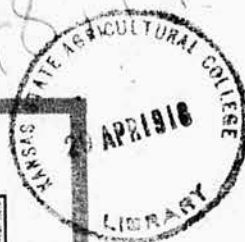
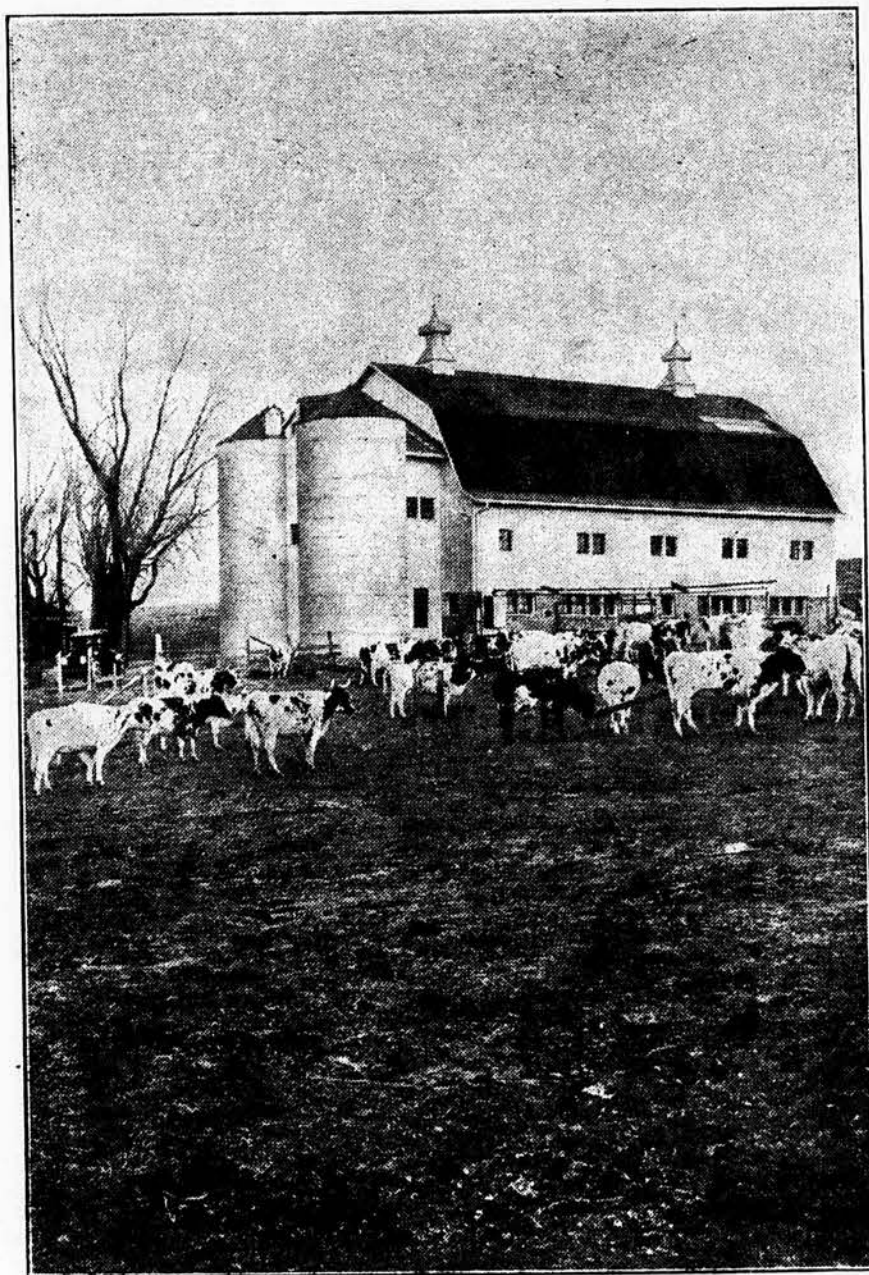
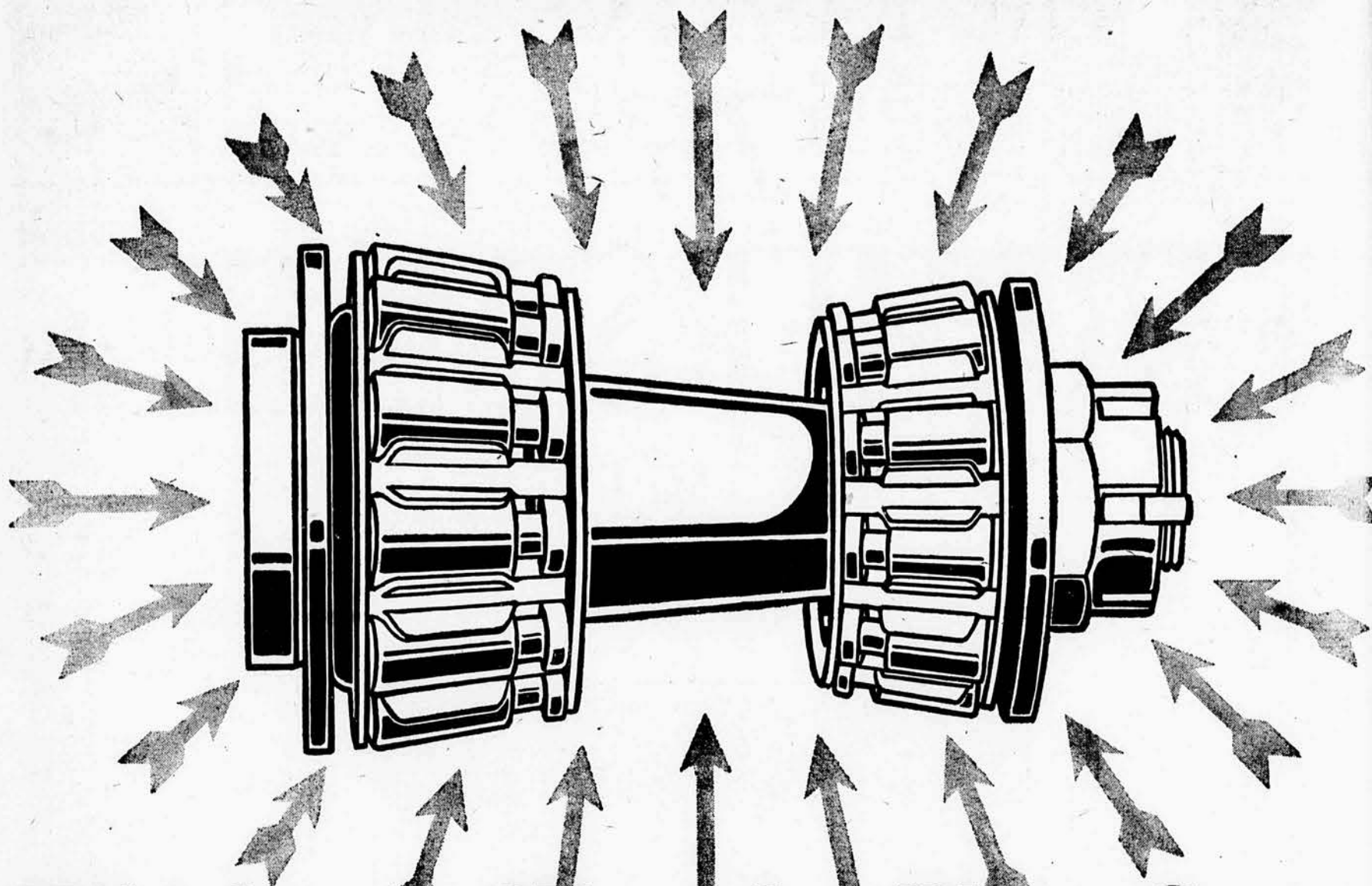


April 27, 1918

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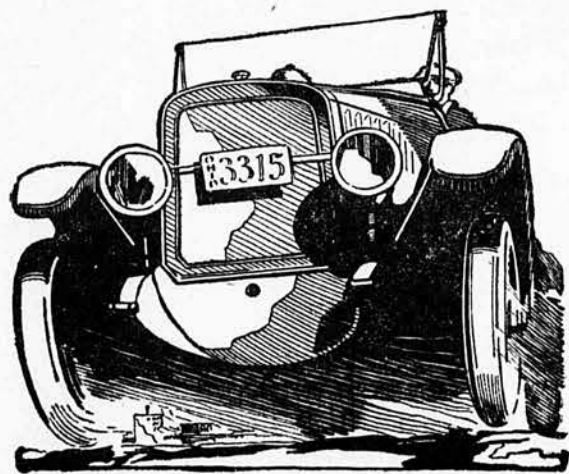
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TIMKEN BEARINGS



THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 48
Number 17

TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 27, 1918

Subscription
\$1.00 a Year

Growing into Purebreds at Braeburn

From Grades to a Leading Holstein Herd H. B. Cowles Has Traveled the Whole Route, and His Methods are Worth Considering

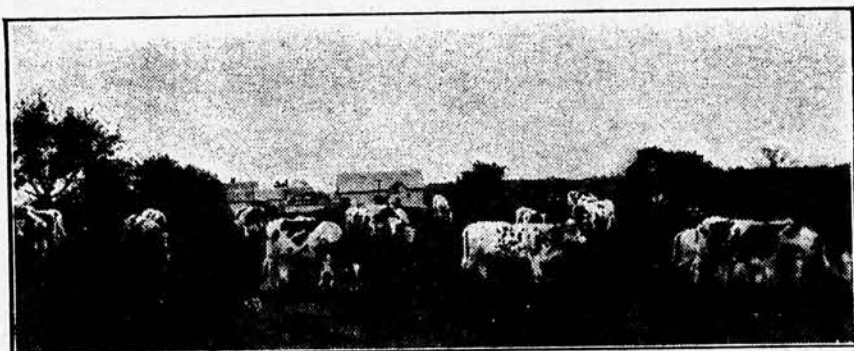
By Frank M. Chase

ONE OF THE Kansas dairymen who, tho getting into the milking business quite accidentally has made a considerable success of it is H. B. Cowles of Shawnee county. Starting with a herd of beef cattle, he has been thru the successive stages of the dairy business to the development of one of the leading Holstein herds in Kansas. In this accomplishment Kansas farmers should find encouragement to enter dairying; and the methods followed may well be studied by the younger dairymen who are eager to see their state occupy a larger place on the dairy map.

In the early months of 1887 Mr. Cowles had on feed a number of Short-horn heifers. Price conditions on the market were unfavorable and he was obliged to hold the heifers for several months longer than he had expected to feed them. Before he could dispose of them some of the heifers dropped calves. He was fairly caught with a job of milking on his hands, but he was game and decided to make the best of matters. If he had to milk cows, however, he reasoned that it would be to his advantage to keep cows that would give more milk than the Shorthorns. Accordingly, as his heifers were ready to be rebred he drove them 3 miles to obtain the services of a Holstein bull.

With the purchase a little later of a registered Holstein bull calf Mr. Cowles was well started on his dairy career. Then he acquired a few purebred cows. Within 10 years after beginning to milk cows his herd contained but few grades, and since 1900 only purebreds have been kept on Braeburn Farm.

"The greatest objection to grade dairy cattle," Mr. Cowles says, "is not that they are necessarily lower producers, some of my best grades used to produce practically as much milk as my best purebreds now. The big objection to grade cattle, is that the breeder is not certain of the results he will obtain in the offspring. He cannot tell when and how often the calves



Kansas Has a Number of Well-Established Herds of Holsteins but Needs Many More to Supply the Constantly Increasing Demands.

raised will have more and stronger beef than dairy characteristics. This is a point of difference between grades and purebreds which needs to be better understood generally among Kansas dairymen."

Nothing has received more painstaking attention at Braeburn Farm than the selection of herd bulls. As a result of this, and the careful choice of purchased cows, some of the best blood lines of the Holstein breed are represented in the Cowles herd. The present senior herd bull, Walker Copia Champion, is a grandson of the two famous bulls, King Segis and DeKol 2d's Butter Boy 3d. He also is a son of Copia Hengerveld 2d's Buttercup which, as a heifer, broke four world's records in advanced registry work.

In selecting herd sires, too, Mr. Cowles has kept in mind the ultimate object he wished to obtain, and has consistently brought into his herd those blood lines which would bring him nearer to the ideal he had set for his herd. Evidence of this singleness of purpose is found in the concentration in his herd of the blood of DeKol 2d's Butter Boy 3d. Three grandsons of this noted bull have

headed the Braeburn herd, Walker Copia Champion being the last of the three. As a result of this concentration in blood lines the Cowles herd, practically all of which has been developed on his farm, shows unusual uniformity in outward appearance, and in breeding and producing abilities.

The present junior herd bull, Count College Cornucopia, comes from long lines of high producers on the sides of both his dam and sire. His sire, Sir College Cornucopia 2d, has six advanced registry daughters, the average of which for seven-day records, at slightly more than 2 years of age, is more than 24 pounds of butter. The dam, Countess Jollie Johanna, has a 32-pound record. He also is a grandson of the famous College Belle Wayne, having a seven-day record of 824.3 pounds of milk and 35.375 pounds of butter.

In feeding the dairy herd Mr. Cowles puts his main reliance on corn silage and alfalfa, these being the basis for the rations fed. Braeburn Farm contains 160 acres and as 90 acres is used for pasture there is not sufficient land in it for the production of all the feed needed by the 70 to 90 head of cattle

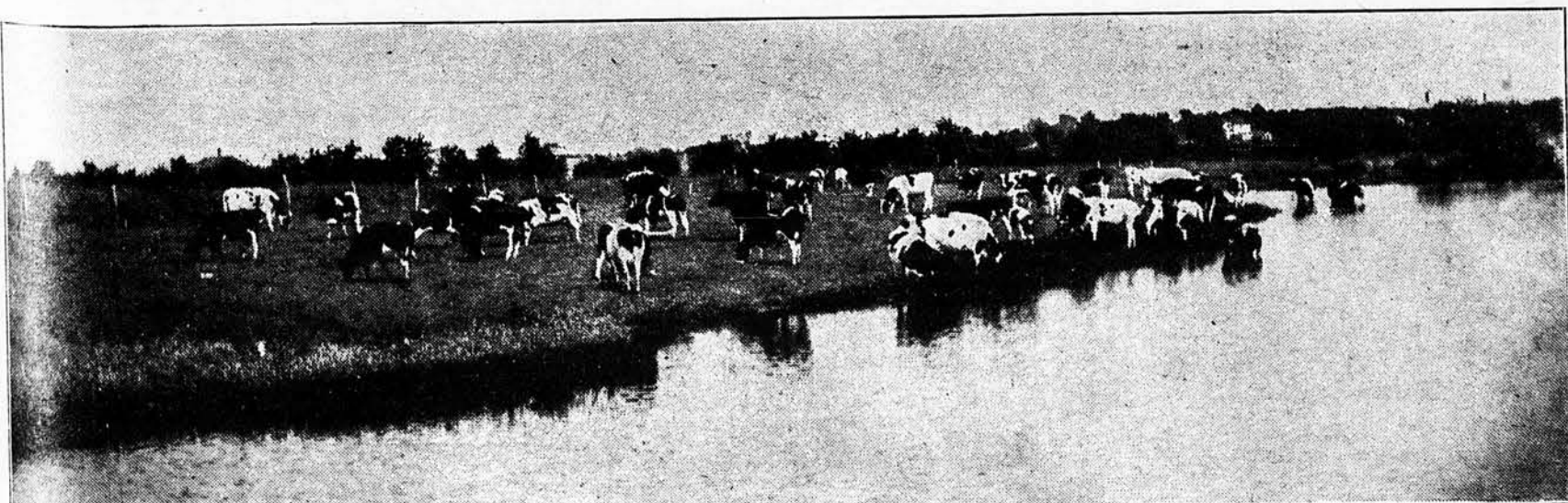
kept. Corn enough, however, is raised to fill two silos, one 18 by 30 and the other 16 by 35 feet. Some alfalfa is grown at home but a part of the supply of this feed is necessarily purchased.

When feed prices are low enough to permit a profit on the investment, corn and linseed or cottonseed meal are bought to supplement the alfalfa and silage. The corn is ordinarily fed as corn and cob meal. Peanut meal was used to some extent last winter, as he was able to purchase this more reasonably than other feeds. Small amounts of cottonseed meal are fed in addition, tho on account of the high prices the use of purchased feeds is reduced to the minimum.

Braeburn was one of the first farms in Shawnee county to make a successful use of the silo. Mr. Cowles's experience in feeding silage dates from 1898 when he built his first silo. This was erected despite the objection to silage by the majority of the farmers in this locality. A few years before that time two silos had been erected near Topeka, but because of improper construction and the poor choice of size, both proved unsuccessful. Basing their belief on these failures many Shawnee county farmers straightway condemned silos as a whole, and it remained for Mr. Cowles to prove to them that under proper conditions the silo is a sound investment for the stockman. About seven years after putting up his first silo he erected his second silo, and both have been in successful use since that time.

Mr. Cowles sells the milk from his herd to wholesale distributors in Topeka, receiving 25 cents a gallon for it. Under the conditions existing last winter, he cannot see where this price allows him a cent of profit above the cost of feed necessary to produce the milk. He feels justified in continuing in the dairy business despite its hardships, however, because he naturally expects the return of more favorable dairy conditions when he would regret,

(Continued on Page 29.)



The Braeburn Farm Herd of Registered Holsteins has been Built up by Long and Painstaking Care in the Selection of Good Breeding Stock. Holstein Breeding was Begun on This Farm 20 Years Ago and the Practical Methods Used to Establish a Herd of Excellent Purebreds Could be Followed by Almost Every Kansas Dairymen. Beginners in Purebreds May Best Acquire Registered Herds by Raising Most of the Animals.

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Field Editor.....F. B. Nichols
Farm Dollops.....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.
Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Streets, Topeka, Kansas

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

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

Germany Will be Conquered

I have been asked if my faith is still strong that the allies will win. It never was stronger.

Naturally the last three or four weeks have been weeks of anxiety. We have wondered why the Germans have been permitted to gain. We have wondered at times whether it could be possible that the Germans really have on the West front a larger force than the combined forces of the British and French. We have wondered when the expected counter-stroke would come, or whether there was a possibility that the British might even be driven back to the coast, and the channel ports be captured by the Huns.

I have felt this anxiety as all the loyal readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze have felt it, but never for a moment have I doubted what the final result would be. Even if the British army should be driven back to the sea coast; even if there should be such a dire calamity as the capture of a large part of that army, which is scarcely possible, I should still have implicit confidence that Germany finally will be defeated.

There are now in France three-quarters of a million American fighting men. Some of them have not yet had the full training supposed to be necessary, but on the whole they make as fine an army as there is in the world. This army will be increased to more than a million before autumn, and if the war continues until the middle of the summer of 1919 we shall have in Europe 2 million soldiers.

Germany is fighting a losing battle right now. It is gaining some ground, but at a fearful cost of lives and ammunition. But the German army does not dare either to go back or stand still, for either means defeat. No army in the world can stand forever the strain of such fighting as the German army is doing. It may go on a week, two weeks, three weeks or a month, possibly. It is my opinion that when the turn comes, as it certainly will come, there will be a rapid breaking down of German morale. I shall not be surprised to see a German collapse within the next five months, but whether that collapse comes so soon as this or later, it is certain to come.

Germany is certain to be defeated.

After the failure of the present drive there will come another German peace offer but it will not be satisfactory. No offer made by the present German government will be satisfactory.

The kaiser is a liar, and is surrounded by liars. Their guilt and mendacity have been proved. No dependence can be placed in any offer they can or will make, unless the allies are in position to force the performance of the promise. The only safety for the world will be the dethronement of the Hohenzollerns, followed by general disarmament. In that alone lies hope for the world and for Germany. To retain the kaiser means for Germany national suicide.

Kansas Wheat

Jake Mohler's latest report, which lies before me, is one of the most interesting documents a man can read. I might as well frankly state, that in ordinary times I do not take a great deal of interest in these reports. In ordinary times we take it for granted that there will be plenty of wheat to make bread enough for our own people and have a few hundred million bushels surplus to ship to other countries. And so far as the people of other countries were concerned in normal times we really had a very vague interest in them. If they didn't get enough bread to eat, why of course that was to be regretted but we had a vague notion that they would get along somehow, and we weren't very much concerned about it.

This year it is different. It makes a vast difference to us now whether these people across the water who are joined with us in the mightiest war ever waged in all history get enough to eat. We know now that that may be the determining factor in the war. It is just possible the question whether Kansas produces 90 million or 100 million bushels of wheat this year or only 50 million bushels may have a lot to do with winning the war for the allies. That is the reason Jake Mohler's report this month becomes a document of absorbing interest.

The first question that is asked, naturally is,

How does the wheat prospect now compare with the prospect of a year ago? Approximately 9½ million acres of wheat was sown in Kansas last fall. Of this Jake's report shows that nearly one-third is so near a failure that it probably will be abandoned or planted to some other crop. That leaves, according to this report, 6,309,563 acres of growing wheat which is in very fair condition, as against 3,979,000 acres last year. In addition to the vastly greater acreage this year the condition is much better than was the condition of the wheat that was considered worth saving last year. Last year the condition, based on a theoretical 100 per cent, was estimated at a trifle over 60 per cent as against an estimate of more than 77 per cent this year. Last year the entire wheat crop of the state was 41½ million bushels. If the present prospect keeps up until harvest the state should have a crop of possibly more than 90 million bushels or 50 million in excess of the crop of last year. If the rest of the country increases in the same proportion it should remove all fear of a wheat famine this year. That, of course, cannot be hoped for, but the extra 50 million bushels from Kansas will help a lot.

No doubt a good deal of the wheat acreage which has been abandoned in Western Kansas, that is abandoned for wheat, will be planted in sorghum or kafir. More would be planted if the seed could be obtained. The present outlook is that less corn will be planted this year than last, but the oats acreage is increased by nearly 12 per cent as compared with last year, and from all parts of the state the report is that the oats are coming fine.

On the whole the report is encouraging. It looks as if Kansas will do her share this year in supplying soldiers, in subscribing for the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and Liberty Loan bonds, and in producing the food necessary to feed the armies and the people of the allied nations.

Schwab the Shipbuilder

I have never been a great admirer of Charles Schwab, head of the Bethlehem Steel works, but I regard his appointment as head of the Shipbuilding Board, as an excellent appointment. Schwab was 56 years old April 18. He is in the prime of life, a man of magnificent executive capacity. He started as a poor boy. His career with the Carnegie company began as a stake driver in the engineering corps. Andy Carnegie rarely made a mistake in men. He saw in the sturdy lad the future executive of dynamic power, and advanced him rapidly. Schwab took hold of the Bethlehem Steel corporation when it was not much of a concern, and made it one of the greatest in the world. He has made a vast fortune, and in all probability has no particular ambition to make more, but he knows that if he can make a great success as the builder of ships in the present crisis his future fame will rest on that achievement rather than on his previous business success. It is my opinion that no man could have been selected who would be so likely to make a success of building the needed ships as Schwab. The country is to be congratulated, and so is the President.

Von Zimmerman Comes Again

"As an editor, you are absolutely impossible. I sent you one letter; then a second one; and later a third and a fourth. The first two you garbled; the third you ignored; but the fourth you did really print in full."

"If you had stopped right there, much that is ill might have been well; but you didn't. Like a refractory broody old hen, you 'kicked the fat in the fire,' so to speak, by appending to my letter lying comments. Of course, it was not real 'lying,' because you were only guessing; but you had no right to 'guess,' and then print what you had 'guessed,' as fact to discredit me or weaken my argument. I was city editor of a St. Louis daily before you were out of the eighth grade, and I then made it a rule, and all the years since, have adhered to it as a fixed principle, never to guess; or, at least if I do sometimes do a thing so silly, to confine my foolishness (no one but a silly person ever guesses in public) to the sacred privacy of the home circle."

"I am not of Teuton ancestry. I am an American of the Americans, whose earliest American ances-

tor immigrated from Switzerland to Pennsylvania in 1756. The Pennsylvania immigrant had not one drop of Teuton blood, though he had been a Swiss of the Switzers, as his family had been for generations, his own father having been a member of the Diet and served his year as President of the Swiss republic. Of the first three Zimmerman boys born in America, two were old enough to serve with Washington, and were at Valley Forge and on to Yorktown.

"So much for that."

