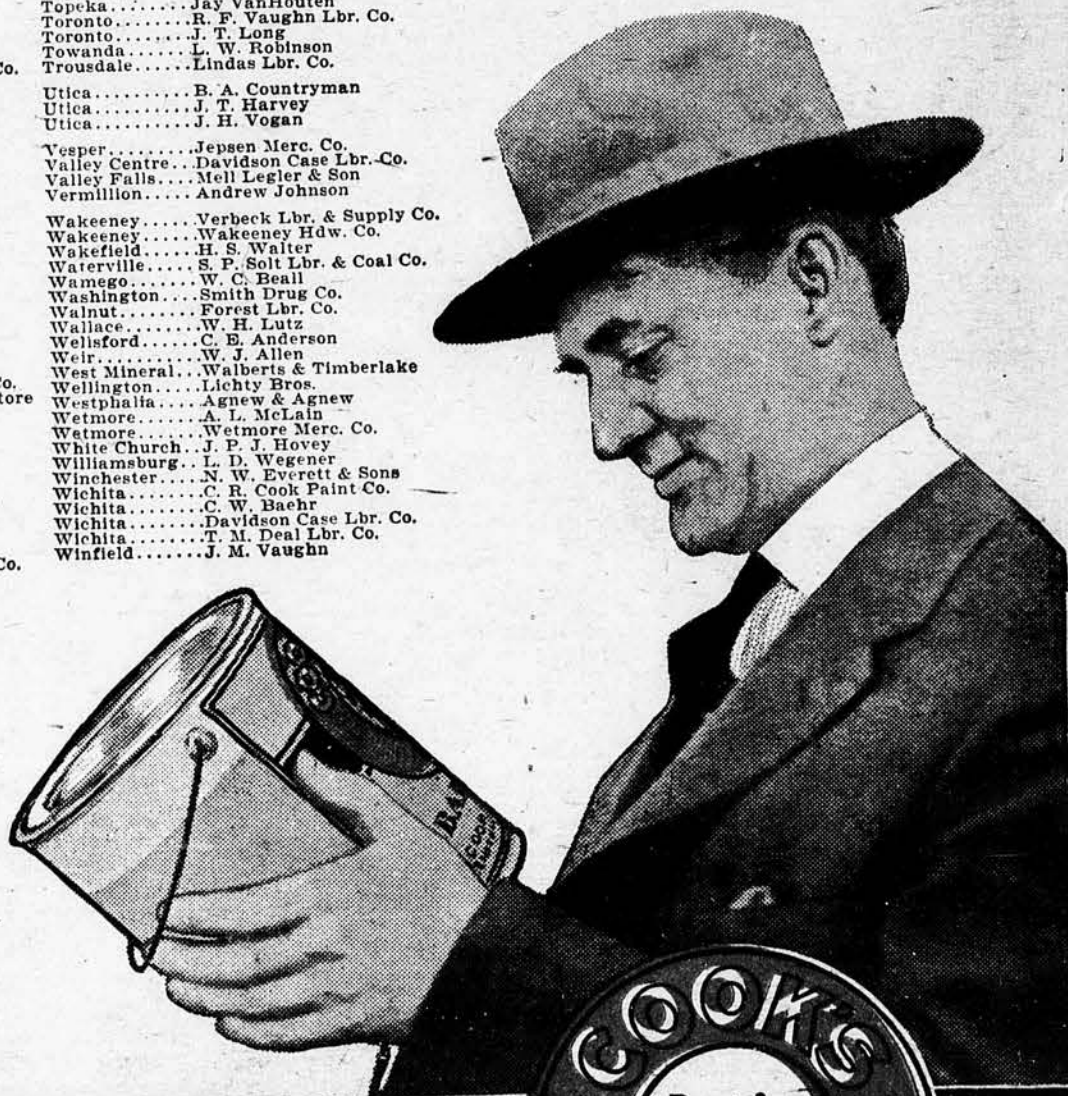
Parsons.....Rice & Son  
Parsons.....H. H. Mitchell  
Parsons.....T. M. Deal Lbr. Co.  
Pittsburg.....Pittsburg W. P. Co.  
Pittsburg.....Beasley & Miller  
Pittsburg.....A. O. Wheeler  
Pittsburg.....Egge Bros.  
Phillipsburg.....L. C. Runyon  
Pleasanton.....Z. A. Blackman  
Portis.....Northway Lbr. Co.  
Pretty Prairie.....Western Hdw. Co.  
Potwin.....F. W. Wilson  
Pratt.....R. E. McMurray  
Pratt.....Citizens Lbr. Co.  
Preston.....Preston Lbr. & Merc. Co.  
Protection.....Houston Dougherty Lbr. Co.  
Quenemo.....C. E. Miller  
Randall.....A. O. Smith  
Ramona.....Eli Oyster  
Radium.....Lindas Lbr. Co.  
Ransom.....Johnson Bros.  
Ray.....Lindas Lbr. Co.  
Rexford.....Robert Morgan  
Redfield.....Redfield Lbr. Co.  
Rolla.....Western Lbr. Co.  
Rozel.....Lindas Lbr. Co.  
Rush Center.....Lindas Lbr. Co.  
St. John.....O. B. Shepherd Lbr. Co.  
St. Benedict.....August Droge  
St. George.....W. H. Hoover  
Sabatha.....Johnson Bros.  
Savonburg.....F. E. Smith  
Savonburg.....P. H. Bragg  
Savonburg.....Burgner-Bowman Lbr. Co.  
Savonburg.....Up-to-Date Pt. & Paper Store  
Savonburg.....J. F. Holmes, Prop.  
St. Paul.....J. E. Balfay & Co.  
Scammon.....J. T. Small & Co.  
Scanton.....Alex B. Bunton  
Sedan.....F. Ackerman  
Sedan.....M. C. Drake  
Sedan.....J. K. & J. O. Tulloss  
Severy.....Frank C. Broadrick  
Seward.....Lindas Lbr. Co.  
Shaw.....C. E. John  
Stark.....Burgner-Bowman Lbr. Co.  
Severance.....B. T. Spradling  
Sedgwick.....J. A. Elliott  
Silver Lake.....J. Thomas Lbr. Co.  
South Mound.....Clark-Bates & Co.  
Springhill.....Hammond Lbr. Co.  
Stockdale.....E. H. Triemer  
Strong City.....E. H. Kraft & Son  
Stull.....J. E. Henry  
Summerfield.....E. H. Locke  
Satanta.....Weston Lbr. Co.  
Satanta.....T. M. Deal Lbr. Co.  
Scott City.....Cretcher Lbr. Co.  
Scott City.....Bear & Wimberley  
Scott City.....Scott City Fur. Co.  
Selden.....Selden Phcy.  
Shafter.....Shaffer Lbr. Co.  
Sharon Springs.....Weber & Co.  
Silka.....J. W. Metz Lbr. Co.  
Spearville.....Geo. A. Elliott  
Spearville.....Spearville Merc. Co.  
Stefford.....H. L. McCurdy  
Stafford.....Altken Lbr. Co.  
Sublette.....A. W. Henley Lbr. Co.  
Sun City.....Sun City Lbr. Co.  
Syracuse.....James Ford  
Smith Centre.....Ed Miller  
Smith Centre.....Lowery & Son  
Sterling.....W. M. Quigley  
Stockton.....J. T. Smith Hdw. Co.  
Thayer.....B. E. Eldridge  
Tescott.....Stewart & Brown

### Cook Dealers for Kansas.

Talmadge.....Talmadge Lbr. & Hdw. Co.  
Talmage.....Pettijohn & Blackwood  
Timken.....Humburg Lbr. Co.  
Tribune.....Foster Lbr. Co.  
Topeka.....Paxton & Paxton  
Topeka.....A. M. Petro  
Topeka.....Paul Hycle Lbr. Co.  
Topeka.....Lang & Doering  
Topeka.....A. C. Klingaman & Co.  
Topeka.....A. C. Hughes  
Topeka.....W. A. L. Thompson Hdw. Co.  
Topeka.....Jay VanHouten  
Toronto.....R. F. Vaughn Lbr. Co.  
Toronto.....J. T. Long  
Towanda.....L. W. Robinson  
Trousdale.....Lindas Lbr. Co.  
Utica.....B. A. Countryman  
Utica.....J. T. Harvey  
Utica.....J. H. Vogan  
Vesper.....Jepsen Merc. Co.  
Valley Centre.....Davidson Case Lbr. Co.  
Valley Falls.....Mell Legler & Son  
Vermillion.....Andrew Johnson  
Wakeeney.....Verbeck Lbr. & Supply Co.  
Wakeeney.....Wakeeney Hdw. Co.  
Wakefield.....H. S. Walter  
Waterville.....S. P. Solt Lbr. & Coal Co.  
Wamego.....W. C. Beall  
Washington.....Smith Drug Co.  
Walnut.....Forest Lbr. Co.  
Wallace.....W. H. Lutz  
Wellford.....C. E. Anderson  
Weir.....W. J. Allen  
West Mineral.....Walberts & Timberlake  
Wellington.....Lichty Bros.  
Westphalia.....Agnew & Agnew  
Wetmore.....A. L. McLain  
Wetmore.....Wetmore Merc. Co.  
White Church.....J. P. J. Hovey  
Williamsburg.....L. D. Wegener  
Wichita.....N. W. Everett & Sons  
Wichita.....C. R. Cook Paint Co.  
Wichita.....C. W. Baehr  
Wichita.....Davidson Case Lbr. Co.  
Wichita.....T. M. Deal Lbr. Co.  
Winfield.....J. M. Vaughn

### Cook Dealers for Kansas.

Woodston.....Swank Bros.  
Woodston.....B. F. Williams & Son  
Woodbine.....Elmer J. Brown  
Wilburton.....T. M. Deal & Co.  
Wilmore.....Wilmore Lbr. & Supply Co.  
Wright.....F. A. Jones  
Yates Center.....Beanway & Light  
Yocemento.....C. Schwaller's Sons  
Zurich.....John Casey



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The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture recommends that you rid your seeds and soil of infection before planting, with the greatest known disinfectant—

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

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These stout, comfortable work clothes are tailored from pure indigo denim. They're warm and durable. Your dealer can fit you either from stock or by special order in 24 hours from

**BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT**  
Kansas City, Mo.

## WHAT SHALL I DO DOCTOR?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

### One Every Minute

I have some kind of heart trouble, either functional or organic. Since May, 1917, the action of my heart has been very unnatural, and I don't believe it has made even one normal pulsation or beat. The action is sometimes fast, short and quick; sometimes long, slow and jerking or jarring—it varies much. Overexertion, prolonged excitement, and sudden fear invariably cause violent palpitation. Ordinary walking often produces a too fast beating, especially in warm weather. The pain, when I have any, is not very bad; I sometimes feel sore in the region of the heart, mostly during spells of palpitation.

My trouble does not interfere with my work (I am a farmer, 20 years old); in fact, I quite often forget about it. But I realize that this trouble is serious. I have clung to the hope that it is only functional, and not organic; is it, in your opinion? Medical authorities state that functional heart trouble is caused by such things as the excessive use of alcohol, tobacco, tea and coffee, and unwise habits, I use coffee; and if it comes to "unwise habits," I must plead guilty to one—which however, I prefer to let you guess.

I should like to have your advice as to what to do to obtain a complete cure. I have read about others being cured whose troubles were terrible compared with mine; and I am not going to believe that there is no hope for myself—that I must "make the best of what cannot be averted" and "wait bravely for the end."

Do you think I should take a course of treatment from Dr. ———? I shall greatly appreciate your answer. I intend to take some of Dr. So and So's Heart Tablets. Have already taken some, which, I believe, did some good.

FARMER BOY.

I realize that in answering this letter I can speak to a large class of foolish people—perhaps you are not one of them, but read it, anyway. Notice: His heart has not made one normal pulsation in nearly a year, yet he does farm work right along. He has all kinds of disturbances, all those he has ever read about, at least. He realizes that his "trouble is serious," yet he has prescribed for himself—a boy of 20—certain "Heart Tablets," and he is willing at a slight suggestion to go away off somewhere to someone's "Grand Dispensary" which, in all probability, specializes with much greater skill in collecting than in dispensing.

Now, the most hopeful thing about this boy's case is that he has altogether too many symptoms. They seem to attach themselves to him with the same loving constancy that a piece of sticky fly-paper adheres to that portion of your person that you indiscreetly risk in contact. As I have stated before, genuine cases of heart disease rarely have these symptoms. It not infrequently happens that the patient comes complaining of swelling feet, or shortness of breath, or a tickling cough, and is surprised beyond measure when you tell him that he has a leaky heart.

The great error this young man is making is in allowing himself to make his own diagnosis, and not only torture himself with fears, but also put into his system powerful drugs that are much more likely to do harm than good when selected so injudiciously.

He should go where he can have a thorough examination by a reputable physician—this precludes advertising specialists—find out just what his course of living should be, and follow it faithfully. He may find that there is nothing the matter with him.

### A Sick Headache

I am a young wife 28 years old and have one child. I am pregnant again and am bothered with a sick headache. I cannot go visiting just for a day or even an afternoon but what I come home with a severe headache, mostly in my forehead and some in the top of my head. I feel nervous and so tired I can hardly be up. I just ache all over especially my limbs. I never tried anything for my headache, only simple home remedies, but never got relief from anything except a good night's rest. I haven't much of an appetite for anything except fruits and some vegetables. Some days I have a bad taste in my mouth. I have been subject to sick headache some for several years but I seem to have it much oftener since I am pregnant. I also am bothered a little with constipation.

Sometimes I get up feeling real good and before I have been up more than two hours a tired feeling comes over me and I ache so all over I can hardly be up. Sometimes it doesn't last long and some times all day. My husband thinks I work too hard.

Would you advise me to go to a doctor, or would a patent medicine help me? Or shall I just bear with it, believing that perhaps I will feel better after confinement? I got along fine in my other confinement.

It is extremely important that you consult a doctor at once. Every pregnant woman should be under the supervision of a doctor from the time she first realizes her condition. This does not mean that she must be taking

medicine. Quite the contrary. But the doctor must know how she is progressing and especially must his attention be called to such symptoms as persistent headaches, disturbances of vision and general aching. They may mean nothing at all, but they may indicate a lack of proper kidney elimination which it is the doctor's business to clear up without delay. It is from neglect of such symptoms that some of the tragedies of childbirth arise.

### Trust the Doctor

Our daughter, aged 23, has never been a very strong girl, and some three or four years ago her right side and under shoulder blade bothered her a good deal making her nervous. We have had medical doctors and chiropractors and all have said the trouble seemed to be in the liver or neck of the gall cyst. She has been helped by the treatments but never gets entirely over the trouble.

About two weeks ago she was examined by a physician who is considered a very fine diagnostician and he told her that her heart, lungs, and liver were all right but that she had a moving kidney—the left one, that if she could get fatter it would trouble her less—that the best thing for her would be to get out on a farm and be out doors a great deal. He gave her medicine which he said would help her gain flesh. She weighs only 97 pounds. She is secretary and bookkeeper in a store here and does not like to give up her job. Now, I should like to know something about the seriousness of this trouble, the cause, treatment and any information you can give me.

I like your last doctor's diagnosis much better than the others. The doctor who pretends to tell the exact condition of such an obscure portion of the anatomy as the neck of the gall bladder will bear watching. One very sure thing is that it will do her good to get away from her job and take a great deal of rest in the open air combined with good feeding. I'm not so sure that a farm is a necessary feature.

### Mother of Four:

I cannot answer your letter in this column. This is a doctor's business, however, and I suggest that you go to one of high standing and lay the whole case before him just as in your letter. It is nothing that you need be ashamed to discuss with a physician.

### Soldier's Wife:

No, there is nothing you can do, nor should you wish to. You will get at least \$40 a month, and if anything should happen to your husband in the war you and the child will both be well cared for.

### T. X.:

The daily use of Epsom salts is distinctly harmful. Use other cathartics if necessary while breaking the habit, but a young man of your age does not need cathartics of any kind if his diet and habits are good.

## Storms Can't Chill Club Spirit

(Continued from Page 9.)

Floyd Higgins, Cunningham..... 13  
Norman Coon, Adams..... 13  
Clifford Pinkerton, Kingman..... 10

### Kiowa.

Lloyd Wentz, Mullinville..... 12  
Warren Mills, Mullinville..... 14  
Oral Elklor, R. R. 4, Haviland..... 12  
Arthur McConnell, Mullinville..... 12  
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Send me your new free book and full particulars as to how I can get a new Ford Touring Car free.

Name.....

Address.....



## FARM ANSWERS

## Success in Cucumber Growing.

I expect to grow a large patch of cucumbers this year. Kindly tell me of the methods of culture used by the commercial growers. —D. O. N., Douglas Co.

Good cultivation is given. We take the following suggestions from the Farmers' Guide. They were written by a man who has had years of experience in cucumber growing. The cucumber fields usually are given a coat of manure in the fall before plowing. The ground is plowed about 7 inches deep in the fall. If spring plowing is practiced, the depth does not exceed 5 or 6 inches. The land frequently is disked in the spring to keep down the weeds until the first part of June when it is harrowed down and the hills are scooped out and replaced with a full of well-rotted manure. A few inches of soil is placed on top of the manure and about 15 seeds are planted after the ground has become thoroughly warm, varying from June 1 to 20. As soon as the plants are well started they are thinned to five to the hill.

A number of successful growers have discarded the hilling of the vines. Instead of placing the manure under the hills, which in dry seasons sometimes causes the plants to burn out, they give frequent waterings with a liquid made by filling a tank about one-third full of manure, adding water and allowing it to stand for a few days. When wood ashes are available, they are added to the liquid to supply potash.

Cucumbers require but little special cultivation. They are kept clean with cultivators when the vines are small and with hoes after they begin to cover the ground. The growers have learned that it is bad policy to expect to take care of the plants when the regular fields are too wet for work. Cultivating in wet weather causes the ground to bake and the wilt to spread among the plants.

The green plant lice are the principal insects affecting the crop. Until the last season, most of the growers had not tried to combat this pest. Nicotine sulfate sprays applied to the under side of the leaves have saved many plants that otherwise would have been destroyed. One man goes thru the field and lifts up the runners and another applies the solution with a hand sprayer. Fields untreated often wither away within a few days from the time first attacked.

Cucumber wilt is the most serious disease affecting the plants. In the past, the method of control has been to pull and destroy all infested plants, but recently growers have been spraying the healthy plants with Bordeaux mixture to prevent new infections.

The greatest problem in cucumber growing is the picking. The season usually begins about the first of August and continues until frost. The vines must be visited every other day and the cucumbers of the proper size removed. Four-inch cucumbers were sold at 75 cents a bushel last year; five-inch, 30 cents, and "nubs" or short, thick cucumbers, 20 cents. A well-kept field will produce from 125 to 200 bushels an acre, irrespective of the size of the cucumbers when picked.

## Farming in McPherson County.

I have corn fodder in good condition. Would you advise placing this in a silo, or should I shred it and put it in the stack for fall feeding? Is millet seed 2 or 3 years old all right for sowing? How old can kafir or cane seed be at sowing time?—F. M. L., McPherson Co.

First, in regard to corn fodder, if you do not need the corn fodder for summer feeding, I would advise you to shred it and put it up in a stack where it will keep well and use it for fall feeding, and in that way reserve your silo for feed that will be grown this year. Corn, kafir, or other forage, cut in the fall while green, will make much better silage than your dry corn fodder, and your silo should be reserved for this feed. If, however, you need the corn fodder for summer feeding, it will make better feed if it is placed in the silo and fed out as needed during the summer, providing you are equipped so you can add sufficient water to the corn fodder as it is put into the silo. A large quantity of water is required to wet the corn sufficiently to exclude air. The air must be excluded or the silage will spoil. As a rule, millet seed 2 or 3 years old is of good vitality and will grow. It is not, however, safe to sow such seed without testing it. We will be glad to make a germination test for you without cost if you will mail a sample of seed to us for the purpose.

Kafir and cane seed, if stored properly, will hold its vitality for from 3 to 5 years. It gradually, however, becomes weaker in vitality with age. Because of the readiness with which kafir absorbs moisture and heats when in storage, it is not safe to plant kafir or cane that has been stored in bulk during warm weather unless a germination test is made and the seed found to be good. It is very easy to make a germination test and comparatively inexpensive, and it is not advisable to ever plant seed without testing it. There is any question in regard to its vitality. —L. E. CALL.

## Soapweed for Cattle Feed.

I have heard that soapweed is being used in the West for cattle feed. Is that true? How is it prepared?—F. Q. V., Colorado.

Soapweed is being used in a small way in many states, mostly as an emergency crop when other crops fail. This is especially true in Arizona. As many as 1500 head of cattle were fed on soapweed or yucca stems, at least as a partial diet, during the last winter and spring, and it is stated that about one-half that number were fed during the previous winter season. In some instances this feed constituted an almost exclusive diet, since the open ranges were very heavily grazed, as is generally the case at this season of the year. In other cases the cattle were fed, in addition, some kind of concentrate or else grazed in winter pastures where there was considerable feed. Various statements have been made concerning the relative feeding value of yucca or soapweed forage. Some of these have undoubtedly been overestimated, but the general impression is that the experiments have been successful and that the feeding will be continued.

In connection with G. W. Barnes, livestock specialist of the University Extension Service at Arizona, a writer visited the country about Willcox last March and made observa-

tions on the preparation and feeding of the yucca forage to stock. At that time the visit was made there was little fresh growth upon the range and some of this, unfortunately, was loco. The perennial grasses had scarcely begun growth. It was stated that Cook and Johnson, near Willcox, were feeding about 500 head of cattle exclusively on yucca forage, and W. H. McKittrick was feeding about 300 head. At the J. H. ranch, the manager, Mr. Brookerson, was feeding about 300 animals of all sizes. The latter were grazing on a winter pasture about 2 miles from the J. H. ranch and they were given all the chopped yucca stems they would eat in addition to the grass they grazed.

There are several ways to prepare yucca stems for feed. The method used at the J. H. ranch consists in cutting the stems with the leaves on in pieces about 2 feet long and then splitting these lengthwise with a sharp axe. Two or three strokes of an axe are necessary to cut a stem in two and four or five well directed ones to split it lengthwise. About a minute is required on an average to do this and the material is then ready for the chopper. The stems are hauled in from the surrounding country and one to two hours is required, according to the distance and the abundance of the plant, to get a wagon load of these. The older parts of the stems, those covered with old dead leaves, are too fibrous to be of value for feed and are rejected.