"Now you are not a 'national scold'; far from it; but you are rapidly developing into a neighborhood nuisance—on one subject, at least. Theodore Roosevelt is today the best-loved living American, and the ablest, and bravest, and truest. He ought to be the next President, and it is my judgment that he will be."

"If Theodore Roosevelt had been elected President in 1912, and had been re-elected four years later, does any sane person believe he would have spent 23,000 million dollars this year to get one or two hundred thousand American soldiers into France, and half of them in the trenches? Nor do very many intelligent Americans believe there would have been need of a single American regiment there! Would Theodore Roosevelt, if he had been President, think you, have spent several years writing notes to the demon Hun that he would 'hold him to strict accountability,' all the while making it a partisan virtue (for home consumption) of 'Keeping us out of the war!' until now 100,000 million dollars (that is, 100 billion) will not pay the American share of the cost of this world-wide war!"

"A large section of the American people believe Baker to be a 'professional' pacifist; and so also Creel, and Hoover, and Garfield, and McAdoo, not to mention the man who appointed them. The great aim of these men, it often seems to me, perhaps the only aim of some of them, has been to persuade Russia, and Italy, and France, and Britain and her dependencies, to fight our battles for us. That policy cannot win, and it ought to be abandoned at once and forever. For the past year, it has not seemed to me that the war machine has been effectively handled; yet I would not withdraw one ounce of support from the President. Rather I would give him more power, any power, constitutional or otherwise, that he might ask. If a joint resolution of Congress were demanded suspending the Constitution, and giving the President dictatorial powers, I would say, do that, if it will win the war."

"When Secretary Baker gets back, he must come out strong for the active and vigorous waging of the war until it can end with the exile of the House of Hohenzollern, father and sons, and the dictation of peace to the German people (who with all their faults are almost as much to be pitied as blamed) over the smoking ruins of Potsdam."

Martin v. Zimmerman.
Cushing, Okla., April 16, 1918."

I deeply regret having made a wrong guess about Mr. von Zimmerman's ancestry, but really if he does not want to be taken for a man of Teuton blood he ought to have his name changed, because I am sure that any one is excusable for assuming that Martin von Zimmerman is a Prussian name, but as Mr. v. Zimmerman vehemently declares that he is not Teuton, I apologize for my assumption. However, I must still insist that even if he is not of Teuton ancestry he displays many of the characteristics of the Teuton. Note how dogmatic he is, how impatient of criticism, how intolerant of adverse opinion, and like all men of that stamp he fails to note his own inconsistencies. For example he says that he has made it a fixed rule never to guess, at least not publicly and yet almost in the same breath he indulges in a guess concerning my age and manner of education about which he knows nothing.

I must also say that for a man who confesses that he has been the editor of a daily paper in the great city of St. Louis, Mr. von Zimmerman indulges in some rather remarkable figures of speech, as for example the following "like a refractory, broody old hen you kicked the fat in the fire." I broody old hen you kicked the fat in the fire was reared on a farm and have had considerable experience with "broody old hens" but have never seen one so built that she could successfully "kick the fat in the fire," but as Mr. von Zimmerman as-

sports that he has made it a fixed principle "never to guess." I assume that he must be familiar with a new kind of "broody hens" which do not scratch like the ordinary hen but kick like a mule or possibly a cow. I should suppose that Mr. von Zimmerman could dispose of these peculiar kicking hens to showmen at good figures.

I do not know what Roosevelt would have done had he been elected President in 1912, and right here again Mr. von Zimmerman seems to contradict himself. He first declares that he has made it a "fixed principle never to guess" and then covers several pages of note paper guessing what Roosevelt would have done if he instead of Wilson had been elected President.

I am not like Mr. von Zimmerman. I often guess and frequently guess wrong, but in view of the marvelous record of Mr. Roosevelt; his apparent inconsistencies and contradictions, I should scarcely venture even to guess what he might have done had he and not Wilson been President of the United States at the outbreak of the war. I know that Roosevelt denounces in unmeasured terms the present administration for not coming immediately to the rescue of Belgium, but I also remember that after the invasion of Belgium Roosevelt is on record as declaring against intervention. I know that he now most fiercely condemns the German military power, but I remember that a few years ago he was photographed with the kaiser while reviewing the German army, and is quoted as having told the kaiser that his army was invincible. He denounces the perfidy of the Hun at this time but when he was President of the United States he accepted with words of extravagant adulation a statue of Frederick the Great, one of the most conscienceless villains who ever sat upon a throne, and the author of the principles of deceit, hypocrisy, treaty-breaking and general heartless cruelty which mark the conduct of the present German government. I know that he is now loud in his denunciations of hyphenated Americans but it has not been many years since, in an address before the German-American Alliance, he approved and applauded that organization.

So I do not pretend even to guess what Mr. Roosevelt might have done had he been President of the United States. In what I say of him, however, I want it most distinctly understood that I do not question Mr. Roosevelt's loyalty. I believe he is thoroughly loyal and possessed of great courage. If he had been permitted to do so I have no doubt that he would have raised his volunteer army of 100,000 men, and if the boats had been provided I have no doubt that he would have taken them to France. What he would have done after he got there I do not pretend to say. At the time I was in favor of letting him go, but my present opinion is that it would have been a foolish thing to do, and that Secretary Baker was right in turning him down.

I hold no brief for the present national administration. I did not support President Wilson, but notwithstanding the frantic cries of Mr. Roosevelt I believe that it was a fortunate thing for the United States and the world that he was elected.

Speaking of Roosevelt naturally brings to mind another former President, William H. Taft. I did not support Mr. Taft for re-election in 1912, but he was such a good loser and has conducted himself in such an admirable manner ever since that I have conceived a great liking and admiration for him. Since we have gotten into the war he has shown a generous, broad-minded statesmanship. He has criticized the administration, as every American citizen has a right to do, but at the same time he has been willing to speak a word of praise for it when it deserved the praise. Even his criticisms have been kindly, constructive, not vindictive. As a result of his course I am of the opinion that Ex-President Taft has grown tremendously in the confidence and affection of the people since his retirement from the Presidency. I do not object to Mr. Roosevelt because he criticizes the administration; some of his criticisms are no doubt well founded, but good Lord! I do get weary of a man who scolds all the time.

Good Thing for Negroes

It is said that in part of the South negroes are being sent to the training camps out of all proportion to the number of negro inhabitants in those localities. I have not much doubt the statement is correct. The draft boards there are made up of white men and of course the negroes get whatever the white men please to give them. The draft boards have the power to send the young negroes to war and let the young white men stay at home, and probably are doing it. That is of course rank discrimination but it will work out to the advantage of the negroes. To begin with the young negro in the army will get fair treatment, which he will not get at home. He will have opportunities for getting a practical education such as he will never get at home. He will come back from the war better equipped physically and mentally than he was before he went away and better qualified to hold his own against the white men. There is no doubt that the black soldiers are going to make a good record in this war, and they will command the respect of the loyal white people North and South. I scarcely hope for full justice and opportunity for the negro men of the country even after the war, but I do look for a decided

improvement in that direction. In this connection I quote from a letter written me by Hugh Brown, of Neosho Rapids, Kansas, who says:

"I am 73 years old. Since I can remember this country has been the dumping ground of the paupers and criminals of Europe. The bread lines and the red light districts in the big cities come from the same cause. I was section foreman on the Santa Fe more than 20 years. I have worked all kinds of white men and American negroes. The negro understands what you say, he will do the work the way you want it done. If he thinks it is wrong—he keeps that to himself. He will not take up any of your time telling you the superiority of his race of people over all others and especially Americans. I believe in America for those born and raised here."

International Law

Will not international law and usage of nations empower the allies to establish justice and freedom in these countries Germany is now pillaging and destroying? Your discussion of this in "What the World is Doing" or in Passing Comment will interest many of your readers. I am assuming that we, the allies, are able to make a satisfactory peace. Clayton, Kan.

C. H. STARRETT.

The present war has demonstrated that up to now international law has no binding force. A good deal has been written about international law, but all it amounts to is that it was supposed that certain usages and certain principles of fair dealing had become established among civilized nations by common consent. There was, however, no organized power behind the so-called international law to enforce it. The only thing back of it that made it of any force or effect was national honor. Germany demonstrated that it was without national honor and therefore so far as that nation is concerned there is no international law.

Of course if the allies win the war and can form a confederation powerful enough to control outlaw nations like Germany they can establish justice and freedom in the nations which have been pillaged by Germany. This is the object aimed at by the promoters of the "League to Enforce Peace." In my opinion this object can be accomplished only by general disarmament followed by organizing an international police whose purpose shall be to enforce the edicts of the international court to be established by the league of nations. Of course this will be an experiment, and no one can say for a certainty whether it will prove to be a success until tried.

Opinion of Uncle Ezra

Uncle Ezra was asked to give his opinion of men and women and matters in general.

"I have lived in the world a long time," remarked the old man, "and the longer I live the less I really know for certain about men or women."

"There are times when I get pessimistic and conclude that most men are fools and that a considerable share of them are crooks, but that is when I have eaten something which doesn't agree with me. When I get back into a normal condition I know that I was wrong. Every once in a while somebody quotes what old king David said to prove that all men are liars. But the fact is that David made that remark when he was peeved about something or other. He said 'I said in my haste all men are liars.' When David got to feeling normal again he said that he had made the former statement when he was talking hastily, in modern terms when he was talking thru his hat."

"The fact is, as I have concluded after many years of experience, the average man is a pretty good sort of a fellow if he has a fair chance to be. When I say fair chance I don't mean that he is all right if he has had an education and stands pretty high in the community. Many a man has been spoiled by education. Many a man has got a wrong viewpoint and a wrong impression about himself because of his education. He hasn't had a fair chance to be a right good man. On the other hand I have seen men who never had any opportunity to go to school, at least no opportunities worth mentioning, who after all got the right sort of education in the school of experience that brought out the best there was in them and made them broad minded and sympathetic."

"I said that sometimes I come to the conclusion that all men are fools. That isn't true but all of us have a fool streak in us. In some it is bigger than in others and then some have the knack of concealing it better than others. But when I hear a man denouncing the people generally as fools I think to myself: well, I am listening to one of the biggest fools in the bunch right now. The man who talks that way always assumes that he is wise but that the rest of the people, or most of them are his intellectual inferiors. That means that he is a conceited ass."

"I have discovered that the good man always has a pretty fair opinion of his fellow men and when I hear a man denouncing his fellows I distrust him. I always think that he is after all measuring other people by himself and if he thinks everybody else is mean and dishonest I know that he is mean and dishonest himself."

"Another man I am afraid of is the man who talks about how honest he is and how much he is willing to sacrifice for the good of the world. I have the first man of that kind to know who isn't a fraud and a dishonest man. I also have a good deal of respect for what the world calls an "easy mark." An easy mark is the man who can be imposed on, taken in by people who appeal to his sym-

pathy or his confidence. That means that he is honest himself and naturally supposes other people are honest, too. He gets stung a good many times but never loses his faith in human nature. That kind of a man gets a lot of satisfaction out of life after all. Suppose he is imposed on. Suppose that some fraud appeals to his sympathy and gets help that is not deserved, at any rate it was a good impulse that prompted the act."

"I knew a man of that kind who was frequently imposed upon. One day a friend saw him give money to a professional beggar who was the rankiest sort of fraud. He told the easy mark that he had been imposed on but the easy mark only said: 'I expect that you are right, but I would rather give to a dozen frauds than to pass by one poor devil who is down and out thru no fault of his own and whose children may be suffering from cold and hunger.' That isn't a good rule I will admit. It encourages dishonesty and frauds and lazy loafers who ought to be compelled to go to work, but I have a warm side just the same for the easy mark who can't resist an appeal to his sympathy and desire to help the fellow who is down."

"Sometimes I wonder that people do so well as they do considering what they have to contend with and the chance they have to find out the truth. They are told so many things that are not true. They are given so many false directions and so many of them have to go thru life with such handicaps that I wonder they are so kind and honest as the most of them are. About 90 per cent are never more than three jumps ahead of actual want. If they lose their jobs for a month they and their families are up against it. They see a few persons who never work at all living in luxury while they have to work all the time and scrimp and save in order to live and support their families and that in the plainest kind of way. The wonder to me is that they don't get soured at the injustice of it and go out and raise H—1."

"So after all I say that the average man is a pretty good fellow. He isn't a Solomon for wisdom and he has his faults and fool notions but on the whole he is doing as well as could be expected and a darned sight better."

We Need More Farm Owners

From Governor Capper's Recent Address to Smith County Farmers' Union

As I see it, the most important economic problem we have in this country today is land owning and tenant farming. Most of our farmers now are tenant farmers, and the number is increasing constantly. This is not conducive to solving that other problem—how to keep the boys on the farm, nor how to get those boys back to the land who went years ago to the cities and now wish they could return. We must make it possible for tenant farmers to become farm owners, or make it possible and profitable for them to farm right—the way they would like to farm and would farm if they did not have to work the land for all it is worth to get anything for their labor.

I find mighty few satisfied tenants and landholders. Let me cite the case of one man, a good farmer who rents his land to a tenant: His crops are becoming a little lighter every year. His income, as well as the tenant's, is decreasing. He tries to get better terms out of the tenant, the tenant tries to get better terms out of him; no improvements are made, the soil is a little poorer every year; matters are going from bad to worse.

Under the present system it is nearly, if not impossible, for the land owner, and the tenant to do better by each other. No tenant can afford to build up another man's run-down farm, and the high price of land is making it more and more difficult for a tenant to buy a farm of his own. The Farm Loan Act can't help him. It aids the men who have land. And if this law made it possible for even a fraction of all farm tenants to buy farms, there would be simply another big rise in the price of land.

If we go on in the old way many more years, there will be worse and more of it ahead. I think we are all beginning to see this and to look for the way out. First, we must stop the big land speculator who is holding large tracts for a higher price—a higher price earned for him by the labor of others. We must adjust the big land speculator's taxes so he must sell or farm his large tracts. When this is done, he will cut these big holdings up into farms and sell the farms. Tenancy will pass away. With it will go the danger of a land-holding aristocracy.

I am glad to see that more and more of our farmers, as well as the farmers of other states, are coming to this way of thinking; also the best and most trustworthy farm journals and the big organizations of farmers. For if we don't make the farming industry safely and generously profitable, we shall go down and out as a nation, and we can't believe any such thing as that is going to happen to the people of the United States of America. In my opinion the farming industry—critical as is its present situation—never has had so bright a future before it.



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To Save More Chicks

Better Care Will Reduce the Losses at Hatching Time

By G. D. McClaskey, Poultry Editor

AN OLD proverb tells us not to count our chickens before they are hatched. It isn't safe to count them even then. Hatching chicks is one thing but raising them is quite another. The hatching is the easier task of the two. There probably will be nothing new in this article to many poultry raisers, and most of the suggestions made may seem commonplace. But they are the essentials in the care and feeding of young chicks to get them past the critical stage, and they need to be repeated again and again.

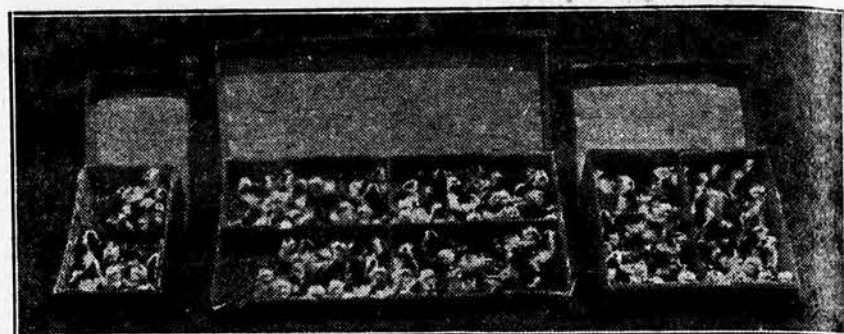
They need to be emphasized more than ever this spring for we never have faced a season when there was greater need for maximum poultry production. We can look at it either from a purely selfish standpoint—a matter of dollars and cents, or we can take a higher stand and let patriotism be the motive—either one offers the strongest kind of inducement to raise chickens and more chickens, as well as ducks, geese, turkeys and all the other members of the feathered tribe. Nothing will produce meat so quickly as poultry and there is no substitute for fresh eggs.

That we should raise as large a percent of the chicks as possible is the part of wisdom in any season, but with eggs from which they are hatched worth about double what they used to be only a few years ago, with all feed high and poultry higher than ever, there is all the more reason why we should give all chicks hatched every chance to survive the dangers that beset them in early life.

Don't Raise Weaklings

We shall take it for granted that the parent stock which produced the eggs for hatching is of the right sort, with plenty of vigor and vitality on both sides, and an ancestry of good laying qualities behind them. Unless the chicks are strong and vigorous when they come from the shell they will not do their best, and strong chicks can come only from strong well-bred parents. It doesn't pay to raise weaklings. I am partial to the incubator for hatching for several reasons. The main reason is that you can do your hatching early, whenever you wish to, with a machine. This is necessary to have winter laying pullets. There is no need of waiting until the hens get broody.

An incubator won't get up in the middle of a hatch and leave the eggs. It won't stand up and fight an intruding hen, breaking part of the eggs and muzzing up the rest. Machine hatched chicks are not set upon by vermin as soon as hatched. When the hatching is done with a machine the chicks come off at one time. They are of one size and age to begin with, and so all can be fed and cared for alike. This saves more attention and labor than many persons would believe. When it comes to marketing the stock



Chicks Ready for Shipping from Huber's Reliable Hatchery in Butler County; the Poultry Business in Kansas is Making Encouraging Progress.

as fries or roasters, the advantage again is in favor of the flock of uniform size. It always has seemed to me that flocks of chicks of all ages are a nuisance on the farm.

Despite warnings repeated over and over in farm papers and elsewhere, regarding too early feeding of chicks, you still will find a great number of poultry raisers feeding a new hatch just about as soon as the chicks are dry and able to move about. Then they wonder why some of the chicks fail to thrive, or why they die. Nature has provided for the nourishment of the chick for at least 48 hours, and the feed that we give them during this period is worse than wasted. The chicks may pick at objects but this is done more out of curiosity than because they are hungry. If anything is given to them before the end of 48 hours it should be a little sand and some water.

Feeding young chicks is not the complicated task many persons seem to believe. I believe that more losses are caused by overheating or chilling and by damp quarters, than by improper feeding. A simple variety of feed given in small quantities, at frequent intervals, is all there is to feeding. Where chicks are fed in numbers indoors, it is a good plan to give their feed in a shallow litter of fine straw or short hay, about 2 inches deep. This makes them scratch, and exercise is just as good for them as it is for mature birds. During the first week or two the following makes a good feed mixture to be fed in the litter:

- 1 pound bread crumbs.
- 1 pound rolled oats.
- 1 pound fine cracked corn.
- 1 pound cracked wheat.

In addition to this the chicks will do well if they have access at all times to a dry mash mixture. A good combination for this purpose is made up in the following:

- 2 pounds cornmeal.
- 2 pounds bran.
- 2 pounds rolled oats.
- 1 pound wheat middlings.
- 1 pound sifted meat scraps.

The foregoing mixture should be put into a small hopper, where the chicks can pick at it at all times, but cannot

waste it. Hopper feeding means a great saving of labor. Many poultry raisers feed chicks almost entirely from hoppers after they are a few weeks old. All that is necessary is to put in the right mixture and let them help themselves. They will select the food they want according to their needs, thereby making the most economical gains as well as reducing the work of caring for them.

Little and often is a good feeding rule for young chicks. Five times a day the first week is not too often. Sometimes it is a good plan to put an older chick with a new hatch to teach them to eat and drink. The grain mixture should be fed sparingly. The chicks should have only what they will clean up readily. The litter should be examined occasionally and if any feed is left, one or two feeds should be skipped. Chicks that are confined and cannot range about in search of green food, bugs, worms and grit need to have the elements found in these things provided artificially.

Meat scraps answer for bugs and worms. Lettuce, chopped onions and beets provide green feed, and the finer part of ordinary chicken grit will meet that need. Chicks will thrive better if they can get out on fresh earth. If they cannot be turned out it is a good plan to dig up a piece of sod for them. There are certain mineral elements in freshly dug earth which chicks crave.

Milk as a feed for chicks is not appreciated at its full worth. When sour or in the form of buttermilk it is more than a feed. It is an excellent bowel regulator, and as such is one of the most effective preventives of white diarrhea, the worst enemy of little chicks. It is a good plan to keep a fresh supply of milk before the chicks constantly, letting them drink at will.

Use Care With Mash

Ground grain feeds moistened with milk will make more rapid gains than if the same feeds were given dry, but wet food of any kind should be fed very carefully. It should be moistened until just crumbly rather than sloppy, and the chicks should not have more than they will clean up readily at a feeding. Portions of wet mash left in the dishes will soon become contaminated, especially in wet weather, and bowel trouble in some form is a natural result.

Spring fries should bring fancy prices this year on account of the shortage of other meats, but if the hatches come from good laying stock and are off early enough, it will be a mistake to sacrifice the young pullets as fries. They will all be needed for next winter's layers, and eggs can hardly be cheaper than they have been during the last winter. If the cockerels are fed out promptly they will reach a weight of 4 pounds on an average of about 14 pounds of grain a head. This, at present prices, would mean a feed cost of about 33 to 35 cents.

The cost of the egg and incubation expense would bring the total cost of producing a 4-pound cockerel to about 40 cents, and the market price for such a fowl is going to be right close around a dollar. Four pounds is past the fry stage but the foregoing ratio of feed to gains, worked out experimentally, offers a fairly accurate basis for calculation.



Developing an Interest in Good Poultry; Here are Young Chicks That Will Help in Solving the Food Problems of the Country.

For Better Kansas Cows

The Interest in Good Dairy Farming is Growing Rapidly

By F. B. Nichols, Associate Editor

THERE IS a decided drift toward dairying in Kansas. This is one of the most obvious results of the abnormal agricultural conditions with which we are confronted. You can find examples of this progress in almost every county. The main results are seen in such places as Ft. Scott, with its new condensary; Mulvane, the "Wisconsin of Kansas"; and in Montgomery county. In every county, however, the dairy movement is gaining strength, and it will grow into an avalanche in the next few years that will have a mighty influence in making farming more profitable and satisfactory in this state.

One of the things indicated by the dairy movement is that we are entering the era of definite agricultural effort. We are establishing a substantial program that will be permanent and much more profitable than the hit-and-miss grain farming methods which have been used on so many places. One of the finest examples of this change which the state offers is in Montgomery county. Grain farming has done much damage to the uplands of that county; dairying is making good progress in repairing this. An outstanding example of service is shown in the success which E. J. Macy of Independence, the county agent, has had in encouraging dairy farming there. He has done a service for that county which will grow with the years.

Dairying Can be Developed

The fundamental basis for the development of cow keeping in this state is the fact that Kansas has an excellent adaptation for this system of farming. There is no question but what dairying can be developed here until it is on a more profitable basis than in the dairy regions of the East. Land is cheaper, the production cost of silage and alfalfa hay is less, and less expensive shelters are necessary. The state is lacking in but two things to make it really great from a dairy standpoint; these are experienced dairymen in great numbers and an abundance of good cows.

A most important need is good dairymen—and the principal essential in developing a successful dairyman is for a man to have a love for good cows. If he has this and is reasonably intelligent and will work he can learn the technique of financially successful dairying—without this he never will learn it. That there is a rapid increase in the number of men who have a belief in dairying is mighty obvious. That this will be true in the future is perhaps the most probable thing.

One of the factors which is helping greatly in increasing the number of good dairymen in Kansas is the slow but steady drift of successful men from the dairy sections of the East who are leaving the high priced land there and coming to the more practicable condi-

tions offered in Kansas. This is adding new blood to the dairy movement that is decidedly helpful. This movement will be more obvious from year to year as market conditions improve.

So far as quality cows go Kansas is getting on a better basis all the time. With Holsteins, for example, there are many bulls in this state in the 30 to 34 pound class, and the number is increasing. Around Mulvane, in Montgomery county, and on many farms over the state there are many cows producing from 60 to 80 pounds of milk a day—and their calves are being developed so they also have this ability. These are decidedly encouraging items in the progress of dairying in Kansas. That the production of the average cow is low must be admitted. However, with the increase in the number of men who are keeping more or less complete records the day of the "average" cow is passing.