The yucca chopper at the J. H. ranch consists of a discarded, vertical-acting pump-jack. A stout, moderately sharp iron blade with a cutting edge of about 6 inches is bolted to one arm of this. The blade is adjusted so that in the downward movement of the arm the cutting edge comes in contact with a thick block of wood below. The yucca stems, cut in pieces and split as just noted, are laid on this block and chopped into small irregular pieces 1 to 2 inches in thickness and about 2 inches in length, the stems being handled by the leaves. No attempt is made to chop the leaves since these would not be eaten under any circumstances. Stock eat readily this prepared yucca forage, which consists of the stems and the adherent flattish leaf bases. This material is whitish in color, somewhat succulent, and has a pronounced sweetish taste. Enough material may be chopped at one time to last for several days. After being chopped the material is loaded on a wagon and hauled away to the stock.

A silage cutter answers as well or better than the device described above for chopping the stems, and one of these machines was used about Willcox last year. The power to run the chopper is supplied by a 3 or 4 horsepower gasoline engine.

Here is an analysis, with the results shown in percentages, of the soapweed forage:

	Young stems	Old stems
Moisture .....	72.10	63.50
Ash .....	1.55	3.34
Crude protein .....	2.09	1.12
Fat (ether extract) .....	.43	.34
Crude fiber .....	4.50	7.15
Carbohydrates (nitrogen-free extract) .....	19.33	24.55
	100.00	100.00

Yucca forage is to be regarded as a roughage similar to cactus forage. It serves well as such to be drawn upon by stockmen during periods of short feed. At these times its use will assist materially in carrying stock over famine periods with greatly reduced losses. In quantity on the range it may be compared to a stack of hay to be used only in time of need or to reserve silage supplies. Like cactus forage it undergoes almost no depreciation on the range with age, and it is not subject to grazing by stock except when prepared for feed. Its growth, though slow, accumulates year after year on the range without interruption. As a reserve food supply, it can be called upon at once, with nominal expense, during a famine period. Because of the expense of preparation it will not be utilized during periods of good feed. For best results it is recommended that a little cottonseed meal or oilcake be fed to animals along with the chopped yucca.

## Cactus in the Pasture.

I am troubled with cactus in a pasture; it is spreading rapidly. Can you tell me any way to get rid of it?—M. J. K., Wilson Co.

There is no way to rid a pasture of cactus except by removing it by hand. We had a pasture at the Dodge Experiment station, formerly operated near Dodge City, that was infested badly with cactus and we found that the cactus could be destroyed by cutting the plants off just beneath the ground with a spade in the early spring. We took a team into the pasture with us and placed the cacti into the wagon as they were cut off with a spade. They were then dumped in an out of the way place, and were no longer troublesome in the pasture. —L. E. CALL.

K. S. A. C.

## Blasting the Stumps.

What is the comparative cost of blasting stumps on sandy and clay soils?—D. O. J., Leavenworth Co.

To those unfamiliar with blasting, a stump is a stump. The ordinary farmer will point to a stump in a field and ask how much it ought to cost to get that stump out. If you ask him, "Is it standing in a dense clay soil or a loose sandy soil?" he will reply in surprise, "What difference does that make?" It is because of the general ignorance of the beginner as to this feature of blasting that most of those persons trying stump blasting for the first time fail to obtain satisfactory results.

However, the kind of soil in which a stump is standing makes all the difference in the world. A stump in sandy soil must be loaded differently and loaded much more heavily than a stump in clay soil. I know for I have been blasting stumps for nearly 40 years and have used many tons of dynamite on such work.

To give a little information on this subject, I will cite two or three blasting jobs that I did in 1917. On Clarence Brown's farm, the soil is a light sandy type. He had 28 stumps in one of his fields which he wished to get rid of. It required 149 pounds of dynamite, 114 feet of fuse and 25 caps to dispose of them. It cost him \$28.77. I used as high as 18 pounds of dynamite under one stump, 12 under another and from 1 1/2 to 10 pounds under the rest.

Just compare this with the cost of some stump blasting I did for Eugene Allen on whose farm a clay soil predominates. He had 81 stumps to be taken out. I did it with 52 pounds of dynamite, 150 feet of fuse and 81 caps. The work cost him \$14.11. The stumps were elm, oak, maple, ash and basswood. These stumps were of about the same average size as the stumps on the Brown farm yet I was able to get out 81 for a little more than a third what it cost to blast 28 out of sandy soil.

F. E. CAMPFIELD.

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## TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

## A Home for a Boy

Do you know where one could get a boy who needs a home?

H. F. Scheller.

Arkansas City, Kan.

## To Settle a Dispute

A says that Wilson kept ships from going to Germany before war was declared on Germany. B says no. Which is right?

B is right. A man who makes a declaration such as A made needs watching.

## Killing Crows

Is there any law in Kansas to prevent killing crows? MRS. K. P. Erie, Kan.

On the contrary the law requires the county commissioners to pay a bounty of 5 cents a head for crows' heads and a bounty of 1 cent an egg.

## State and National Officers

Will you please give the names of the state and national officers? A. R.

I have answered this question a number of times but nearly every week some one asks it again.

I trust that all the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze who care to know who the men are who are occupying these more or less exalted positions will cut this out and save it. President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey; Vice President, Thomas Riley Marshall, Indiana; Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, New York; Secretary of Treasury, William Gibbs McAdoo, New York; Secretary of War, Newton Diehl Baker, Ohio; Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, North Carolina; Attorney General, Thomas Watt Gregory, Texas; Postmaster General, Albert Sidney Burleson, Texas; Secretary of the Interior, Franklin Knight Lane,

California; Secretary of Agriculture, David Franklin Houston, Missouri; Secretary of Commerce, William C. Redfield, New York; Secretary of Labor, William Bauchop Wilson, Pennsylvania.

Governor of Kansas, Arthur Capper; Lieutenant governor, William Y. Morgan; secretary of state, J. T. Botkin; state treasurer, Walter L. Payne; auditor of state, Fred W. Knapp; attorney general, S. M. Brewster; superintendent of public instruction, W. D. Ross; commissioner of insurance, C. J. Wilson; state printer, William R. Smith.

United States Senators, Charles Curtis and William Thompson. Representative First congressional district, D. R. Anthony; Second congressional district, E. C. Little; Third congressional district, P. C. Campbell; Fourth congressional district, Dudley Doolittle; Fifth congressional district, Guy T. Helvering; Sixth congressional district, John Connelly; Seventh congressional district, Jouett Shouse; Eighth congressional district, William Ayres.

## His Share

I own a one-fifth interest in city property left me by my father. The husband of one of the heirs has bought out all the other heirs except myself and one other who is of unsound mind and for whom he is guardian. I have offered him a fair price to give or take. He refuses to buy or sell but collects the rent and uses all the money, saying that he expends it in improving the property. This he has done for five years. I have never authorized him to collect my share of the rent. What can I do to collect my share? I live at some distance from the property in question.

You can bring suit and ask for an accounting and at the same time you can ask for the partition and sale of the property.

## Who Inherits?

A died in 1888 leaving a husband, four children, a father and mother and brothers and sisters. Her parents afterward died, leaving an estate, most of which was acquired after A's death. A's sister recently has died without a husband or children and leaving an estate, all of which was acquired after A's death. Were the children and hus-

band of A entitled to share in her parents' estate, or were the children entitled to share and not the husband? Are the husband and children entitled to share in the sister's estate? If the children are heirs and not the husband, why not? There were no wills. S. L. B.

The children of A are entitled to share in the estate of her parents but not the husband. The sister having died unmarried her estate would go first to her parents and they being dead, to their heirs, in other words to her brothers and sisters or their children if they had children. In the case of the children of A they will inherit their mother's share of her sister's estate.

## For Better Kansas Schools

The club women of Kansas have started a movement to secure a permanent income for the state educational institutions of the state. This amendment is to be voted on at the general election in November and the club women propose to see that the voters are informed concerning the desirability of this change in the method by which Kansas provides for her institutions of higher learning. This resolution was passed recently:

Kansas has always taken a foremost place in its appreciation of education. With our growing wealth and enlarging vision of responsibility as a leader among the states in enlightenment and progress, we are keenly sensitive to our obligation to provide the best in the educational institutions maintained by the state. These stressful days of war give even greater emphasis to this obligation. Kansas must do her full part in the conduct of the war and in the reconstruction of the world after this war has been fought to a victorious issue.

Therefore, We, The Federated Women's Clubs of Kansas, in annual convention, record our hearty approval of the amendment to the state constitution submitted to the voters by the last legislature by which provision will be made for a permanent income to be assured to all our state educational institutions.

We pledge ourselves to lend our cordial support to this progressive educational measure and do our utmost to spread widely an intelligent understanding of this amendment so that our institutions of higher learning may have a permanent income that will enable them to plan a broad and consistent policy in meeting the great demands made upon them in these crucial days.

In past years the institutions have

depended upon direct appropriation from the legislature and no plan could be made concerning the development of these institutions that would extend over a longer period than the meeting of the next legislature.

The change in the administration of the state schools from the old plan having a separate board of regents for each institution, to a salaried board in control of all of the schools of the state, is eliminating competition between the schools and proving to be economical in the removal of duplicating courses in the institutions.

The adoption of this amendment would make it possible for these schools to have fairly accurate ideas concerning the income for succeeding years and in many ways it would be economy in the matter of administration.

In making their plans for the improvement and growth of the state institutions the board of administration is now hampered by the fact that no plan may extend over more than two years. Two years is a very short time in the growth of a great school. No business would be run on such a short term method, and the people of the state are asking that their state schools be placed on a plane that will make them equal to any and at the same time will allow economical administration.

## Unrolling Watermelon Vines

BY E. V. LAUGHLIN.

Folks have always told me never to unroll watermelon vines that have been twisted by the wind. However, I have found from experience that this is not good advice. Several years ago I had 5 acres of splendid vines. One June day there came a wind which rolled and twisted the vines until they were much like old-fashioned hoop-skirts. I was very much discouraged at the shabby appearance of my patch, and uneasy about untangling the vines because old growers told me that I would damage the vines seriously. However, I decided to straighten the vines, damage or no damage.

I found that by exercising due care it was not a difficult matter to unroll the tangled vines. Once in a while where adjoining plants had become intertwined I found it necessary to clip the interlocking portions. In the main, however, it was not a difficult matter to disentangle the interlacing vines. A few small stakes helped to hold down refractory runners that had a tendency to resume the position created by the rolling.

For a few days after unrolling my patch had a ragged, unnatural look. Within a week's time, however, the vines had fully recovered, and it was impossible to detect that they had ever been tampered with. Since this experience I always straighten curled or entangled melon vines.

## A Record Worth While

We have been asked a number of times here of late who our choice was for United States Senator. We will have to admit that it seldom is the case that the people of any state have the opportunity to select for the highest office in their gift men whose records are so well known. The public service of each is so recent that any voter who is well informed hardly needs to have his attention directed to their services. But, after careful consideration we will have to admit that, in our estimation, Governor Capper is the proper man for the place. His administration as governor of this state in which he fearlessly did things that he believed to be right is ample proof that he is capable to fill the office which he seeks. Governor Capper possesses a broad vision and has a way about him that responds to the needs of all, rich and poor alike. His many friends over the state will, no doubt, stand by him faithfully, and when the final count is totaled up in August it will undoubtedly find Governor Capper the choice as the Republican nominee for United States Senator.—Lansing News.

## Two Enemies

General Apathy and Private Interest are two enemies of our national welfare. Each is as dangerous as a kaiser's agent and should be excluded from every American home and industry.



"Hello, Dad! — I'm furloughed to help with the crops."

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## Farm News in Cowley

BY W. H. COLE

The wheat and oats are making a very satisfactory growth. The weather is cool but this causes crops like wheat and oats to stool well. Most of the wheat made a very small growth last fall so if the weather this spring had been of such a nature as to retard the proper stooling of the plants there would have been many fields that would have made but small yields owing to the fact that there was such a thin stand.

Some weeks ago we mentioned that the local Grange had placed an order for binder twine to be delivered at a cost not to exceed \$24.50 a hundred weight. Since that was written we have learned, thru our commercial agent, that a better price was secured by placing an order for 11,000 pounds. In the strict sense of the word this community is not in a wheat growing section and no such amount of twine will be required to bind up the small grains that are raised here. However, a great acreage of kafir and cane is planted and the large order is the result of many of the farmers ordering enough twine to do their fall as well as their summer cutting. With freight conditions so unreliable and also a famine in twine during the latter portion of the season as a possibility, it appears to be a good business proposition to order enough while it is available to do the entire season's cutting. The twine will cost about \$23.50 a hundred weight at our station.

Persons who have been anxious to help win the war by raising an early war garden have about come to the conclusion that Old Jack Frost is siding in with the kaiser. The frosts have been coming with an unwelcome regularity lately and farmers who have had gardens up have been compelled to cover them frequently or have them nipped. On this farm a small plot of potatoes was about 8 inches high when the hard freeze occurred April 12 and despite the fact that they were well covered with quilts and blankets the tops were nipped quite badly. The other stuff in the garden, being smaller, was protected by covering with dirt and while the different plants showed the effects of being "wooled around" they escaped the frost.

Recently we insured the cattle, that were taken out to pasture, against loss by lightning. The cattle were insured April 13. On the morning of the 16th the filled out policy came to us thru the mail. About sundown that evening the man who is pasturing the stuff called up and said that one of the heifers was not acting right. We were not able to go and see what the matter was and so 'phoned for a local veterinarian, who was several miles nearer, to go and attend to her. He did so and after returning to town he 'phoned and said that the animal was dead and added that he thought death was caused by lightning. He agreed to go with us the next morning and hold a post mortem and ascertain what the real cause of her death was and so sunrise the next morning found us, together with the man who had written the insurance, gathered around the unfortunate animal with our skinning knives in hand. We had never seen an animal that had sustained a bolt of lightning and so were rather in doubt as to whether it could be proved that death was caused by lightning, but the veterinarian assured us that if lightning really did cause the death of the animal the evidence would be found when the carcass was opened, and there was ample proof of the fact before the skinning was all done. On the outside of the skin there was but little to show that the animal had been struck. On the back, just behind the shoulders, was a place as large as a man's hand where the hair seemed to be ruffled up and had the appearance of having been rubbed full of bran, which was nothing more or less than the burnt skin. Under the skin the flesh on the right side was all bloodshot and the right leg, where the current had passed from the body to the ground, was in bad condition. When the carcass was cut open the right lung was found to be literally burned up. The left lung was in fair condition, which had enabled the animal to live for 18 hours after being struck. Spots all

over the animal's intestines showed the effects of the shock and the kidneys, while they showed but little evidence of the stroke, were easily lifted out of their places owing to the fact that the tallow and muscles which held them in place had been consumed. The animal was insured for \$50 which, while not representing the real value, leaves a better feeling than if there had been nothing coming in except the \$2.75 that the hide brought.

The brood sows on this farm are thru with their spring farrowing. We had hoped to have a large number of pigs to pasture thru the summer and feed out this fall but will have to be content with a smaller number than usual for the sows did not do so well as common. Nothing but mature sows were kept for breeding purposes and we had figured on them helping to win the war by bringing an average of at least eight pigs apiece, but they failed to come up to that figure. However, an average of six good healthy pigs a sow is not so bad. What we now have may be more than we can raise feed for.

Last summer, when the corn and kafir was laid by, we made up our mind that we would have new shovels for the two cultivators this year but after getting the prices of new cultivator shovels at the hardware store we have about decided that we had better have the old ones worked over and use them some more. A skillful blacksmith can repoint cultivator shovels so they are as good as new ones and we do not understand why more farmers do not have such work done. It is all right to get new things when absolutely needed but the price one has to pay now takes a large share of the enjoyment out of the transaction.

## Capper Goes After Profiteers

Governor Capper has the audacity to advocate a conscription of dollars as well as a conscription of men in the prosecution of the war, and in this editorial gives some of his reasons for this stand. He says:

"Mr. Nelson Morris, 26 years old,

chairman of the board of directors of Morris & Company, was born into his job. He gets a salary of \$75,000 a year, and has never known in all his life what it was to want a dollar or to depend on his own efforts for a living.

"One hundred fifty thousand men and women are employed in the packing plants of Morris & Company and the other packers. At the recent hearing in Chicago for a wage increase for these thousands of employees it developed that the higher wages asked for the common laborers was \$200 less a year than the sum fixed for the support of a family of five in the health budget compiled by expert economists.

"At that hearing young Mr. Morris thought two pairs of shoes in one year enough for a workingman, and that \$1,288 a year is \$400 too much to keep a family of five. Has he ever tried to keep a family of five?

"If \$888 is about right for a family of five to live on for one year, what about \$5,400,000 net for one year to the stockholders of Morris & Company—said to be 180 per cent—besides salaries of presidential size to the numerous officers of the company?

"And if young Mr. Morris thinks that \$1,288 a year is too much for a family of five, how about a salary of \$75,000 a year to a young man aged 26? And if the government of the United States should draft \$65,000 of it for the expenses of the war, as it should do, wouldn't young Mr. Morris put up a great howl that he couldn't live on so small a sum as \$10,000 a year?"—Miami, Fla., Daily Press.

## Sprouting New Ground

BY E. V. LAUGHLIN.

More new land has been brought under cultivation this year than for many years past, due to the clearing last winter of an unusual area of timber land. The high price of coal coupled with the extraordinary demand for wood accounts for this condition. And now that the land is under cultivation it is imperative that it be rendered in the highest degree tillable in the least possible time. This means that the in-

evitable crop of sprouts must be conquered, or these recently cleared areas will revert to scrubby brush.

I have found it a relatively easy matter to keep sprouts under subjection until they are completely conquered. For this purpose a heavy stock hoe is needed. Frequently during the late spring and summer the field is gone over and the sprouts clipped away from their parent stumps. Frequent repetitions of this process seem to sap the vitality of the sprouts and cause them to give up the struggle for existence. It will be found that crops growing in the fields are benefited very materially from the subjection of the sprouts.

## Tractor Farming Assured

The problem of whether the farmer is going to use the tractor has now resolved itself into this: The farmer must use the tractor. The reason is an extremely simple one. The farmer must produce more food with less labor.

We cannot create a labor supply for him, without throwing the entire national industrial structure out of joint, while on the other hand we must have more raw food.

We need a billion bushels of wheat in 1918 and 4 billion bushels of corn. They are just as essential as munitions and men from a military point of view.

If the government can conscript men and can commandeer ships, shipyards and factories surely it can enforce the observance of primitive efficiency on the farms.

The tractor is a proved farm utility. It is in use on thousands of farms today.

One tractor and one man are doing the work formerly done by five horses and two or three men.

The tractor will prove itself of value to the farmer in other respects than as a labor saving device. It will rid the farm of certain of its sweatshop features—Cottrell's Magazine.

The dry-grain chick feeds sold for feeding little chicks are in most cases excellent if they are fresh and free from all suspicion of mustiness.



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### Blasting for a Septic Tank

BY BEN S. MOONEY.

A year or two ago our city decided to put in a large septic tank. The location for this tank was on clay ground which was very wet and sometimes covered with water. The ground was in this condition when the contractors found themselves forced to put in the tank in a very few days and with a limited labor supply. The greatest difficulty was to get the hole for the tank. This hole had to be 32 feet in diameter and 22 feet deep.

I was asked to try to blast out the hole. The following system of loading was used: A circle 32 feet in diameter was marked off. In the center a 3-inch hole was drilled to a depth of 10 feet and into this was placed 30 pounds of 100 per cent gelatin dynamite primed with an electric blasting cap. Around the center hole were placed three circles of holes 4 feet apart, the outer circle coming to within 4 feet of the outside of the hole laid out. Into these outside holes were loaded 10 sticks each of 60 per cent straight nitroglycerine dynamite. The inner circle holes were 6 feet deep and those in the outer circle about 4 feet deep. The total number of holes was 30, each being primed with an electric blasting cap. The whole charge was fired with a 30-shot blasting machine.

The result of the shot was a hole 32

feet in diameter and about 11 feet deep. The bottom of the hole was loosened to a much greater depth. While not completing the hole for the tank the contractors figured the saving in cost to them over hand digging was at least \$200, besides a great saving in time. With more experience—this was my first attempt—we probably could have done much better work, and at the same time effected a greater saving. However, I feel that this method is worthy of the consideration of anyone having similar work to do and desire to pass the information along.

### A Friend in Army Camps

Thousands of boys from American farms are almost swept from their feet as they arrive in the big cantonments and feel the strangeness of it all. Everything is new. They are under military discipline. After the medical examination they are sent to a detention camp or their barracks. Night comes—it gets lonesome for any boy, particularly for the farm boy who is so far out of his native element. Strange fellows bunk next to him. He gets a touch of homesickness. There is no woman near to soothe him, no familiar faces, no mother. He gets out of the barracks. He wishes to be alone. Once outdoors he finds he has no place to go. There is a tug at his heart. He is a most miserable

boy. Unconsciously he walks toward the one bright spot in the cantonment. It is the Y. M. C. A. hut.

He goes in. A fire is blazing in the fireplace. A discerning secretary gives him a hearty handgrasp, shoves writing paper and envelope into his hand and suggests that he write a letter home. The boy has found a friend he never knew before. He likewise finds congenial companionship and warmth.

That first touch of such an influence is worth its weight in gold to him and it is worth just as much to the folks at home. From that first homesick night the Y. M. C. A. is with him always. It stays near him in camp and it goes with him overseas and right up to the firing line.

Every night the boy from the farm meets in the Y. M. C. A. hut in camp hundreds of fellows who are there for the same purpose that he is there—with the same motives, the same longings, the same weaknesses, perhaps, and the same determination to "see it thru." He soon learns to come early, for most of the 5,000 feet of floor space is at a premium from evening mess until taps. Khaki-clad lads by the score, in to write a letter home, after a long day's drill, keep every available secretary busy. "A book of twos, please." "May I have some letter paper?" "Have you got some wrapping paper?" "Any twine?" "Will you write

me out a money order?" "Can I get a Testament here?" A constant broodside of requests keeps all hands on the jump. There is no rest for the wicked—nor for Army Y. M. C. A. secretaries during the evening rush.

In the social room things are just as jolly and homelike. The assiduous letter writers are busy at the benches. A talking machine is grinding out one record after another, for the building is so well planned that the machine may be played in the social hall with scarcely any annoyance for those in the auditorium. Many of the soldier boys are reading, and others are playing or watching numerous chess and checker games. The welcome of this relief from the tedium of barrack life may be read on every face. Here is something that fills a great gap in the soldiers' lives. It is fun, relaxation, recreation, amusement—a little taste of home again that they have access to every night in the "Y" building.

It's hitting these coming soldiers "where they live"—this Y. M. C. A. work in the camps and cantonments, and much of the effectiveness of the whole program of help and service is due to the admirable adaptability to many needs of the building in which the "Y" works. Every enlisted man can find not one or two, but any number of things to help him while away his time or to put it to profitable use, too, if he is so inclined, for that's what the books and the talks and the educational classes are for.

When the boy from the farm goes "over there" he finds the work of the Y. M. C. A., supported by 60 million American dollars, very much the same. The fellows need it even more, perhaps, for they are farther away from home and the life they have been accustomed to lead.

Exports of wheat from the United States to the allies between July 1, 1914, and January 1, 1918, totaled more than 389 million bushels. Wheat flour exports exceeded 24,600,000 barrels. The total in terms of wheat shows that the United States has sent the allies nearly 5 bushels of wheat for every person in this country. Until the next harvest the great need is for wheat from the United States.

To prevent hawks from getting the little chicks, lay branches of trees or big weeds about the coops or where the chicks run. This system has been employed by at least one Kansas poultry raiser with great success. This plan should save thousands of chicks in the state if faithfully tried.

Neglect not that "cold"; it may be the forerunner of the deadly pneumonia.

### Make Profits Fight

War profits last year added 8,000 new millionaires to the 14,696 we already had, and brought to 10 of them incomes exceeding 5 million dollars a year each.

The war is bringing huge unearned fortunes to many, and this wealth is coming out of the pockets of the American people, for the most part. At the same time, to carry on the war, we are piling up so colossal a national debt that it is going to take generations of producers and wage-earners to supply the taxes to pay the interest and principal.

In the light of these facts, who does not heartily believe that these vast excess profits of the munition manufacturer, the packer, the steel maker, the food speculator and the host of get-rich-quick profiteers should not be drafted by taxation to help defray the cost of the war and to lighten its burdens on the people?

In such a war as this when everything is at stake, there should be no such thing as war profits. Our industries should be allowed to earn a fair return on the investment, but no more. The rest should go into the nation's war chest.



## Dependable Spark Plugs

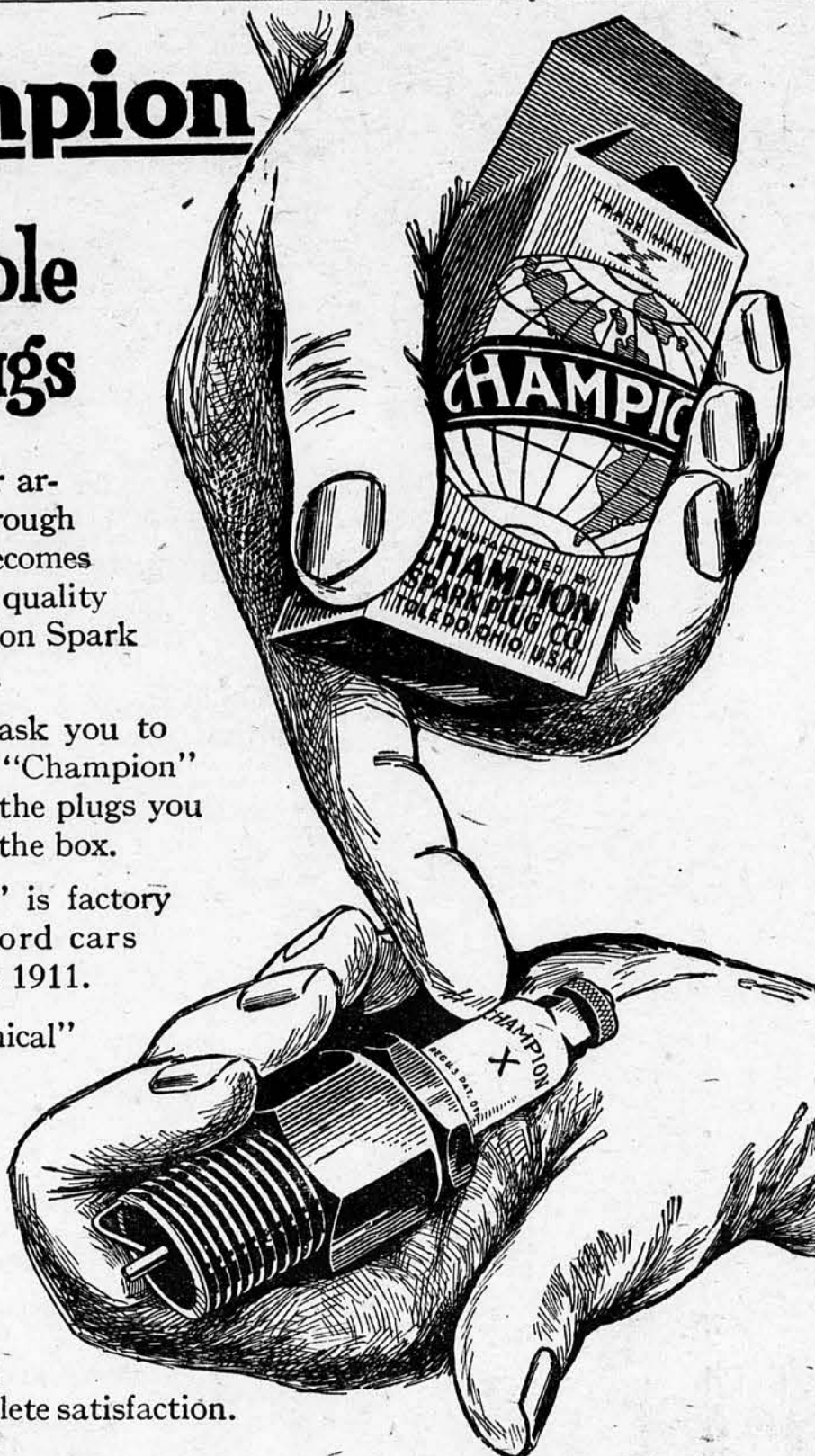
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Champion Spark Plug Company, Toledo, Ohio



### The Road Ahead

BY DAN CASEMENT

The great war, to the victorious prosecution of which our country is now committed, will inevitably rebuild the world, not only politically and economically, but socially and spiritually as well. Of all spheres of human activity that will be affected by it, it seems to me that none will undergo greater changes than will the professions that have to do with the raising of food products.

When the war finally ends a distressed and hungry world will clamor to be fed and the owners of the sources from which alone its needs can be satisfied will find themselves in a position that will rank in both honors and emoluments at the very top of the list of man's vocations. The day of the agriculturist is certainly about to dawn. Never before have the fruits of agriculture been recognized so universally as paramount to the products of all other industries. Never before has the world held such sure promise of honor and usefulness for the man who produces them.

To make the best of his opportunity the farmer must meet it with new vision and new standards. He must fit himself and his descendants for the new dignity that is about to clothe him. If tired and discouraged by the drudgery of a hard struggle on a farm that in the past has yielded only a bare living to his best efforts, he has gone to town to exist on the rental that a tenant skins from his soil, he should take steps to reestablish himself on the farm with a new outlook, with more intelligent methods than he used formerly and with every assurance of a brighter and more useful future.

He should engage in reasonable efforts to improve rural social conditions, to make country life the most desirable life, for as such it is destined to be universally regarded in the very near future. And most of all he should strive to anchor firmly in the soil of the home farm the hearts of his children. Sturdy and sanely educated men and women should be the farm's best product.

In preparing for his new honors and responsibilities the farmer's first consideration on the technical side must be the fertility of his land, and this he can best conserve by enlightened practice of the highest branch of agriculture, namely, the breeding and growing of livestock. Here he will find not only his surest profits, but engaging problems that will awaken his imagination and ambition and add infinitely to the zest of living.

As with all else, so with this industry, the human problem is the most important item. Indeed, in the production of purebred livestock the human factor holds a unique and pre-eminent place, since the value of an animal is enhanced by a recorded pedigree only to the extent that the honor of the man who signs the application is unimpeachable. Without men of undoubted honesty behind its published records a breed association is worse than a delusion and a farce because it is guilty of acquiescence in fraud.

So also the new era will insist that an uncompromising stand be taken against every appearance or circumstance that may lead to the suspicion of fake sales or deceptive practices in public auctions. In no surer way can a breeder destroy his own future and hamper the progress of his breed than by giving just cause for the incubation of such suspicion.

Rivalries, of course, will persist, but it is reasonable to hope that they will be more tolerant in quality and more generously tempered by kindness than in the past. Indeed, it would be a colorless man and of little value to his calling who would not prefer the animals of his choice to those of any other breed, but his advocacy of his own animals should be modified by his admiration for his rivals' animals and a generous recognition that there is room for all. In fact, the devotion of any honest and intelligent man to any breed of livestock is in itself a complete justification for the existence of that breed and entitles it to an honorable place among its rivals.

I'm sure it takes no prophetic gift to certainly foretell the quick arrival of the conditions here forecast. The new world that the war creates will honor the farmer as never before and on the ownership and intelligent cultivation

of land and its unselfish use for the benefit of a new and more just and happier social order will be based, very probably, the only recognized claims to such aristocracy as our traditions will countenance. The sooner we clear the way for its advent by conforming our lives and our practices to its requirements, the quicker will the new era be established and the fulfillment of its promises begin.

### G. E. Thompson to Arizona

G. E. Thompson, a specialist in crops with the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college, will leave the state in a few days to become agronomist in the college of agriculture of the University of Arizona at Tucson. Mr. Thompson has been with the extension division more than two years; before that for three years he was superintendent of substations. He was with the United States Department of Agriculture for two years after being graduated from the Kansas State Agricultural college in 1911.

Few men combine an accurate grasp of the practical needs of farming with so good an appreciation of experimental work as Mr. Thompson. He is first of all a practical farmer; his experimental work has been of a very high order, and has shown a real grasp of the fundamentals of developing a

more satisfactory agriculture. His institute work, because of this ability, has been mighty successful. The bulletins Mr. Thompson has prepared have been clear, forceful and effective, and have been in much demand.

It is with regret that we record the fact that Mr. Thompson is leaving the state. He is of the type of men who are needed greatly in the work here. But he has a big opportunity in Arizona, and the characteristics which have aided in his success here will win there. But we don't like to see him go.

### Shorthorn Cattle

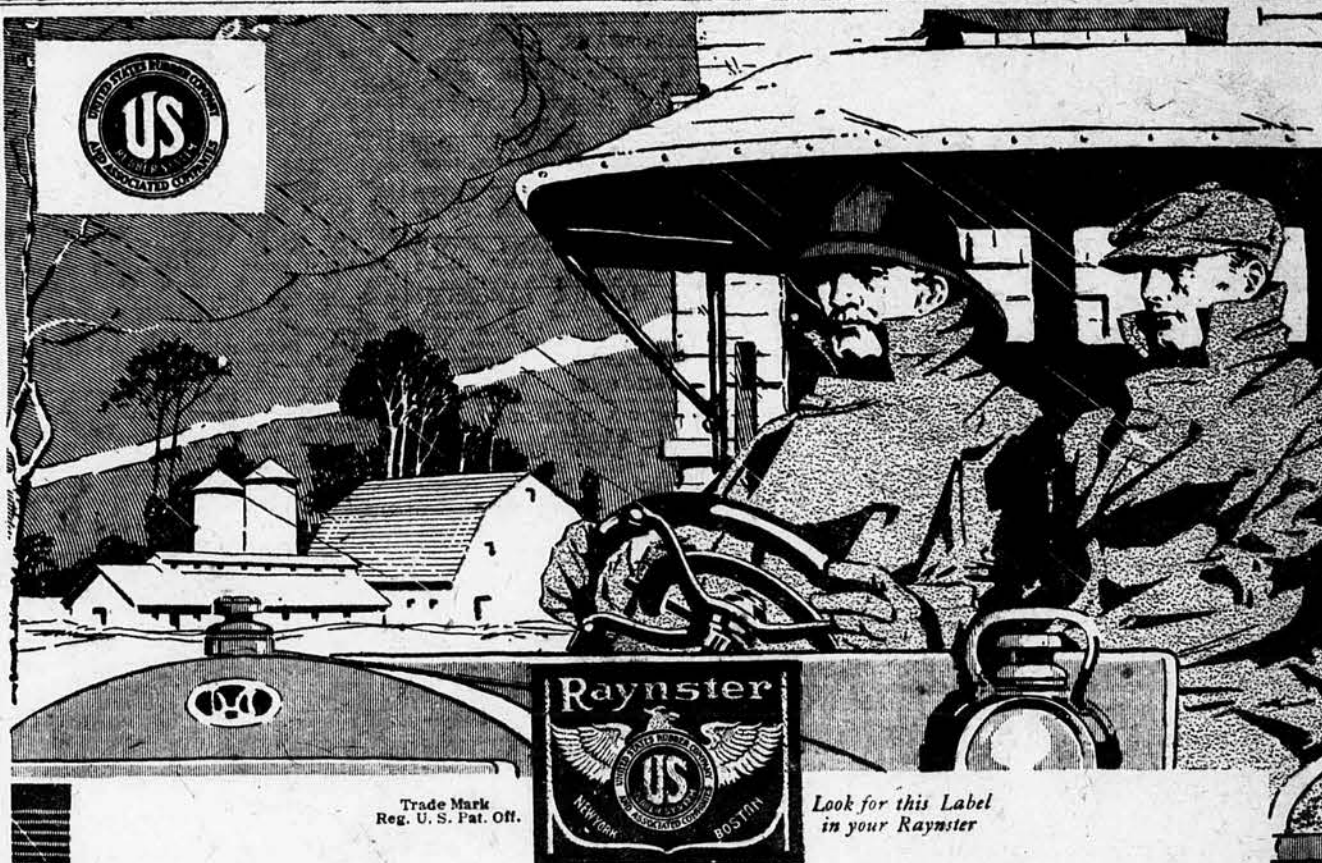
Whoever reads the story of the development of Shorthorn cattle—the story of the work of master breeders—reads also a story of Shorthorn cattle in home pastures, in the pastures of a home farm. Whoever recalls visits to notable herds will recall also the good pasture where the breeding herd was found and inspected. And how many there are who have attended a public sale of Shorthorns where grand specimens of the breed were paraded in the sale ring, and where grand prices too were current, who yet have found time to slip away with a congenial friend to the home pastures of the herd, there to find matronly cows and husky calves which explained the sale ring with its quality and its prices. Is

it possible to recall a breeder of Shorthorn cattle that has without the help of rich pastures attained a high degree of excellence in his herd and maintained that excellence over a long period of time?

Whether it is a development due to the superior feed that is found in the mixed herbage of a pasture—whether it is the rugged health due to outdoor conditions and that in turn insures a profitable use of food and at the same time promotes prolificacy—whether it is the inviting spell of the pasture that persuades the owner to frequently visit his herd and to note with a discerning eye every phase of heredity and environment that is influencing the herd—each of these may be debatable in a claim for first place in determining the value of pasture for breeding herds.

Assuredly the comely cow is more comely in the open pasture than she is anywhere else, while defects that may be successfully reduced or hidden by halter manners are strangely apparent in the open! When the owner lingers in the pasture he has time to look, and look again, at the mature cow, at her helper and perhaps to the second and third generation. He has time to judiciously compare the progeny of the dam that has a generous milk flow with the progeny of the one which complacently covers her own form with fat.

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## CORNISH.

DARK CORNISH, BIG TYPE, GOOD LAYERS. Eggs, \$2 15, \$5 50. J. C. Berger, Stillwater, Okla.

## HOUDANS.

PURE HOUDAN EGGS, 13 FOR \$1.25, 25 for \$2. E. W. Luse, Smith Center, Kan.

## DUCKS.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS, 12, \$1.50; 50, \$5. Herbert Kruger, Seneca, Kan.  
PURE WHITE RUNNER DUCK EGGS, \$1 per dozen. Mrs. Elwin Dales, Eureka, Kan.  
MAMMOTH PEKINS, EGGS \$1.50 PER 15 prepaid. Miss M. Kragh, Driftwood, Okla.  
ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS FROM STANDARD birds. Mrs. T. N. Beckey, Linwood, Kan.  
FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs, 75 cents for 15. Emma Mueller, Route 2, Humboldt, Kan.  
FAWN WHITE RUNNER DUCKS, EGGS, \$1.50, 13; \$3.50, 50; \$6, 100. Prize winners. White eggs. Mrs. B. E. Miller, Newton, Kan.  
FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs \$1.00 per 13; \$3.00 per 50; \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, Blackwell, Okla.  
MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK SETTING, \$1.50. Pure white Indian Runner, \$1.25. Fawn and white Indian Runner, \$1.00, prepaid. J. J. Lefebvre, Onaga, Kan.

## GEES.

PUREBRED TOULOUSE GEES, FIVE eggs, \$1.50. Arthur Blanchat, Danville, Kan.

## HAMBURGS.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS, CHOICE mating, eggs \$1.50, 15; \$8 100. Clyde Bradley, Le Roy, Kan.

## LANGSHANS.

PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, MARY McCaul, Elk City, Kan.  
WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, \$5 PER 100. Wm. Wischmeier, Mayetta, Kan.  
PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS for hatching. Mrs. Geo. W. Shearer, Lawrence, Kan.  
MADISON SQUARE AND CHICAGO PRIZE winning Langshans. Eggs, \$6 per 100 up. John Lovette, Mullinville, Kan.  
PUREBRED WHITE LANGSHANS, STOCK and eggs. Largest best winter laying strain. Mrs. Geo. McLain, Lane, Kan.  
THOROUGHBRED BLACK LANGSHAN eggs, from hens weighing 10 pounds, cockerels 15. Extra layers. Fifteen eggs, \$2.25; 100, \$8.70. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

## LEGHORNS.

TIP TOP ROSE BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan.  
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$6, 100. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.  
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$5.50 per 100. M. Ott, Madison, Kan.  
S. C. W. LEGHORNS, EGGS, \$1 PER 15; \$6 per 100. Floyd McConnell, Downs, Kan.  
CHOICE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS, Eggs, 100, \$4.75. Wm. Fox, Logan, Kan.  
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$1 15; \$4.50 100. Albert Stahl, Louisburg, Kan.  
EGGS—SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN, \$5 hundred. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.  
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$4.50 100. Muriel Shurter, R. 3, Madison, Kan.  
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, EGGS at \$4.50 hundred. H. M. Schoepflin, Quenemo, Kan.  
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 4c. Baby chicks, 12c. Ida Standiford, Reading, Kan.  
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 hundred. Mrs. H. D. Emery, Girard, Kan. R. 6.  
PURE R. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$4 per 100, large kind. Mrs. M. M. Hayes, Fowler, Kan.  
ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, 15, 75c; \$4.50 per 100. Fred Chilen, Montvale, Kan.  
S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, SETTING, 75c; hundred, \$3.50. Herm. Hornbostel, Palmer, Kan.  
15 EGGS, \$1.50; 100, \$6; RANGE \$4, 100. Kars Buff Leghorn Farm, La Cygne, Kan., Route 4.  
CHOICE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, \$5 100. Mrs. Henry Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.  
S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$6.00 PER 100; \$3.50 per 50; \$1.50 per 15. A. B. Haug, Centralia, Kan.  
PURE BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, \$4.50 hundred. Mrs. Art Johnston, Concordia, Kan.  
SELECTED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS, Eggs 100-\$6.00, 15-\$1.50. Mrs. Willard Hills, Milo, Kan.  
BABY LEGHORNS—SUPREME QUALITY—during May, eleven cents. Pluhart Hatchery, Hutchinson, Kan.  
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, Bred to lay. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7. G. S. Herron, St. Marys, Kan.  
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$5.50, prepaid; quality guaranteed. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.  
ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN, PUREBRED eggs, 45, \$2.75; 100, \$5.50, prepaid. G. Schmidt, R. No. 1, Goessel, Kan.  
LARGE, SPLENDID LAYING, SINGLE Comb White Leghorn eggs, 15, \$1. Mrs. G. Martin, Route 10, Emporia, Kan.  
PUREBRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs, silver cup winners, 100, \$5.50; 15, \$1.25. Geo. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.  
ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$10 per 100 prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John Zimmerman, Sabetha, Kan.  
S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS BRED 22 YEARS, 222 to 266 egg line. Eggs 15-\$2.00, 50-\$4.00, 100-\$6.00. W. I. Gorsuch, Stilwell, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns, 100 eggs, \$5.00; 30, \$1.75. Charles Dorr & Sons, Osage City, Kan.

## LEGHORNS.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS, STATE FAIR WINNERS, 1st pullet, 2nd cockerel. Mating list free. Mrs. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.  
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, BEST quality. Heavy winter-laying strain. Free circular. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.  
CHOICE SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN Leghorns, Eggs, \$5 per 100. Chicks 15 cents each. Mrs. Bert Cordry, Haddam, Kan.

60 THOROUGHBRED SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorn hens. Winners. Year old, \$1.25 apiece. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kan.

EGGS FROM ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, Fawn White Runner ducks, \$1.35 per setting. Jacob Lefebvre, Havensville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN WINNERS, layers, eggs \$1.25 per 15; \$6 per hundred. Vera Davis, Winfield, Kan., R. 2, Box 73.

RYAN'S SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Let us tell you why they are best. Eggs prepaid 105, \$5. Mrs. D. J. Ryan, Centralia, Kan.

EGGS, \$7 100. CHICKS, 15 CENTS. FROM any combined egg contest and show room winners, mating list free. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs from choice hens mated to egg bred prize winners, 60, \$5; 120, \$7. Mrs. J. Dignan, Kelly, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE AND BROWN Leghorns. Blue ribbon winners. Eggs, \$6.50 per 100, \$3.50 for 50, \$2 for 15. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS AT A BIG REDUCTION. From my celebrated egg strain. 85% fertility guaranteed. 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.75. Gray Levitt, Wilson, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, PURE Barron cockerels, Franz, Yesterlaid dams. Stock, Chicks, \$12.50 100. Eggs, \$5 100. Joseph Creitz, Beloit, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs, Heasley's famous 200-285 laying strain, \$6 100. Baby chicks, \$20 100. Mrs. John Houlton, Baileyville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, WINNERS! Highest scores! Great layers! You get finest eggs! Orders filled without delay. \$8 per 100. Hatch well. Mrs. Albert Ray, Delavan, Kan.