Every good dairy farm that is being managed properly is a demonstration of the value of dairying in the best possible way—in the financial returns. This is the best possible argument that a person can have in breaking down prejudice against dairying. A "hard-shell" grain farmer possibly can supply plenty of arguments in favor of keeping on with his ruinous system, but if the man over on the next quarter section is making three or four times as much net profit as the grain farming is producing the grain farmer is against an argument which he cannot overcome. You can find this prosperity reflected in good barns and equipment and a valuable herd of cows. The prosperity of a successful livestock farm is shown as a rule as well as if a signboard were erected to tell the facts in the case.

Easier Work

The drudgery connected with dairying gradually is disappearing. Of course it requires that a man should be on the job, but you have to be up and coming all the time with any job that is worth while in this world. The new system of doing things is well shown on the farm of Smith and Hughes in Shawnee county. Here is a report of what a milking machine has done to make conditions more agreeable and profitable there:

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

"We have made the test several times to see if we got as much milk with the

machine as by hand, by milking first 10 days by hand and then 10 days by machine. We have always gotten more milk when using the machine. There are two reasons for this. When some men you employ sit down to milk they are nearly always tired before they start and simply will not milk fast enough and milk dry. The machine, if properly timed, will milk faster and milk more. Our cows all like the machine. We have no udder or teat trouble. Of course, some cows we have to strip, getting perhaps ½ pint of milk from a cow.

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

Three Units

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

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

More and more on dairy farms there is a tendency to get the ration on a silage and alfalfa hay basis, with the feeding of concentrated material according to the way the market prices and the needs of the individual animals justify. The dairy farmer who has plenty of alfalfa and silage has a most happy combination; he has a basis for a ration that is certain to produce profits if he will feed it to good cows and give them half a chance. This is being realized better every day; the high prices of feeds in the last few months have had a most excellent educational effect in forcing a close study of feed values.

Dairying will grow steadily. It is getting on a better basis all of the time. We can expect a considerable increase in the average production of animals in the next few years.

Loyal Service

As governor of Kansas, Mr. Capper has been on the job all the time and has made a splendid official. He stands for things that are clean and just in public matters, in business affairs and in politics. Capper never took a back seat in his life, but always put in his best licks in his own business or for the public when he was given work that concerned the people. If he is sent to the Senate he will be found standing right up for the things that are right. He is a native Kansan and no son of the state whether native born or adopted is more loyal to the state.—Westmoreland Recorder.

One little defect in the well or cistern may mean sickness. But take particular stock of the waste and body excretions, for in these are the germs of destruction and death.

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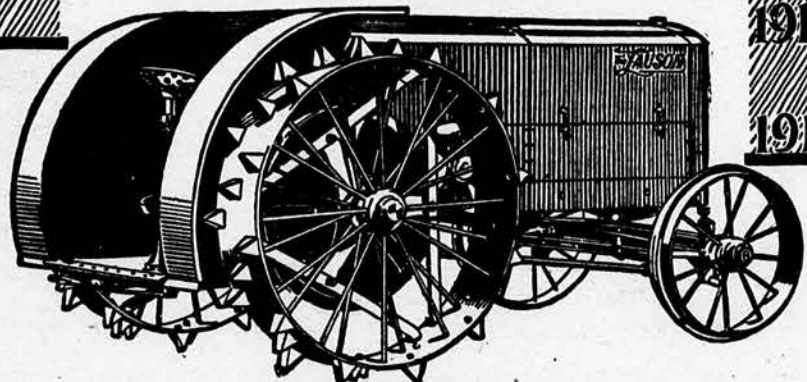
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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

More Wheat in Coffey County.
For Less Partisan Political Feeling.
Good Stands of Corn This Year!
Money for the Liberty Loan.
To Maintain the Standard School.

THE COOL week ending April 13 checked farmers who were getting anxious to plant corn. There is some corn already in the ground here and a neighbor told me yesterday he had 30 acres planted and well sprouted. This corn would have been above ground by April 13 had not the cool weather made progress slow. I don't think the seed will be damaged in the ground as soil conditions are of the best for seed. But I can't see where corn gets ahead by being planted so early; it usually gets so many backsets from cold weather that it is no further along by May 1 than corn planted two weeks later.

It is accepted as a certain sign by many persons that three frosts in a string mean certain rain. We had three this week but no rain has yet appeared. There is a basis of truth for this sign but it does not always make good; this time, at least, it did not. We are not needing rain badly for the crops as soil conditions are rather good but we do need rain badly to soak down to the strata which supplies our wells. The water supplied by many wells is just now less than in the noted dry season of 1913; never, so the weather records say, have we passed thru so long a period of below normal rainfall as in the last 10 months. The top soil has a fair amount of moisture but the subsoil must be very, very dry.

The government report shows that Coffey county increased its wheat acreage last fall by almost 300 per cent as compared with 1917. This was what I reported in this column at wheat sowing time and I arrived at this conclusion by taking the neighborhood as an example and figuring that the rest of the county would do likewise. What is being done in one neighborhood is a pretty good criterion of what is being done in other neighborhoods, conditions otherwise being equal.

Just to get away from pure farming topics let me remark upon the great decline in partisan political feeling. Not many years ago when a new man moved in a community the first thing that would be inquired into was his political faith. Those of the opposite faith were certain to be prejudiced against him and in many cases would not treat him civilly. In some localities business was done along political lines, Democrats buying from merchants of Democratic faith and Republicans from merchants who professed that belief. I have even known of professional men who conveniently changed their politics whenever they moved.

But the political warfare of the boyhood days of middle aged men was mild indeed to that of the days following the Jackson era. I am reminded of this by what was told me not long ago by an old man whose memories of his Massachusetts boyhood took him back to the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" days of 1840. He said that the Whigs were holding a big meeting in the village and neighboring towns were sending large delegations by coach. One coach loaded with voters overturned at a street corner spilling the voters in the street and breaking the arm of one man. He was hurried to the nearest doctor who happened to be a Democrat. On being told what had happened he positively refused to set the man's arm saying "I ain't setting d-d Whig arms today. If he wants it set you'll have to take him to the Whig doctor."

A neighbor who has considerable corn planted tells me that it is sprouting almost 100 per cent. He used seed of the 1916 crop which he luckily had on hand. Before planting he tested this seed by taking 1 kernel each from 275 ears and of these 268 grew in the test. Knowing that he could get no better seed than this he planted the 1916 corn. Seed which

he saved from the 1918 crop from corn which matured and was husked early gave a 97 per cent result in a before planting test while corn from the same field but husked along in the winter showed but 65 per cent. It seems evident from this that the 1918 corn was not so thoroughly matured as it appeared but that when picked early and sheltered from severe weather it made good seed but when left out exposed to the heavy freeze which last year came as early as December 8 it was injured badly.

We had a rousing meeting last night at Sunnyside schoolhouse to further the cause of the third Liberty loan. This county is organized by school districts and it is violating no secret to say that Coffey county expects to again appear in the honor list of sections which exceeded their maximum quota. Coffey was one of seven in the state to appear on the honor roll of the second loan and we expect to go far beyond the record set at that time. Indeed, some localities have already oversubscribed their quota and the drive does not begin in this county until next Tuesday. The chairman of the drive for Coffey county, M. H. Limbucker of Burlington, is, as his name indicates, of German origin but his assault on Germanic principles and Germanic "kultur" is like a charge of Sheridan's cavalry upon the broken army of Early at Winchester.

Yesterday also was our school meeting day and a large number of voters were out—for a country school district. These meetings in Sunnyside district have for so long been harmonious and unanimous that the discord introduced by one voter seemed strangely out of place. It did not take long to settle this small "tempest in a teapot" however, and then the meeting got down to business as usual. Speaking of the greatly increased cost of everything, we did not increase our tax levy over that of last year. We voted the lump sum of \$550 for school expenses for the coming year and this includes the salary of a teacher at not less than \$70 a month. We get a little money from other sources and have some on hand. To maintain a standard school in the condition which that word calls for when the average enrollment of pupils is above 30 for \$550 does not indicate that we have yet arrived at the high cost of district schooling.

Sunnyside school district is one of the smallest in area, if not actually the smallest, in Coffey county. Altho the lines do not run exactly straight the district is virtually 2 miles by 3, making an area of but 6 sections. The total population of the district is not far from 100 and the pupils enrolled for several years have averaged about 35. In one year there were 42 enrolled and in that year tied with one other district for the largest number of pupils enrolled in the country schools of Coffey county. The residents of the district with one exception all own their farms; we are not troubled with the tenant problem in Sunnyside. We have no neighborhood "rackets" and on the whole think we have reason to be satisfied with conditions in our standard school district.

One of the odd jobs on the farm this week consisted in smoking the hams and bacon. This meat had been cured in pickle using the usual rule for sugar curing. It was smoked with green wood and as the hams are very large we intend a little later to fry slightly and pack the slices down in a jar. At the same time we will fix some bacon the same way and put layers of it in with the ham so there will be more of a variety in the meat as it is used. Meat so cared for will keep in fine condition without loss from mould and it can be used as fast or as slowly as one wishes. Where a family is large this method need not be used for even a large ham will go quickly but a big ham goes slowly when the family is not large and often moulds before it is all used.

Hampshires Took the Bacon

Here's Encouragement for Boys Who Breed Belted Swine

BY JOHN F. CASE
Contest Manager

PRIZE WINNING didn't become a habit with 1916 club members, but one boy who won in 1916 was able to repeat. Wallace Corder, of Douglas county, winner of third prize, \$15, did even better last year, although he failed to win a cash award. With a Hampshire entry, Wallace produced 1490 pounds of pork, and showed a net profit of \$227. This profit was increased thru the sale of pigs from the fall litter.



Wallace Corder.

prize made Wallace's second year in pig club work a highly profitable one. He made the highest grade by a boy who entered Hampshires.

Douglas county had a live club last year and they expect to do even better this year. Corwin McPheeter, president of the Hampshire breed club, had but five pigs in the contest and produced 750 pounds of pork. His feeding costs were high and his profit record low. His profit record was but \$6. Corwin's pigs were sold during the summer months so that they didn't have the benefit of pasture. Delbert McPheeters, with a Duroc Jersey sow and eight pigs in the contest produced 845 pounds of pork and showed a profit of \$144. Fred Smith, had a Poland entry. With ten pigs he produced 1643 pounds of pork and showed a net profit of \$267. Arthur Holloway had Poland entry also and with six pigs in the contest produced 1330 pounds of pork. Arthur failed to keep records thruout the contest tho, and his report was not entered for competition. His profit was more than \$100.

As secretary of the Hampshire breed club, Wallace Corder did mighty good work in boosting his breed. Altho the rules bar him for competition in the 1918 contest, he still retains membership in the breed club and is one of Douglas county's best boosters. This story of how he fed and cared for his contest entry will prove especially interesting to the members of this year's club who entered Hampshire sows.

The Winning Story

"I was more than pleased when I received my letter saying I would be one of the five representatives of Douglas county in the Capper Pig Club contest," wrote Wallace. "I had represented this county the year before and had done well, I thought."

"We had three enthusiastic and successful club meetings during the year, two at my home and one at the Y. M. C. A. at Lawrence."

"I reentered my fine purebred Hampshire sow that I purchased of Mr. Paulson of Cordova, Neb., for the contest the year before. Queen, as I call her, is a fine, well belted and gentle hog, and a great pet. The Hampshire hogs are commonly known as the bacon hogs, and have many good traits and one great trait is their gentle disposition."

"When entered in the contest in March, 1917, Queen weighed 383 pounds, and was valued at \$45. I put her in a pen to herself, bedding it well with straw, so it would be warm and dry for her. On the morning of March 19, when I went out to feed her I found a family of ten thrifty well belted Hampshire pigs. Something mysterious happened to one of them when they were about 3 days old: no one ever knew what happened to it as nothing bothered the others. The remaining nine grew very rapidly and did fine."

"I fed slops consisting of shorts,

milk and water, and some ear corn to Queen until April 15, when I turned her and her family out on rape pasture that I had planted for them. The pasture lasted for about 3 months. It did not do very well so I fed shorts and corn along with skimmilk that I bought from a neighbor all thru the summer and fall. On June 10 I sold one of my pigs weighing 13 pounds, at \$15, to a neighbor boy. This boy fattened it and received first prize in the boys' contest for the fattest pig under 6 months old, a special Douglas county club prize in another contest. In September, I took my sow and pigs to the Douglas county fair at Lawrence and received \$23 in prizes on them. When I brought them back home on September 20, I weighed Queen out of the contest. She weighed 450 pounds. I fed the remaining eight pigs until December 15. I sold one for \$50; she weighed 174 pounds, and the remaining eight at \$16.10 a hundred pounds and they averaged 172½ each."

More Prize Pigs Offered

Members of the Hampshire breed club should not forget that a \$50 prize pig has been offered by George W. Ela of Jefferson county. This pig will be awarded to the boy who makes the best record with Hampshires. We would be pleased to have a \$25 fall pig put up for second prize.

I am mighty glad to tell you that Charles E. Greene of Peabody, Kan., and one of the best Poland breeders of the country, has offered the \$50 prize pig which will be won by the boy who makes the best records with Polands. Mr. Greene has sold a number of sows for entry in the contest, and all the boys tell me that they are more than pleased. The second prize pig will be provided by B. E. McAllaster of Lyons. This makes \$500 worth of special pig prizes, and it surely should prove an incentive for the breed club members to hustle. We have first and second prizes for the Poland, Spotted Poland, Chester White and Duroc clubs. First prize pigs have been offered for the Berkshire and Hampshire clubs.

All over Kansas county clubs are being organized and the fight for the pep trophy is going to be red hot from start to finish. I believe we will have at least fifty clubs where the leaders will make a determined effort to win. And this means "some race." I expect to go to Paola county Saturday May 4 to attend a big picnic when the pep trophy will officially be awarded to Clark Jenkins. The members who live in adjoining counties have been invited to attend this picnic and we expect to have a great time. Cloud county boys had their second meeting a few days ago at the home of Monroe Simpson. Monroe and his dad are enthusiastic members of the club. "Of course, it means considerable work for me to keep records and provide a separate place for my contest entry," wrote Mr. Simpson. "But I am not going to let a little work prevent me from being in partnership with my boy and getting a lot of additional fun." That's certainly the proper spirit. More dads should take Mr. Simpson's viewpoint. Nine boys attended the meeting and Ted Tilson was elected president. Orville Young had already been elected secretary. Loren Townsden, the county leader, expects to have Cloud county in the fight and I am sure that is one club you other boys will have to beat.

Wilson in the Fight

The Wilson county club has gone "over the top" in the first attack. A joint meeting of the pig and poultry club members was held at the home of County Leader John Sell. A fine picnic dinner was served. "The folks were all strangers to me, but they are not strangers now," says Glen Anderson. Forming new friendships is the finest thing about the Capper Pig club work and they are friendships that last.

I expect to publish the list of county leaders soon. We have three or more

(Continued on Page 29.)

The Farm-Labor Crisis

and My solution that will
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This year my farmer friends are asked to produce more than ever before. And they are going to do it. But they are certainly up against it for help. Hired hands are scarce, hard to get, and expensive.

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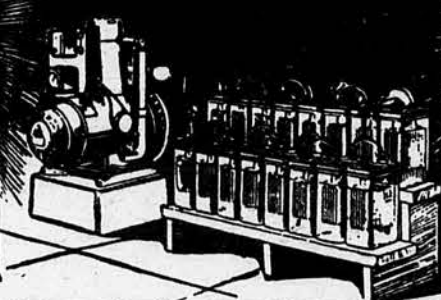


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In the past year Lalley-Light has won distinct preference among electric light plant buyers, because of its more than seven-year record of success.

This success has been registered in practical, everyday use on thousands of busy farms.

Since the first Lalley-Light plant was sold, down to the present time, we do not know of one that has worn out in normal service. We do not know of a single dissatisfied owner.

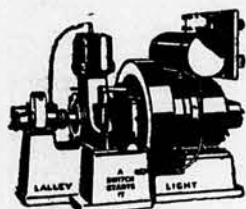
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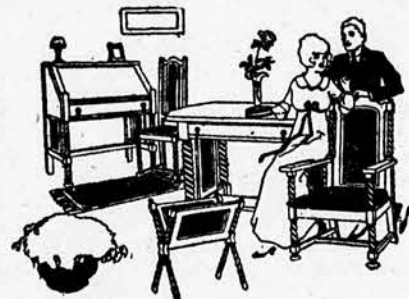
With the Home Makers

What Will the Furniture Cost?

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT.

IN THE spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." So sang the poet, Tennyson, more than half a century ago. He sang for all ages, for springtime is ever a time of joyousness.

While light-hearted, the youth and maiden of today are also of a practical



turn of mind. What is the cost of engaging in housekeeping? they ask when they have arrived at the decision of marrying. In fact, practicality is being given unusual emphasis in the United States at present. The war is showing us that we have been a people of extravagance.

Better preparation for life's duties is emphasized in the college and university courses and this teaching permeates the high schools and the grade schools. In home economics courses in the universities it is no longer considered amiss to turn the young woman's thoughts to the duties of a housewife and to train her for these duties. Eighty per cent of the women of the United States, the instructors tell us, become housekeepers and a large proportion of the other 20 per cent are more or less concerned with household duties. Why should they enter into their life's work unprepared any more than the young business man should enter the office unequipped for its problems?

One of the problems which girls studying home economics must figure out in many university courses is the actual cost of beginning housekeeping. Is it not wiser, they are asked, to purchase a few pieces of furniture which are absolutely necessary and add to their equipment gradually rather than to lay in a large supply of inferior furniture when beginning housekeeping?

A young couple from the country who are soon to engage in housekeeping invested \$300 in furniture a few days ago. This included only a few pieces, all of them substantial. They plan to equip their house, in part, with pieces of furniture which their parents will give them from their over-crowded rooms and later they will replace these with new pieces. It may be said, however, that these old pieces of furniture may be real treasures. Many a society dame of today is hunting up these antiques in second-hand stores and when remodeled and revarnished they grace her elegant rooms.

"The Kansas farmer of today is no nondescript," said the head of the furniture department of a Topeka store recently. "He is buying the very best merchandise obtainable. Much better than the average city man. I attribute this to the fact that farm people read advertisements carefully and they know just what they want when they come to make their purchases. They have studied their needs."

Furniture for Four Rooms

In beginning housekeeping the average young couple will wish to furnish four rooms. The prices given here are either for medium-priced furniture or below medium price. The refrigerator at \$22.50 is a large one such as would give better service on the farm than a small one for \$12. The kitchen cabinet selling for \$12.50 would not be nearly so wise an investment as one selling for \$20. Doing without such pieces of furniture for a time and then purchasing that of a better grade is advisable. Laundry needs listed here include wringer and washing machine and other smaller equipment. In the list of accessories, the price of only one article is given in several instances where it is evident that a larger supply

will be needed. Some of these the bride will, no doubt, have accumulated in her hope chest.

Living room: library table, \$15; rocker, \$6.50; chair, \$5.50; davenport or duofold, \$34; axminster rug, \$29.50; Total, \$90.50.

Bed room: dresser, \$15; bed, \$10; mattress, \$7.50; springs, \$5.40; washstand, \$4.50; woolen fibre rug, \$13.50. Total, \$55.90.

Dining room: buffet, \$20; table, \$15; four chairs, \$10; tapestry Brussels rug, \$22.50. Total, \$67.50.

Kitchen: table, \$2.50; cabinet, \$12.50; range, \$45; refrigerator, \$22.50. Total, \$82.50.

Accessories: window shades (10), \$.88; comforter, \$2.50; tablecloth, \$3; napkins, \$1.50; lace curtains (with rods), \$15; dishes, \$5; kitchen equipment, \$25; laundry needs, \$25; lamp, \$2; stove, \$15; blanket (cotton), \$2.50. Total, \$104.50.

Grand total for furnishings: \$400.90.

"When we began housekeeping," said a young man who has been married four years, "we spent nearly \$400 for only the bare necessities. Such things as a library table, davenport, buffet, kitchen cabinet and lace curtains were not included in our furnishings. We had only one rug and that was on the living room floor. What we did buy was good and from year to year we have added to our supply, always buying first-class furniture. It is much better because it lasts longer. A good piece of furniture is always a good investment, whereas an inferior piece doesn't pay because it isn't substantial. For a time drygoods boxes with shelves in them and curtained with cretonne served the place of a chiffonier and bookcase. They have now been replaced by substantial pieces."

Members of a university class in home economics when asked if the bride should contribute anything toward the furnishings of the new home named amounts from \$100 to \$950. Included in her "savings" were gifts received at showers, from her parents, wedding presents and the contents of her hope chest. Some suggested that she should have laid by several hundred dollars from her income as teacher, business woman or farm woman.

News from Jefferson County

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

It seems that something of an exciting nature is necessary to draw a crowd to a school meeting. If there is the prospect of a brisk, scrappy time, standing room is at a premium. Our school meeting was very poorly attended. There was a better attendance in town as the last-day-of-school dinner was combined with the school meeting. Liberty loan speakers drew crowds in some districts. We are told that in years past our school had an enrollment of more than 60 pupils. Now, we have about 25—with less than a dozen families represented. This may account, somewhat, for the lack of excitement in our district.

We lengthened our school term from seven to eight months this year. It is doubtless well that we did. Owing to the extreme cold weather in January and to the prevalence of several contagious diseases, most of the children have been absent for several days.

Our cistern is well started. The digging part of the work is completed. Some persons who see the hole in the ground prefer to call it a reservoir. It is dug 18 feet long, 8 feet wide and about 7 feet deep. Solid rock appeared at that depth and it was thought best to add a foot or two in cement work at the top rather than blast out rock. It is planned to make a cement wall, cover and filter. The filter will be box-shaped with two parts. The water enters the first part and drops sediment. It leaves at the bottom of this chamber for the other part where it passes thru charcoal, gravel and sand before going out at the top into the cistern spout. We shall need a pipe that will allow a cut-off so we can send water into the cistern in need of filling. If rains fail us in filling both cisterns, we

shall have to force well water up the hill and store it in the larger cistern. It has taken one man only four days to dig this cistern. We doubt if the whole cost of the cistern alone will be \$50. Piping into the house and repairing a drain from the cellar out may add enough to the expense to make more than \$50 expense. The advantage of having that amount of water handy, cannot well be measured in dollars and cents.

A letter from relatives in Shanghai, China, has called our attention to the wide field in which Red Cross work is being done. A Red Cross society in Shanghai had 100 sweaters ready to send to France, when a United States flag-ship bound for Manila was changed in its course to Vladivostok. This was said to be due to fear of a German advance thru Siberia. Anyway, the men were clothed for a warm climate and sent to an exceedingly cold one. They tried to buy sweaters in Shanghai but 500 men could not get one-tenth enough. They were given the 100 prepared for France and each Red Cross member was asked to knit another in 10 days.

The asparagus in the garden was ready for use this year before the middle of April. We haven't a large enough bed to can much from it. Those who have may well try a few cans. In blanching, we are told to steam asparagus as we would greens for about 15 minutes, to plunge it into cold water and pack in hot jars or cans. Add hot water to fill the jar, a little salt, and partially seal. If using Mason or other glass jars, the rubber and lid should be placed in position and the lid screwed with thumb and little finger. Two hours are required to sterilize pint cans of greens or asparagus in a hot water bath.

Help to Make Bandages

An appeal has gone to every town having a Red Cross chapter for more surgical dressings which the great battle in Europe is making necessary. The help of many women is needed, as these dressings are used by the thousands. How many wounded there are to be no one can say, but preparations must be made on such a scale that none of the wounded shall be without the care and attention that they need for their complete restoration.

Today all over the country, in nearly every county, there are surgical dressings rooms where volunteer workers are busily making the dressings which will mean life to our wounded men. Summer and winter alike the work must go on without cessation. It is work that must be done in a special room, because the surroundings must be sanitary, for these dressings come into contact with wounds, where the smallest particles of foreign matter are injurious.

Of course, it is not possible for anyone to make the dressings without instruction. The marvel is so many have learned this useful art within the last few months. Centers have been established in all the larger towns where the dressings are taught, and those who have learned the course are sent elsewhere to teach others. They give their services without charge. Those who invite them to instruct, pay only their carfare and entertain them while the class is in progress—that is for about eight days.

But surgical dressings are not the only articles needed for the hospitals. Sheets and pillow cases and garments for the sick are needed in great quantities. Everywhere sewing rooms have been opened for making of these things—from the large city workroom where 500 women assemble at one time to the parlor of the country church. Red Cross sewing must be done on lock-stitch machines because the garments are to be subject to the hardest kind of wear. The summer season in northern France is very short, and heavy garments will be used almost continuously.

All of the pattern companies keep patterns of the hospital garments, and these patterns bear the same number by whatever company they are sold. The so-called "helpless case shirt" is No. 35 A and B. This is one of the garments which is needed in quantities. It is a bed shirt with one sleeve split and fastened down its length with tapes, to be worn by a man who has a bandaged arm, No. 35 A being

the pattern for the man with his right arm bandaged and 35 B for the left arm.

If your society wishes to make bandages, write to the Red Cross Division Supply Service, at St. Louis, Mo., or Denver, Colo., and arrangements will be made for sending an instructor to you.

For the Boys and Girls

The little bodice of dress 8743 is in double-breasted effect, and the round collar rolls high at the back. Sizes 4, 6 and 8 years.

The separate trousers of boys' suit 8733 are cut in "peg-top" style at the



top, and pockets may be inserted if desired. Sizes 2, 4, and 6 years. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each. Be sure to state size and number of pattern when ordering.



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35c a pound in clean cans and cartons at your grocer's.



Cleanses Kitchen Sinks and Drains

Disease germs flourish in the waste matter of sinks and drain pipes, often working their way into the water supply, the milk and food. Every sink, closet and drain pipe should be flushed frequently with a soapy solution containing plenty of

20 MULE TEAM BORAX

It cuts away the grime and grease and leaves the pipes clean and clear. Kitchen and pantry shelves—wherever food is kept or prepared—should be cleansed frequently with Borax. Nothing else will do it so easily.

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

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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, Satauta, Kan.

Langshans (White, Black), Thelma Martin, Secretary, R. 1, Welda, Kan.
Buttercups, Helen Hosford, R. 1, Pittsburg, Kan.

Anconas (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.

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Young Kansans at Work

Elizabeth is May-Day Queen

BY MRS. JOSEPHINE E. REED

YEARS AND YEARS ago, perhaps 200 years, two little children lived in a small village in "merrie old England." They did not know what a picture show was but they did know what May Day was and ever since Yule Time they had been looking forward to the first day of May when they could dance around the Maypole. At last it came and all the folks, rich and poor, rose at early dawn and met in the principal street of the village.

Richard and Elizabeth, hand in hand in their very best clothes, marched in the big procession to a neighboring wood. The priests led the way, and the grown folks and the children followed. After selecting a Maypole from which they suspended flowers, boughs and other tokens of spring, they marched back to the town. But Elizabeth and Richard were too small to travel as fast as the larger children and adults and finally found themselves quite a distance behind. Richard looked down at his little sister and said:

"Don't you want to rest awhile?"

They were almost out of the woods and the fresh green grass looked more inviting than the road outside, so chubby little Elizabeth promptly sat down with Richard beside her and they forgot all about the happy crowd, hurrying on for the May Day games and never once imagined they had lost part of the parade. After they had rested awhile Elizabeth said:

"Let's make some May baskets for all the boys and girls we like and hang them on the door knobs."

"All right," said Richard, and as he could read and write he took a pencil from his pocket and a little card. "I will write down all the names and we'll decide whom we want May baskets for. John and Robert and Henry and Catherine and Victoria and Mary. I don't like Robert and I don't like Henry."

"And I'm mad at Catherine 'cause she said my dolly was cross-eyed and my dress was dirty," said Elizabeth.

So the little fingers picked violets and buttercups until the basket was filled. Then as Elizabeth was not used to getting up so early or traveling so far, she lay down on the soft velvety grass and took a nap. Richard did not have anything else to do so he lay down and fell asleep, too.

Just as soon as the children closed their eyes, a curious thing happened. All around them in a circle appeared the wood fairies. As they were dressed in green gauzy stuff, one would not have known a short distance away that there was anything there but the green grass and flowers. They danced and danced around the two sleeping little ones, who looked for all the world like the two babes in the wood waiting for the robins to cover them with leaves.

You see Richard and Elizabeth did not notice that they sat down in the center of a fairy ring, which you can always tell if you look because the grass is greener and softer in a big perfectly round circle. After the fairies had finished their dance they glided softly to the side of the sleeping children.

"Let's choose her for our May queen," one of them said, and soon a chaplet of flowers was woven and placed on Elizabeth's golden curls. Puck, who was always ready for mischief, peered into the basket of flowers.

"Oho! May baskets for 'our friends!' Such mortals! Don't they know that the folks we don't like need kindness just as much as the ones we do like?"

So all the fairies fashioned little May baskets of green twigs and birch bark and filled them with violets and buttercups and May blossoms of all kinds, with the names of John and Robert and Henry and Catherine and Victoria and Mary each in a different basket. Then once more they danced around their little mortal May queen and vanished. When they were quite out of sight Elizabeth sat up, rubbing her eyes.

"I had the prettiest dream. I thought

the fairies crowned me queen of the May."

"So did I," said Richard. "And look! Here is your crown."

"And see the May baskets for John and Henry and Robert and Catherine and Victoria and Mary."

And two thoughtful little children trudged home to tell father and mother the wonderful things they had seen.

Buy Thrift Stamps

Stamp! Stamp! Stamp! The boys are marching—to buy thrift stamps and help America win the war!

Do you know that to save money is to save life? Remember that your country needs every penny which every man, woman, boy and girl can save and lend, to feed, clothe, arm and equip the soldiers and sailors of America.

You can help by saving your pennies and lending them to Uncle Sam for five years. Then Uncle Sam will pay you back with interest.

Every patriotic American boy or girl should be a war saver. It is patriotic, but it is also good business. This is how to do it:

Take 25 cents to a postoffice or bank or any other authorized agent and ask for a thrift stamp. You will receive a green stamp a little larger than a postage stamp, also a thrift card with a place for your name and address, and spaces for 16 thrift stamps. Buy more thrift stamps as often as you can save quarters until you have your card filled. Then ask for a new thrift card and begin to save again.

Never mind if you can save only a little at a time, says a writer for the American Boy. The government needs your help. You never heard a soldier refuse to serve because he alone could not win the war. It is because each man does his part that we have a great army. The government needs the boys and girls to be a part of the great war-savings army at home.

A country worth fighting for is a country worth saving for.

Be a war saver!

Why Not?

Pray a prayer for the men at the war
As the bells ring out at noon;
Pray for the reign of love and law,
For the world-peace dawning soon;
Pray for mothers, and children, and wives,
For all who suffer and do;
Pray for the men who give their lives—
Why not for the horses too?
—The Animals' Friend.

HIDDEN ANIMALS

BY WALTER WELLMAN



If you supply the missing letters in these sentences you will have five names of animals. 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 correct answers.

The answer to the puzzle in the April 13 issue is: 1, ebony; 2, pine; 3, willow; 4, balsam. Prize winners are: Tom Ralston, Holton, Kan.; William Roe, Vinland, Kan.; Dorothy Whitney, Miltonvale, Kan.; Newell Smith, Rock, Kan.; Floyd M. Record, Haviland, Kan.

Smallpox is preventable! Vaccinate!

Let's Meet Our New Friends

Spring Weather Brings Coworkers Together

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT, Secretary

THERE'S NOT a poultry club girl in Kansas who is afraid of winter and bad weather. No, indeed! Capper Poultry club girls have cared for their contest chickens and kept records of the farm flocks when the snow was on the ground and the wind blew the coldest. But now that spring is here, members of the club all over the state are rejoicing, for they are eager to get out and meet their county co-workers. Everywhere they are holding or planning to hold meetings. The clubs in Marion and Wilson counties have sent such excellent reports this week that I know all of you will take delight in reading them.

Marguerite Wells, leader of Marion county, started out with pep at the beginning of the contest in 1917 and hasn't let her enthusiasm weaken in the least. Marguerite always writes entertainingly and I am going to let you read the entire letter. Here it is: "It was the third time that Geneva Hiler had asked us to come to her home. She had been disappointed twice and was happy that everything was going along all right. We had decided to go out after dinner. Mignon and I started to walk and had gone about half way when we were stopped by the news that there was a case of measles at the Hiler home. Geneva told us afterwards that they were just sitting down at the table when one of her little sisters came in from play all broken out. Geneva was so disappointed she couldn't eat a bite of dinner. She phoned to Elsa and Elsa sent us word by a neighbor as we girls were already on the way, the rest of the folks expecting to come a little later; mamma sent a messenger after us. Elsa and Elfrieda came over to our house and we had our meeting any way.

Give Original Program

"We followed the program as I had arranged it as closely as possible. I had a copy of Geneva's recitation which Elfrieda Stiller read. The recitation Elsa gave was one mamma wrote for us once and is a companion piece to 'He Bought a Duroc J,' which is dedicated to the Capper Pig club.

"Mamma and I also worked out an acrostic exercise. We used letters made of cardboard covered with red crepe paper and planned to have the club girls give it with the help of our sisters. Mamma gave a humorous reading, 'The Rooster with the Four Long Tail Feathers,' instead of her paper. We girls read some poultry articles and discussed them ourselves, so altogether we all felt that we had a profitable and interesting meeting after all. We couldn't help thinking of Geneva and her disappointment and we missed Emma Harnish.

"Instead of playing games after we had given our program, we practiced all the patriotic songs we knew, as we were all to sing in an entertainment our teachers planned to give in commemoration of America's entrance into the war. Mamma made some salad and sandwiches, and with hot cocoa we had refreshments, too at the proper time."

Here is the program as Marguerite planned it: Song, "America"; recitation, "Our Country's Flag," Helen Wells; recitation, "Your Flag and My Flag," Louise Wells; Song, "The Star Spangled Banner"; reading, "The Leghorns Discuss Preparedness," Mar-

guerite Wells; recitation, "She Won the Prize," Elsa Stiller; acrostic exercise, "Capper Clubs," and song, "Helping Each Other." Club members and eight of their younger sisters; Marion County club yell, club members; paper, "War-time Poultry Keeping," Mrs. Wells; recitation, "The Old Hen's Lay," Geneva Hiler; open discussion of any subjects connected with poultry culture, as "Care of Baby Chicks" and "Why Hatch Early," by the mothers present; roll call (quotations from poultry articles recently read given as response); song, "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Picnic at the Edge of Town

Credith Loy, one of the new members of Wilson county is bubbling over with enthusiasm for club work. "I went to my first meeting today," she writes, "and had the best time imaginable! We met in town. There were six of us club girls present and five Capper Pig club boys. We took our dinners out to the edge of town and had a picnic and then we had our pictures taken. Our club meeting was held in the afternoon. Marguerite Morris was elected president and I was chosen secretary."

Breed club secretaries are doing their part of the work in writing to the members of their breed clubs to find out if the girls have eggs or baby chicks for sale. Rose Taton, secretary of the Leghorn Breed club, sends the information that almost all of the girls are saving the eggs from their contest chickens to set. This is a good plan as it means more chickens and larger profits for club members. On the other hand, if you wish to sell eggs or baby chicks be sure to keep your breed club secretary informed.

The picture of the Atchison county group isn't as plain as we should like to have it but with such a crowd of girls and their mothers gathered together you know they must have had a jolly time when they met at the home of Mable Weaver. Reading from left to right, they are Julia Smith, Mrs. Banks, Ethel Huff, Mrs. Madden, Mrs. Kiefer, Florence Madden's little sister, Florence Madden, Mrs. John Brun, Miss Cox, Mrs. Weaver, Ethel Cox, Ruth Dawdy, Mable Weaver, Thelma Kiefer, Lillian Brun. As Ella Bailey, the county leader, took the picture, she isn't in this group.

Extracts from Letters

I am trying to show you how thankful I am for your kindness in letting me belong to the club. I am certainly going to come to the fair this fall.—Stella Higgins, Kingman county.

I have set more than 100 eggs and my first little chickens are hatching.—Gwendolyn White, Shawnee county.

I do so enjoy reading in the Farmers Mail and Breeze about the other girls and their poultry. I wish you could see my chickens; they are larger than mamma's. Papa has built me a pen now. In February I gathered 85 eggs. I sold a sitting to a woman who got 12 baby chicks from 15 eggs.—Clara Mae Carter, Osage county.

I wish you could have been at the Atchison county meeting and have seen the happy, smiling group of girls who greeted us on our arrival at Mrs. Weaver's. They came running to meet us with a "Hello, Ruth; hello, Mrs. Banks," and we soon felt acquainted. I think it grand that every member was present at our first meeting of the new club.—Mrs. Banks, Atchison county.

I received 200 eggs in March from my eight hens. I was certainly surprised when I totaled up my daily figures from the calendar. I always put down on the calendar the number of eggs I gather as it makes record keeping much easier.—Ella Bailey, R. 1, Muscotah, Atchison county.



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Shoulders of Strength, most of all, are the reason Ajax Tires are the Dirt Track Champions of America. Dare-devil race drivers, using Ajax Tires, in 1917 won sweeping victories in 237 grinding dirt track races at state fairs from Texas to Massachusetts. They win on the roads you drive on.

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Ideal Hog Oiler

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We need a good farmer agent in your community. Send today for our very low prices on oilers and waterers and get our special terms to farmer users who will act as our agents. Circulars and complete particulars free. Ask today. Address

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Capper Poultry Club Girls Have Great Times at Meetings in Atchison County. This Group Picture was Taken at the Home of Mable Weaver.

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

Cause of White Diarrhea

White Diarrhea is caused by the bacillus Bacterium Pullorum with which chicks are often infected when hatched. The germs multiply very rapidly and one infected chick may infect the entire brood. Prevention is the best method of combating the disease and should begin as soon as chicks are hatched. Intestinal antiseptics should be given to kill the germ. Mercuric Chloride is one of the most powerful remedies, but, being a rank poison, its use is not to be recommended as long as there are safe, harmless remedies on the market that will do the work.

How to Prevent White Diarrhea

Dear Sir: Last spring my first incubator chicks when but a few days old began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged. Finally I sent 50c to the Walker Remedy Co., L3, Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We never lost a single chick after the first dose. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks, where before we never raised more than 100 a year. I'd be glad indeed to have others know of this wonderful remedy. Ethel Rhoades Shenandoah, Ia.

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., L3, Waterloo, Ia.—Advertisement.

To Win With Poultry

Poultry Work at Nickerson

During the last decade we have seen a great reconstruction of our high school curriculum. We have seen a gradual deviation from the strict academic courses, and the introduction of vocational work. The Reno county high school, while continuing the essentials of the academic work, has by no means been the last to see the great advantage of having its students, who are enrolled in vocational courses, learn the thing about which they are studying from actual experience.

During the last week in February six students, enrolled in agriculture, started three 60-egg incubators. These students attend to the incubators twice daily, turning the eggs, filling the lamps and recording the temperature. They also candle the eggs at the proper time to determine the fertility. The incubators will be run thru three hatchings, thus enabling 18 students to acquire first hand knowledge of artificial incubation. Plans have been made to have the work of incubation followed by brooding the chickens in a coal-burning colony hover for several weeks. Both the students who run the incubators and those who look after the brooding and feeding will care for the chicks from the time they begin to hatch until they are fed their first feed in the brooder.

At present there are four students running a feeding and egg-laying contest with Light Brahmas and Barred Rocks. These students care for their birds twice daily, and keep a careful record of the feed used, the eggs laid and the time spent in caring for the fowls.

All of this work is being done in connection with the Nickerson Poultry Yards, the home of champion strains of Light Brahmas and Barred Rocks, located within a few blocks of the college campus.

The feed used is as follows:

First, Scratch feed:
One-third by weight each of corn, oats and kafir.
Second, Mash fed in hopper:
20 pounds bran.
16 pounds shorts.
10 pounds fine alfalfa meal.
10 pounds beef scraps.
10 pounds oilmeal.
2 pounds charcoal.

Mica grit and oyster shells are kept in the hopper all the time.

During the last three weeks eight Light Brahmas have laid 105 eggs while eight Barred Rocks have laid 124 eggs. This is not to show a high egg laying record as previous to starting this work the hens had not been fed especially for egg production. It does show a comparison between breeds, however, and later records may show an increased egg production. Besides this work the management of the poultry yards has made it possible to do some home project work. The school has organized a poultry club of 15 students. The following articles of agreement that are to be signed by the club members will explain the nature and the purpose of the project work:

I, a student of the Reno county high

school, hereby agree to join the high school poultry club and abide by the following rules. I agree to accept two settings of Light Brahma eggs from the Nickerson Poultry yards, set them in good condition, return all infertile eggs, if not broken, raise the chickens the best I can and return all chickens alive from the hatch to W. H. Ward either at Nickerson, or at the state fair at Hutchinson, if requested, on or before October 1, 1918, for which I am to receive 3 cents a pound above the market price at Hutchinson, Kan., the day I deliver them and to receive one of the following prizes given by him if won by me: first prize \$15; second, \$10; third, \$5; to be given for the best bunch of chickens raised from the eggs taken by any of the club members. This award to be placed by a competent poultry judge. We the undersigned agree to the above contract.

The first two settings of eggs were taken March 9, by a girl living on a farm 3½ miles from town. The other eggs will be taken soon enough to have all hatchings completed by April 20. Recognition will be given by the school for records and stories brought to school next fall by the members of this club.

We believe that this year, more than ever before, every teacher of agriculture should urge the students to be producers. Club work provides a concrete basis for co-operation between the home and the school and thus lays a foundation for a rational system of school credit for home work in agriculture. There has never before been a time in the history of our country when project work has offered such an opportunity for our boys and girls to do a great patriotic duty by increasing our food supply.

The Layers

To get eggs there are three necessary things to consider: the type of hens, feed and housing and proper care. The hens must be bred from a laying strain. Then the best thing to do is to make the hens comfortable in the best house you can afford. Give them good care in warm, well ventilated houses, free from drafts with a warm floor and plenty of dry straw to scratch in.

Do not crowd, altho a larger number can be accommodated in a room during a cold spell than when the weather is warmer. In winter they must have a mash of some sort if you expect eggs. Alfalfa meal is a good foundation. Shorts helps greatly in a mash. First of all comes regularity in feeding. The hens are good judges of time and when feeding time comes they want their meals. See that they have fresh water all the time. Corn is one of the best all the year around chicken feeds, but it should be used with these other feeds. Most hens will lay in the spring but in order to get eggs in winter we must duplicate spring conditions as nearly as possible. Feed must be provided to take the place of bugs and grass which form a large part of the feed during the spring months.

The early pullets, bred from selected laying stock are the ones that respond to the call for winter eggs. The everyday laying hen is a gold mine. She produces the future layers, as only like produces like. This hen should be the best bred hen you have, the nearest to type of her breed and only needs a fair chance to fill the egg basket, not only in winter but all the year around.

Abilene, Kan. Mrs. J. B. Jones.



A Part of the Students in the Reno County High School Who are Taking the Poultry Work; Excellent Results Have Been Obtained.

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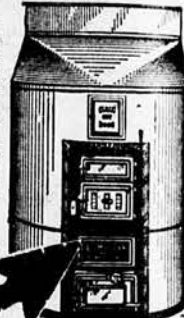
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P-a-B-I-



Can you fill in the missing letters in the two words just above the mitt? If so write to Uncle Joe and he will tell you how to get this fine baseball outfit without it costing you a cent. The mitt is thickly padded and very heavy. The glove is of tanned leather and has a patent clasp. The mask is of heavy wire, full size. The ball is a good one that will stand lots of hard playing. Uncle Joe will give you this dandy outfit for a little easy work. Send no money, just your name and address to

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Money from Dairying

Skimmilk for Calves

The feeding of skimmilk to obtain maximum returns is possible only thru a knowledge of its nutritive value and thru experience in feeding young animals. Recent experiments in feeding pigs, calves and chickens at the Wisconsin and Connecticut stations show that skimmilk contains an abundance of calcium and phosphorus to insure rapid bone development and contains the most efficient protein to build up body tissue.

The failure of the young pigs to make satisfactory growth when fed corn alone, or cornmeal when supplemented with gluten feed, is primarily due to a deficiency of calcium and phosphorus in the ration. These deficiencies and the wonderful results obtained from feeding a small quantity of skimmilk with cornmeal are explained by Henry in his "Feeds and Feeding."

When the cornmeal was supplemented with skimmilk the rapid growth of the pigs was made possible. One reason for this, says the Ohio Farmer, lies in the fact that the skimmilk, with its abundance of calcium and phosphorus, made possible the rapid bone development and gave strength and rigidity to its tissues. The other, and probably the most important from the feeding standpoint, is the fact that the proteins in skimmilk are more efficient than the proteins in cornmeal.

Experiments in feeding pigs and calves show that a pound of protein from cereal grains is not equal in nutritive value to a pound of protein from skimmilk. This is a valuable principle for feeders to recognize in making up rations for pigs and calves. When cereal grains are used as the only source of protein for a growing pig or calf they show an efficiency of less than 30 per cent, while the proteins of skimmilk reach 65 per cent. In other words, but 30 per cent of a pound of protein from cornmeal is stored away, while 65 per cent of the pound from skimmilk is retained in the body tissue.

In storing up 30 per cent from the cereal grains 70 per cent was wasted because it did not fit well into the growing structure of the young animal, but only 35 per cent was wasted from the milk proteins by the growing pig or calf. These results are very significant and make it clear why skimmilk is so valuable in the rations of growing animals.

Care should be taken to keep skimmilk free from disease germs and in wholesome condition for feeding. It is always dangerous to feed raw skimmilk from the tanks of a public creamery or from cows that are known to have infectious ailments. Young pigs are very susceptible to tuberculosis and in many dairying regions a high percentage of the pigs marketed have tuberculosis. The farmer who values the health and thrift of his pigs and calves will have a cream separator and feed only the skimmilk from his own herd.

Overfeeding on protein should be avoided. Pigs are very partial to skimmilk and may get too much protein if given a chance, thereby stunting growth. By supplementing skimmilk with the feeds necessary to make up its deficiencies one can increase the total feed value and produce more pork than if fewer pigs are kept and fed more skimmilk than is necessary to enable them to make a more efficient use of the grain feeds. Cornmeal mixed with skimmilk makes an efficient ration for growing pigs.

Always feed skimmilk warm. For calves it should be fed sweet, but for pigs it is less important. After the milk a ration of bran and whole oats should be given the calves in the mangers to prevent ear-sucking. As soon as the calves begin to eat dry grain greedily it is not best to feed ground oats and bran in the skimmilk.

Barns for Dairy Cows

A dairy barn may be likened to a manufacturing plant—the cows the machines—where the raw material, grain and feed, are converted into milk. A certain amount of feed must

go to maintain the cow. The dairyman receives no income return from the feed the cow uses to keep herself warm. This is a necessary expense. All she can consume above her maintenance ration will be converted into milk, and it is here the farmer must secure his profit. The more feed that can be converted into milk the greater the profit. To keep the cow at maximum production, she must be kept comfortable and in good health. Both are possible only when she is housed properly.

The health of the cow is of the highest importance, both from the standpoint of profit and that of safety to those who must use her milk as food. An abundance of sunlight, a plentiful supply of fresh air and absolute cleanliness must be kept in mind when building a dairy barn. Floors, mangers, gutters and alleyways should be made of material that is easy to clean, non-absorbent and durable. Concrete best meets these requirements and is used generally for this purpose. The boards of health of many states require concrete dairy barn floors.

Success With a Milker

I have used a two-unit milker since November 12, and I think it is one of the greatest labor-saving machines that can be placed on a dairy farm. I have 12 cows, 11 of which I am milking, and have been getting from 40 to 45 gallons a day. It takes me 50 minutes to do the milking after everything is ready. I have three cows that I milk three times daily and I always use the milker. I could milk the three almost as quickly by hand, but the idea of having the cows milked exactly the same every time and at as regular hours as possible is a great help in keeping the cows up in their milk. I would recommend it especially for heifers with small teats as it will milk them just as quickly as any. In my judgment, the milking machine is a fine thing and I would go out of the milking business if I had to do without it.

Fred E. McMurtry.

Darlow, Kan.