S. C. GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORN EGGS from 281 laying strains. \$5 per 50, \$8.50 per 100. Baby chicks, \$15 per 100, \$5 per 50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John Witmer, Sabetha, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY. "Frost proof combs." The largest best winter laying Leghorns. Select eggs, 15-\$1.50; 50-\$3.50; 100-\$6.00. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.

PUREBRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs. Eggbreeding, sweepstakes, gold medal winners. 100, \$5. Pens, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$4 setting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS from 200 two-year-old hens mated with high scoring cocks and cockerels. Prize winning and heavy laying strain \$5-100; \$3-50; \$1.25-15. Edward Dooley, Selma, Ia.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs from winter layers. Bred to lay strain. \$5 per 100. Less than 70% hatch replaced at half price. Day old chicks, 15c. Eureka Poultry Farm, Sycamore, Kan.

BUFF LEGHORN EGGS FROM DAUGHTERS of 200-240 egg hens, trap-nested, mated to sons of 220-260 egg hens, \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 120. Chicks hatched to order from pens or range. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.

FOR SALE—WORLD'S BEST LAYING, winning and paying Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs \$1 to \$5 per setting. Chicks, 12 cents each; \$50 for \$59. Stock \$3 to \$25 each. Hens pay \$8 each per year. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS THAT win. On four entries at State Federation Show we won four firsts and silver cup for best display. "Quality is our watch word." Eggs, \$2.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per 15, or \$10.00 per 100. Write for our mating list. Acme Poultry Yards, Junction City, Kan.

## MINORCAS.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS, \$5 per hundred. No stock. H. H. Dunlap, Liberal, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA BABY chicks 15c each. Eggs after May 1 \$6 hundred, \$1.25 setting. Safe delivery guaranteed. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

## ORPINGTONS.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTON eggs, \$4.50 per 100; Maud Stiles, Columbus, Kan.

HIGH SCORING BUFF ORPINGTONS, 15 eggs \$1.50; 100, \$6.50. A Latham, Ingersoll, Okla.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, RANGE flock and pens, \$5 100. V. Ravenscroft, Klingman, Kan.

COOK STRAIN BUFF ORPINGTONS, EGGS \$1.25 per 15. Chicks 20c. Mrs. John Hough, Jr., Wetmore, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM GOOD stock, \$1.50 15, \$8 100. Emma Wilson, R. 24, Auburn, Kan.

GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTON OF QUALITY, 30 eggs \$2.75, prepaid. White House Poultry Farm, Salina, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, free range, \$1.25 for 15, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Charles Brown, Parkerville, Kan.

WANTED HIGH GRADE ROSE COMB Buff Orpington hatching eggs. Give price and strain. Frank Reitmiller, Ellis, Kan.

PUREBRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1 15; \$5 100. Baby chicks, 15 cents. Ralph Chapman, Route 4, Winfield, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM FIVE grand pens containing Topeka and Kansas State show winners, \$2 for 15. H. M. Goodrich, 712 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

## ORPINGTONS.

S. C. BUFF EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$3.50 per 50; \$6.00 per 100. Cockerels heading flock are Fashion Plate Buffs and Sunwick Poultry Farm. Show winning stock. Mrs. Joe B. Sheridan, Canelro, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS for hatching. Pens headed by cockerels from Byers, Owen, and Sunwick flocks. Prize winners. Reduced prices for balance of season. \$5 settings for \$3.50, \$3 settings for \$2, \$2 settings for \$1.50. \$4 for 50 eggs, \$7.50 for 100. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. Sunflower Ranch, Ottawa, Kan.

## PHEASANTS.

RAISE PHEASANTS. THE NEW industry. Books on all about rearing, 200 pages 25c postpaid. Brilliantly colored postcards Silver, Golden, Amherst, Ringneck, 10c each. Eggs doz., Golden, \$4; Ringneck, \$4. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

BUFF ROCKS \$1.25 FOR 15. MRS. ROBT. Hall, Neodesha, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.25. HARVEY Hooper, Alta Vista, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, EGGS, 15 FOR \$1. W. A. Love, Partridge, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$5 PER 100. JOHN B. Graham, R. 1, Florence, Kan.

BIG BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$8, 100; \$4.50, 50. Henry Wenrick, Caldwell, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50, 100, \$5.50. Mrs. Alex Sheridan, Kanopolis, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15; \$6 per 100. John A. Johnson, Ingalls, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$2.50 PER 15; \$10 PER 100. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1 PER 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. Edwin Dales, Eureka, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS—EXTRA QUALITY, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. A. R. Quinnette, Ames, Kan.

PARK'S 200 STRAIN BARRED ROCKS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7.00. R. B. Snell, Coaly, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, PRIZE WINNERS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Mrs. W. H. Gillespie, Elk City, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY, ONE month special, \$1 setting. J. C. Neibrecht, Gridley, Kan.

BARRED AND WHITE ROCK EGGS, 15 for \$3. State show winners. H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING. Price right, quality good. J. A. Kauffman, Abilene, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50; \$3.50, 100, \$6. Chicks, 16c. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

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

GOLDEN BUFF ROCK EGGS, PEN AND RANGE. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Jacob Nelson, Broughton, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, BIG TYPE, FARM RANGE, leading strains. Eggs \$5 per 100. Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Raymond, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—PURE bred, farm raised. Eggs, 6c each. Mrs. W. C. Bocker, Solomon, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, PURE BRED, FARM range, good layers. Eggs 15-75c, 100-\$5.99. H. F. Richter, Hillsboro, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, RANGE, \$1.25 PER 15; \$6 per 100. Pen eggs, \$2.50 per 15. E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS (PRIZE WINNERS), barred to skin, \$3.50 for 48. Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE ROCKS, CHOICE stock, pen, \$3 15. Farm range, \$1 15, \$1 100. H. C. Loewen, Peabody, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, ALL YEARLING HENS. Range eggs \$1.25-13; \$2.00-30; \$5.00-100. Mrs. Roy Cranston, Langdon, Kan.

EGGS FROM SCIENTIFICALLY MATED Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$3 per setting. Frank McCormack, Morrowville, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS, SIXTEEN YEARS SUCCESSFUL breeding. Eggs \$6.00 per hundred; \$1 per fifty. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY, good egg strain, eggs fifteen \$1.25, fifty \$3.50; hundred \$6.00. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kan.

PUREBRED BARRED ROCKS, WINTER layers. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$3.50 per 50. Delivered. Mrs. Lester Benbow, La Crosse, Kan.

RINGLET, BRADLEY AND ARISTOCRAT—Ringlet Barred Rock eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Mating list. Etta Pauly, Junction City, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS (Fisher strain) from prize winning stock. \$1.50 per setting; \$6 per 100. J. S. Cartwell, Sterling, Kan.

BRADLEY-THOMPSON RINGLET BARRED Plymouth Rock eggs \$4.50 per 100. Baby chicks 12 cents each. Emma Mueller, R. 2, Humboldt, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ROCKS, FIRST winners at three fairs, 15 eggs \$1.50, 100 eggs \$5.50, prepaid. Mrs. C. N. Mason, R. 3, Uniontown, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, LARGE PRIZE WINNERS, farm raised. Eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$3.50, 50; \$6, 100. First pen, \$3.50, 15. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, PRIZE WINNERS at show and fairs, \$3.50 for 48, prepaid. Baby chicks, 16c. Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

RINGLETS, ARISTOCRATS, BARRED Rocks, rich color, narrow barring. Eggs, pen, \$5 per setting; range, \$6 per 100. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

PUREBRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1 HUNDRED. Sire of males in flock won all possible prizes at Hutchinson and Topeka Anna Swearingen, Iola, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—BEST ALL-PURPOSE fowls. As good as can be found anywhere. Eggs \$2 per 15, \$10 per 100, express prepaid. Thomas Owen, R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS—WON 5 RIBBONS at Kansas State Show, including first cock and second pen. Won at 1917 State Fair, first pen, first cock, first second, third second hen, second and fourth cockerel, second pullet. Eggs from fine farm flock at \$1 per 15, \$6 per 100. Special matings, \$2 and \$3 per 15. Minnie Clark, Haven, Kan.



## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS. WIN-  
ners at Kansas State fair and State show.  
Both matings. Eggs \$3 per 15; \$8 per 100.  
Mating list free. Nickerson Poultry Yards,  
Sickerson, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS WITH SIZE AND QUAL-  
ity. Eighteen years careful breeding. Eggs  
\$1.25 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Safe arrival  
guaranteed. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary,  
Prop., Okla. City, Kan.

BRADLEY-THOMPSON RINGLET BARRED  
Heavy winter laying strain. Bred  
for quality and size. Eggs \$1.50; 30-\$2.50;  
100-\$4.50. Jno. T. Johnson, Mound  
City, Kansas, Lock Box 77.

ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL RINGLET  
Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs and baby  
chicks for sale, record layers, 173 to 203  
eggs. Catalogue free. North Willow Poul-  
try Ranch, A. L. Hook, Prop., Coffeyville,  
Kan.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS. FIRST PRIZE WIN-  
ners at Great Heart of America show,  
Kansas City, Great Free Fair, Topeka, State  
Exposition, Salina. Eggs \$3 and \$2. Stock  
and baby chicks. Roy Sutton, Minneapolis,  
Kansas.

BARRED ROCKS—WON AT STATE SHOW.  
Wichita, 1918, 1-2 pen, 2nd cockerel, 5  
chicks. The test of quality. Excellent winter  
layers. Three choice matings. Eggs \$5.00  
per 15; \$30.00 per 100. Send for  
mating list. Geo. Sims, Le Roy, Kansas.

## RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING SINGLE  
Comb Rhode Island Whites. Mrs. Merle  
Benjamin, Sylvia, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE  
Eggs from large excellent layers 15, \$1.00;  
100, \$5.00. Mrs. Frank Sioman, Effingham,  
Kansas.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

PURE BRED R. C. EGGS. \$6.00 per 100  
eggs. Mrs. Jas Crocker, White City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS. 100, \$4.75; 30,  
\$1.75. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Geneseo, Kan.

PUREBRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS. 50,  
\$2.50; 100, \$5.00. Mrs. D. W. Shipp, Belle-  
plaine, Kan.

PUREBRED SINGLE COMB RED EGGS.  
H. 15, \$4.50; 100, Howard Knisely, Tal-  
ing, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. PRIZE WINNING  
stock, 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6. Pine Crest,  
Abilene, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS  
\$1.50 setting; \$6.00 per 100. O. E. Nichols,  
Abilene, Kan.

DARK RICH EVEN RED R. C. REDS. 15  
eggs, \$1.25; 50, \$3. Nora Luthy, R. 6,  
North Topeka, Kan.

NEVER FADING S. C. RED EGGS. EX-  
tra layers, \$3.48, prepaid. Ideal Poultry  
Farm, Concordia, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—GOOD WINTER LAY-  
ers. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$6 per 100. J. O.  
Stener, Hesston, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS THAT ARE RED.  
Eggs, fifteen, \$1; hundred, \$5. Catherine  
Meyer, Garnett, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED CHIX, 12½C EACH,  
eggs 100-50; choice farm range. Leilah  
Works, Humboldt, Kan.

R. C. REDS (THAT ARE RED TO THE  
SKIN) eggs \$1.25 per 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs.  
Lillie Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. BREEDER 10 YEARS.  
Eggs, 100, \$5.00; hatching 80 per cent.  
James A. Harris, Latham, Kan.

R. C. REDS. EGGS. LARGE BONE,  
good layers, good color. 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6.  
Wm. H. R. 1, Orlando, Okla.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS. LARGE, DARK  
red winter layers \$5, 100; 15, \$1. Mrs. F.  
B. Smith, R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

12 YEARS BREEDING WINTER LAYING  
Single Comb Reds, 15 eggs \$1; hundred  
\$10. Mrs. P. H. Holmes, Monument, Kan.

PUREBRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND  
Reds. Eggs for hatching \$1.25 for 15; \$6  
for 100. Mrs. L. F. Hinson, Stockdale, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS. CHOICE YARD.  
\$1.50 per 15; \$3.50 for 50. Range, \$5 per  
hundred. Mrs. C. B. Johnson-Garrison, Kan.

THOROUGHbred ROSE COMB REDS.  
Bean strain. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
Eggs 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Mrs. Monie Wittsell,  
R. 1, Edin, Kan.

R. C. RED EGGS FROM GOOD COLORED,  
good winter layers \$1.50 per 15; \$6 per  
100. Mrs. M. S. Corr, Cedar Knoll Poultry  
Farm, Soldier, Kan.

EGGS FROM BIG BUSTER ROSE COMB  
Rhode Island Reds. No better bred winter  
layers. Five dollars the hundred. Mary C.  
Sullivan, Rural 1, Barnes, Kan.

HARRISON'S FAMOUS NON-SITTING  
Single Comb Reds. 250-egg strain. Get  
copy of mating list and breeding bulletin.  
Robert Harrison, "The Redman," Lincoln,  
Nebr.

ROSE COMB REDS—BLOOD LINES OF  
San Francisco and Chicago winners. Pen  
eggs \$2.00, \$3.00, \$2.50. Range, \$5 per 100.  
Get our regular before ordering. Mrs. Alice  
Chambers, Wetmore, Kan.

SAFE ARRIVAL AND FERTILITY GUAR-  
anteed on hatching eggs, from big boned,  
good colored, heavy laying strain both  
comb Reds, at peace prices. Mating list  
free. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS  
for hatching from a high-class, bred-to-  
lay, farm range flock. \$1.50 per setting,  
\$4.50 per 50, \$8.00 per 100. Infertile eggs  
refunded free. Safe arrival guaranteed. A.  
Furtus, Barnes, Kan.

SEVEN GRAND PENS ROSE COMB REDS.  
Bred by roosters costing \$15.00 to \$50.00.  
15 eggs \$2; 20 eggs \$5; 50 eggs \$8. Special  
quilt eggs \$7.50 per 100. Baby chicks,  
Catalogue free. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—FINE YARDS, STRONG  
State show winners. Eggs \$2 to \$5 per 15.  
Choice farm range flocks, \$6 per 100. Free  
catalogue. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

## SILKIES.

JAPANESE SILKIE EGGS, 15c. CLYDE  
S. R. Emporia, Kan.

## TURKEYS.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, 12, \$4.  
Mrs. C. E. Elise, Lake City, Kan.

## TURKEYS.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, \$3 PER  
dozen. Curley Shaw, Princeton, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, \$2.75  
per 10. Maud Siles, Columbus, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS \$5.00  
dozen. Albert Brecheisen, Baldwin, Kan.

TURKEYS. EGGS, WHITE HOLLAND, \$4  
per 10. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS  
30 cents each. Mrs. Will Hopwood, Abilene,  
Kansas.

THOROUGHbred BOURBON RED TUR-  
key eggs \$3.25 per 11. Mrs. Hutcheson,  
Oak Hill, Kan.

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS  
for sale, 45 cents each. Frank Darst,  
Fredonia, Kan.

THOROUGHbred WHITE HOLLAND  
turkey eggs, \$2.50 per 11. Mrs. Grace  
Dick, Harlan, Kan.

EGGS FROM MATURE STOCK. BIG  
prize Giant Bronze turkeys, famous "Gold-  
bank" strain. Baby turkeys. Virra Bailey,  
Kinsley, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, \$3  
per 11. Silver Laced Wyandotte eggs.  
Tarbox strain, \$1.50 per 15. All pure bred.  
Mrs. Warden Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, 50 LB. TOM  
(Madison Square Garden winner), 25 lb  
hens. Eggs, \$8.50 setting. Ringlet Barred  
Rocks, \$7.50 100. Ed Lockwood, Kinsley,  
Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS AT RE-  
duced prices for balance of season. Our  
strain winners at big shows for years. Big,  
healthy, finely colored breeders. Fertility  
and safe arrival guaranteed. Free catalog  
with prices. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia,  
Kan.

## WYANDOTTES.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, 17, \$1; 100,  
\$5. Emma Downs, Lyndon, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS,  
\$4.50 100. Ida Alexander, R. 3, Madison,  
Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE'S EGGS, 15, \$1.65;  
50, \$3.75; 100, \$6.50. Mrs. Edwin Shuff,  
Plevna, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES, HEAVY LAYING  
strain. Free mating list. Chas. Martin,  
Fredonia, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50, \$2, \$3.  
Parcel post prepaid. Chas. Flanders,  
Spring Hill, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE THOROUGHbred  
eggs, \$1.50 15; \$6 100. Mrs. Will Mc-  
Enaney, Seneca, Kan.

R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.50  
per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Green-  
wade, Blackwell, Okla.

IDEAL WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS IN  
May \$3 48, parcel post. Extra fine. S.  
Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE BIRDS, SCORE 91%  
and 92%; eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$3.50, 50. Emma  
Savage, Miltonvale, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,  
Keeler strain, \$1.50, 15; \$2.50, 30. Mrs.  
George Slater, Emporia, Kan.

CHOICE SILVER WYANDOTTES. BEAU-  
tifully laced. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6.  
Herbert Kruger, Seneca, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS. FIFTEEN,  
\$1.50; fifty, \$3.65; hundred \$6. Baby chix,  
20c each. Lawrence Blythe, White City, Ks.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, BLUE RIBBON  
winners, record layers. Eggs only. Cata-  
logue free. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Effingham,  
Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-  
dotte eggs for hatching, blue ribbon win-  
ners, \$1.50 15; \$7 100. Frank Mayer, Marys-  
ville, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM  
Kansas and Missouri prize winners, \$2 set-  
ting, \$10 for hundred. J. J. Pauls, Hills-  
boro, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15, \$1; 100,  
\$5. Snowwhite flock, headed by pure  
white cockerels from trapezoid stock. Mrs.  
H. E. Thornburg, Formoso, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES, EXCLUSIVELY.  
Specialized for eight years. Eggs \$1.50  
per fifteen; \$4.00 per fifty. Springdale Stock  
Farm, Ralph Sanders, Osage City, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES. PURE-  
bred, eggs fifteen \$1.50; hundred \$6.50. I  
guarantee a 60% hatch or will duplicate  
order at half price. S. B. Dressler, Lebo,  
Kan.

## SEVERAL VARIETIES.

ROSE COMB BUFF WYANDOTTE AND  
Single Comb White Leghorn eggs, \$6 per  
100. Ida Alexander, Hill Top, Kan.

ONE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, ALSO PEA-  
fowls, Pearl guineas and eggs. Will take  
Runner ducks. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury,  
Kansas.

DARK OR WHITE CORNISH INDIAN  
games, Irish Greys, Black Breasted Red  
eggs, 15, \$1.50, 30, \$2.75. S. S. Dawkins,  
Whitesboro, Tex.

## POULTRY SUPPLIES.

GAPE REMEDY THAT CURES OR MONEY  
back. 25c. Box 117, Brandenburg, Ky.

## POULTRY WANTED.

POULTRY AND EGG MARKET GOOD  
healthy condition. Write for coops, cases,  
cash offers. The Copes, Topeka.

## Opinion in Douglas County

So far as I have been able to learn  
Douglas county is rather strongly in  
favor of Governor Capper for United  
States Senator; in fact, three-fourths  
or more of the people with whom I  
have talked are Capper men.

Lawrence, Kan. J. L. Jones.

"The one sure way to supply the  
supreme need for food," reads a pro-  
clamation by Governor Bickett of  
North Carolina, "is to man the bread  
line with the woman power, the boy  
power and the girl power of the  
state."

## FARMERS' EXCHANGE

The Farmers Mail and Breeze will be glad  
to run free notices of farmers who wish to  
buy farm machinery, or who have machinery  
for sale or trade. There is a machinery  
shortage and it is essential that the best  
possible use should be made of the equip-  
ment available.

I have one 12-foot Deering grain  
loader, one 7-foot Deering binder and  
two gang plows for sale.

Charles Sawyer.

R. 1, Fowler, Kan.

I have one complete J. I. Case  
threshing outfit, consisting of a 60-  
horsepower engine and a 36-inch sep-  
arator, as good as new; one 7-bottom  
plow, and one 12-foot Deering push  
binder for sale or trade.

Daniel Fraser.

Aurora, Kan.

For sale: One complete threshing  
rig, consisting of a 27-horsepower J. I.  
Case engine, a 40-inch separator, a  
water tank and cook wagon.

C. E. Blackman.

McPherson, Kan.

I have an Aultman & Taylor thresh-  
ing outfit for sale, consisting of an  
18-66 gas engine and a 27-inch sep-  
arator.

James Arganbright.

R. 1, Onaga, Kan.

For sale: A Plano 8-foot binder in  
good condition except the knoter.

Floyd Eppey.

R. 2, Seward, Kan.

I have a 36-inch Peerless separator  
with a Langdon feeder and a Pickren  
governor for sale.

C. E. McKee.

Offerle, Kan.

Republic to Republic  
1776—1917

France!—  
It is I answering.

America!

And it shall be remembered not only in our  
lips but in our hearts

And shall awaken forever, familiar and new  
as the morning.

That we were the first of all lands  
To be lovers,

To run to each other with the incredible cry  
Of recognition.

Bound by no ties of nearness or of knowledge  
But of the nearness of the heart,

You chose me then—  
And so I choose you now

By the same nearness—  
And the name you called me then

I call you now—  
O Liberty, my Love!

Written by Witter Bynner after reading  
"Young France and New America" by his  
friend, Pierre de Lanux.

## There are No Brooks

There are no brooks in city streets.  
There are no brooks that babble by—  
Only dry gulches, narrow, high,  
Into whose deepest crevices beats  
The searching summer of the sky.

The lure is not the lure of grass  
That brings the weary pilgrim here;  
The dirty pavements breathing gas,  
The treeless plots and alleys drear  
Call not the mortal and the mass

It is the gilded call of gold  
That calls us far from better things,  
That calls us from the paths of old.  
The red of rose, the whirl of wings—  
For this the very soul is sold.

My boy, when your own heart repeats  
That call, and yearns, and almost yields,  
Remember, while with joy it beats

In gazing o'er your father's fields,  
There are no brooks in city streets.

—Douglas Malloch, in the American Lum-  
berman.