High Records at Abilene

Some good dairy records are being made at Abilene, by the Dickinson County Cow Testing association. Here is the report for March for cows that produced more than 40 pounds of butterfat. The report is supplied by C. A. Herrick, the official tester, and A. H. Diehl, the secretary:

Owner of Cow	Pounds Milk	Per Cent Fat	Pounds Butter
J. A. Engle	1,278	3.2	40.9
J. M. Glash	1,098	5.0	54.9
Ed. Brehm	1,152	5.0	57.6
Mott Brothers	1,176	3.8	44.7
Hoffman Brothers	1,077	3.8	41.9
H. H. Hoffman	1,149	5.1	58.8
Henry Lenhart	912	4.8	44.8
J. A. Welshar	1,353	4.4	59.5
J. A. Welshar	1,908	3.2	61.1
Ira Zercher	1,179	4.3	50.7
George Lenhart	1,238	3.6	44.4
George Lenhart	834	5.2	43.4
George Lenhart	1,671	3.2	53.5
George Lenhart	1,815	3.3	59.9
D. S. Engle & Son	1,440	4.0	57.6
L. L. Engle	1,365	3.6	49.1
N. E. Engle	1,146	3.9	44.7
Fred Muench	672	6.5	43.9
J.	786	5.3	41.7

Capper Talks from the Shoulder

One thing that has made Governor Capper strong with the people of Kansas is that one doesn't need a diagram to read and comprehend what he means when he makes a statement. And this announcement of his candidacy is like all of his utterances—straight to the point and rings true. Governor Capper's showing in the race for governor two years ago was the most wonderful ever made by any man in Kansas, and the only way his enemies can hope to defeat him is by bringing out a number of candidates against him in the primary.

In the crucial days of readjustment that will follow the end of the war—and may it come soon—Kansas will need a man like Capper in the Senate. He is unobtrusive, yet forceful, and not easily stampeded. He knows the people of Kansas and their needs better, probably, than any other man in the state.—Lincoln County Republican.



IF COWS COULD TALK

"Good morning, Mrs. Fawncoat. I hear that all the cows in the county are joining the 'Win-the-War' Club."

"Yes, Mrs. Starface; Secretary of Agriculture Houston says we must increase the production of butterfat, and we cows have all promised to do our 'bit.'"

"There's one thing I want to say right now," spoke up Mrs. Black. "The farmers have got to back us up in this movement. I'm with the rest of you, heart and soul, but what chance have I got?"

"Why, Mrs. Black, what's the matter? You have a fine warm barn and plenty to eat and drink."

"Yes, I know; but what can I do as long as they use that old cream separator on the place? It never was any good, anyway, and now it wastes so much cream I'm just plain discouraged."

"Well, you're not so badly off as some cows, where they haven't any cream separator at all."

"I don't know about that. There's a lot of cream separators in this county that are only 'excuses'—not much better than none at all. I tell you, Mrs. Fawncoat, with butter at present prices and the people at Washington begging every one to save fat, it's almost a crime to waste butter-fat the way some of these farmers do."

"That's one thing I'm thankful for," said Mrs. Fawncoat, "there's no cream wasted on this farm. We have a De Laval Cream Separator and everybody knows that the De Laval is the closest skimming machine."

"Well," said Mrs. Starface, "we never used a De Laval on our place until last fall and supposed one separator was about as good as another; but, honest, the De Laval is the first cream separator we've ever had that gave us cows a square deal."

P. S.

Of course your cows can't talk—but if they could you'd never have a moment's peace until you got a De Laval Cream Separator.

Remember that a De Laval may be bought for cash, or on such liberal terms as to save its own cost. See the local De Laval agent, or if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below.

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It is steam-cooked and no trouble to prepare or use.

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

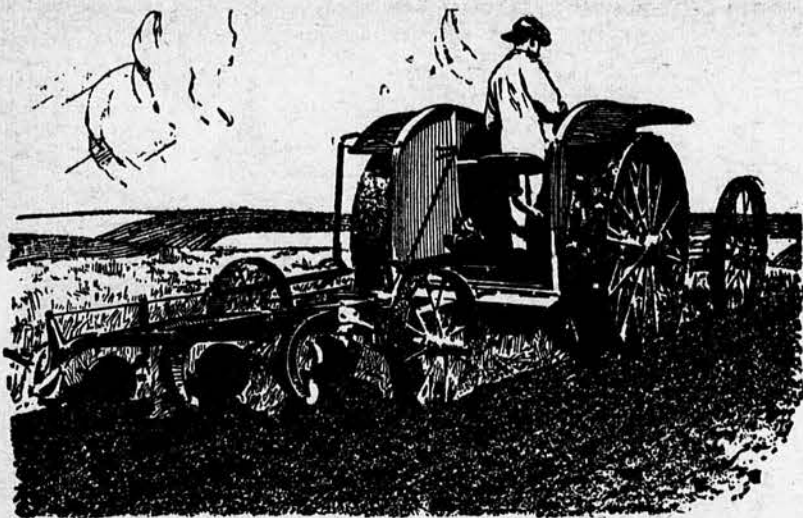
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MAIL THE COUPON BEFORE MAY 10, 1918



CAPPER'S WEEKLY, Topeka, Kansas.

M.B.

Gentlemen—Enclosed find \$1.45 for which please send me Capper's Weekly, McCall's, People's Home Journal and The Household, all for the term of one year, as per offer above.

Name

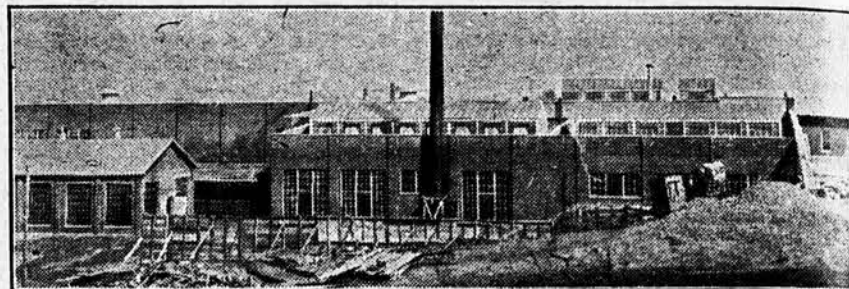
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More Dairying for Ft. Scott

The New Borden Condensery is Now Buying Milk

BY JOHN W. WILKINSON



The Plant of the Borden Condensed Milk Company at Ft. Scott; It Has a Capacity of 200,000 Pounds a Day.

THE MILK condensery at Ft. Scott has been finished. It was built by the Borden Condensed Milk Company. The contract for the plant was let in June, 1917, and work on the buildings was started July 1, 1917, and completed in April of the present year. The site adjoins the corporate limits of Ft. Scott and contains about 9 acres. The main building is 98 feet wide and 213 feet long and is two stories in height exclusive of the basement in which are located the boilers and power machinery of the plant. It is equipped with all the latest and most improved forms of machinery usually found in plants of this kind. The building is of brick and concrete and is absolutely fire-proof. The total cost of site, building, machinery and all equipment will not be far from \$400,000 and it will ever stand as an enduring monument to the thrift and industry of the people of Ft. Scott and Bourbon county. The Ft. Scott condensery has a capacity of 200,000 pounds of milk a day and this can be increased easily whenever necessary by installing additional machinery.

In the near future the company hopes to see the dairy business increase in the territory surrounding this plant to such an extent that it will be found necessary to install a number of concentration plants at some of the larger nearby shipping points where whole milk can be collected and given the necessary preliminary processes so that it can be kept sweet and then shipped in bulk to the main condensing plant at Ft. Scott. This means that dairymen in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma, who exercise good business judgment by building up the dairy industry and increasing the milk production to the proper extent in good shipping communities, may stand a chance to obtain one of these concentration plants.

D. A. Davidson, superintendent of the Ft. Scott condensery, says he would like to see at least half a dozen of these concentration plants established within the next 12 months. Farmers living near Ft. Scott have promised to keep at least 5,000 cows and are pledged to deliver 50,000 pounds of milk a day, but this will be only about one-fourth of the capacity of the plant. The Borden Company has 40 milk condensing plants in the United States, but the one at Ft. Scott is the only one in the Middle West. The nearest plants on the west are in Utah and the nearest to the east are in Illinois. Its only competitor will be the condensery of the Helvetia Company at Mulvane, Kan.

This is put up in 6, 12, and 16 ounce cans. However, the 6 and 16 ounce cans seem to be the most popular sizes and most of the output of the

Ft. Scott condensery will be put on the market in these sizes. "There is no doubt," says R. W. Hockaday, industrial commissioner of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway, "that the opening of the big Borden Condensery at Ft. Scott will give a new impetus to the dairy industry not only to Southeast Kansas, but to the entire Middle West within reach of this plant. The time no doubt is not far distant when there will be several concentration plants established in Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma, that will serve as feeders for the main plant at Ft. Scott. This will most certainly result in the establishing of a number of important dairy centers in the states mentioned."

Conditions in Kansas are much more favorable for dairying than in many of the northern states where dairying has been found quite profitable, and where land values have increased thru the introduction of dairying. A notable instance of this kind is found in Green county, Wis. This county is rough and broken and is only 24 miles square. It has 16 dairy cows to every 160 acres and produces 212 million pounds of milk a year and last year brought the dairy farmers 6 million dollars in cash, and provided supplies for three creameries, three condenseries, and 170 cheese factories.

It is reported that the average increase in land values in Green county as shown by the assessor's figures has been \$44 an acre in the last 10 years or an average of \$4.40 per annum. In the nine counties in Southeast Kansas immediately tributary to the Borden condensery at Ft. Scott there are 3 million acres and if its value had increased in the same ratio as that in the Wisconsin county, the increase in the value of the land in Southeast Kansas during the last 10 years would have been 142 million dollars. Lands in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas are much cheaper than those in the northern states and they can grow a greater variety of crops. The winters are milder and expensive shelters and barns are not required. In Missouri and Southeast Kansas, bluegrass affords good pasture on the limestone soils, while farther south Bermuda grass is grown extensively and affords good pasture.

Alfalfa does well thruout the most of this section and averages from three to five cuttings a year. All feeds necessary for dairying can be produced as economically here as anywhere else. A number of farmers in Southeast Kansas last year made handsome profits in dairying. J. C. Crist, who lives near Ft. Scott, reports that his sales for 1917 from 32 cows amounted to \$4,800 or an average of \$150 to the cow.



Some of the Holstein Cattle Recently Shipped to Ft. Scott by One of its Progressive Banks to be Sold to Farmers.



When Planting the Gardens

Consider the Adaptations of the Different Crops

BY J. W. LLOYD

SOME PERSONS seem to think that all vegetables are alike in one respect at least; namely that all may be planted at the same time. Furthermore, they apparently believe that this time may be whenever they feel the inclination or have a few hours they can spare from their regular duties. The result is that peas and lima beans, lettuce and cucumbers, cabbage and tomatoes are all planted at the same time. As a matter of fact, when the weather is most favorable for the growth of peas, lettuce, and cabbage, it is entirely too cool for the proper development of the other crops named; and when it has become sufficiently warm for cucumbers and tomatoes, the best part of the growing season for lettuce and early cabbage already is past.

No farmer thinks of sowing oats and planting corn at the same time, because oats demand cool conditions, and corn thrives best in warm weather. There is as much difference between the temperature requirements of spinach and muskmelons as those of oats and corn. Every kind of vegetable thrives best under certain climatic conditions. When many kinds are grown in the same garden, the only way that each can be favored with the climatic conditions most suitable for it is to adjust the time of planting to the requirements of each particular crop, so that it will have a chance to grow in the part of the season most favorable to its development. It is true that seasons vary, and some years the conditions are more favorable for the growth of a given crop than others. However, the gardener should always take the precaution to plant every crop at the most favorable time possible.

There are 50 kinds of vegetables grown in America, of which more than 30 are quite commonly grown in home gardens. While each crop demands certain conditions, these conditions are similar for a number of crops. This makes it possible to classify the vegetable crops into groups, the various members of which require essentially the same conditions of temperature and moisture, and hence should be planted at approximately the same time.

In the first place, vegetables are divided into cool-season and warm-season crops. The cool-season crops are not injured by light frosts and grow best in relatively cool weather. The warm-season crops are injured easily by frost and do not grow rapidly or develop properly except in warm weather.

The cool-season crops may be further classified into four groups:

(1) The first group consists of vegetables which demand cool weather throughout their entire period of growth, but which are able to complete their growth in so short a period that if the seed is planted in the open ground as early as the soil reaches workable condition in spring, the crop will be ready for harvesting before the heat of summer arrives. The following vegetables belong to this group: Leaf lettuce, garden cress, spinach, mustard, radishes, turnips, and peas. These should be planted as early as possible in the spring, the exact date depending on the earliness or lateness of the particular season. Some of these crops also may be grown in the fall, if there is sufficient rain or if means for artificial watering are available. In this case, they are planted after the hot weather of summer is over.

(2) There is another group of plants which require cool weather for their proper development, but which have so long a period of growth that in order that they may complete their development before the arrival of hot weather, they must be started under glass before the weather is suitable for outdoor planting, and then transplanted to the open ground as soon as conditions permit. Head lettuce, early cabbage, and early cauliflower belong to this group. Under normal conditions, these are transplanted about April 20 in Central Kansas.

The plants are grown from seed sown in hotbeds five or six weeks before the time of transplanting.

(3) Late cabbage, late cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, and celery also are crops which demand cool weather for their proper development. Under Kansas conditions the plants are started in seedbeds before the heat of summer arrives, and later are transplanted to the field, where they are nursed along as well as possible through the summer. They make their principal growth during the cool weather of autumn, but must be started considerably in advance of that season to complete their growth before winter sets in. They make their best crops in seasons when the summers are cooler

than normal, or in northern localities which are free from the intense heat characteristic of the corn belt. Late cauliflower and Brussels sprouts will not stand as much heat as late cabbage and celery, and are more uncertain crops except in localities where the summers are unusually cool. The commercial culture of all four of these crops is limited principally to northern localities.

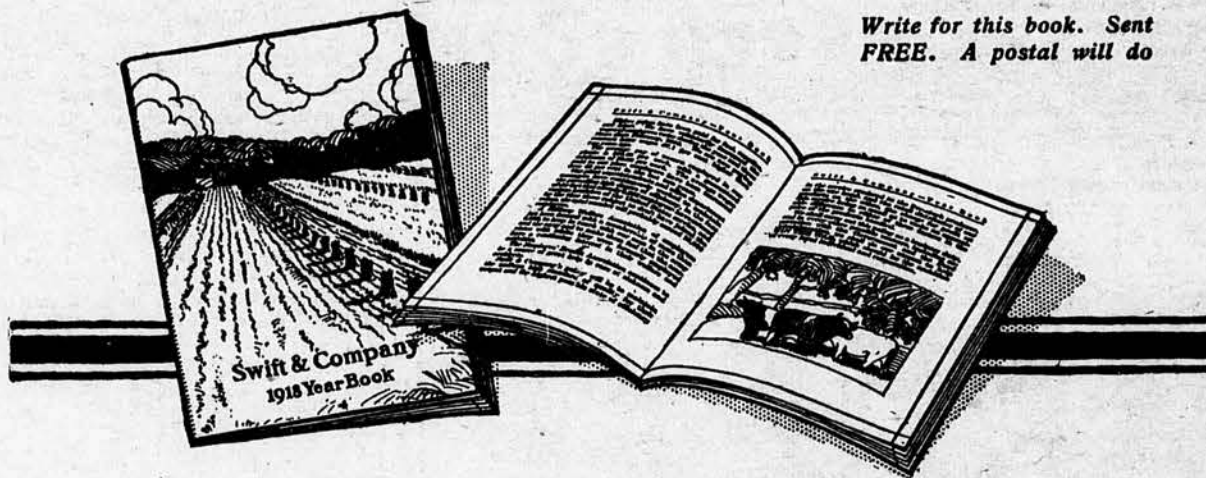
(4) Another group of cool-season crops is composed of those which require cool weather at the start, but which are able to stand considerable heat and even drouth after they have once become fully established. This group includes beets, carrots, parsnips, parsley, salsify, horse-radish, Swiss chard, kale, collards, New Zealand spinach, onions, leeks, garlic, and potatoes. Under Kansas conditions these crops are normally planted as early in the spring as the ground can be worked readily. Some members of the group will stand harder frosts than others, and demand earlier planting. It is especially important

that onions and potatoes be planted very early.

The warm season crops may be classified readily into two groups: (1) those which have a sufficiently short period of growth to enable them to mature their crops before the frosts of fall, even tho the seed is not planted till after danger of spring frosts is over; and (2) those which require so long a season that the plants must be started under glass while the weather is still cool outside, and later transplanted to the open.

The first group includes beans—both string and lima—sweet corn, okra, cucumbers, muskmelons, watermelons, pumpkins, and squashes. Of these crops, string beans and sweet corn will start growth at somewhat lower temperatures than the others, and may be planted as early as May 1 in a normal season in Central Kansas, while the others usually cannot be planted with safety until about two weeks later.

(Continued on Page 29.)



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WHAT SHALL I DO DOCTOR?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

A Worried Husband

I wish to ask you a few questions concerning my wife's health. She is 30 years old and has given birth to four strong children. Before the third one arrived, she had a cough very bad and was left in a weakened condition, but we never noticed her health failing until after the fourth baby was born; that was 16 months ago. Since then, she has been in a nervous condition and suffers with her head, eyes, nose, and the back of her head. She does all the work on the farm—for a family of six, but does not seem jolly and ever since, and it is difficult to get her to talk much. When I ask her why she isn't jolly as she used to be, she says, "I haven't the strength to get angry at her, but it only makes her cry, and she says I don't understand. I have taken her to several doctors, and they seemed to do no good. The last I took her to said she had a serious infection of the lungs that was long standing, and if neglected much longer it would become more serious, with the kidneys affected. What puzzles me is what can I do to have her cared for but it is hard to get the children looked after, there is so much to do on a farm. Any advice will be appreciated.

WORRIED HUSBAND.

I am sorry to get such letters as this, but I am glad this "worried husband" wrote it, because he is presenting a very common condition that is generally passed over in silence on the assumption that nothing can be done.

The ideal way out would be a state institution to which this woman could be sent at the state's expense and cared for by her family and her country. I have mentioned such an ideal before and expect to mention it many times again in the hope that such a sensible provision will some day be made; a place provided to keep women from going insane instead of curing them or keeping them after the insanity is established. I hope this idea will stick in the minds of a good many readers and some day it will bring fruit.

Now as to the practical. There is only one thing to do. This woman must be relieved of the cares of her family and given complete rest for several months. On the face of it, this prescription will seem impossible. But I deliberately advise this husband to tell everything he has, if need be, devote himself to the care of the children in the mother's place, and send her to a place where she can get complete relief and rest for at least three months. Yes, I know that she herself will be the first one to object. Never mind, do it anyway. If she doesn't get well, you will have the comfort of knowing that you have done the most that you could do.

Adenoids?

We have a 5-year-old daughter whose condition is giving us considerable worry. Up to 1 year old we lived in town and she had her hours out of doors every day and never had a cold. At 18 months, on examination at the "Better Babies Contest," at Topeka, she registered 95 with no defects except being a little too tall and not weighing within 6 ounces of the required normal weight. No signs were found of adenoids in throat, eye, ear or other trouble. At 2 years old she contracted a cold which seemed to have her with a tickling cough which we had hard work curing. We finally cured it with a sirup made of glycerin, honey and rock candy.

In the course of six months we discovered that her tonsils had become enlarged and ever seemed to reduce in size again, though we were not sure. We applied iodine, alum, and other medicines but they are still enlarged. Since the tonsils enlarged, she started having bilious attacks. These attacks come on suddenly and are first indicated by very high fever and vomiting. We have always given some fever medicine with a purge of oil and stomach tonics. The few attacks were from five to six months apart, but in the last year she has had about a half dozen of them, each more severe and lasting longer than the former. Last week, on Saturday, she was taken ill after dinner and the fever and vomiting came on by night. As we always keep medicine, prescribed by a doctor, on hand, we immediately started to dose her. However, the fever lasted till Tuesday evening and was followed by a stupor and a tendency to delirium.

The boy, during this time, hadn't moved except when forced by oil or injection, and the breath has been exceedingly foul. On finding that she didn't take a turn for the better when the fever left, we had her doctor make a call. He tested the child's fever and found her normal, tho her eyes were red and cracked and that she would scarcely hold the thermometer. Then he examined the stomach and bowels but found no trace of soreness whatever, so there was some present cause for the foul breath. He found the cause, saying the tonsils were filled with pockets of pus, and the poison secreted in, and draining from the tonsils.

He says previous attacks undoubtedly have been accompanied by tonsillitis, and are really the result of it, and that they will come more frequently and get severer every time. From my own observation, I know that during the two attacks previous to this the child has been spotted. He wishes us to take her anywhere we please to a good surgeon and have them removed within the next 30 days. Now what is your idea and your advice? We wish to do what is right,

but do not wish to act without being pretty sure it is the right and only thing to do. Please publish immediately if possible. E. G. P.

Answering the last line first; it is never possible to publish immediately. The necessary channels are such that you do well to get an answer thru the paper in 30 days. Why not risk a stamp?

It is quite possible that a child perfectly normal at 18 months should have adenoids and enlarged tonsils at 5 years. I am inclined to think the doctor's diagnosis is correct and if so, his advice certainly should be taken. Doctors do not like to remove tonsils from very young children, but at 5 years it is often advisable and seems decidedly so in this case.

C. M. J.:

Having adenoids or enlarged tonsils is no bar to enlistment in army or navy if you are willing to submit to an operation for the removal of the defect.

Mrs. E. H.:

I do not understand your letter. You say people are hinting that you have a certain disease but you do not tell me its name. Go to one of your home doctors, the very best, and have him examine you and give you a statement. It will do no one else any good but it may help your own peace of mind.

A writer threatens to send me certain samples of medicine for analysis. Don't do it.

O. E. U.:

You are not likely to get any relief from the roaring in your ears unless an ear specialist can give it. It is worth while to

give one (an expert) a chance, but I must warn you that the outlook is not very favorable.

A correspondent closes a long letter by saying, "If you wish to send me a personal letter, my address is _____." There is just one way to get a personal letter from me. Enclose a stamped and addressed envelope.

Cars for the Broomcorn

Farmers in Southwestern Kansas are still unable to get cars for their broomcorn. Governor Capper has presented the situation to the government and hopes to get relief for this section soon. Here is a letter which he wrote on the subject recently:

Mr. R. H. Aishton, Regional Director, United States Railroad Administration, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Aishton:

I am enclosing petitions signed by a great number of farmers and broomcorn growers of Southwestern Kansas asking me to assist them in securing cars for the movement of their product. The situation in which these producers find themselves is extremely acute. Because of failure to receive cars, a great many of them have been unable to dispose of last year's crop. This works a very great hardship upon them, for broomcorn is the principal crop in many localities in that part of the state and to many farmers it is

the sole source of revenue. These farmers are greatly in need of the money which is derived from the marketing of their broomcorn, not only to meet obligations they have necessarily made, but to carry on the operations of the season just opening.

May I not impress upon you again the seriousness of this situation and urge you to do everything in your power to have cars sent to this territory for the movement of broomcorn. Would it not be possible to issue an emergency order in this case?

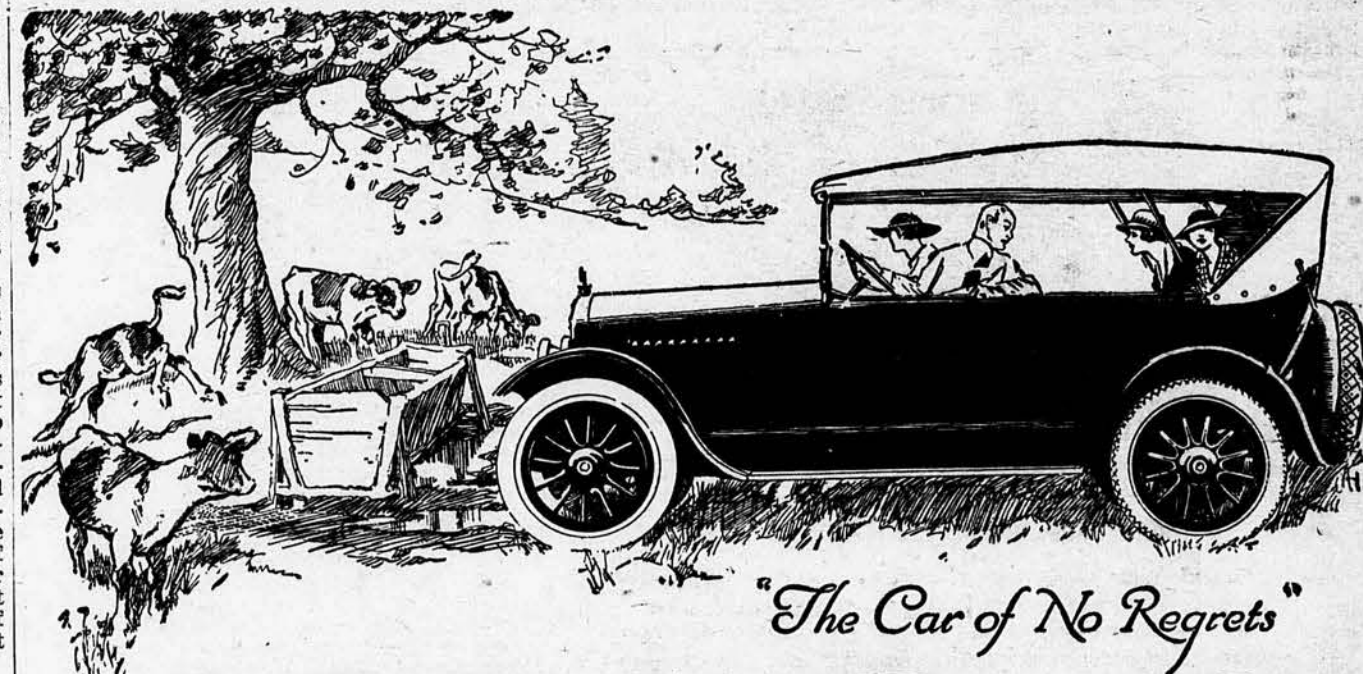
Very respectfully,

ARTHUR CAPPER,
Governor.