Straw and similar materials gather  
moisture, and when the litter becomes  
damp enough to be limp it is practi-  
cally useless for fowls to scratch in  
for their grain feed. Scratching litter  
in the poultry house is essential, but  
it should be cleaned out and renewed  
frequently.

## SPECIAL TEN DAY OFFER

Our Big Weekly on Trial Ten Weeks  
for 10 Cents

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

**Mutual SERVICE OILS**

**SUPERIOR EFFICIENT LUBRICANTS**

Absolutely clean, no carbon, no sediment. Will withstand the highest temperatures. A weight for every auto and tractor.

Ask your dealer  
**MUTUAL OIL COMPANY**  
Kansas City, Mo.

**CANNING OUTFITS PAY FOR THEMSELVES**

Be Economical! Be Patriotic! Let your garden pay for most of your next winter's living.

Are simple, economical, practical. Operate easier and quicker than old-fashioned methods. Made for home, club or commercial use. Many were disappointed in not getting an outfit last year. Expect bigger demand this season. Be safe, investigate now. Write nearest factory for free catalog and prices. Good Deal for Live Agents in Open Territory.

**Butler Manufacturing Co.**  
690 Butler Bldg. Kansas City, Mo. 890 5th Ave., S. E. Minneapolis, Minn.

**NEW RING FREE**

**WAR AGAINST PRUSSIAN AUTOCRACY 1917**

Brand new, just out. This is positively the most beautiful ring you have ever seen. Made of GENUINE STERLING SILVER—GUARANTEED. Suitable for either man, woman, girl or boy.

**Send No Money** I want to give one person in each locality one of these handsome patriotic rings FREE for just a little handsomely, which you can do in an hour or two. Be first to get one. Write Today, quick—they are going fast. A post card will do; send correct size.

**French Ring Club, Dept. 53, Topeka, Kan.**

**House Dress Pattern FREE!**

A simple practical model. The busy house worker will readily appreciate the good features of this design. The front closing makes adjustment easy. The sleeve may be in either of the two lengths portrayed. The dress is a one-piece model, with the fullness confined under the belt. The Pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. The skirt measures about 2½ yards at the foot.

**Special 20 Day Offer.** To quickly introduce The Household, a big story and family magazine, we make this liberal offer good only 20 days: Send 25 cents for a one-year subscription and we will send you this House Dress Pattern Free. Be sure to give size and say you want dress pattern number 2359. Address

**THE HOUSEHOLD**  
Dress Dept. 32, Topeka, Kansas

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WANTED—POP CORN. THE BARTELCDES Seed Co., Lawrence, Kan.

KENTUCKY LEAF TOBACCO—THE PROD-  
uct that made Kentucky famous—45 cents  
per pound; five pounds, \$2.15. Taylor &  
Sanderson, Mayfield, Ky.

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 depar-  
tments 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.

FORDS CAN BURN HALF COAL OIL, OR  
cheapest gasoline, using our 1918 carbure-  
tor; 34 miles per gallon guaranteed. Easy  
starting. Great power increase. Attach it  
yourself. Big profit selling for us. 30 days  
trial. Money back guarantee. Styles to fit  
any automobile. Air-Friction Carburetor  
Company, 560 Madison Street, Dayton, Ohio.

DON'T KILL YOUR CALVES, AND DON'T  
feed them whole milk or butterfat but  
raise them at one-fourth cost by using  
Brooks Best Calf Meal. One pound of this  
meal when mixed with warm water or skim-  
milk is equal to a gallon of whole milk.  
Thousands are successfully feeding it. 100-  
pound sacks \$5 or 500 pounds \$23.75 in 100-  
pound sacks only on cars here. We guaran-  
tee it. Send trial order and we will ship  
direct if your dealer won't supply you.  
Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.



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Rate: 6 cents a word each insertion for 1, 2 or 3 times. 5 cents a word each insertion for 4 CONSECUTIVE times. Remittance must accompany orders. IT GIVES RESULTS.

Count each initial, abbreviation or whole number as a word in both classification and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted.

## LIVESTOCK.

BABY HAMPSHIRE. BOOKING ORDERS for spring pigs. Kindie, Barnes, Kan.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS \$50. COWS and heifers. Percy Lull, Mt. Hope, Kan.

DUROCS ALL AGES, BOTH SEX, SHIPPED on approval. John Lusk, Jr., Liberal, Kan.

THOROUGHbred CHESTER WHITE PIGS. Write for prices, quality and breeding. D. Knevels, Natoma, Kan.

WILL BOOK ORDERS FOR O. I. C. PIGS for May and June delivery. Either sex. Write for prices. Dell Steward, Russell, Kan.

FOR SALE—SPOTTED POLAND CHINA boars ready for service. Some extra nice March farrow. Immune. A. A. Cone, Udall, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-SIX HEAD HIGH grade Holstein cows and heifers. Will sell entire herd also three unit milking machine. Lone Star Dairy, Mulvane, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL CALF you'll be proud to own. Born Sept. 27th. Individually superior, nearly white, large. Sire over ton. O. S. Andrews, Greeley, Kan.

ONE CHOICE YEARLING ABERDEEN—Angus bull, a show prospect. Dam, Rosebud Blackbird 160781. Sire, Elmblad Sampson 2nd 194069. Henry Wrampe, Yates Center, Kan.

TEN TWO, THREE AND FOUR YEAR OLD Percheron stallions for sale; with size, bone and quality, sound, fully guaranteed, would consider land in exchange for stallions. Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.

TWO SHETLAND PONIES CITY BROKE, ride and drive for children. Both mares, 5 years old, spotted, well matched, weigh 500 each. One in foal also buggy and harness. Write Cleveland Carson, Mound Valley, Kan.

## SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

SUDAN, RECLEANED, 17c LB. H. H. Irwin, LeRoy, Kan.

FETERITA SEED, GRADED, \$6.50 PER 100. Charles Hothan, Scranton, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS SEED, 20c PER POUND. Ira Beach, R. F. D. 3, Winfield, Kan.

SUDAN SEED, 16c PER POUND. WILL stand any test. M. H. Loy, Milo, Kan.

BLACK AMBER CANE SEED, \$6.25 PER hundred. Sacks free. F. E. Sheard, Kirks, Colo.

FOR SALE—GOOD CLEAN BLACK AMBER cane, \$2.50 per bu. Verne Payne, Lebanon, Kan.

CANE SEED, EXTRA GOOD, BLACK Amber, \$3.25 bu. E. Copenhaver, Abbyville, Kan.

90-DAY RED SEED CORN FOR SALE. Shelled, \$3 per bu. Wm. M. Griffie, Marysville, Kan.

SUDAN SEED RECLEANED AND GRADED 18c lb any quantity. Sacks free. Geo. Buntz, Chase, Kan.

ORANGE CANE SEED, EXTRA GOOD, \$6 per cwt. Sacks extra. Joseph Nixon, Belle Plaine, Kan.

WANTED TO BUY, CANE SEED IN CAR-load lots or less. Write us. H. F. Donley Co., Omaha, Neb.

RECLEANED RED AND BLACK AMBER cane seed, \$6.50 per hundred lbs. Claude Paddock, Oberlin, Kan.

RED KAFIR SEED, RECLEANED, \$5.50 per hundred, prepaid. J. W. Heinrichsmeler, Columbus, Kan.

FOR SALE—FODDER CANE SEED, RE-cleaned, \$6 per cwt. Sacks free. S. E. Cathcart, Mayetta, Kan.

SUDAN SEED RECLEANED, WELL MA-tured, 17 1/2 lb., sack free. C. E. Dieffen-baugh, Talmage, Kan.

WELL MATURED FETERITA SEED RE-cleaned and sacked, \$5.50 per cwt. E. A. Bryan, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—ORANGE CANE SEED \$3.50 per bu. Shrock kafir \$3.25. Lone Star Dairy, Mulvane, Kan.

FOR SALE—SUDAN SEED, \$20 PER 100. Free from Johnson grass. R. C. Obrecht, Route 28, Topeka, Kan.

CANE SEED—ORANGE AND BLACK Amber. Ask for samples and prices. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

FETERITA, \$3.50 BU. WELL MATURED, re-cleaned, graded, sacks free. D. W. Little, Conway Springs, Kan.

BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFIR. GOOD seed, \$4.50 cwt. Cane seed \$3.00. Geo. Milner, Neosho Falls, Kan.

SUMAC SORGHUM SEED, EXTRA GOOD, high test. Sample and price on request. Tom Wilkerson, Lucas, Kan.

CHOICE SUDAN SEED, HOME GROWN, \$17 cwt.; less, 18 cents pound. Sacks free. J. E. Wiese, Spearville, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS—NORTHERN GROWN, guaranteed, 100 lbs., \$15; less 18c pound. T. N. Beckey, Linwood, Kan.

CHOICE ORANGE CANE \$3.00 PER CWT. Pure Sudan 20 cents per pound. Sacks extra. Ed Blaesi, Abilene, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED—BOTH 1916 AND 1917 seed, all re-cleaned. Ask for samples and prices. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

SEED CORN—BOON COUNTY WHITE, Reid's Yellow Dent. Ask for samples and prices. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

FOR SALE—150 BU. ORANGE AND Sumac cane seed, tested and re-cleaned, \$3.50 per bu. J. C. Hainer, Lewis, Kan.

FOR SALE, RECLEANED BLACK AMBER cane seed \$6.50 per hundred. Sacks 55 cts. each. Reid Lumber Co., Norcatur, Kan.

SUDAN SEED, 21c LB. IN 100 LB. LOTS; 22 1/2c in 50 lb. lots; 25c lb. smaller quantities. Clyde Chamberlin, Cherryvale, Kan.

RED COB WHITE SEED CORN. NORTH-west Kansas grown, selected ears nubbed, butted and shelled \$4.50 same corn graded \$3.50 bushel. Germination on either 95%. Geo. Bowman, Logan, Kan.

DID YOU TEST YOUR SEED CORN? WE have about 500 bushels of St. Charles red cob white corn with strong germination at \$2.50; also Black Hull white kafir at \$3; German millet at \$2.75. Friesen Grain Co., Hillsboro, Kan.

## SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

90 BUSHELS OF EARLY AMBER CANE seed. Good seed, fairly clean, \$2.50 per bu. Sacks free. Chas. Weede, Walton, Kan.

SEED CORN: BOONE COUNTY WHITE, Reid's yellow dent, Calico corn. \$3.50 bushel. None better. Geo. Milner, Neosho Falls, Kan.

CHOICE CANE SEED, RED OR BLACK, \$6.50 per cwt. to close it out. Add 25c per cwt. for sacks. H. M. Griffith, Uniontown, Kan.

NICE RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED, \$10 per bu. Nice re-cleaned Sudan grass, \$20 per cwt. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.

SUDAN SEED THAT GROWS, 50 LBS. and over, 20 cents. Smaller lots, 25 cents. Choice alfalfa, bu., \$7.50. Fred Stenzel, Marion, Kan.

KAFIR SEED—BLACK HULL. MILO Maize, Feterita. Ask for samples and prices. Can furnish car lots. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

CHOICE CANE SEED, \$2.50 BUSHEL; fancy feterita, \$5.50 per 100. Will ship anywhere. Sacks extra. Farmers Union, Oronoque, Kan.

TESTED WHITE AFRICAN KAFIR, \$3 per bu. Choice, re-cleaned seed. New sacks 50c extra. E. D. Shepherd, R. 8, Winfield, Kan.

CANE SEED—RECLEANED ORANGE. Good germination. \$6 per 100 sacked. Write for sample. Homer Story, Route 5, Winfield, Kan.

FETERITA, MILLET AND CANE SEEDS, re-cleaned, high germination. Send for sample and low prices. Clyde Ramsey, Mayfield, Kan.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY BU. GOOD RE-cleaned alfalfa seed for sale. \$9.00 per bu. If a quantity is taken. V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kans.

DWARF MAIZE SEED RECLEANED IN large or small amount \$2.50 per bu. Buy early; it won't last at the price. Will Hawkins, Satanta, Kan.

CABBAGE PLANTS BY PARCEL POST, Jerseys, Charlesons, Succession and Flat Dutch, 500 for \$1, 1,000 for \$1.75. Coleman Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

PLANTS—PLANTS—100 DUNLAP STRAW- berry plants, 12 Rhubarb Roots, 12 Asparagus Roots, all \$1.00 postpaid. McKnight & Son, Cherryvale, Kan.

FOR SALE—RECLEANED BLACK AMBER cane seed, \$8 per 100 lbs., including sacks, F. O. B. Cash or check with order. Anthony Farm, Huron, Kan.

SUDAN, RECLEANED, 1917 CROP, 20c per lb.; \$18 per cwt. Alfalfa—Good bright seed, \$9.50 and \$8.50 per bu. Sacks free. H. Struening, R. 2, Winfield, Kan.

CANE SEED—CLEAN, WELL MATURED Orange and White African cane seed. Price \$8.50 per cwt. F. O. B. my track. S. O. Casebier, Tonganoxie, Kan.

SUDAN—CHOICE, RECLEANED SEED, 18c lb.; \$17 cwt. Also Blackhull White kafir and yellow milo, \$4 cwt. All well matured. Jno. Cannard, R. 3, Oswego, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS SEED, RECLEANED, raised here 3 years, no Johnson grass seed. 20 lbs. to 100 lbs., 20c per lb.; 100 lbs. or more, 18c per lb. Alex King, Thayer, Kan.

EXTRA FANCY PURE ORANGE CANE seed, K. S. A. C. germination test 94. Price \$9 per hundred, sacked, F. O. B. our station. Casebier Elevator Co., McLouth, Kan.

CANE SEED, BLACK AMBER, \$7.00 PER hundred, Sudan grass seed 15c per lb., alfalfa seed, \$7.50 per bu. All re-cleaned and sacked free. Frank Curveya, Wichita, Kan., Route 1.

SEED CORN—TESTING 90 TO 100 GERMI-nation. Reid's Dent and Golden Beauty, some raised on bottom and some on hill land. \$3.75 per bushel. A. W. Fannen, Shannon, Kan.

JAPANESE RIBBON CANE FOR SYRUP, 20c per pound, post paid, \$12 per hundred F. O. B. cars Ft. Smith. Spanish peanuts, \$7.25 per hundred pounds. Fort Smith Seed Co., Fort Smith, Ark.

RECLEANED SEEDS FOR SALE—BLACK Amber, \$7 per cwt.; Standard Dwarf milo and Dwarf kafir at \$5 per cwt. sacked. Write for prices in larger quantities. Tyrone Equity Exchange, Tyrone, Okla.

GOOD, RECLEANED SEEDS, BLACK amber cane, 7c per pound; Orange cane, 8c per pound; Feterita, 6c per pound; Milo Maize, 6c per pound; Red clover \$16 per bushel. F. Amstaett, Lyndon, Kansas.

BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFIR, 100% germination test at Manhattan, \$3 per bushel. Order direct from this ad. Supply limited. Cane seed \$4 per bushel. Choice seed. W. H. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

SWEET POTATO SLIPS AT \$3.50 A thousand, most any variety. Tomato slips at \$3.50 a thousand. Now ready. Potato slips shipped according to order. Send in your orders. D. Childs, R. 27, Topeka, Phone 3751 K1.

SEED CORN—REID'S YELLOW DENT, Golden Mortgage Lifter, Iowa Silver Mine, White Wonder and Calico. This is all local grown seed and tests from 90 to 98%. Price \$4 per bushel, sacks free. Frazier Bros, Coffeyville, Kan.

CABBAGE PLANTS—500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$2. Tomato plants, 100, 50 cents; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Potato plants, \$3.50. All varieties above plants shipped prepaid, packed in damp moss. Special prices large shipments. Empire Plant Company, Albany, Ga.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 8,000 LBS. FIRST class Sudan Grass seed. Price 18 1/2 cents sacked F. O. B. our track. Sack extra in small lots. Don't write about it but send check or money order. Prompt shipment. Also some Orange cane seed, \$8.50 per hundred. Elk City Feed Mill, Elk City, Kan.

WATERMELON SEED, GENUINE TOM Watson. My melons took first premium at two fairs last season. \$1 pound, five pounds or over 75c pound, all prepaid. Pure Sudan seed, guaranteed free from Johnson grass, test 95%; ten pounds, \$2.20; \$20 hundred, black hull dwarf kafir \$5 hundred. Schrock kafir and red Amber cane \$8 hundred. All field seeds re-cleaned. W. J. White, Cleo Springs, Okla.

## SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

ALFALFA SEED, HOME GROWN, NON-irrigated. Good germination. \$7.00 to \$10.00 bu. Sacks 50c. White Blossom Sweet clover, Amber and White Cane, local or car lots. Ask for prices and samples. L. A. Jordan Seed Co., Winona, Kan.

CABBAGE PLANTS—500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$2. Tomato plants, 100, 50 cents; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Potato plants, \$3.50. All varieties above plants shipped prepaid packed in damp moss. Special prices large shipments. Gordon Jefferson, Adel, Ga.

CABBAGE PLANTS—500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$2. Tomato plants, 100, 50 cents; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Potato plants, \$3.50. All varieties above plants shipped prepaid packed in damp moss. Special prices large shipments. Postal Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

PINTO BEANS, 1917 CROP, EXTRA FANCY for seed or food. Germination test, 99%. Yielded over 1,000 lbs. per acre here at Macksville without irrigation last year. \$10 per hundred pound sack. Send check with order. John Askew, Macksville, Kan.

BLACK AMBER, \$3; ORANGE, \$3.50; Sumac \$4.25; African millet cane, \$4.25; white kafir, \$2.50; feterita, \$2.25; milo, \$2.25; German millet, \$3; Yellow Dent corn, \$3.25. Sacks free. Satisfaction or your money back. J. G. Meier, Russell, Kan.

KAFIR SEED—BLACK HULLED WHITE. Well matured, strong germination, graded seed. Direct from Oklahoma. Having bought this car especially for seed will sell at \$2.75 bu. Red Orange cane \$3.00 bu. Sacks 30c extra. E. A. McKnight, Eskridge, Kan.

PINTO BEAN SEED CAREFULLY GRADED and re-cleaned. Guaranteed germination 90 to 95%. Sample on file with agricultural college. Grown in Wabunsee county; for sale by the grower, 13c per lb. Sacks extra. F. O. B. Maple Hill, Russell Sells.

STOCK PEAS, RECLEANED, WHIPPOOR-wills, 5 1/2c per pound; White Black Eye, 9c; Brown Crowders, 11c; White Crowders, 14c; Rice, 14c. New crop Bermuda grass seed, 40c per pound. F. O. B. cars Ft. Smith. Write for prices on large lots. Ft. Smith Seed Company, Ft. Smith, Ark.

MILLIONS EARLY PLANTS—LEADING varieties. Onions and Cabbage, postpaid, 100, \$5; 1,000, \$2.75. Sweet Potatoes, 100, 65c; 1,000, \$3.00. Tomatoes, Peppers, Beets, Egg Plants, 100, 75c; 500, \$2.75. Write for prices on larger quantities. Liberty Plant Company, San Antonio, Texas.

FOR SALE TOM WATSON WATERMELON seed at \$1.50 per pound. Saved from selected 100 lb. melons like those which took grand champion Blue Ribbon at Wichita Exposition and Wheat Show last fall. Please remit postage with order. S. H. Shaver, Wichita, Kan., Route 7, Box 92.

FIELD SEEDS FOR SALE—WE HAVE A complete stock of tested field seeds to offer you. Get our prices and samples before buying. We buy direct from the producer and can save you money. We specialize on Alfalfa, Sudan, Cane and Kafir. The Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, Sedgwick, Kan.

SEED FOR SALE—THE FAMOUS INCU-bator corn and Japanese white cane especially adapted for ensilage, tested by the Manhattan Experiment Station and guaranteed to grow. Priced at four dollars (\$4) per bushel in sacks F. O. B. Plainville, Kan. Place orders with Fred Minx, Plainville.

SUDAN GRASS SEED, GUARANTEED pure, re-cleaned and graded, 20c per pound in lots of 100 pounds or over. Less quantity, 25c per pound. Kafir, maize, cane and feterita seed. All of the very best. Mail us your order while we have a good supply. Plainview Produce Co., Plainview, Texas.

CABBAGE PLANTS BY EXPRESS, \$1.50 thousand, 500 postpaid \$1.25. Tomato plants by express \$1.75 thousand, 500 postpaid \$1.50; 100, 50 cents. Potato plants by express \$2.50 thousand, postpaid \$3.50. All varieties above plants shipped in damp moss. Ask for wholesale prices. The Jefferson Farms, Albany, Ga.

PLANTS—ALL VARIETY CABBAGE, TOM-ato and onions, 100, 45c; 200, 85c; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Postpaid. By express collect. \$2 per thousand. Celery, egg plant and peppers, 100, \$1; 200, \$1.75; 500, \$3; 1,000, \$5 postpaid. Plants ready now. Cash with all orders. Hope Plant Farm, Hope, Arkansas.

FIELD SEEDS CHEAPER. RECLEANED Orange cane seed 7, Red or Black Amber 8, Red Top Sumach 8 1/2, White or Red kafir 4 1/2, Pink kafir 6, Feterita 7, Dorset 7 1/2, Sudan 25, Alfalfa 10 to 17 1/2, Sweet clover 25 to 30, Feed kafir 4 cents, per lb., our track, seamless bags 55, Tube bags 30c. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

SUDAN, \$20; FETERITA, \$6; DWARF Yellow Milo, \$7; Dwarf Black Hulled White Kafir, \$5; Fodder Cane, \$7.50; Texas Ribbon Cane, \$9; Japanese Ribbon Cane (best for sorghum), \$15; Whippoorwill Cow Peas, \$8.25; Spanish Peanuts, \$12.50. These prices are for 100 pounds. Sacks weighed in free. Square Deal Seed Co., Coffeyville, Kan.

PURE SUDAN SEED, GUARANTEED FREE from Johnson grass, test 95%. Ten pounds \$2.20, \$20 hundred. Black hull dwarf kafir \$5 hundred. Schrock kafir and red Amber cane \$8 hundred. All seed high grade, re-cleaned, 1917 crop. Also genuine Tom Watson watermelon seed \$1 pound, five pounds or over 75c pound. Melons postpaid, H. A. Foster, Cleo Springs, Okla.