Good Seed

It was not so long ago that the average breeder of Shorthorns was content with breeding stock ranging in values from \$100 to \$300. Today these same breeders are selecting breeding animals ranging from \$500 to \$2,000. It is merely an estimate of the value of seed. Time was when seed corn and seed grains did not command high prices. Then economy of production became a factor and attention centered on the grade, the quality and germinating power of seed, and seed values began immediately to advance.

We must meet sacrifice at the front with sacrifice at home.



"The Car of No Regrets"

KING "8"

The Car-Owning Farmer Serves the Nation Best

HE conserves time and energy to devote to his farm by putting the automobile to work. It does the "going to town", keeping the horses in the fields. It can be driven by women and children with safety, saving time for the men. Driving it hard does no harm, it's always fresh for the next job. And if it's a King it needs little attention or repair.

This year it is a duty to buy more carefully than ever before. For reasons of economy and assured performance you should select a pioneer car of matured mechanical design and moderate up-keep, built by a reliable and long-established Company. Investigate the KING!—and because of limited "war-year" output and freight embargoes, order early.

This sixty horse-power King is now in its third year of world-wide service, following a smaller "Eight" and a successful "Four". The chassis is designed throughout for utmost simplicity and surplus strength. Comparative light weight for a car of this power and size is the big factor in its low cost of maintenance. The King has long

body room because of compact engine, and its 120 inch wheelbase gives a short turning radius, which together with its fine taper roller bearings and easily reached and operated levers, make it remarkably simple to handle. Women especially appreciate its easy driving qualities. Built low it holds to the ground at high speed. Long cantilever springs and deep, correctly tilted upholstery banish riding fatigue.

The car shown above is the seven-passenger Touring model. FOURSOME—is the King 4-passenger sport model and considered by many the handsomest of its type. A 7-passenger Sedan, richly finished, is the popular closed model.

Send for catalog and name of nearest dealer

KING MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT

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 equipment available.

I wish to buy a second hand 28-inch Longdon or Garden City feeder. I have a 15-35 Sandusky oil tractor which I should like to trade for a larger machine; I prefer a 25-50.

S. J. Tornstrom.
R. 1, Roxbury, Kan.

Wanted: To buy a 12-25 or 15-30 oil burning tractor of standard make, Case preferred. Must be in good condition and reasonable in price.
Peabody, Kan. A. W. Blackmur.

Kansas Cattlemen Will Meet

Cattlemen of Kansas will meet at Manhattan Friday, May 17, for their sixth annual gathering at the state agricultural college. The results of feeding six lots of calves used to determine the value of alfalfa, silage, corn and cottonseed meal in the making of yearling beef will be presented at that time. These calves have been on feed for five months. Appraisal of the various lots will be made by commission men, buyers and sellers from the

stockyards on the basis of their beef value. A complete report of the amount and cost of the feeds used, profits secured and losses sustained will be available to all persons who attend the meeting. On account of the strained condition of the beef-making business at the present time the results of these feeding trials should be studied thoroly by every Kansas cattleman.

Besides the results of the experimental feeding, which alone would justify the trip by a feeder to the meeting, a program of interest to every stockman in Kansas will be presented. Representatives of the Food Administration, packers, commission merchants, the range cattlemen and the cattle feeders will appear on this program.

When Fighting the Flies

When fighting flies it is well to remember that:

The fly breeds largely in stables and in manure piles.

It breeds rapidly and one fly destroyed in the spring will prevent thousands of flies later.

To man the fly is of importance primarily as the carrier of germs of human diseases.

It gathers disease germs from various sources, the more especially from human excrement, sputum, and other human discharges.

The fly cannot scatter germs of human diseases if it is prevented from

coming in contact with filth or if foods are protected from it.

Begin the campaign early, and eliminate the summer fly scourge.

In planning the campaign keep in mind that, first, the swarms of flies must be kept down, second, they must be prevented from coming in contact with germ-laden materials, and third,

For the Right

No one should be permitted to amass riches in this war, especially those who already possess great wealth. Money so obtained is blood money. It cannot now be gained except at the cost of the cause and of the men who have pledged their lives and their all that this nation and its womanhood shall not be despoiled by a military power which would massacre half the world to enslave the other half. This is the war-revenue problem in its true relation to all the facts.—Arthur Capper.

foods at home and on the market must be kept out of their reach.

Keep the stables and other places free from accumulations of manure, provide a deep, dark pit for out-closets, and screen the house.

Treat or protect the manure pile,

the neglected closet, garbage, and other filth. See that foods at home and in the market are protected from flies.

One pound of commercial borax will treat 16 bushels of fresh horse manure.

In towns and cities co-operation is essential for success. Citizens, clubs, and city officials must co-operate. Map the town or city by districts, locate all barns, closets, and other sources of trouble, and record their physical and sanitary conditions.

In the country every farm usually produces its own flies and every farmer should wage an active campaign of control. However, even in the country, community co-operation will prove helpful.

What German Rule Means

The systematic exploitation of Belgium by the Germans under the so-called "Rathenau Plan" is revealed for the first time to the American people in the latest publication of the Committee on Public Information, entitled "German Treatment of Conquered Territory." It is based upon unpublished reports to our Department of State, and other sources as yet little known in this country, and presents an appalling record of calculated German greed and brutality. Much of the most damning evidence is derived from the official orders and other utterances of the Germans themselves.

This publication, which may be obtained free by writing to the Committee on Public Information, 8 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., tells of the pillage and arson as practiced by German officers and troops; the deliberate burning of the rich city of Louvain, on the false charge that the citizens had fired on German troops; and the wanton destruction of houses, orchards, and every work of man carried out last spring in Northern France when Hindenburg was forced to fall back from the region of the Somme.

For a Better Organization

A government commission of farmers is needed in connecting farming operations more closely with government needs. That is especially true during the war, with the abnormal problems which we have. Governor Capper wrote this letter to President Wilson recently in support of the plan:

To His Excellency Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

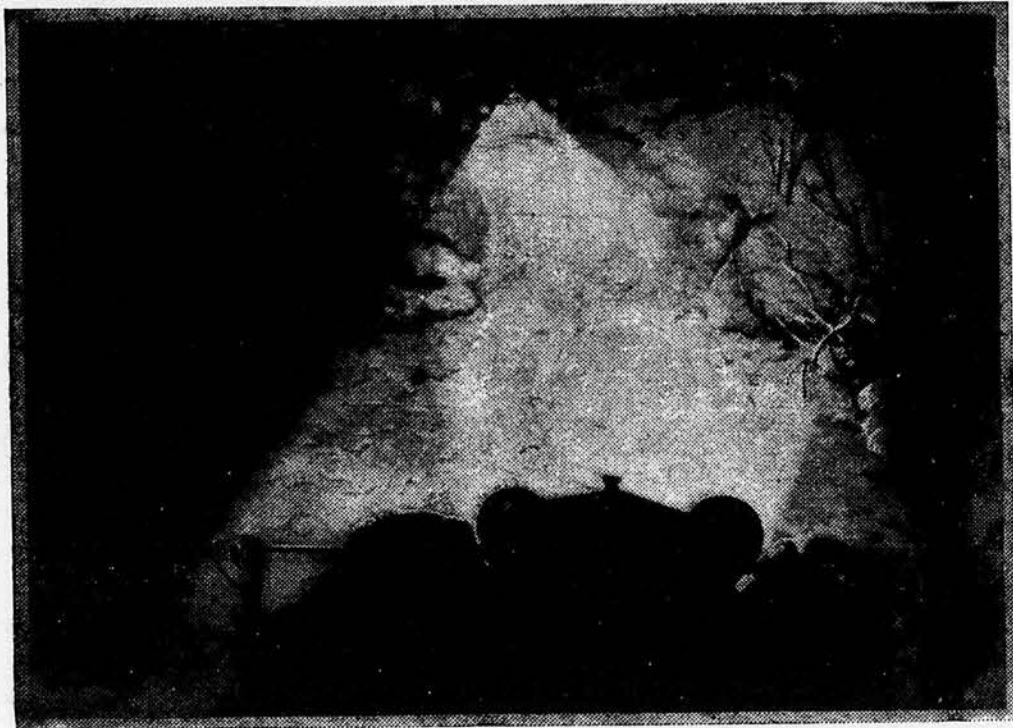
My dear Mr. President:

Events, it seems to me, are showing strongly the need of an active and permanent commission of the nation's best farmers to promote food production as only such a commission could promote it with the power of the government behind it. The crop and planting and farm labor situation in the great agricultural states is grave, as you know. This year conditions are so varied and generally unfavorable and farmers are so hampered, our food production problem has grown so increasingly difficult and precarious, that such a commission to direct our most vital industry and link it up closely with the government seems more imperative daily.

We now have, I believe a governmental commission for every essential industry except the one probably in greatest need of the continual co-operation of the government. The men chosen should be actual farmers and approved by our national organizations of farmers. A commission so chosen would prove of invaluable assistance and could do more in promptly ironing out the difficulties constantly arising, and in removing obstacles, and in bringing about team work and unity of purpose in increasing the food supply, than any other agency. It would make every farmer feel that he was in actual responsive touch with his government at Washington and that he was an important part of its great war machine.

A commission of this kind would be the connecting link between the farm industry and the departments of the government which should co-operate with it and with which it now seeks to co-operate. This commission should and would be one of the busiest of all industrial commissions and the most useful and indispensable.

ARTHUR CAPPER,
Governor.



Photograph by L. A. Hiller

Kills all glare—Legal everywhere Gives you 500 ft. range

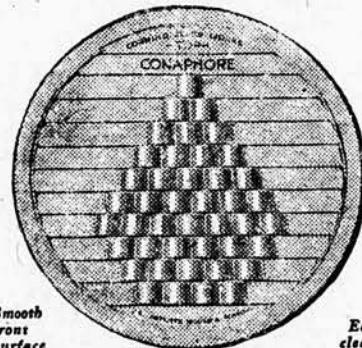
BOTH these cars are equipped with Noviol (yellow-tint) Conaphores—*legal everywhere*. The photograph shows them as they meet at a dangerous turn on a dark country road.

The instant a driver sees the yellow-tint Noviol lights he knows that they will not blind him—and feels perfectly safe. The soft mellow light is easy on his eyes and helps him to see past the oncoming car.

Kills all glare. The Conaphore uses all the light, but patented corrugations control it within legal limits. Height of beam is not more than 42 inches from the road.

Range 500 feet. Corrugations throw a shaft of strong driving light 500 feet ahead of the car.

Ample side light. Cylinders fan strong rays out over the roadside. Light spreads 25 feet at each side of the car 75 feet ahead.



Manufactured by the World's Largest Makers of Technical Glass

CONAPHORE
Range 500 feet—No Glare—Pierces Fog and Dust

Pierces fog and dust. This wonderful exclusive feature of Noviol Conaphores (yellow tint) is patented.

Equip your car with Conaphores. They safeguard you, and make for the safety of others. Legal everywhere. Dimming unnecessary. Made in both Noviol and clear glass.

Easy to install. Sizes to fit all cars. Order from your dealer—if he has not received his supply, write us.

Retail Price List (Per Pair)

SIZES	Noviol Glass	Clear Glass
5 to 6 1/2 inches inclusive	\$2.40	\$1.60
7 to 8 1/2 inches inclusive	3.50	2.50
8 1/2 to 10 inches inclusive	4.50	3.00
10 1/2 to 11 1/2 inches inclusive	6.00	4.00

Prices 25 cents more per pair west of Rocky Mountains. Sizes vary by steps of 1/2 inch above 6 1/2 inch size.

CONAPHORE SALES DIVISION
EDWARD A. CASSIDY CO., MGRS.
519 Foster Building, New York City
CORNING GLASS WORKS

CORNING GLASS WORKS ALSO MANUFACTURES PYREX TRANSPARENT OVEN DISHES

Profit from Commercial Fertilizers

Commercial fertilizers have played and will continue to play a great part in the farm economy of the country. Their full value, however, cannot be obtained by their exclusive use. Commercial fertilizers are believed to increase production either by supplying plant food directly or by rendering that already in the soil more available to the plant and by producing other beneficial effects. In actual practice most commercial fertilizers probably combine all of these effects.

Of the elements of plant food which crops derive from soils only three—nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash—are considered likely to be deficient in most soils. Fertilizers are therefore used to supply these and their value is based on the amounts of these constituents. The nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash in the fertilizer may be combined with various other substances which are of no value to the farmer. They also may be in forms which are not readily available to plants. The value of the fertilizer is therefore based upon the percentages of these constituents which are available. The laws of nearly all the states now require that all sacks or other packages of commercial fertilizers shall carry a printed statement showing its composition with reference to the three essential fertilizing constituents. This composition is given in percentages, which simply means pounds a hundred of the fertilizer. For example, a sack in which a certain fertilizer is offered for sale is branded as follows:

	Per cent.
Nitrogen	2
Water-soluble phosphoric acid.....	2
Citrate-soluble phosphoric acid.....	2
Total available phosphoric acid.....	10
Potash	2

Translated into terms of pounds this means that in a sack weighing 100 pounds there are 2 pounds of nitrogen, 8 pounds of water-soluble phosphoric acid, 2 pounds of citrate-soluble phosphoric acid, 10 pounds of available phosphoric acid—the sum of the water-soluble and citrate-soluble—and 2 pounds of potash.

This gives a total of 14 pounds of plant food in a 100-pound sack. When a ton of such fertilizer is bought, the purchaser receives nitrogen, 40 pounds; water-soluble phosphoric acid, 160 pounds; citrate-soluble phosphoric acid, 40 pounds; and potash, 40 pounds. Note especially that what is called "available" is the sum of the water-soluble and the citrate-soluble acid. In this fertilizer there are three things of value—2 pounds of nitrogen, 10 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 2 pounds of potash in 100 pounds.

Pintos Thrive on Clay Soil

We planted our Pinto beans on clay soil about June 1. We put them in rows 2½ feet apart, dropping the beans about 14 inches apart in the rows. We cultivated them just as we did the corn. The last week in September we pulled the vines, put them in the corn crib to dry, and then threshed them by hand with a fork. We threw out the hulls and then let the wind clean them and as a result had a fine crop of perfect beans, so clean that they required no further attention before using. They yielded at the rate of 22½ bushels to the acre, and had ripened and were harvested before frost came. We are highly pleased with the Pinto beans. They can be boiled or baked, and when green can be used as string beans.

E. C. Whisman.

The Value of Silage

How could I figure the value of silage from the standpoint of the corn it would have made and the expense of putting it in the silo? We put up about 20 acres of corn and it filled a silo holding about 114 tons. I judge the corn would have made about 30 bushels an acre if it had been left standing and husked.

The value of silage naturally depends upon the stage of maturity of the corn which you put in it. I assume that the ears would have matured reasonably well and, for instance, at the present time would bring on the market about \$1.25 a bushel. On this basis, if there are 114 tons of silage from the 20 acres, that would be practically 6 tons of silage an acre.

Assuming that the corn would have made 30 bushels to the acre there would have been 5 bushels of corn in every ton of silage, and this is the

figure which we go by quite largely. In Eastern Kansas, as a rule, we find that the weight of the silage to the acre increases in just about that proportion, namely, each added 5 bushels to the yield puts 1 more ton in the silo.

On this basis, if there are 6 bushels of corn in every ton of silage, if the corn is worth \$1.20 a bushel, your corn cost would be \$7.50 and your labor involved in filling this silo, including the cutting and hauling of the corn would add another \$2 a ton.

Allowing 50 cents for overhead expense, you would have a figure of \$10 a ton, which I would say is a very reasonable figure for silage of this kind. As nearly as we can tell here, we will have to charge upwards of \$12 a ton for our silage fed to experimental stock this winter.

H. J. Gramlich.

To Use Barnyard Manure

The use of barnyard manure is the best means of improving the condition

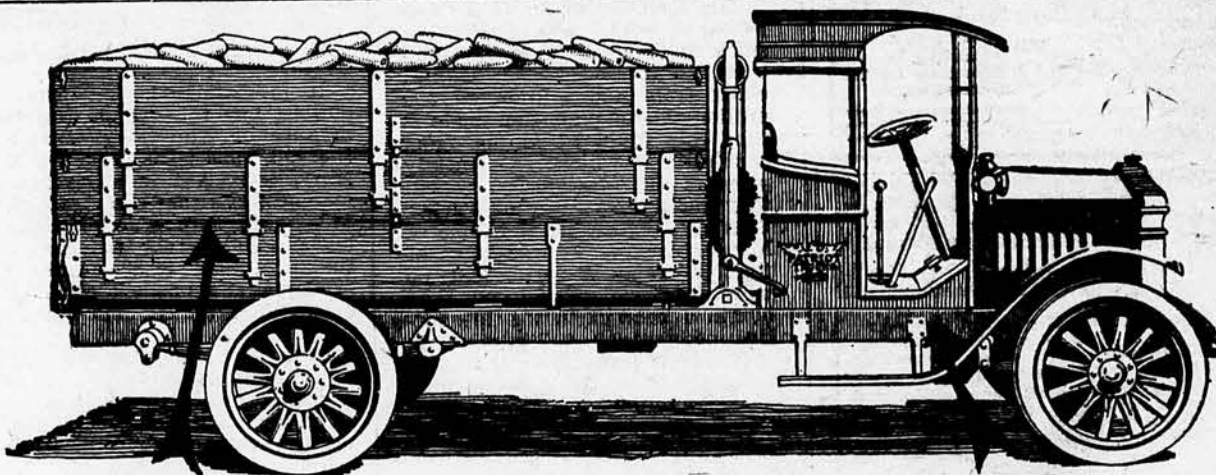
of the soils, and the importance of carefully preserving all the manure products on the farm for judicious use on the cultivated fields cannot be too strongly impressed.

One of the principal reasons for the small value sometimes realized from manure of any kind is that it has not been handled properly and thru exposure and neglect has lost a large percentage of its plant food. Probably from 75 to 90 per cent of the fertilizing value of a crop is left in the manure after passing thru the animal. Since the fertilizing constituents are in soluble form and the manure quickly begins to ferment with loss of nitrogen, we have some idea of why it is of the utmost importance to protect the manure supply from leaching by rains, excessive fermentation, or from other sources of loss.

The Cornell University Experiment station found that as much as 50 per cent of the fertilizing constituents in manure may be lost by leaching and unnecessary fermentation. The problem is how best and most economically

to prevent this loss. The best plan where it is practicable is to haul out the manure regularly, spread it upon the land, and plow it under. The best results usually are obtained by turning under shallow. The next best plan is to keep the stock under sheds or in stables with sufficient litter to absorb all liquids.

This treatment will not only take up moisture but the continual trampling of the animal will exclude all air, so that the accumulation may go on without injury to its quality until a convenient time to remove and spread it on the land. The litter or waste matter used for bedding not only serves its purpose in helping to preserve the manure, but adds considerably to it. When neither of these plans can be advantageously used, a cheap shed conveniently located may be substituted and all manure carried to it as removed. Care must be taken to prevent heating, which is likely to happen when horse manure predominates. This can be remedied by adding water when needed.



Body Built for Country Loads

Truck Built for Country Roads

Patriot Farm Truck

The farmers of America now have what they have been waiting for—

A truck built for farm conditions and farm work.

No intelligent farmer questions the superiority of truck service over horse service for general transportation.

The only question has been whether the trucks built for service over the paved streets of cities, with bodies designed for city haulage, were the proper trucks for farm use, and most farmers have felt they were not.

The Patriot Farm Truck affords the farmer economy, convenience and certainty of transportation of his crops and live stock.

The Patriot will double or treble your load capacity and cut the time of delivery in two. It makes you master of weather and roads, and cuts the distance to your market town to one-fourth.

The Patriot will increase the value of your farm \$10 an acre by bringing larger and better markets within your reach. It will pay for itself within one year.

Write for full information and prices.

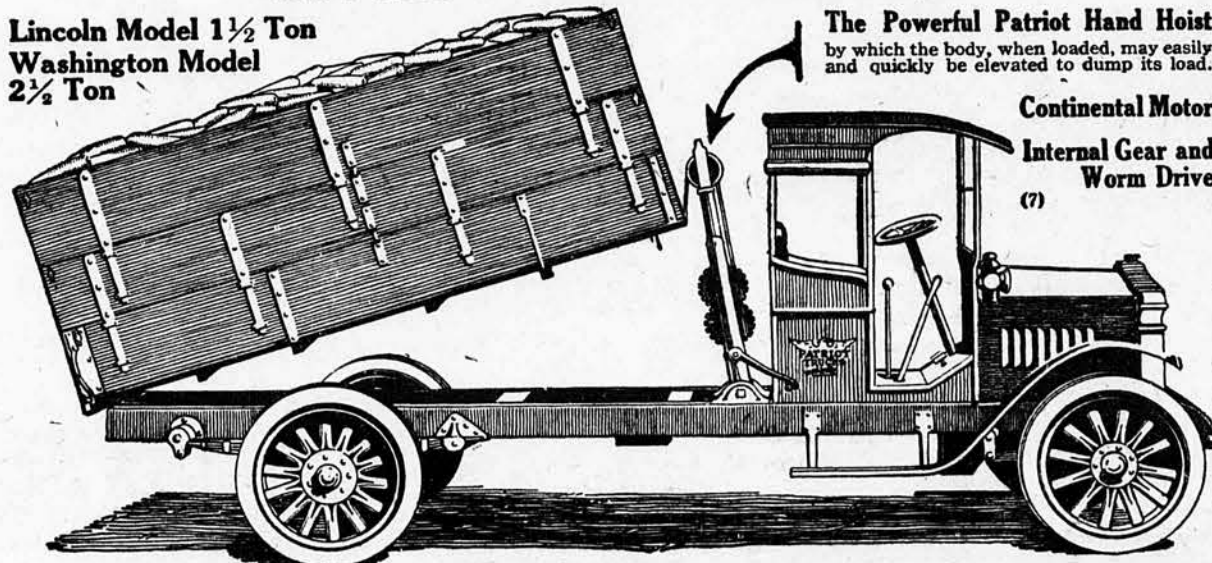
HEBB MOTORS COMPANY

Manufacturers of Patriot Farm Trucks

1349 P Street

LINCOLN, NEB.

Lincoln Model 1½ Ton
Washington Model
2½ Ton



The Powerful Patriot Hand Hoist by which the body, when loaded, may easily and quickly be elevated to dump its load.

Continental Motor
Internal Gear and
Worm Drive
(7)

American Tile Silos

**BETTER THAN CEMENT
CHEAPER THAN WOOD**

Built of curved, hollow, vitrified tile. Double wall—no freezing. Heavy reinforcing imbedded in oil-mixed cement. Everlasting—no upkeep.

Winter Prices Still Open

Save big money. Buy now at special winter prices. Ship early—don't risk congested freight. Write today for New Catalog.

W. W. COATES COMPANY
(American Silo Supply Company)
302 Traders Bldg.
Kansas City, Missouri.
Also Building Tile Block at Below Wood Prices.

National Hollow Tile SILOS

Last Forever

Cheap to install. Free from trouble. **Blowing In No Freezing**

Write today for prices. Steel Reinforcement. Every course of tile. Good territory open to live agents.

NATIONAL TILE SILO CO. Dept. R. A. Long Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

SAVE ON TIRES

National Highway Casings and Tubes at Factory Prices. A Written Guarantee with every tire.

Quit paying high retail prices. National Highway non-skid casings and tubes, made from best live rubber; not seconds. Never been known to peel or rim cut; built to give 6,000 miles or more.

Nat'l Highway.	Non-Skid.	Tubes.
30x3	..... \$ 9.95	\$2.15
30x3 1/2	..... 12.85	2.45
32x3 1/2	..... 16.20	2.80
31x4	..... 19.95	3.35
32x4	..... 20.45	3.45
34x4	..... 21.85	3.65

Shipped C. O. D. subject to approval, or 2 per cent off for cash with order. Order today from ad. Write for our prices on Goodyear, Firestone and all standard tires. We carry a complete stock and sell for less.

A. H. JENNINGS & SONS,
1806 N. 7th St., Kansas City, Kas.

COOK'S PAINT

A GALLON OF COOK'S GOES FARTHER! Has wonderful covering and preservative power! Progressive farmers will paint with COOK'S this year. It is made to meet their special needs. Ask your dealer.

C. E. COOK PAINT CO.
Kansas City, U. S. A.

FARM FENCE

21¢ CENTS A ROD for a 16-inch Hog Fence. 31¢ a rod for 47-in. 33 styles Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fences. Low prices Barbed Wire.

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Sold on 30 days FREE TRIAL.
Write for free catalog now.

INTERLOCKING FENCE CO.
Box 125 MORTON, ILLS.

Prest-O-Patch

1-Minute Puncture Fixer
No Cement
72 Patches for Only \$1.00

Wonderful new discovery by a well-known Akron Rubber expert. Pure rubber sheet, specially treated. Seals punctures instantly. Self-vulcanizing. No repair kit needed. As easy as sealing a letter. Simply cut off a piece of Prest-O-Patch, place it over the hole and the tire is ready to inflate. No delay. No trouble. Slight expense. Get Prest-O-Patch today. Large sheet—72 square inches only \$1.00. Guaranteed satisfactory or money back. Send \$1.00 now and you won't need an extra tire.

PREST-O-PATCH COMPANY
915 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

Care of the Garden

Much ground, seed, and labor are wasted every year because many persons get the gardening fever every spring but get tired and lose interest when hot weather arrives. If proper yields are to be obtained, the vegetables must be tended carefully during the entire season.

The soil should be cultivated shortly after every rain to break up the crust and keep a dust mulch to conserve the moisture. Do not work the soil when it is too wet. During seasons of drouth, even if a mulch is already on the garden, a stirring of the soil every week or two will be beneficial. When the vegetables are small, the cultivation may be rather deep and close to the plants, but as they grow larger it should become more shallow and farther from the row. Continue cultivation until the

double wheel hoe which may be converted from one type to the other. Many cultivator attachments are sold by wheel hoe concerns. These are attached easily by means of bolts. Usually three or possibly four kinds will be sufficient. They are the side hoes, single cultivator teeth, rake and plow.

Inexperienced gardeners hesitate to remove any of the vegetable plants from the row even if they are very crowded. Crowded plants are competing for food and moisture, each having an influence upon its neighbor similar to that exerted by weeds upon vegetables. Very few, if any, of the crowded plants develop properly. Most crops must be thinned when they are small; often the strongest and best plants being left, which improves the entire crop. Some vegetables, such as early beets, leaf lettuce, spring radishes and spinach are not thinned until some of them are large enough to furnish some sort of edible product. When thinning to the required distances, leave only one plant in a place.

Packer Arithmetic

The directors of Swift & Company, packers, have declared a stock dividend of 50 million dollars and increased their capital stock from 100 million to 150 million. The explanation made is that this dividend is not from earnings, which naturally prompts the question, where did they get it? Possibly as Packer Swift has expressed it in one of his statements, it was part of that 10 cents a year, and no more, the packers alleged they obtain a head from the 100 million population of this country.

It seems apparent there are more things in the packing business, as Hamlet would say, than are dreamed of in our philosophy. Like politics, which a noted Kansas wheel-horse, long since gone to his deserts, used to declare with great feeling, as he brought his fist down on the table, "it is a deep study."

plants are large enough to interfere. If a hard crust forms over the seeds which have been planted recently, it will often be found beneficial to cultivate lightly over the seeds in order that they may more easily push their way thru the soil. This practice is especially recommended in the small garden.

Cultivation also destroys many weeds, particularly if the ground is well stirred on a warm, sunny day. The small weeds and grass which are uprooted will be killed in a few hours. Weeds in the rows must be removed by hand pulling. Destroy all weeds in some manner before they get very large, because they compete with the vegetables for food and moisture. If the soil is light, much of the cultivation in the small garden may be done quickly with a rake.

The vacant lot, and often the farm home, gardener will find it to his advantage to use a wheel hoe in cultivating. Such an implement should be strong and durable, and have wheels large enough to be pushed easily over clods and thru ruts. A 16-inch wheel is a good size, altho many persons prefer a much larger single wheel type. Single wheel hoes are designed to cultivate between the rows only, while double wheel hoes straddle the rows. A very good but rather expensive machine is the combination single and

Removal of Plant Food

It is estimated that every ton of cowpea hay taken from the farm, the manure of which is not returned to the soil, robs it of \$7.96 worth of fertility, if bought in the form of commercial fertilizer; a ton of cotton seed, \$18.80; an acre of corn producing 50 bushels, both stalk and grain, \$18.56; the grain alone, \$9.36. An acre of oats producing 35 bushels removes in the entire crop \$11.33, and \$4.72 for the grain alone.

In many cases exhaustion of the soil by cropping has gone on until the farm responds reluctantly to the many drafts made upon it. The farmer must manage to restore this fertility. No better method of doing this can be found than to keep enough stock on the farm to utilize the pasturage of idle lands and much of the surplus grain and forage produced. The stock should be kept under sheds and in stables in the winter when possible, and an abundance of bedding furnished to absorb the liquids as well as to add to the bulk of the manure heap.

The roots and stubble of crops always restore something to the soil. With such crops as clover, cowpeas, or beans, approximately 30 per cent of the manurial value of the crop is kept in the soil. When such crops are harvested for hay and fed to good farm stock and the manure is returned to the land, 80 to 90 per cent of the entire fertilizing value is kept on the farm. At the same time the full feeding value is obtained; hence, we can just as easily get double the value we now receive for many farm crops.

SPECIAL TEN DAY OFFER

Our Big Weekly on Trial Ten Weeks for 10 Cents

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

If your subscription is soon to run out, enclose \$1.00 for a one-year subscription or \$2.00 for a two-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Special Subscription Blank

Publisher Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

Dear Sir—Please find enclosed \$1.00, for which send me the Farmers Mail and Breeze for one year.
two

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(Say whether "new" or "renewal.")

My Name

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Beekeeper's Supplies



The Honey Bee is a wonderful architect and builder—but they cannot make the best of honey unless their house is of the very best to begin with.

We make supplies for you as though we were making them for our own bees. Our supplies will give you the service you have a right to expect. Write for catalog No. 113.

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FREE FENCE BOOK

150 Styles
Write for Greatest money saving fence bargain book ever printed. Brown fence is made of Heavy DOUBLE GALVANIZED WIRE. Resists rust longer. 150 styles. Also Gates and Barns. Low Factory Prices. Freight Prepaid. Write for wonderful free fence book and sample to The Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 13 Cleveland, Ohio

\$20.00 Sweep Feed Grider. **\$26.00 Galvanized Steel Wind Mill.**

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

GURRIE WIND MILL CO.,
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14 1/2¢ A ROD

164 styles, big quality. Order direct at wire prices. Shipped from Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Texas, Colorado or California. Catalog Free. Write today. Coo. E. L.

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We have 1918 Corn. Don't wait. Get it now. New corn not fit for seed.

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Seed Corn Center of the World

24 Complete Novels, Novelettes and Stories FREE

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

Woven on Fate's Loom. Charles Garbutt
The Tide of the Meaning Bar. Francis H. Barrett
Huldan. Marion Harland
The Lost Diamond. Charlotte M. Brahm
The Spectre Reveals. Mrs. Southworth
The Green Ledger. Miss M. E. Braddon
Barbara. The Duchess
Circumstantial Evidence. Miss M. V. V. Victor
The Heiress of Arne. Charlotte M. Brahm
Eve Holly's Heart. Mary Kate Dallas
Quatermain's Story. H. Rider Haggard

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THE HOUSEHOLD, Dress Dept. 24, TOPEKA, KANSAS

April 27, 1918.

The Garden Seed Situation

Raise most of your garden seeds for next year, or pay an exorbitant price for them. You may not be able to buy them at any price. The sooner we wake up to the fact that this world war has wiped out the garden seed producing areas, the better it will be for ourselves and our country.

The great seed-producing tracts of Belgium, France and part of Germany are pitted and furrowed by shot and trench and shell. Many of these tracts have been a part of "no man's land." The trained men and women who produced the world's supply of seeds are killed or scattered, perhaps both. The enterprising firms that financed these seed-producing tracts are no longer in existence.

We are apt to think a few seeds can be grown easily—somebody will produce them—little realizing that we use hundreds of thousands of pounds of carrot, parsnip and turnip seed. We do not realize that it takes two years to grow this seed. Many persons do not know that England and France early in the war bought back the seeds they had sold to us. The United States thoughtlessly allowed much of our surplus seed to go to South America. The result is evident. Beet, cabbage

and turnip seed will cost approximately three times as much in 1918 as in the previous year, according to the Michigan Farmer. Even parsnip seed has increased from 50 cents a pound to \$2.25; radish seed from 75 cents to \$2.25; and Danish Ball Head cabbage from \$2.25 to \$10, and hard to get at that. Onion seed will cost double, and sweet corn at \$10 a bushel will reach a top notch record. Seeds that are produced easily will be from 10 to 15 per cent higher. Seeds such as cucumber, pumpkins, lettuce and peas will be 25 per cent higher. Uncommon varieties are taking uncommon prices. Pepper seed is four times as high as usual, egg plant seed double and even our common enemy the mustard seed will be doubled.

What is to be done? All seed firms are using every dollar they can get to increase their acreage. These seed firms are willing to contract for the growing of any sort of seed at a good price, but this will not produce a third of the amount we need. It is up to every grower to put out a few or many of the roots and allow them to go to seed. It is up to every grower to allow radish or lettuce to seed.

If farmers would grow at least a few seeds for their own use, it would help. A few carrot, parsnip, turnip and other

roots planted this spring will yield an abundance of seed for home use for next year. If one has the roots the putting out of a larger area will be financially worth while. Any seed company will be more than glad to co-operate in the growing of any area of root crops at a good financial return.

For Better Gardening

The following Farmers Bulletins on gardening can be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

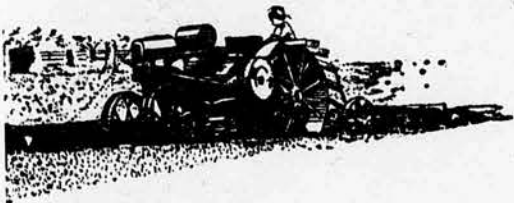
- 157—The Propagation of Plants.
- 204—The Cultivation of Mushrooms.
- 232—Okra.
- 254—Cucumbers.
- 255—The Home Vegetable Garden.
- 289—Beans.
- 354—Onion Culture.
- 434—Home Production of Onion Seed and Sets.
- 642—Tomato Growing in the South.
- 647—The Home Garden in the South.
- 796—Common Edible and Poisonous Mushrooms.
- 818—The Small Garden.
- 829—Asparagus.
- 879—Home Storage of Vegetables.
- 884—Saving Vegetable Seeds.
- 901—Everbearing Strawberries.

Japan is now making efforts to increase her wheat acreage greatly; also to build ships for carrying Japanese and Australian wheat in the Pacific trade.

More Mechanical Help Needed

This is a year when we shall have to depend on mechanical help on the farm more than ever. So many young men have gone to answer the call of the nation that the shortage of help is serious. Tractors are suitably built now to take the place of horses to some extent, and they have many other advantages. I have noticed one make in particular that is advertised. It consists of two drive wheels and part of a frame which may be hitched to a cultivator, binder, or other farm implements, to save horse as well as man labor. As a tractor does not get tired, or mind hot or cold weather, a farmer can get much more work out of it in a day than with horses. Another advantage that appeals to me is that while the tractor is standing idle at night or on rainy days, there is no expense. But horses must be fed whether at work or idle and that is quite an item in these days of high priced grain and hay. But in buying a tractor one should be very careful in making a selection. Get one with sufficient surplus power so that it can be depended on when the need arises, to do hard work without strain or difficulty.

Charles Lederer Sr.



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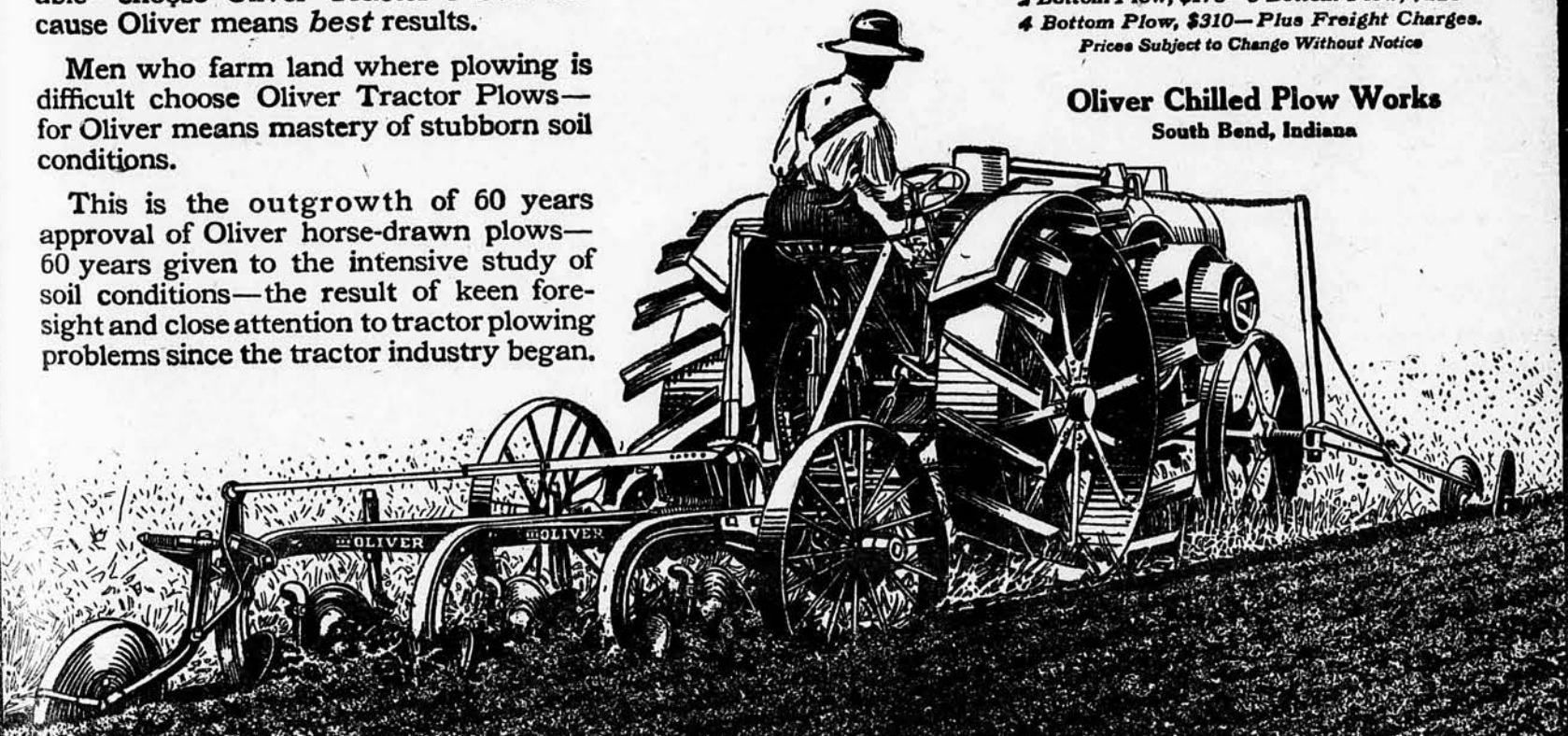
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13.....	.78	2.60	29.....	1.74
14.....	.84	2.80	30.....	1.80
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19.....	1.14	3.80	35.....	2.10
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21.....	1.26	4.20	37.....	2.22
22.....	1.32	4.40	38.....	2.28
23.....	1.38	4.60	39.....	2.34
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So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

ANCONAS.

ANCONA EGGS, \$1.15, \$7.100. DR. WATSON, Eudora, Kan.
ANCONA EGGS, SEVEN DOLLARS HUNDRED. Earl Grimes, Minneapolis, Kan.
SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, \$6 HUNDRED; \$1.25 for 16. E. R. Smith, Kinsley, Kan.
SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, FARM RANGE, \$7.100, prepaid. Mrs. Will Torgeson, White City, Kan.
SINGLE AND ROSE COMB ANCONA EGGS cheap, from extra good stock. G. D. Williams, Inman, Kan.
MOTTLED ANCONA EGGS, \$5 PER 100. Baby chicks, 15 cents each. H. E. McClure, R. 2, Cawker City, Kan.
SINGLE COMB MOTTLED ANCONAS. Eggs, 75 cents a setting or \$4.50 a hundred. D. N. Miller, Hutchinson, Kan. R. 5.
SINGLE COMB ANCONAS. EGGS 15 FOR \$1.50 or \$8.00 per one hundred, delivered. C. K. Whitney, 726 West Third St., Wichita, Kansas.
SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS, SHEPARD and Bowers strain, \$1.50 per 15 or \$5 per hundred. Mrs. J. F. Rankin, Gardner, Kan. Box 26.
MY FLOCK FROM PRIZE WINNING Single Comb Ancona eggs 15, \$1.00; 100, \$6.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.
ANCONA—R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. Cockerel for sale \$2.00 and up for good breeding stock. Eggs in season. Emmett Pickett, Princeton, Mo.
MY ANCONA DOPE TELLS WHY I QUIT all other breeds. Ancona breeders got eggs all winter. Did you? Why keep loafers; breed Anconas. 16 eggs \$2.00, 40-\$4.00; 65-\$5.75; 100-\$8, prepaid. Page's Farm, Salina, Kan.

ANDALUSIANS.

BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS FROM NICE even colored birds, 15, \$2; 30, \$3.75; 50, \$5.75; 100, \$11, parcel post prepaid. G. D. Williams, Inman, Kan.

BRAHMAS.

THOROUGHbred MAMMOTH LIGHT Brahmas, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 100, \$6.00. Cora Lilly, Olivet, Kan.
THOROUGHbred MAMMOTH SIZE light Brahma eggs, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Mrs. V. E. Rogers, Sharon, Kan.
CHAMPION STRAIN LIGHT BRAHMAS. Bred by me for 30 years. Constant winners of the blue wherever shown. Send for mating list. W. H. Ward, Nickerson, Kan.

BUTTERCUPS.

BUTTERCUPS—EGGS, PENS, \$2.00 TO \$2.80 fifteen; range, \$1.50 for 15, \$6.00 for 100. Mrs. Jas. Shell, Pittsburg, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.

BABY CHICKS, EGGS, SINGLE COMB Black Minorcas. Rose Bethell, Pomona, Ka.
HUNDREDS OF FINE RED BABY CHICKS 15 cents each. Mrs. C. E. Hill, Toronto, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN BABY chicks, 12½¢ each. Mrs. Anna Hege, Sedgewick, Kan.
BABY CHICKS, BARRON STRAIN WHITE Leghorns, 12 cents each. Also hatching eggs. Karl Knox, Route 4, Topeka, Kan.
BABY CHICKS FROM MY S. C. WHITE Leghorn combined egg contest and show room winners, 15 cents each. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.
PUREBRED BABY CHICKS: LAYING strains. Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, White Leghorns 15 cents prepaid. Guaranteed alive. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.
YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS FOR LEAST money at Colwells Hatchery. Guaranteed alive or replaced free. Shipped anywhere. 100,000 to sell. 12 cents each. Smith Center, Kan.
BABY CHICKS. S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Barred Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, S. C. Black Minorcas. Golden Sebright Bantam eggs. Riverside Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Blackwell, Okla.
DAY OLD CHIX AND HATCHING EGGS from pure bred heavy laying stock. Reds, Barred Rocks, Brown and White Leghorns. Live delivery guaranteed, express prepaid on 100 or more. Springvale Poultry Farm, Leon, Kan.

BABY CHICKS.

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

CORNISH.

DARK CORNISH. SUNNYSLOPE FARM, Stillwater, Okla.

DUCKS.

WHITE RUNNER DUCK EGGS \$2 FOR 13. W. J. Lewis, Lebo, 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 WHITE INDIA RUNNER DUCK eggs, 15, \$1; 50, \$3. Nora Luthy, North Topeka, Kan. Route 6.
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.

GEESSE.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE EGGS 20C each. A. G. Cook, Luray, Kan.
PUREBRED TOULOUSE GEESSE, FIVE eggs, \$1.50. Arthur Blanchat, Danville, Kan.

HAMBURG.

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

LANGSHANS.

PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS. MARY McCaul, Elk City, Kan.
BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, \$6 PER 100. Ollie Ammon, Netawaka, Kan.
WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, \$5 PER 100. Wm. Wischmeyer, Mayetta, Kan.
PUREBRED WHITE LANGSHANS. EGGS, \$1.25 per 15. Maude Hager, Chase, 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.
KLUMMIRE'S IDEAL BLACK LANGSHANS. Winners at the leading shows. Eggs for hatching. Write for mating list. Geo. Klummire, Holton, Kan.
THOROUGHbred BLACK LANGSHAN eggs, from hens weighing 10 pounds, cockerels 15. Extra layers. Fifteen eggs, \$2.25; 100, \$37.00. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.
PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS from prize winner strain. Best of winter layers. Big boned, well feathered legs. \$1.50 per 15; \$3.25 per 50; \$6 per 100. James A. Davis, Route 1, Superior, Neb.

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.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$4 per 100. L. Williams, Haddam, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 100. Dalsey Van Tuyl, Florence, 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.
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 BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, 100, \$5. John Bettles, Route 1, Herington, 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, Milfontvale, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$1.50, 15; \$8.00 per 100. Irene Worley, Utopia, Kan.
S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. SETTING, 75c; hundred, \$3.50. Herm. Hornbostel, Palmer, Kan.
15 EGGS, \$1.50; 100, \$6; RANGE \$4, 100. Karris Buff Leghorn Farm, La Cygne, Kan., Route 4.
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.

LEGHORNS.