SEED CORN—REID'S YELLOW DENT and Leslie's Early Western White. All hand nubbed, butted and carefully selected and in the ear, but we will shell it if desired. Germination test 96%. Sure grow, \$4 per bu. of 120 ears or 56 lbs. shelled. Mail us your sacks or send 25 cents for tube bags, 55 cents for seamless bags. Please send check with order to insure prompt shipment. John Askew, Macksville, Kan.

## LANDS.

GOOD 80 A. NEAR OLATHE FOR SALE or exchange for good stock farm. Edw. Shaw, R. 2.

WHEAT, CORN, POTATO AND BEAN land, \$14 up. Easy terms. Haynes Realty Co., Vona, Colo.

320 ACRES GOOD LAND FOR SALE BY owner, fair improvements. \$25 per acre. Box 14, Laird, Kan.

## LANDS.

IMPROVED 160 KINGMAN CO. LAND TO trade for Southwestern Kansas land. For particulars write Box 413, Meade, Kan.

FARMS, RANCHES, RELINQUISHMENTS, all sizes, cheapest prices. Ben Spencer, Farmers Bank Building, Springfield, Colo.

RELINQUISHMENT THREE HUNDRED twenty acres splendidly located. One-room rock house, fine well, new windmill. Hundred sixty acres under cultivation and good fence. Immediate possession. Improvements worth price twelve hundred fifty dollars. Ben Spencer, Farmers Bank Building, Springfield, Colo.

BOTTOM FARM WITH PLENTY OF AL-falfa, to rent to an experienced farmer for long time on grain and stock farmer-ship, must have 8 horses and machinery or money to make suitable payment on same. Good place for man experienced in growing hogs. Best of references required. Joe Carson, Bliss, Okla.

FOR SALE, 320 ACRES WELL IMPROVED stock and grain farm. Black limestone soil, 120 acres broke, all is tillable, 40 acres bottom, some timber along small creek which runs the year around from springs, 22 acres in alfalfa. Telephone and rural route, 1 miles to town and railroad. Price \$55 an acre. Dr. C. D. Hatcher, Admire, Kan.

80 ACRES 2 MILES RAILROAD STATION, good level land, 15 acres plowed, all tillable. Price \$1200. 34 acres good propo-sition, creek bottom above overflow. All tillable, on gravel road \$6000. 150 acres 17 miles from Little Rock, 30 acres plowed, balance good timber, \$2000. 1865 acres cut-over hardwood timber land \$10.00. Other farms at proportionately low prices. Some good plantations. Write Mr. Lochrie, Real Estate Dept., Southern Trust Co., Little Rock, Ark.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HEDGE POST CAR LOTS. D. C. Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.

FOR SALE—HEDGE POSTS; CARLOTS. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

WANTED—STEAM OR GAS TRACTOR with or without plows. E. Hyatt, Hazel-ton, Kan.

FOR SALE—EMERSON 20-35 TRACTOR with plows, price \$1,000. Theodore Anderson, Marquette, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWIN 1916 EXCELSIOR motorcycle, good condition, \$120. Ray Mc-Murray, Galva, Kan.

WILL SELL OR TRADE COMPLETE threshing outfit for cattle or stock. Roy Davis, Ransom, Kan.

WANTED, A GOOD KEROSENE TRACTOR. Must be in good running order. Jerry Howard, Mulvane, Kan.

FOR SALE—ADVANCE SEPARATOR. Fully equipped, good condition, bargain. Louis Spitz, Offerle, Kan.

27-45 TITAN TRACTOR AND 36-56 SEP-arator good condition, cheap for cash. J. N. McKinney, Baldwin, Kan.

FOR SALE—NEW KINNARD TRACTOR. Avery four bottom and Case three bottom plows. E. Hubbard, Independence, Kan.

FOR SALE—BATES STEEL MULE AND 1-bottom plow, burns kerosene or gas, used but very little. W. H. Mulch, Munden, Kan.

TRACTOR PLOWS. GOOD AS NEW. LA Crosse 14 inch four bottom. Emerson seven disc. Fred Coleman, Danville, Kan.

SALE OR TRADE—ONE 30 HORSE Rumely steam engine, good repair. Would take Ford or light car in. Box 205, Tonkawa, Okla.

FOR SALE—THREE CAR LOAD CATALPA post about 2 in. tops delivered anywhere in Kansas, 12 cents each. Jerry Howard, Mulvane, Kan.

HARNESS STOCK AND FIXTURES. GOOD location, no other shop. Cash, \$1,400. Live-stock or small farm southeastern Kansas. Fred Kent, Uniontown, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: MOGUL 3-16 tractor, like new. Studebaker "25" tour-ing car in good running order. Can use larger tractor or truck. Clyde Dull, Wash-ington, Kan.

FOR SALE—20-40 CASE GAS TRACTOR, 5-bottom John Deere plow also, used 3 years, will put in first class condition. Price \$900. Write or come and see me. Roy Howitt, Chase, Kan.

FOR TRADE—THRESHING OUTFIT, 32 h. p. engine, 36-60 separator, cook shack, wa-ter tank, good wagons under both. Will trade for oil tractor and plow outfit or Western Kansas land. M. W. Peterson, Jetmore, Kan.

HUBER 4-CYLINDER 35-70 OIL PULL-ING, used 20 days. Buffalo-Pitts separa-tor. Case power lift 6-bottom engine plow. Will sell all together or plow separately. Frank Shipke, Belleville, Kan.

BALE TIES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Lumber direct from mill in car lots, and itemized bills for estimate. Shingles and rubber roofing in stock at Emporia. Hall-McKee Lumber & Grain Co., Emporia, Kan.

## PATENTS.

WANTED AN IDEA! WHO CAN THINK of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Ran-dolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 25, Washington, D. C.

WANTED NEW IDEAS—WRITE FOR LIST of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send Sketch for free opinion of patentability. Our Four Books sent free. Patents adver-tised free. We assist inventors to sell their in-ventions. Victor J. Evans Co., Patent Attys, 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

## DOGS.

RANCH RAISED COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE. Belden Bros., Hartland, Kan.

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 or-der. Market information free. Ryan Rob-inson Com. Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ANY ROLL FILM DEVELOPED 10c. We make bright snappy prints for 2c to 5c each. Postpaid. Real 24-hour service. Tri-us. Photo Craft Shop, Omaha, Neb.



## Farmers Ready to Plant Corn

Much corn ground in Kansas was ready for planting when the late April rains interfered with farm work generally. With fair weather during the last few days of the month much corn was being planted. Cold and rainy weather held the pastures back abnormally but the most of them are now being used for stock to some extent, particularly where the supply of dry feed has been very short.

**Osborne County**—Recent rains have put the subsoil in fine condition. Wheat is coming out nicely, although half of the crop in the southern part of the county will have to be sown up. Corn listing is progressing.—W. F. Arnold, Apr. 27.

**Jewell County**—A nice shower April 14 greatly benefited the wheat crop. Farmers are preparing for a big crop of oats and barley. Alfalfa looks fine. Pastures are beginning to show up well and stock is coming thru the winter better than expected.—J. S. Byrner, Apr. 20.

**Washington County**—We had a winter snow April 22 and a hard rain followed. The weather is warming up considerably and work will begin in earnest in a few days. Liberty Bonds are selling well.—Mrs. Birdsey, Apr. 27.

**Ellsworth County**—Plenty of rain has fallen and the alfalfa fields and pastures are greening up. Ground is too wet to disk for corn and some farmers will plant without diskings. Wheat is making rapid growth.—C. R. Blaylock, Apr. 19.

**Hamilton County**—Heavy frosts have ruined all prospects for fruit. Oats and barley are growing nicely but grass is slow and feed is scarce and high. Seed is unobtainable at high prices. Some land is changing hands at good prices, and many new people are coming into the county. Butter 40c; eggs 30c.—W. H. Brown, Apr. 20.

**Pawnee County**—A little wheat has gone to market. All bins are empty. Some road work has been done, but labor is scarce. The weather is too cool for oats, pasture and gardens. The corn crop is lighter than usual. Farm sales continue and everything sells high. There is a big demand for horses and mules. Butter 35c; butterfat 37c; eggs 30c.—C. E. Chesterman, Apr. 27.

**Smith County**—A good rain April 20 thoroughly soaked the soil and with warm weather all crops will start with a jump. Wheat prospects are improving, also rye. But both need sunshine. Not much corn will be planted before May 1. Pastures are slow due to cool weather. The pig crop is below normal. Economy in feeding has left a surplus of alfalfa hay in the county.—Ernest Crown, Apr. 27.

**Doniphan County**—We need a soaking rain. Wheat and oats look fine. Corn planting will begin next week. Little wheat or corn is left in the farmers' hands.—C. Culp, Jr., Apr. 26.

**Marion County**—Wheat, oats, alfalfa and pasture have come along nicely since the good rain April 14. Stock has wintered well and brings high prices.—Jac. H. Dyck, Apr. 25.

**Reno County**—Potatoes are up and look fine. Not much corn has been planted. Apple trees are in bloom. We need warm bright weather for the wheat and other crops.—D. Engelhart, Apr. 27.

**Chautauque County**—Farmers are busy planting corn and preparing ground for kafir, cane and millet. The late freezes, snow and sleet were too much for the fruit. Oats and wheat look fairly well. Grain is scarce and prices out of reason.—H. B. Fairley, Apr. 27.

**Osage County**—Wheat and oats never looked better. Potatoes are all planted; some are up and growing nicely. A little corn has been planted, but spring work generally is slow on account of cold weather. Some stock is on pasture.—H. L. Ferris, Apr. 27.

**Scott County**—We have plenty of moisture. A large acreage of all crops will be planted. Barley and oats are growing. Cattle have wintered well and are ready for summer pasture. There is little wheat in the northern part of the county.—J. M. Helfrich, Apr. 20.

**Harper County**—The wheat will average about 80 per cent of a normal crop. Corn planting is in progress but has been checked by several hard rains. Pasture is ready for stock. The Liberty loan drive has been successful and the farmers are doing their best to help to win the war. We don't know where we will get help to harvest our crops.—H. E. Henderson, Apr. 20.

**Bourbon County**—Spring has been early and dry. Wheat shows nearly 200 per cent increase in acreage and is in good condition. Oats average is above normal. Pastures are backward.—Jay Judah, Apr. 27.

**Anderson County**—Wheat and oats look fine. Prospects are that this county will have the biggest small grain crop in 20 years. Farmers are busy planting corn. Pastures are greening up nicely.—G. W. Kilmeyer, Apr. 19.

**Edwards County**—Since the last report we have had two good rains and many misty days. Couldn't be better wheat weather, and if it continues favorable we should make fair crops of wheat, oats and barley. No one has planted any corn yet because the ground is too cold. Eggs 27c; butter 40c; seed corn 33; sorghum \$2.50.—G. A. King, Apr. 19.

**Pottawatomie County**—Plenty of moisture. Weather is very cool and pastures are backward. Wheat has come out wonderfully and is looking nicely. Oats is a good stand and doing fine. The pig crop is light. Butter 40c; eggs 31c.—S. L. Knapp, Apr. 19.

**Leavenworth County**—The needed rains are coming. Little corn has been planted. Wheat looks well but some fields have been hit by bugs in them. Oats is not growing good. Pastures are not good.—George S. Macmillan, Apr. 27.

**Sheridan County**—A wet snow is falling today which will help all crops except wheat. Most of the stock is on pasture. Cream and eggs are below war prices.—R. F. Patterson, Apr. 24.

**Osage County**—Several showers have put the ground in excellent condition. Spring has been cold and backward. Can't tell at present just what the wheat will do. Feed is nearly gone and no grass is up yet.—Eddie Richardson, Apr. 26.

**Phillips County**—Wheat is making a poor showing and some fields will have to be sown up. The stand is fair and somewhat weak. Farmers are preparing to plant corn. Alfalfa is growing nicely. Very little

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

**WHEAT SECTION.** Improved. \$30 acre. Templeton, Spearville, Kan.

**320 A., 3 MI. TOWN. ALL IN GRASS.** All level, no imp. Price \$7,000. Terms on part. H. J. Settle, Dighton, Kan.

**4 SECTIONS** of good ranch land in a body located about 11 mi. S. W. of Elkhart, Kan. \$10 a. Earl Taylor, Elkhart, Kan.

**FOR SALE.** All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

**FOR SALE.** 153 acre dairy farm. Help gone, poor health, must quit. G. W. Savage, North Side Dairy, Winfield, Kan.

**160 ACRES** of Scott County's famous smooth wheat land, ten miles from market, quick sale, \$10.00 an acre. King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

**1520 ACRES** choice farm and ranch proposition, some improvement, shallow wells on county road, for immediate sale, \$12.50 an acre. Other bargains. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

**FOR SALE.** 160 acres only 2 miles from Madison, Kan. 16 acres alfalfa, 25 wheat, 60 pasture, 25 meadow, 4-room house. Price \$37.50 per acre. John J. Wieland, Room 15 Kress Bldg., Emporia, Kan.

**FOR SALE.** 40 acres, close to town, all good land, nicely improved. Will give possession and terms if desired. Price made known if interested. Write O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kan.

**160 ACRES,** creek bottom, 20 acres alfalfa, 80 wheat, 7 miles town, good buildings, \$75 per acre; 40 acres well improved \$2600. T. B. GODSEY, Emporia, Kan.

**FOR SALE.** Farm 160 acres, Anderson Co., 2 mi. town. Good buildings, new silo, no better laying land in Kansas. 105 a. wheat, \$75 per. Enc. \$4000. E. Haynes, Baldwin, Kansas.

## FERTILE KANSAS LAND CHEAP

Those who located in Central Kansas 20 years ago are the big farmers today. Their land has made them independent.

Your chance now is in the five Southwestern Kansas counties adjacent to the Santa Fe's new line, where good land is still cheap.

With railroad facilities this country is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the place today for the man of moderate means. Wheat, oats, barley, speltz, kafir and broom corn, milo and feterita grow abundantly in the Southwest counties referred to. Chickens, hogs, dairy cows and beef cattle increase your profits.

You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6 per cent—price \$10 to \$15 an acre. Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy-purchase contract. Address

E. T. Cartledge,  
Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.,  
1891 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

feed is to spare and in some communities there is none. We are planting war gardens and lots of potatoes.—Roy Stanley, Apr. 22.

**Harvey County**—Fine weather for wheat, oats and alfalfa. Gardens are rather backward. Butter 37c; eggs 28c; apples \$1.75.—H. W. Prouty, Apr. 19.

**Nemaha County**—Plenty of moisture. Wheat looks fine, also oats and alfalfa. Meadows and pastures are making slow growth. No corn is planted yet. Many young pigs have died due to severe weather.—C. W. Ridgway, Apr. 26.

**Kingman County**—There will be lots of thin wheat in the county. Farmers have not planted their corn crop yet, and there will not be a large acreage. Feed is nearly gone and cattle are on pasture.—H. H. Rodman, Apr. 25.

**Republic County**—A snow and rain April 19 and 20 measured 2 inches. Weather is very cold for this time of year. Pastures

(Continued on Page 29.)

**IMP. 80,** one mile of town. Price \$5,200. E. H. Fast, Burlingame, Kan.

**276 ACRE ALFALFA,** stock farm, 100 acres bottom, 60 acres alfalfa, balance second bottom, all tillable, 4 room house, good new barn. In oil and gas district. A snap. Price \$65 per a. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kansas.

**160 ACRES** adjoining town of Wilburton, on D. C. & C. V. R. R. 110 acres in cultivation. Will rent for 1/2 delivered at elevator. Also 160 near Hugoton, on easy terms. John A. Firmin & Co., Hugoton, Kan.

**\$11,000 STOCK** general merchandise located in good town about 2,000 population. Best location in town. Exchange for well improved farm. Stock has never been traded. The Pratt Abstract & Inv. Co., Pratt, Kansas.

**GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS:** For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also, to exchange for clear city property. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

**160 A. COFFEY CO. imp.,** 140 cult., bal. pasture, all tillable alfalfa land, living water, \$60 a. \$2,500 will handle. Black loam soil, school cross road. E. J. Jasper, Council Grove, Kan.

**1120 ACRES,** best improved farm and stock ranch in Morton County, and a bargain at \$20,000. Option on 100 high grade white-faced cows. Sparling & Barmore, Rolla, Kan.

**LANE CO.**—560 acres, 14 miles from Dighton, all level, 160 acres in cultivation, house, barn, well, windmill and fencing. Several quarters adjoining can be leased. Price \$12.50 per acre. Write for list. V. E. West, Dighton, Kansas.

**800 ACRE RANCH \$12.50 PER ACRE.** One-Eighth cash, balance easy payments, 6%—8 miles from good town. Excellent grass, some farm land. Possession at once. Write owners.

GRIFFITH & BAUGHMAN,  
Liberal, Kansas.

**PLENTY OF RAIN** and snow, in Ness County, assures a good wheat crop. Best prospect in this locality for years. Write us for list of bargains in farms and ranches. Fouquet Brothers, Ransom, Kan.

**160 ACRES** 3 miles good railroad town; 12 miles Ottawa. All good smooth, tillable land; 100 acres corn; 20 acres blue grass pasture; good improvements; plenty water, price \$75 per acre. \$2500 cash, remainder 5 years 6% if wanted. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

**120 ACRE FARM,** 3 1/4 miles Ottawa, Kansas; good improvements, splendid water; 40 acres pasture; 50 acres wheat, remainder cultivation; 1 1/4 miles school. Possession at once. Write for full description of any sized property interested in. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

**640 ACRES,** living water, 60 bottom, 200 smooth upland cultivated, fine large new house and barn, all crop goes and possession at once, come soon this 7 mile of Utica, Ness Co. \$22.50 an acre, some terms. Box 153, Utica, Kan.

**FOR SALE.** 320 acres of well improved, with fine house and new barn, well located and on main traveled road. With six gas wells belonging to farm. Netting owner \$200 per month. Price \$125 per acre. No trade considered. Write John Hess, Humboldt, Kan.

**640 A. STOCK AND ALFALFA** farm and ideal dairy farm; running water, lot of nice timber, good house and barn and other buildings; will sell for \$35 per acre on good terms; balance in pasture. Write for further particulars. This farm is on county road one mile from good town. J. S. Skolout, Beardsley, Kansas.

## 160 ACRES FOR \$2500

Near Wellington; valley land; good bldgs., 35 past., 25 alfalfa, 30 wheat, bal. cult.; poss.; only \$2500 cash, bal \$500 year. Snap. R. M. Mills, Scheller Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

## IDAHO

**320 ALFALFA,** wheat or grass farm, level, fine location. Some buildings. \$10,000. A farm bargain. Orr, Fairfield, Ida. R. L.

## ARKANSAS

**120 ACRES** well improved, \$2,000. Arkansas Investment Co., Leslie, Ark.

**WHAT KIND OF A FARM** would you buy? We have some good bargains. Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Arkansas.

**480 ACRES** 8 mile Leslie, main road, 50 cultivation, bal. timber, 2 buildings, fine water \$2150. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

**200 PAGE** illustrated booklet on No. Ark. Free. Wonderful opportunities now. Address Immigration Agents, Mountain Home, Ark.

**CHOICE HOMES** and lands Western Arkansas, Logan county, including the famous Petit Jean Valley. No overflow, no drought, no failure of crops. Write for free list. Robertson & Son, Magazine, Arkansas.

**BUY** a home, beautiful Ozarks, along the Frisco; fertile soil, springs, creeks, small rivers, healthy; fruit, stock, grain farms; easy payments; prices right. Mitchell & Co., Fayetteville, Ark.

**DO YOU WANT** a fruit, stock, grain or poultry farm—where? We have plenty of either in Benton county, on easy terms. Finest springs and streams, long, cool summers and short mild winters. Hayes, Bentonville, Arkansas.

## MISSOURI

**McDONALD CO., MO.,** lands \$3 up. Write W. W. Tracy, Anderson, Missouri.

**HOMES IN MISSOURI.** The land of opportunities. Buy now. Duke, Adrian, Mo.

**REAL BARGAINS** in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet, and list. R. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.

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

**BLUE GRASS,** Corn and clover farms. 60 mi. south of Kansas City. Best buy you can make. Write me. Parish Real Estate Exchange, Adrian, Mo.

**POOR MAN'S Chance**—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

**220 A.** 11 miles Bolivar, 80 cultivation, 25 pasture, bal. timber. Spring; 3 room house; new barn. Bargain \$30.00 acre. Lamun & Pemberton, Bolivar, Mo.

**320 A., 240 CULT.,** 2 fine Imps., 30 alfalfa, 100 fine wheat, 35 a. oats, all goes, 45 a. clover and timothy, hog tight wire fence, wells and springs 5 mi. Pineville, county seat, R. F. D., phone, auto road, \$26,000, terms. Sherman Brown, Pineville, Missouri.

**20 A. IMP.,** fruits of all kinds, 1 1/4 mi. town, \$3,000. Very desirable. 280 a., well imp., 125 cult., 190 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.

## COLORADO

**COLORADO WHEAT CORN AND ALFALFA FARMS**  
135 Valley and Table Improved and unimproved farms of 160 and 320 acres in best western corn and wheat district. Crop failures unknown. Territory rapidly settling with best class Kan., Neb., and Ia. farmers. Average yield for 10 acres corn 35 to 45, wheat 30 to 45, oats 50 to 65. Splendid alfalfa and fruit country. Our shallowness to water gives subirrigation and draws additional rainfall which guarantees larger yields than any western territory. Write for free booklet, photos, statistics and excursion rates. Platte River Valley Land Co., Keeline Bldg., Omaha, Nebraska.

## Washington Co. Wheat Lands

One of the best counties in the state. Good crops, climate, market, churches and schools. No hot winds. We have some good land, with growing wheat, some improved. Land which the crop pays for in one year. Reasonable terms. For further information write to the Co-Operative Realty Company, Akron, Colorado.

## OKLAHOMA

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

**160 A.** 4 miles McAlester, city 15,000, 60 a. cultivation, bal. pasture, fenced, \$20 a. 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.

## SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

**320 ACRES** relinq., 12 miles of Greeley. Want Mo. or Ark. Send for description. King Realty Co., Greeley, Colorado.

**STONE & MAYDEN**—Real estate and exchange, farm land, stock ranches; any kind of land for sale; cheap. Address Stone & Mayden, Sparta, Mo.

**FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE**  
Northwest Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska. choice farms; the greatest grain belt in the United States. Get my bargains. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

**MONTANA** The Judith Basin offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Surpasses ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—not once in awhile. No irrigation, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from the owners. Prices lowest; terms easiest. Free information and prices sent on request. Address THE COOK-REYNOLDS CO., Box K-1405, Lewistown, Montana.

## FARM LANDS

**PRODUCTIVE LANDS.** Crop payment on magy 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.

**6%** For 40 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 750. \$25 Certificate of Deposit also for saving investors. PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kan.



## The Week's Market Report

(Owing to the fact that this paper necessarily is printed several days prior to the date of publication, this market report is arranged only as a record of prices prevailing at the time the paper goes to press, the Monday preceding the Saturday of publication.)

**Wheat**—Official fixed basis prices for all wheat in Kansas City by the Food Administration Grain corporation are here shown:  
Dark Hard Wheat—No. 1, \$2.19; No. 2, \$2.16; No. 3, \$2.13; No. 4, \$2.10; No. 5, \$2.07.  
Hard Wheat—No. 1, \$2.15; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2.09; No. 4, \$2.06; No. 5, \$2.03.  
Yellow Hard Wheat—No. 1, \$2.11; No. 2, \$2.08; No. 3, \$2.05; No. 4, \$2.02; No. 5, \$1.99.  
Red Winter Wheat—No. 1, \$2.15; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2.09; No. 4, \$2.06; No. 5, \$2.03.  
Soft Red Wheat—No. 1, \$2.13; No. 2, \$2.10; No. 3, \$2.07; No. 4, \$2.04; No. 5, \$2.01.  
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, sales \$1.69; No. 2 mixed, sales \$1.66@1.68, like sample \$1.75; No. 3 mixed, sales \$1.62@1.68; No. 4 mixed, nominally \$1.55@1.59; No. 5 mixed, nominally \$1.42@1.50; sales, oats mixed, \$1.66; No. 1 white, sales \$1.55; No. 2 white, sales \$1.50@1.55; No. 3 white, sales \$1.75@1.81; No. 4 white, sales \$1.70; No. 2 yellow, nominally \$1.69@1.71, sales \$1.69; No. 3 yellow, sales \$1.68.

**Oats**—No. 2 white, nominally 86½¢@87¢; No. 3 white, nominally 86½¢@86¢, sales 86¢; No. 4 white, nominally 84½¢@85¢; No. 2 mixed, nominally 84½¢@85¢; No. 2 mixed, nominally 84½¢@84¢; No. 3 mixed, nominally 83½¢@84¢; No. 4 mixed, nominally 83½¢@84¢; No. 3 red, nominally 85¢@86¢; No. 4 red, nominally 85¢@86¢; No. 3 white, nominally \$3.17@3.20; No. 3, nominally \$3.16@3.19.  
**Milo**—No. 2, nominally \$3.17@3.19; No. 3, nominally \$3.16@3.18.  
**Rye**—No. 2, sales \$2.55; sample, sales \$2.50.  
**Barley**—No. 4, nominally \$1.40@1.50.  
**Bran**—Nominally \$1.65@1.85.  
**Shorts**—Nominally \$1.90@2.10.  
**Corn Chop**—Nominally \$3.12@3.20.

**Hogs**—Bulk, \$17.15@17.50; heavy, \$17.15@17.45; packers and butchers, \$17.25@17.50; light, \$17.30@17.55; pigs, \$13.50@17.00.

**Cattle**—Prime fed steers, \$16.25@17.25; dressed beef steers, \$15.25@16.50; western steers, \$14.25@17.25; southern steers, \$9.00@15.00; cows, \$7.75@14.00; heifers, \$9.00@14.00; stockers and feeders, \$8.00@13.75; bulls, \$8.50@12.75; calves, \$8.00@12.50.

**Sheep**—Lambs, \$20.00@21.25; yearlings, \$16.50@18.00; wethers, \$15.00@17.00; ewes, \$15.00@16.75; stockers and feeders, \$8.50@20.00.

**Hay**—Prairie, choice, \$21.00@22.00; No. 1, \$19.00@20.50; No. 2, \$15.00@18.50; No. 3, \$5.00@14.50. Lowland prairie, \$4.00@8.00. Timothy, No. 1, \$21.00@22.00; No. 2, \$16.00@20.50; No. 3, \$7.00@15.50. Clover mixed, light, \$20.00@21.00; No. 1, \$15.50@19.50; No. 2, \$8.00@15.00. Clover, No. 1, \$13.00@14.00; No. 2, \$8.00@12.50. Alfalfa, choice, \$25.00@26.50; No. 1, \$23.00@24.50; standard, \$17.00@22.50; No. 2, \$12.00@16.50; No. 3, \$9.00@11.50. Straw, \$6.00@6.50. Packing hay, \$4.00@5.00.

## For Better Conditions

Mr. Capper has served Kansas for almost four years as governor and his name is a synonym in every home in the state for honesty of purpose and the betterment of conditions in Kansas. With the knowledge and experience he has had in state and national affairs, Arthur Capper would be one of the most influential men Kansas could send to the national capital.—Elgin Journal.

Chicks on hard board floors are likely to develop leg troubles. Better sprinkle a little earth over the floor, or turn the chicks out.

## We Get the Buzzard

Meatless days have been abolished, the packers promptly and unanimously have increased the price of the better cuts of meat 2½ cents. Of course they give reasons. Packers are the most reasonable people on earth, so long as they can play the game their way. They explain it is customary at this time of the year to raise meat prices. It seems customary with the packers to raise the price of meat at most any time of year, and to lower it only when the people begin to growl and proceedings are threatened.

The packers remind one of the old, old story about the Indian and the trapper who went a-hunting, and only got a buzzard and a wild turkey. They were to divide the game. Holding both birds in his hand, the trapper said to the Indian: "Now, I'll take the turkey, and you take the buzzard; or you take the buzzard and I'll take the turkey."

"Paleface no say turkey to Indian once," commented the Indian.

It is uncommonly seldom the packers say turkey to the public.

## 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., 320 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.

## Jersey Cattle.

May 24—Glenwell's Farm, Grandview (near K. C.), Mo.

## Shorthorn Cattle.

May 16—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.  
May 22—Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Neb.

## Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

June 1—L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla.

## Poland China Hogs.

Jan. 31—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

## S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., has decided since his first copy ran in this paper to list in his May 16 sale, the great young bull Max Acres Sultan, sired by Fair Acres Sultan and out of Maxwellton Avern. He is a full brother of 2nd. Fair Acres Sultan whom \$25,000 would not buy. Fair Acres who know the value of a great sire should surely be interested in this great young bull. The other young bulls as the ad in this issue will detail are the greatest herd header bulls ever offered by Mr. Lookabaugh. The one thing the writer wishes most to impress upon those who want Shorthorns is that this sale will be the best in breeding quality and individual excellence ever offered at Pleasant Valley Stock Farm. The catalog will show their ancestry and students of Shorthorn pedigree should send their names today and get on list for catalog and the man who wishes to add superior breeding females to his herd or who wishes to start right when he first starts cannot afford to miss this greatest of all Lookabaugh sales.—Advertisement.

## N. KAN. AND S. NEB. AND IOWA

BY J. W. JOHNSON.

George Rock and A. B. Martin, Hope, Kan., will sell 130 head of Holstein cows at the Rock Farm adjoining Hope, on Wednesday, May 45. Mr. Rock is one of the leading dairymen of Kansas. His Holsteins have made money for him and he is disposing of them only for the reason that he cannot get competent help to take care of the business. If any of our readers want first class Holstein cattle, especially cows that have a record at the pail, this sale will afford the opportunity to get that kind of stock. Note the display advertisement in this issue and write at once for printed literature. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## Attend This Big Sale.

This is the last call for Lee Bros. & Cook's big annual spring sale of Holstein cows and heifers. In this sale they will offer 120 head consisting of 30 cows heavy in milk and 60 heavy springing cows and heifers. Besides they will sell 10 extra choice young registered bulls and 20 pure bred cows. They recently sold one of their farms and for this reason the sale is larger than it might have been otherwise. They have 300 head of others to select from and if you buy in the sale and do not get as many as you want and can use a car load you can stay over until the next day and fill out your car.—Advertisement.

## Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

The Nebraska Holstein breeders' annual sale at Lincoln, Wednesday, April 17, resulted in the sale of 76 head at an average of \$217. There were some very choice animals in the sale. Many of the animals, however, were not up to standard quality which had a tendency to reduce the average. Prices ranged from \$100 to \$610. Col. Branson assisted by Arthur Thompson did the selling.—Advertisement.

## Ayrshire Bull for Sale.

Recent issues of this paper advertised an Ayrshire bull calf for sale by Johnson & Nordstrom. This should have read Johnson & Matthews. This firm is located at Alta Vista, Kansas. They have for sale one of the finest bull calves that was ever bred in Kansas. He is close up in breeding to Register of Merit and Imported breeding. He is a good individual and is being priced at the very low price of \$125. Please mention this paper when ordering this calf.—Advertisement.

## Duroc Jersey Sow Sale Circuit.

Some of the leading Duroc Jersey breeders at Kearney, Neb., and West of the Platte river have organized the Platte Valley Duroc Jersey bred sow sale circuit. They have secured dates for next winter beginning Jan. 27, W. H. Swartsley & Son sell on that date at Riverdale; H. A. Deets, Jan. 28, at Kearney; H. E. Labart, Jan. 29, at Overton; A. C. French, at Lexington, Jan. 30; H. D. Gelken, at Cozad, on Jan. 31 and C. T. White & Son, of Lexington, close the circuit at Lexington on Saturday, Feb. 1. W. H. Swartsley & Son have about 100 spring pigs, sired by Long Crittle 2nd; Cherry Chief, Pathfinder, by Pathfinder; Orion King E.; Crittle D.; Bader's Smooth Sensation; Taxpayer's Big Chief and other good boars. H. A. Deets has about 125 spring pigs and about 25 choice fall gilts, largely the get of the great breeding boars, Deets Illustrators 2nd and The King, a pair of as good breeding boars as can be found anywhere. Other litters are by such boars as Orion King E.; Big Sensation and others. H. E. Labart has

200 good spring pigs, mostly sired by his \$3000 boar team, Big Sensation and King Sensation. Both boars of recognized merit in leading Duroc circles. King Sensation bids fair to make much Duroc history in Nebraska. Other litters are by Great Sensation; Orion King E. and Grand Model 8th. A. C. French has 100 spring pigs, sired by his herd boars Crimson Illustrators and Top Sensation Jr. Illustrators 2nd is one of the best and most uniform boars of the Illustrators family. About twenty good fall gilts on hand are sired by this boar. A few are by Top Sensation Jr. One good litter is by Joe Orion 5th, and one by Cherry King Orion. H. D. Gelken has 160 spring pigs, sired by his herd boars Bader's Smooth Sensation and Great Wonder Model, a son of Great Wonder. Others are out of sows bought at leading sales of the territory.—Advertisement.

## Another Good Breeder.

D. N. Bindernagel is the name of a young Duroc Jersey breeder located three miles west of Beatrice, Neb. Every indication is that the above name will come to be well known in Duroc circles. At the head of the herd is Col. Select, a son of Putman's great boar, Kings Col. In the breeding herd are seven splendid daughters of King's Col. and six daughters of Dave Boesiger's champion boar, Kern's Sensation. 85 spring pigs are growing into worthy representatives of the breed. They are by the boar mentioned with litters by other prominent sires and out of sows mentioned with some from daughters of The King and a fine litter out of Miss O. R. Again by Educator. This great sow has farrowed 45 pigs in three litters and is the dam of one of the best litters raised in the state last year. Mr. Bindernagel will hold a fall sale of boars and gilts.—Advertisement.

## Brown's Great Poland Boar.

Geo. Brown, of Tecumseh, Neb., one of the best liked and most successful Poland China breeders in Nebraska, has at the head of his herd one of the greatest boars ever used in a Nebraska herd. The name of this very promising sire is Big Prospect and he is the greatest son of Long Prospect, O. E. Wade's great sire. Big Prospect had a ten inch bone the day he was one year old. He stands up on the best of feet and legs with a high arched back and is in every way a typical big type Poland China sire with considerably more width than hogs of his size usually have. In the opinion of good judges he could be shown this fall easily weighing 800 lbs. Mr. Brown has about sixty mighty good pigs sired by this boar and out of his big mature sows, daughters of such boars as A Wonder and Big Bob Wonder. Mr. Brown will hold a fall sale as usual and if all goes well will offer one of the best bunches of boars and gilts that will be sold this fall.—Advertisement.

## Will Sell Real Shorthorns.

Thos. Andrews, of Scotch Mist Shorthorn fame, announces another public sale of Shorthorns to be held at Cambridge, Neb., Wednesday, May 22. Practically all the 40 females that go in this sale will be bred to the great Scotch herd bull, Scotch Mist, one of the greatest breeding bulls of the breed. He is a bull of immense scale, low down and blocky and all of his get are of that type. Any reader of this paper who saw the heifers sired by this bull, that were sold in Mr. Andrews's April sale, could not help but enthuse over this bull as a sire of Shorthorns that conform to the type now in demand by all of the best breeders. Included in this sale will be twenty good young cows, nearly all with calves at foot and many of them bred back to him. The twenty yearling heifers that sell are as good as will be sold in any sale this spring. They are just the type to nick well with Scotch Mist and nearly all of them have been bred to him, a few to Mr. Andrews's new herd bull, Royal Supreme, a bull selected with much care and at a long price to cross on Scotch Mist females. Readers of this paper who want to buy some first class Shorthorn females should be interested in this sale. A couple of first class young bulls sell, one of the yearling sons of Scotch Mist and one a yearling calf bred by Village King. Mr. Andrews has a large herd and has picked out some of his best cows and

## HORSES.

**Pleasant View Stock Farm**  
For sale: two yearling, registered Percheron stallions, weight 1600 lbs. each. Priced right. HALLOREN & CAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KAN.

## FOR SALE

Three 2-yr.-old registered Percheron stallions at breeder's prices.

See or write  
Dr. H. L. Snyder, Winfield, Kan.

Pleasant View Stock Farm  
Percherons and Herefords

Two stallions, one coming 3, one coming 2; also one yearling, no own breeding; are good ones. Can show sire and dam.  
Also have a number of good bulls from 10 to 12 mo. old; can spare a few heifers bred to my herd bull, Dominator, a son of Domino.

Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas

WOODS BROS. CO.,  
LINCOLN, NEBR.,

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



## HORSES.

## Percherons—Belgians—Shires

2, 3, 4 and 5-year stallions for sale or let on shares. I can spare 75 young registered mares in foal. One of the largest breeding herds in the world.  
FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa. Above Kan. City.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE** 150 gilts and 100 boars, ages, Cholera immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Mo.

**CHOICE SPRING BOARS AND GILTS** bred or sired by prize winners. I can spare 75 young registered mares in foal. One of the largest breeding herds in the world. F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kan.

**Special Prices on Purebred Hampshire Pigs**  
R. T. WRIGHT, GRANTVILLE, KANSAS

**SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE**  
200 head Messenger Bay breed. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, all immune, satisfied guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, Phone 3915, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

## 500 HAMPSHIRE BREED

Sows and gilts bred to Grand Champion boars, belted, large litters, healthiest and best looking in the world. Will make more dollars from pasture than any hog grown. Write  
SCUDDER BROS., DONIPHAN, NEBRASKA.

## HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL

Choice fall boars and gilts sired by prize winners. Pairs not related. Gilts sold open or bred to Champion Pedigrees with everything. Address  
F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

## POLAND CHINA HOGS.

**Spotted Polands** a few nice fall boars and a good crop spring pigs. Chas. H. Redfield, Bucklin, Kan.

## Townview Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonder 6th, 77328, I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young hogs related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Write. Hogs are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kan.

## SPOTTED POLAND CHINA GILT

A few fall boars and gilts, open. All spotted. Best breeding condition. Write once. R. H. McCune, (Clay Co.) Longford, Kan.

## BABY PICS FOR SALE

I am now booking orders for baby pigs from large type, heavy boned, prolific sires and dams. Also have a few choice Aug. and Sept. boars and bred gilts for sale.  
A. J. SWINGLE, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

## FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINA

40 heavy-boned fall pigs. Can furnish pairs not related. Also a few serviceable boars. Pedigreed and priced to sell.  
P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS.

## Spotted Poland China Pigs

In pairs and trios at weaning time. Pairs with each pig. Sired by three different boars and out of big prolific sows. Address  
CARL F. SMITH, RILEY, KANSAS.

## 30 FALL BOARS

Also a few fall gilts. Best of big type breeding. **PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM**  
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Box U, Humboldt, Nebraska.

## Fall Boar Bargains—GIANT POLAND CHINA

Good ones ready for service. Sired by Giant Ben and out of big, mature sows. Just offering the tops. Write quick.  
O. H. Fitzsimmons, (Morris Co.), Wiley, Kan.

## Old Original Spotted Polands

10 good September and October boars ready for service and 2 good June boars. Write for prices. ALFRED CARLSON, Cleburne, Kan.

## Blough's Big Polands

We have for quick sale a number of extra choice fall boars sired by our Big Knox and out of dams remarkable for their great size and smoothness.  
Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan.

## ERHARTS' 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.

## 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.





**DUROC JERSEY HOGS.**  
**GARRETT'S DUROCS** Bred gilts and fall pigs. Special prices on Sept. male pigs with up to date breeding. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

**Duroc-Jersey March Pigs**  
 Out of first prize and champion sows and boars. Pedigree with every pig. Write quick. W. J. Harrison, Antell, Kan.

**SHEPHERD'S BIG DUROCS**  
 Dream's Fancy, bred to King's Colonel I. This is the dam of 1st Prize 1917 Futurity Little Champion Gano Junior Champion of Kansas, Superior and fall boars. Few fall gilts. Bred gilts all sold. C. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

**Royal Herd Farm Durocs**  
 Fall boars with quality and blood lines of distinction. You are invited to come and see these good boars, or write me for description and price. Entire herd insured. B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kansas, Route 7.

**Durocs of Size and Quality**  
 Bred by Red's Gano, first prize boar at three state fairs. Special prices on fall boars and gilts, from Champion Wonder, Golden Model, Illustrators and Delectable breeding. John A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kansas.

**TRUMBO'S DUROCS**  
 Herd Boars, Constructors 187651, and Constructors Jr. 234259. First prize boar pig Kansas State Fair, 1917. A few fall pigs for sale. W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KANSAS

**Wooddell's Durocs**  
 Eight very red fall boars for sale. I want to move them at once, therefore you may expect an attractive price. Yours for better Durocs. G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

**BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM**  
**DUROC-JERSEYS**  
 Fall gilts, and spring pigs; prize winning blood for sale at reasonable prices. SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

**Duroc-Jerseys**  
 Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

**Duroc-Jersey Fall Boars**  
 2 good ones sired by King's Wonder, 1st in class Neb. State fair last year class of 23. The best son of King's out of Golden Wonder, one of the best sows of the breed. Out of richly bred dams. JOHN C. SIMON, HEMBOLDT, NEBRASKA.

**MOSER'S BIG TYPE DUROCS**  
 A few extra good fall boars for sale. Bred gilt sale in July. F. J. MOSER, COFF, KANSAS

**Duroc-Jersey Boars**  
 Best blood lines. Illustrators 2nd, Gano, Ek Col. 7 to 12 months old. Heavy boned, vigorous. Write now for prices and descriptions. WOOD'S DUROC FARM, Wamego, Ka.

**Taylor's World Beater Durocs**  
 Choice weaned pigs; registered and delivered free; high class service boars, largest of bone and ideal colors, heads and ears, sired by boars of highest class. James L. Taylor, Prop., Red, White and Blue Duroc Farm, Olean, Miller County, Mo.

**Bancroft's Durocs**  
 September boars and gilts open or bred to order for September farrow. Early March pigs weaned and ready to ship May 8th. D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kansas.

**Duroc Boars and Gilts**  
 10 Aug. and Sept. boars—15 gilts, same as bred to Orion Model or sold open. All by a son of A. Critic, the 1916 champion. Two tried sows to farrow in July. Farmer's prices. Address: A. E. NISCO, TOPEKA, KAN., R. D. 2, Phone 3026, Wakarusa.

**20 Choice August Gilts**  
**DUROC-JERSEYS**  
 sold open or will breed to J. O.'s Sensation Wonder. I will price these gilts close for a short time. J. O. Honeycut, Marysville, Kan. (Successor to J. O. Hunt.)

**Otey's Durocs**  
 Hercules 3d, a giant 900-pound boar in breeding flesh, and Pathfinder Chief 2d, the largest and smoothest of all the sons of the mighty Pathfinder, head of our herd. Fifteen gilts bred for summer and fall litters for sale. Write or come and see them. W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

**DUROC BOARS**  
 I have two choice Duroc boars of fall farrow. They have never been over fed and are in good thrifty growing condition. Will weigh around 110 pounds, good color and the very best of breeding. If sold this week will take \$40 apiece. O. L. HITE, R. R. 7, TOPEKA, KANSAS

helpers for this sale. Write at once for catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**S. E. Kan. and Missouri**

BY C. H. HAY

Bad weather and bad roads came very nearly ruining the Lapid hog sale. Ordinarily Fred's sales draw good local crowds and lots of breeders drive in from neighboring towns. This time the roads were so bad that only a few ventured out. A number came in on the trains. The Polands made an average of \$54 and the Durocs an average of \$57. Mr. Lapid will hold his fall sale in October.—Advertisement.

Col. Rule Makes Good.

If you are planning for a sale this fall or winter we want to call your attention to what we consider one of the most proficient auctioneers of the state, Col. Homer T. Rule of Ottawa, Kansas. One of the best recommends that an auctioneer can have is to be able to sell for the same breeders year after year. This is what Homer is doing. If you employ him once you are sure to want him the next time.—Advertisement.

Great Jersey Dispersion.

Again we wish to call your attention to that very important event, the dispersion sale of the Glenwell's Farm Jerseys. About 125 head of imported and home bred Jerseys will be sold, most all of them females. There will be a few outstanding young bulls and the head bulls. In the offering are many registers of merit cows by such great bulls as Raleigh 3227; Mables Raleigh Post; Mables Raleigh; Raleigh's Nobel; Eminent 6th; Oaklands Sultana King; Imported Black Prince; Hood Farm Golden Fern Lad; Pops 99th of the Hood Farm; Golden Fern of Hop Meadow; Golden Jolly Masterpiece; Eminent Brown Lad; and Golden Love's Son. About 25 of the cows and many of the heifers are sired by Golden Love's Son, who is 80% the same blood as Sultana's Virginia Lad, the great bull now at the head of the herd at the University of Missouri. His daughters made an average of 9000 pounds of milk and 639 pounds of butter as two year olds. Which was an increase of 76% in milk and 86% in butter over the production of their dams. The Glenwell's Farm keeps a close account of each cow and every one must show a good profit above cost of feed and labor to hold their place on the farm. If you can take care of a few more cows or intend to start a herd, you should by all means attend this sale. It is the most important Jersey event of the season. Also keep in mind the young bulls that are selling. The Glenwell's Farm is for you to increase the production of your herd. Look up the ad in this issue and write for catalog. Please don't forget to mention that you saw the ad in this paper.—Advertisement.

**Farmers Ready to Plant Corn**  
 (Continued from page 27.)

will green up rapidly when weather warms up. Eggs 28¢, 29¢, 30¢, 31¢, 32¢, 33¢, 34¢, 35¢, 36¢, 37¢, 38¢, 39¢, 40¢, 41¢, 42¢, 43¢, 44¢, 45¢, 46¢, 47¢, 48¢, 49¢, 50¢, 51¢, 52¢, 53¢, 54¢, 55¢, 56¢, 57¢, 58¢, 59¢, 60¢, 61¢, 62¢, 63¢, 64¢, 65¢, 66¢, 67¢, 68¢, 69¢, 70¢, 71¢, 72¢, 73¢, 74¢, 75¢, 76¢, 77¢, 78¢, 79¢, 80¢, 81¢, 82¢, 83¢, 84¢, 85¢, 86¢, 87¢, 88¢, 89¢, 90¢, 91¢, 92¢, 93¢, 94¢, 95¢, 96¢, 97¢, 98¢, 99¢, 100¢. —E. L. Shepard, Apr. 24.

Rawlins County—Over 4 inches of moisture fell in April. Wheat looks fine. Barley and oats are coming up well. —J. S. Skolant, Apr. 25.

Geary County—The snow on April 20 probably will retard early gardens, if not kill them. Alfalfa is not doing well but wheat and oats look fine. Pastures will be late. —O. R. Strauss, Apr. 20.

Stevens County—Ground is well soaked. Weather is too cold for crops. Lots of sod is being broken by tractors. Very little planting has been done yet. Feed and grain are scarce and high. —Monroe Traver, Apr. 27.

Greeley County—Plenty of moisture but weather is too cold for growing crops. Feed is gone and cattle are having a hard time on grass. Some barley is being planted yet and a large acreage is coming up. —F. C. Wood, Apr. 27.

**A Trophy from Mr. Walter**

The report of the annual students' stock judging contest at the agricultural college supplied to the Farmers Mail and Breeze and printed recently did not include a mention of the beautiful silver loving cup offered by H. B. Walter & Son of Effingham. This cup was won by Miss Helen Carlyle, daughter of Dean Carlyle, so well known to the livestock men of this country. Mr. Walter is one of the most loyal supporters of the work done at the agricultural college.

**About Oil and Gas**

A thousand questions are answered fully and discussed in "Oil and Gas Resources of Kansas," a new bulletin just issued by the state geologist, Dr. Raymond C. Moore, of the University of Kansas. The new bulletin is free to residents of Kansas, on application to Doctor Moore at Lawrence, and receipt of postage, 25 cents. The book contains 400 pages and nearly 100 cuts, charts and maps.

**Cottonseed Meal for Hogs**

I wish to ask regarding the use of cottonseed meal for hogs. Is it a good feed? Ford County. D. F.

No, it is not used except in very limited amounts and for very short times. In many cases its use for five or six weeks or longer in liberal amounts will result in the death of the animal. You had better not risk it.

An eastern poultry fancier has originated a new breed of chickens which he calls "Patriots." The color of the "Patriot" plumage is mottled, red, white and blue.

HEREFORD CATTLE.



## For Sale—Herefords

18 three year old registered cows. These cows are well bred and good individuals, and will begin dropping calves right away. 23 high grade cows that will calve soon to service of a registered bull. 7 registered bulls, ten to fifteen months old, well grown and heavy bone. Will make a close price on all of the above for quick sale.

**Fred O. Peterson, R. F. D. 5, Lawrence, Kan.**

HEREFORD CATTLE.

**Clear-View Hereford Farm** 2 choice bulls, 1 yearling, 1 two year old. C. E. DIEFFENBAUGH, Talmage, Kan.

**CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.**

**Big Smooth O.I.C. Pigs** Pairs or trios not akin. HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

**Chester White Hogs** Boar pigs to 10 to 12 weeks of age. E. E. SMILEY, Perth, Kansas

**Chester White Private Sale** A few tried sows to have summer litters and a few boars ready for service, for sale. F. C. GOOKIN, Russell, Kan.

**Kansas Herd Chester Whites** 12 September boars and 25 gilts same age. Very choice and as good as you ever saw. Most of them by Don Wildwood and gilts bred if desired to the champion Don Keokuk. Don't delay if you want them. ARTHUR MOSSE, R. D. 5, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

**John D. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER** Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

**Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.** My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

**HOMER T. RULE** LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER. Write or wire for dates. REFERENCES: Mail & Breeze, fieldmen and breeders for whom I have sold.

**HOMER T. RULE, OTTAWA, KANSAS**

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

**J. C. BANBURY & SONS** POLLED DURHAMS (Hornless Shorthorns)



25 BULLS, \$100 TO \$500. Roan Orange and Sultana'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 1802. J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KANSAS

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. HALLORAN & SANDHILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS

**Morrison's Red Polls** Nine bulls from 6 to 12 months old, by Cream 2nd. Cows and heifers. CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.

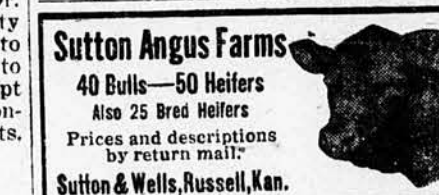
**Red Polled Bulls** Two sons of Bob Evans 25587, one of the best sires of the race. They are in good condition, 10 months old, and are ready for service. Priced for quick sale. Also a few choice coming yearling heifers. I. W. POULTON, MEDORA, KANSAS.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

**Aberdeen Angus Cattle** Herdheaded by Louis of View-point 4th, 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

**15 ANGUS BULLS** 10 mos. to 2 yrs. old, out of Good Straus and a fine sire Millale Prince Albert 157145. A few cows and heifers. H. L. KNISELY & SON, Talmage, Kansas.

**Sutton Angus Farms** 40 Bulls—50 Heifers Also 25 Bred Heifers Prices and descriptions by return mail. Sutton & Wells, Russell, Kan.



SHORTHORN CATTLE.

**Choice Shorthorn Bulls** Wm. B. Parker, Lakin, Kearney Co., Kansas

**Park Place Shorthorns**

Bulls in service, Imported Bapton Corporal, Imported British Emblem and Rosewood Dale by Avondale. To sell right now 50 head of high class Scotch topped cows and heifers, all heavy in calf or with calf at foot; also a few young bulls.

**PARK E. SALTER, Fourth Nat'l Bank Bldg., Phone Market 2087 WICHITA, KANSAS**

HEREFORD CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

**HOLSTEIN COWS** Some fresh, others heavy springers. Write for prices and particulars. W. P. PERDUE, CARLTON, KANSAS

**Braeburn Holsteins** Lots of bull calves, a week old to a year, outcome of 25 years' improvement. H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

## Canary Paul Fobes Homestead

The greatest bull in Kansas—because he has 40 A. R. O. daughters; because his dam and sire's dam have both held world records; because his dam was the first cow in the world to make three records all above 33 pounds of butter; because he transmits this production to his offspring; because he is a faultless individual and transmits his wonderful type. Some splendid bull calves sired by him and out of good A. R. O. cows for sale. None old enough for service.

**STUBBS FARM** Mulvane, Kansas

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

**Louellaland Farm Ayrshires**

For sale, a very choice, six months old Ayrshire bull calf. Nicely marked and a splendid specimen of the breed. Imported breeding, combining the blood of the great Garnolds Success and Glory Lad. Worth \$250. First check for \$125 buys him. Recorded and transferred free. Johnson & Matthews, Alta Vista, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE.

**Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys**

Imported and Register of Merit Breeding. Write for pedigree and prices. Buy your bull young and save money. References, Bradstreet and Dunns. M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, MO.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

**PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS** Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. Some fine young bulls. R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kan.

**Prospect Park Shorthorns** One Scotch Topped choice red bull, 16 months.

J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.

**Shorthorn Bulls** worth the price. Fourteen one and two year olds, the kind that will do you good. FRANK H. YEAGER, Bazaar, Kan.

**CEDAR LAWN SHORTHORNS**

Five bulls from 12 to 16 months old. Three heifers, two years old by Secret's Sultan and safe in calf to Type's Goods. S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

**Stunkel's Shorthorns**

Scotch and Scotch Topped Herd headed by Cumberland Diamond bulls, reds and roans 6 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.

**Scotch and Scotch Tops**

A few bulls 11 and 12 months old. A choice lot of young bulls that will be yearlings this fall. Write for breeding and prices.

**C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan.** (Dickinson county)

**\$200,000 Shorthorn Prizes**

Cash prizes open for Shorthorns in 1918 will reach \$200,000. This association has made appropriations to fairs and shows in 36 states, from 1 to 8 shows in each state. \$8,000 is appropriated for futurity classes alone at the Iowa and Ohio State Fairs, the American Royal, Kansas City, and the International, Chicago. Come and get your share. Junior futurity entries close June 1. AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 13 DEXTER PARK AVE.



## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

**Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas**  
 Breeders exclusively of purebred, prize-winning, record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.

**OAK HILL FARM'S HOLSTEIN CATTLE**  
 Yearling bred heifers and bull calves, mostly out of A.R.O. cows. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.

## 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.**

## Choice Holstein Bulls

Of choicest breeding from large milkers, fine large individuals, nicely marked, calved June, 1917, ready for service May 1st. Will price at a bargain.  
**J. A. Reed, Valley View Stock Farm, Lyons, Kansas.**

Registered Holstein Cows and Heifers Now Milking.

At Reasonable Prices  
 Some have been fresh only a short time, also several heifer calves and bulls at prices that are right. My cattle carry the most popular blood lines of the breed and I handle nothing but registered Holsteins. **C. H. HIGGINBOTHAM, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS**

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

## THRIFTY YOUNG HOLSTEIN CALVES

either sex, 5 to 7 weeks old, practically pure bred, beautifully marked from high producing dams. \$25, guaranteed safe arrival and express prepaid to your station. Buy your calves from one of the largest dairy herds in Kansas.  
**MAGEE DAIRY FARM, CHANUTE, KANSAS**

## Choice Holstein Calves!

12 Heifers 15-16ths pure, 5 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$20 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. **FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.**

**HOLSTEIN CALVES**, 5 weeks old; from heavy milkers. \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. Send orders or write **EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.**

**We Have For Holstein-Friesian**  
 Sale a Few  
 pure bred cows and young bulls. We also have a carload of high-grade springing cows, which we are offering for sale. Address **EAGER & FLORY, LAWRENCE, KAN.**

## 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 \$30.00 delivered to any express office in Kansas. 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, Fiertje 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, Wabunsee County, Kansas**  
 Wire, Phone, or write when you are coming.

Why go east for your next herd sire. The excellent showing of

## CANARY BUTTER BOY KING'S

heifers at the Topeka sale and the demand for his off-spring gives unmistakable evidence of the value of this great herd sire.

**Mott Bros., Herington, Kansas** Successors to Mott & Seaborn

## Holstein Bargains for 60 Days

**75 very choice, high grade springing heifers to freshen in March and April**

High grade heifers bred to my herd bull whose sister holds the world's record for milk production for a two-year-old. A few choice heifers sired by or bred to my Segis bulls.

**SPECIAL: Well marked heifer calves at \$25. Express paid.**

My heavy springing two-year-old heifers will interest you. Come and see them. Write today.

**M. A. Anderson, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kan.**

## United States Disciplinary Barracks—Farm Colony

### Registered Holstein Bull Calves

Well marked, good breeding, 1 to 6 months old. Price—\$50 up. Write for particulars.  
**U. S. D. B. Farm Colony, Box "C" Fort Leavenworth, Kansas**

## Can Deliver At Once

We have in our barns, ready for immediate sale and delivery, a large number of high grade springing heifers and cows; also some bred heifers and pure bred and A. R. O. baby bulls. Delivery can be made over Union Pacific, Rock Island or Santa Fe. Bring a few of your neighbors and take a car load. Cattle located on Grandview Farm, Northeast corner of Abilene.

**A. L. Eshelman, Abilene, Kansas**

## Glenwell's Farm Jerseys Dispersion Sale

Friday, May 24, 1918, at Grandview, Mo., (15 miles from Kansas City)



### 125 HEAD Featuring the blood of the noted RALEIGH family.

Many register of merit daughters of **RALEIGH P-3722 H. C.**, Mables Raleigh Poet 110677; Eminent; Raleighs Noble; Pogis 90th of Hood Farm; Golden Fern of Hopmeadow, and others including about twenty daughters of **GOLDEN LOVE'S SON**, now heading the State farm herd at Lincoln, Neb. Besides 25 head of register of merit cows with records up to 700 pounds of butter. These great cows and their descendants make up the offering.

70 cows will be in milk sale day. 25 Heifers of great merit bred for fall freshening. 25 Heifer Calves. Three herd bulls, good enough to head any herd in the world and a few young bulls that will make real herd bulls. This is a working herd. Write for catalog and mention this paper. Address **B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo.** Parties attending sale should come to **Kupper Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.** Transportation from there to sale.

### Glenwell's Farm, Grandview, Mo.

Auctioneers, Col. D. L. Perry. Fieldmen, C. H. Hay, Jesse R. Johnson.

## Andrews' Scotch Mist SHORTHORN SALE

Cambridge, Neb., Wed., May 22

### 42 Head practically all sired by or bred to the Great Scotch Mist. 42

20 good young cows, in good condition, nearly all of them with calves at foot by **SCOTCH MIST** and many of them rebred to him.

20 yearling heifers, the equal of any bunch that will sell this spring, most of them bred to **SCOTCH MIST**, the others to our great young bull, **ROYAL SUPREME**.

2 choice young bulls, one sired by **SCOTCH MIST** and one by **VILLAGE KING**. This offering will be, in every way, the equal of our April sale offering. The Scotch Mist calves will of course be much younger and will not show so well but they are real cattle in the making. The catalog gives all information. Write for it and mention *Farmers Mail and Breeze*.

### Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Nebr.

Auctioneer—Col. H. S. Duncan. Fieldman—Jesse R. Johnson.





# George Rock's Big Holstein Dispersion

Because of the scarcity of competent help I am compelled to close out my entire herd of registered and high grade Holsteins. Mr. A. B. Martin of Hope, Kansas, will consign a draft in this sale with me.



## 130 Head

We will sell 130 head at the George Rock's farm adjoining town

Hope, Dickinson Co., Kan.,  
**Wednesday, May 15**

The offering consists of 60 cows and heifers, either just fresh or that will freshen in May, 27 heifers coming two years old to freshen this fall and three registered bulls of serviceable age including Mr. Rock's great herd bull. Thirty heifers coming two years old that will freshen this fall, 52 heifer calves from three to six months old. Many of them out of cows in this sale

and sired by a pure bred bull. Many of the cows in this sale will weigh from 1400 to 1600 pounds. It is a classy offering of quality Holsteins and affords an unusual opportunity to buy money makers at auction. Sale rain or shine. Write for printed literature.

## George Rock, A. B. Martin, Hope, Kansas

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, John Engle, E. L. Huffman. Fieldman, J. W. Johnson.

# LOOKABAUGH'S Shorthorn Sale Extraordinary

At Pleasant Valley Stock Farm  
Watonga, Oklahoma, Thursday, May 16th

## 50 Head—5 Bulls, 45 Females—50 Head

6 sons and daughters of Fair Acres Sultan, half brothers and sisters to the first prize International winners. 2 daughters of Avondale with Fair Acres Sultan calves at foot and in calf to Snowbird's Sultan. 1 daughter of Shenstone Albino. Grand Champion of two continents; dam Maxwalton Jealousy by Avondale. This great cow in calf to Snowbird's Sultan. Show heifer Pleasant Clipper, a senior calf by Fair Acres Sultan, half sister to and stall mate to Pleasant Acres Belle. 7 imported females, several with calf at foot.

**HERD BULLS AND SHOW PROSPECTS THAT SELL**—Imported Doune Royalist, the great show and breeding bull, a roan of the Rosewood family. Pleasant Acres Sultan, by Fair Acres Sultan. A bull that won first prize at all the state fairs at which he was shown. Whitebird Sultan, a son of Snowbird's Sultan; dam, the Imported Lady Douglas cow, Lady Marengo 2d. He is a full brother in blood to the A. W. Book herd bull of Illinois for which \$3,500 was refused. Secret Clarion, by Thaxton's Secret 2nd of the Clara family, from the recent famous Harding sale. Imported Graceful's Model, a real herd bull prospect of the famous Graceful tribe.

**Service Bulls**—Snowbird's Sultan, twin to Fair Acres Sultan; 2nd Fair Acres Sultan, better than his sire; Pleasant Dale 4th, 4 times Grand Champion; Watonga Searchlight and Imported Doune Royalist.

**RICHEST SCOTCH BREEDING—INFALLIBLE ANCESTRY**, Emanating from the following foundations: Jealousy, Violet Bud, Marsh Violet, Rosewood, Roan Lady, Clara, Rosemary, Victoria, Lavender, Mysie, Secret, Flora, Lovely, Mayflower, Bloom, Clipper, Graceful, Lustre, Miss Ramsden, Orange Bloom, Butterfly, Clementine, Sweet Brier and Mina.

Cows with calves at foot and heifers predominating—heavy in calf. Not more than two open females in the entire sale. Never before have I offered such an array of breeding quality or individuals. Write today for illustrated catalog, address

## H. C. LOOKABAUGH, WATONGA, OKLAHOMA

Auctioneers: Jones, Reppert, Herriff, Hurt, Shelton. Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.



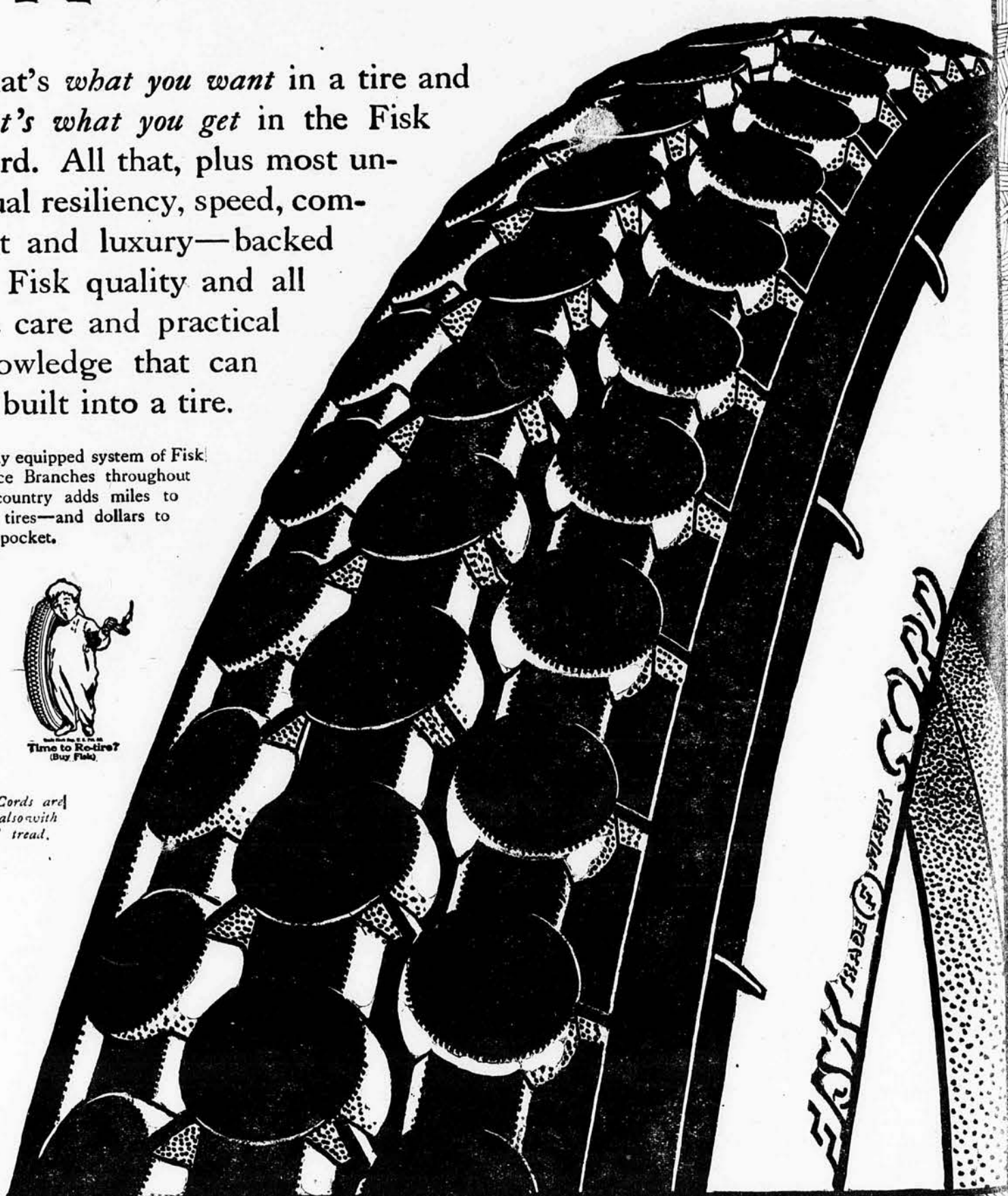
# Size - Strength - Safety Appearance - Economy

That's *what you want* in a tire and  
*that's what you get* in the Fisk  
Cord. All that, plus most un-  
usual resiliency, speed, com-  
fort and luxury—backed  
by Fisk quality and all  
the care and practical  
knowledge that can  
be built into a tire.

A fully equipped system of Fisk  
Service Branches throughout  
the country adds miles to  
your tires—and dollars to  
your pocket.



Fisk Cords are  
made also with  
ribbed tread.



# FISK CORD