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.
PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, 50, \$3.50; 15, \$1.50. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kan.
SELECTED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. Eggs 100-\$6.00. 15-\$1.50. Mrs. Willard Hills, Milo, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 100. Chicks, 12 cents. Mrs. H. W. Burnett, Osage City, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. PRIZE winners. Eggs five dollars per hundred. Ella Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.
EXTRA GOOD PURE BRED SINGLE Comb Buff Leghorn eggs, \$5 per hundred. Adam Zillinger, Logan, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN. 12 years exclusive raising. Eggs, \$6 per 100. Mrs. W. J. Dyer, LaCygne, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. WINNERS of the blue in four states. Eggs, \$6.50 per 100. W. J. Roof, Maize, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Bred to lay. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$4; 100, \$7. G. S. Herron, St. Marys, Kan.
ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN, PUREBRED eggs, 45, \$2.75; 100, \$5.50, prepaid. G. Schmidt, R. No. 1, Goessel, 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.
PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. 100 eggs, \$5.00; 30, \$1.75. Charles Dorr & Sons, Osage City, Kan.
PURE BARRED ROCKS—EXCELLENT layers. Eggs strongly fertile, \$1.25, 15; \$5, 100. Mrs. Van Scoyoc, Oak Hill, Kan.
S. C. W. LEGHORNS. STATE FAIR WINNINGS, 1st pullet, 2nd cockerel. Mating list free. Mrs. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kan.
PURE BARRON BIG LUSTY 287 EGG strain S. C. W. Leghorn chicks, eggs, guaranteed. Geo. Patterson, Melvern, Kan.
EUREKA FARM SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Farm range bred to lay, eggs \$5 per 100. Henry Richter, Hillsboro, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. BEST quality. Heavy winter-laying strain. Free circular. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kan.
S. C. W. LEGHORN. CHICAGO WINNER. Eggs, \$3 per 15; \$12 per 100. Range flock, \$7 per 100. Weiss & Linscott, Holton, Kan.
CHOICE SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN Leghorns. Eggs, \$5 per 100. Chicks 15 cents each. Mrs. Bert Cordry, Haddam, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN WINNERS, layers, eggs \$1.25 per 15; \$6 per hundred. Vera Davis, Winfield, Kan., R. 2, Box 73.
BARRED ROCK EGGS, FARM RANGE, \$5 per 100, pens \$3 per 15. Pen one headed by pure Thompson cockerel. Mrs. J. C. Siler, Wells, Kan.
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 my combined egg contest and show room winners, mating list free. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan.
WILSON'S BUFF LEGHORNS—THE BETTER BUFFS. Bred-to-lay winners, ask the judges. Herb D. Wilson, bonded breeder, Holton, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Guaranteed. Eggs, 100, \$5; 50, \$3; 15, \$1. Baby chicks, 15 cents. The Detwiler Egg Farm, Jewell, 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. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$5.00 PER 100, chicks 12 cents, from our extra heavy year around layers mated to nephews of Tom Barron, 284 egg hen. Standard Remedy Co., Paola, Kan.
S. C. GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORN EGGS from 281 laying strains. \$5 per 50, \$8.50 per 100. Baby chicks, \$15 per 100, \$10 per 50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John Witmer, Sabetha, Kan.
ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY. "Frost proof combs." The largest best winter laying Leghorn. Select eggs, 15-\$1.50; 50-\$3.50; 100-\$6.00. Goldenrod Poultry Farm, Mesa, Colo.
PUREBRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs. Eggbreeding, sweepstake, 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.
SINGLE AND ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Start with bred-to-lay strain. Standard bred, lay most eggs, delivered free. Hatching eggs, \$2, 15; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$8. Plainview Poultry Farm, Lebo, Kan. R. 1.
BUFF LEGHORN EGGS FROM DAUGHTERS of 200-240 egg hens, trap-nested, mated to sons of 220-260 egg hens, \$1.50 per 15; \$7 per 120. Chicks hatched to order from pens or range. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.
IMPORTED WHITE LEGHORNS. AVERAGE 95½ eggs each from Oct. 1st to Jan. 31st. Our stock broke all records at Agricultural College, 1917. English strain exclusively. Free booklet, "How I make poultry pay." Sunny Slope Farm, Morrison, Okla.

LEGHORNS.

PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs from famous Yesterlaid laying strain mated to Tom Barron cockerels. Eggs will hatch, securely packed, six dollars hundred. Shady Pine Leghorn Farm, Eudora, Kan.

FOR SALE—WORLD'S BEST LATE winning and paying Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs \$1 to \$5 per setting. Chicks 12 cents each; 500 for \$59. Stock \$3 to each. Hens pay \$8 each per year. Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS THE win. On four entries at State Fair. Show we won four firsts and silver cup best display. "Quality is our watch word." Eggs, \$2.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per 15, or \$10 per 100. Write for our mating list. Poultry Yards, Junction City, Kan.

MINORCAS.

S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15. Edw. Atchison, Overbrook, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS, \$5 per hundred. No stock. H. H. Dunbar, Liberal, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA baby chicks 15c each. Eggs \$1.17; \$7 hundred. Safe delivery guaranteed. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.
S. C. BLACK MINORCAS; very select, heavy laying, farm ranged flock; eggs \$3.00, 100; \$6.00 after April 1. Baby chicks, \$8 after May. Mrs. J. A. Jacobs, Manchester, Oklahoma.

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 100, \$5; 15, \$1. Mrs. Inez Wilson, Almena, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 100, \$5; 15, \$1. Mrs. Melvin, Mahan, Kan.
WHITE ORPINGTON CHOICE EGGS, 15; \$8 100. Mrs. Frank Hadwiger, Inman, Okla.
HIGH SCORING BUFF ORPINGTONS, eggs \$1.50; 100, \$6.50. A. Latham, Inman, Okla.
S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS RAN flock and pens, \$5 100. V. Ravenscroft, Kingman, Kan.
COOK STRAIN BUFF ORPINGTONS, \$1.25 per 15. Chicks 20c. Mrs. John Ho Jr., Wetmore, Kan.
WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM GOOD stock, \$1.50 15, \$8 100. Emma Williams, Auburn, Kan.
PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs for hatching. \$2.00 for 15. W. Musch, Hartford, Kan.
PUREBRED WINTERLAY BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs, hundred \$5.50. Pleasant Farm, Little River, Kan.
GOLDEN BUFF ORPINGTON OF QUALITY. 30 eggs \$2.75, prepaid. White Horse Poultry Farm, Salina, Kan.
FARM RANGE BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs for hatching \$4.50 per 100; 15, \$1.00. Will Mellicker, Spearville, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS free range, \$1.25 for 15, \$5 per 100. Charles Brown, Parkerville, Kan.
PUREBRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1 15, \$5 100. Baby chicks, 15c. Ralph Chapman, Route 4, Winfield, Kan.
WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS. EXTREME heavy layer and extra good flock; \$750. Ideal Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.
EGGS FROM BUFF ORPINGTON PRIZE winners by the setting or 100. Mating free. Book orders early. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.
EGGS FROM SELECTED MATINGS CRITICAL White Orpington great winter layer 100, \$7; 50, \$4; 15, \$1.50. Express to John Vanamburg, Marysville, Kan.
WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM PRIZE grand pens containing Topeka and Kan State show winners, \$2 for 15, \$10, 100. 712 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.
S. C. BUFF EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$3.50 50; \$6.00 per 100. Cockerels head flock are Fashion Plate Buffs, and Swick Poultry Farm. Show winning stock. Mrs. Joe B. Sheridan, Carneiro, Kan.
SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS for hatching. Pens headed by cockerel from Byers, Owen, and Sunswick flock. 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.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, WILLIAM A. HERRICK, Humboldt, Kan.
BUFF ROCKS \$1.25 FOR 15. MRS. ROBERT HALL, Neodesha, Kan.
WHITE ROCK EGGS, POSTPAID, \$1 per 15. W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kan.
BUFF ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50. MRS. ANNE LANCASTER, Route B, Liberal, Kan.
BIG BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$8, 100; \$4, 50. Henry Wenrick, Caldwell, Kan.
BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50. 100, \$4. Mrs. Alex Sheridan, Kanopolis, Kan.
BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15; 100, \$10. John A. Johnson, Ingalls, Kan.
BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$2.50 PER 15; \$10 100. E. L. Stephens, Garden City, Kan.
WHITE ROCKS—100 EGGS, \$4; CHICKS 15c. Mrs. J. W. Hoornbeek, Winfield, Kan.
PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1 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, Co. Kan.
PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS 15, \$1; \$5, Mrs. Grace Anderson, Hiawatha, Kan. Route 1.
BUFF ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. \$1 15; \$5 per 100. Elizabeth Means, Winmore, Kan.
BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. One month special, \$1 setting. J. C. Neibred, Gridley, Kan.
BARRED AND WHITE ROCK EGGS for \$3. State show winners. H. F. Hildebrandt, Kan.
RINGLETS. ARISTOCRATS. BARRED Rocks, rich color, narrow barring, open, \$5 per setting; range, \$6 per 100. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. \$1.50 PER setting. \$6.00 per hundred. F. D. Norville, Huron, Kan.

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

REDUCTION ON BARRED ROCK HENS and eggs. Write me. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

BARRED ROCK BARRED TO SKIN. Heavy layers. Eggs, \$5 100. T. A. Pelton, Colcordia, 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.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS \$1.50 PER setting. 100, \$5.00. Farm range. Chas. Koelsch, White City, Kan.

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

WINGLET STRAIN BARRED ROCK EGGS for setting. \$1.50 or 100 for \$6. Mrs. H. W. Peter, Stockdale, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, PURE BRED, FARM range, good layers. Eggs 15-75c, 100-\$6.00. 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 WINNER), barred to skin, \$3.50 for 48. Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL BARRED Rock eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$6.00 per hundred. Mrs. Robt. Simmons, Severy, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE ROCKS, CHOICE stock, pen, \$3 15. Farm range, \$1 15, \$5 100. H. C. Loewen, Peabody, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, ALL YEARLING HENS. Range eggs \$1.25-15; \$2.00-30; \$5.00-100. Mrs. Roy Cranston, Langdon, Kan.

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; \$3 per fifty. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY, good egg strain, eggs fifteen \$1.25; fifty \$1.30; hundred \$6.00. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—FINEST BREED—Reduced prices \$2.50 per setting 15. Reduced prices larger quantities. Chas. Duff, Larned, 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, \$1.50; 100, \$4. Mating list. Etta Pauly, Junction City, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM EGG LAYING prize winning strain. Farm range, \$1.50 per 15; \$6 per hundred. I. L. Heaton, Harper, Kan.

BIG BEAUTIFUL BARRED ROCKS, LAYERS and payers. Eggs strongly fertile, \$6 per 100; pens, \$3 per 15. Mrs. L. Underhill, Wells, Kan.

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM BARRED Plymouth Rocks. Large type, Barred to the skin, \$5.50 per 100; 50 for \$3.00. R. D. Ames, Walton, 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.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS (Fisher strain) from prize winning stock, \$1.50 per setting; \$6.00 per 100. J. S. Cantwell, Sterling, Kan.

PURE BRADLEY BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$5 per hundred. R. I. Reds, Orlingtons, several other varieties, \$6 per hundred. F. M. Larkin, Clay Center, Neb.

BARRED ROCKS—BOTH LINES. STATE show winners. Good layers. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Special matings \$6.00 per 15. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, EGGS FOR hatching from fine selected hens, good layers (Thompson strain) \$1 setting; \$5 hundred. Mrs. F. R. Wycoff, Wiley, Kan.

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

BARRED ROCKS, COCKEREL LINE cock head first pen Kansas City, Mo., \$15. Two sons, \$5 each. Incubators, brooders, feeders. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS! FROM BARRED Plymouth Rocks exclusively, \$1.50 per setting of 15 eggs, or \$6 per 100 eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gus. H. Brune, Lawrence, Kan.

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

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

BUFF ROCK EGGS FROM CAREFULLY selected flock headed by high scoring cockerels, \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 50; \$7 per 100. From named birds \$3 per 15. Mrs. E. B. Powell, Huginsville, Mo.

BRADLEY-THOMPSON RINGLET BARRED Rock Heavy winter laying strain. Bred for quality and size. Eggs 15-\$1.50; 30-\$2.50; 100-\$5.00. Jno. T. Johnson, Mound City, Kansas, Lock Box 77.

MY BARRED ROCKS ALWAYS PLEASE. Be one of my many satisfied customers. Quality eggs, \$1.50 per setting; \$6 per 100, prepaid. Mrs. James Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

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

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

PARTRIDGE ROCKS, FIRST PRIZE WINNERS at Great Heart of America show, Kansas City, Great Free Fair, Topeka, State Federation, Sallina. 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 pullet. The test of quality. Excellent winter layers. Three choice matings. Eggs \$5.00 15. Flock mating, \$2 15; \$3.50 30. Send for mating list. Geo. Sims, Le Roy, Kansas.

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 Sloman, Effingham, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES, from trap nested prize winners; large as Reds; mature earlier; stock for sale; eggs, 15, \$2; 50, \$5; 100, \$9. Catalogue. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

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

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

S. C. RED EGGS, \$1.25, 15; \$6, 100. Chicks, 15c. Mrs. W. L. Maddox, Hazelton, Kan.

PUREBRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6. Mrs. D. W. Shipp, Belleville, Kan.

PUREBRED SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, \$1, 15; \$4.50, 100. Howard Knisely, Talmage, 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.

R. C. RED EGGS \$1.25 PER SETTING postpaid. \$5.00 for 100. Mrs. Jas. Shoemaker, Narka, Kan.

NEVER FADING S. C. RED EGGS, Extra layers, \$3, 48, prepaid. Ideal Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—GOOD WINTER LAYERS. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$6 per 100. J. O. Spencer, Hesston, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB RED CHIX, 12 1/2 C EACH, eggs 100-50; choice farm range. Lelah Works, Humboldt, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS \$2.50. Eggs 100-\$5.00 until May 1st. Mrs. H. A. Williams, White City, 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. Henn, R. 1, Orlando, Okla.

LARGE DARK RICH EVEN RED R. C. Reds, 15 eggs, \$1.50; 30-\$2.50. Nora Luthy, North Topeka, Kan., R. No. 6.

12 YEARS BREEDING WINTER LAYING Single Comb Reds, 15 eggs \$1; hundred \$5. Mrs. F. 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.

SINGLE COMBS, PURE REDS, WINTER layers. Eggs, 30, \$1.75; 100, \$4.50. Strong fertility range. Carrie Cooper, Route 2, Lawrence, Kan.

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

MEIER'S SINGLE COMB REDS, FIRST prize winners at Chicago, the dark red kind. Eggs, \$6 per 100; \$3.25 per 50. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan.

EGGS FROM BIG BUSTER ROSE COMB Rhode Island Reds. No better bred winter layers. Five dollars the hundred. Mary C. Shields, 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, Neb.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS FROM PRIZE winning stock. Pen eggs, \$2 per 15. Range eggs, good flock cockerels with good markings, \$5 per hundred. H. C. Phillips, Sabetha, Kan.

BECAUSE OF SHORTAGE OF FARM help we are compelled to turn our yarded Reds on free range. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30; \$7.80 per 100. Redview Poultry Farm, Hays, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—BLOOD LINES OF San Francisco and Chicago winners. Pen eggs, \$5.00, \$3.00, \$2.50. Range, \$5 per 100. Get our circular before ordering. Mrs. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.

SAFE ARRIVAL AND FERTILITY GUARANTEED on hatching eggs, from big boned, good colored, heavy laying strain both combs 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 replaced free. Safe arrival guaranteed. A. J. Turlinsky, Barnes, Kan.

SEVEN GRAND PENS ROSE COMB REDS headed by roosters costing \$15.00 to \$50.00. 15 eggs \$3; 30 eggs \$5; 50 eggs \$8. Special utility eggs \$7.50 per 100. Baby chicks. Catalogue. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—FINE YARDS, STRONG in the blood of my Missouri and Kansas State show winners. Eggs \$3 to \$5 per 15. Choice farm range flocks, \$6 per 100. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

TURKEYS.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, 12, \$4. Mrs. Culp Elisea, Lake City, Kan.

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

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

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs, \$3.50 per 11. Robt. Mantey, Mound City, Kan.

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

THOROUGHbred BOURBON RED TURKEY 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.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS. Postpaid and guaranteed, \$4 11. Vivian Anderson, Oswego, Kan.

EGGS FROM MATURE STOCK. BIG prize Giant Bronze turkeys, famous "Gold-bank" strain, 2 extra hens. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

THOROUGHbred MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey eggs, from hens weighing 25 lbs., tom 49. Eggs, 50 cents each. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

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 Reduced 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.

BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50 15, \$6 100. Jennie Smith, Beloit, Kan. R. 7.

FINE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.25 15 and \$6 100. Mary Stielow, Russell, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE BABY CHICKS 22C. Setting eggs, \$1.50. B. L. Wells, Colony, Kansas.

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS and baby chicks. D. Lawver, Route 3, Weir, Kan.

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

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1 FOR 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. W. S. Heffelfinger, Effingham, 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.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTE BIRDS, SCORE 91 1/2 and 92 1/2; 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.

LAYER-PAYER SILVER WYANDOTTE eggs 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6.00; fancy pen, 15, \$3.50. Irve Wright, Clifton, Kan.

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

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

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM Kansas and Missouri prize winners, \$2 setting, \$10 for hundred. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, EGGS FOR hatching from purebred, heavy laying flock. Fifteen \$1.50; fifty-\$4.00. H. W. Douglass, Lamont, Kan.

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

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES—Bred for quality and heavy egg production. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6.00. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

EGGS TWO DOLLARS SETTING. RHODE Island Reds, Buff Rocks. E. H. Inman, Fredonia, Kan.

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

ONE NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, ALSO PEAFOWLS, 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.

EGGS FOR SALE—PRIZE STOCK EGGS. Single Comb Black Minorca, \$1.25 setting; White Leghorn, \$1; White Runner duck, \$1.25. Frank Sherman, Topeka, Kan., R. 7.

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

POULTRY WANTED.

WE WANT YOUR EGGS, HENS AND OTHER poultry. Loan coops, cases free. Prices mailed upon request. The Copes, Topeka.

A stunted colt seldom becomes a well developed horse.

High Record Prices for Cattle

(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.)

The remarkable advance in prices for cattle, which started about the first of April, continued last week up to Wednesday, when prime corn fed cattle sold as high as \$17.25 and best pulp steers up to \$17.00. New high records for the Kansas City market, and almost any sort of a fed steer was worth above \$15. These prices are \$2.50 to \$3 above the prices prevailing late in March, and the advance that has occurred is almost without precedent within the same length of time. It is all the more remarkable because receipts have kept up well, far exceeding those of a year ago, when the best prime cattle were selling under \$15. Good cows, heifers and yearlings also sold at high record prices for these classes, though they did not advance as much as prime steers and lost much of the gain late in the week. Veal calves sold lower despite the rise in fat cattle, the best bringing \$12.50 late in the week.

General rains Sunday and Monday, together with the rise in prices of beef grades, gave the trade in thin cattle a stronger tone, feeders of 750 pounds and up showing an advance of 25 cents a hundred over the close of the preceding week. The heavier grades were strong early in the week, owing to the packer demand for any cattle suitable for killing. Stock cows and heifers were in good demand, but showed no material change in values. Feeders sold up to \$13.50. A few choice stockers sold as high as \$13.10. Shipments of stockers and feeders to the country for five days last week were 11,080 cattle and calves, compared with 13,464 cattle and calves the previous week and 11,867 for the same period a year ago.

The movement of hogs continues large. The five leading markets received about as many last week as in the preceding week and 132,000 more than a year ago, an increase of more than 40 per cent in numbers, with a gain of about 20 per cent in average weight. Buying slowed up a little and prices Saturday were 10 to 15 cents lower than a week ago, but there is every indication that packers want hogs and will quickly advance prices on any sign of a substantial decrease in receipts. Heavy hogs sold 10 to 15 cents under medium weights.

Continued urgent demand for mutton, together with receipts considerably less than the previous week, gave the sheep market a strong tone all week, with advances every day to Thursday, when the market steadied upon the arrival of reports indicating a lighter demand at Eastern meat markets. Both Colorado fat lambs and ewe lambs for breeding brought a new high record price of \$21.50. Shorn lambs brought a new high record price of \$17.85. Only one bunch of spring lambs was offered. They were from Texas, averaged 60 pounds and brought \$21. Feeding lambs were in good demand and brought from \$18 to \$18.50.

Corn prices generally showed a lower tendency last week, due to increased offerings in the country and a limited inquiry for carlots, together with liberal rains which will greatly aid spring plowing, and a favorable start for the crop.

Four western markets received a total of 3,361 cars, compared with 2,928 the preceding week and 1,799 in the corresponding week a year ago. Both Kansas City and Omaha reported a small decrease and Chicago and St. Louis showed moderate increases. Kansas City had 479 cars, or 100 less than last week and twice as much as a year ago.

The range of prices on carlots, which has been unusually wide all season, shows some tendency to narrow down, at least as far as the bulk of the sales are concerned. Top quotations are lower since milling samples are no longer bringing big premiums and less damaged corn is on the market, with a consequent reduction in the number of sales at 50 and 60 cents under the highest prices. Compared with a week ago, cash prices Saturday were barely steady to 7 cents lower. No. 5 corn was again quoted at \$1.30 and the best white at \$1.74, with most sales at \$1.50 to \$1.65. Damaged grain sold as low as 50 cents. The preceding week the range for No. 5 corn and better was \$1.30 to \$1.90 and a year ago it was \$1.45 to \$1.50.

Carlots of oats sold generally at unchanged prices, with a few sales up 1/2 and 1 cent. Arrivals at three markets were 1,711 cars, compared with 1,591 the week before and 1,666 a year ago.

Receipts of wheat at five principal markets last week were 969 cars, about the same as in the preceding week and less than a fourth the total for a year ago. Kansas City has only 60 cars and the three winter markets had 181. The movement in the Northwest holds up fairly well, a little under half last year's.

Generous rains covering a large part of the grain area fell last week and have aided greatly in giving the wheat crop a favorable start. Except in districts where winter wheat was killed before spring the outlook is described as satisfactory. Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Missouri and the Northwest received enough moisture for all present needs.

Carlot prices for grain at Kansas City Saturday were:

Wheat: Official fixed prices, Dark Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.19; No. 2, \$2.16; No. 3, \$2.13. Hard Wheat: No. 1, \$2.15; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2.09. Yellow Hard Wheat, No. 1, \$2.11; No. 2, \$2.08; No. 3, \$2.05. Red Winter Wheat: No. 1, \$2.15; No. 2, \$2.12; No. 3, \$2. Soft Red Wheat, "Onions": No. 1, \$2.13; No. 2, \$2.10; No. 3, \$2.07.

Wheat which is graded below No. 2 and is of superior quality may be priced at a premium not exceeding 2 cents above the grade price, except when graded down for certain specific causes.

Corn: No. 2 mixed, \$1.63@1.65; No. 3, \$1.58@1.60; No. 4, \$1.45@1.52; No. 5, \$1.30@1.40. No. 2 white, \$1.70@1.74; No. 3, \$1.65@1.68. No. 2 yellow, \$1.70; No. 3, \$1.56@1.60; No. 4, \$1.57. Ear corn, \$1.57. Oats: No. 2 white, 87c@87 1/2c; No. 3, 86c@86 1/2

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

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FOR SALE—ONE HIGH GRADE ANGORA Nanny goat. M. B. Read, Junction City, Kan., Route 1.

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FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE DUROC boars of last September farrow. C. W. McClaskey, Girard, 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—FOUR REGISTERED PERCHERON stallions, all blacks. Two coming 3, two coming 2. F. J. Bruns, Clay Center, 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.

ONE CHOICE YEARLING ABERDEEN-Angus bull, a show prospect. Dam, Rosebud Blackbird 160781. Sire, Elmland 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.

DOGS.

COLLIE PUPS FROM PEDIGREED BITCH. W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kan.

RANCH RAISED COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE. Belden Bros., Hartland, Kan.

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIES. Western Home Kennels, St. John, Kan.

FOR SALE—NEWFOUNDLAND MALE puppies from noted kennels, \$10. F. A. Shroat, Lawrence, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE BITCH, 2 YEARS OLD, registered, sable and white, extra fine (open) \$12.00. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

SUDAN, RECLEANED, 20c LB. H. H. Irwin, LeRoy, Kan.

CHOICE MILO MAIZE, \$2.75 BUSHEL. N. S. Miller, Admire, Kan.

FOR SALE—NO. 1 BLACK AMBER CANE seed. Harry Dyck, Ness City, Kan.

FETERITA SEED IN HEAD 6c PER LB. C. E. Grandie, Pittsburg, Kan. R. 3.

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

AMBER CANE SEED, RECLEANED \$6 hundred. Lawrence Diebolt, Iola, Kan.

SUDAN SEED, 20c PER POUND. WILL stand any test. M. H. Loy, Milo, Kan.

DWARF MILO MAIZE WELL MATURED \$5 cwt. Clarence Fix, Minneapolis, Kan.

BLACK AMBER CANE SEED, \$6.50 PER hundred, sacks free. Robert Stiner, Selden, Kan.

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

CANE SEED, EXTRA GOOD, BLACK Amber, \$3.25 bu. E. Copenhagen, Abbeville, Kan.

BLACK AMBER CANE SEED, EXTRA good, \$8 100 lbs. B. C. Stambaugh, Prescott, Kan.

ORANGE CANE SEED, EXTRA GOOD, \$7 per 100. Order direct. Citizens Bank, Bronson, 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.

FOR SALE, CAR LOAD GOOD GRADE two-year-old Shorthorn heifers. Wilson Counts, Hasty, Colo.

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

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

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

SUDAN SEED RECLEANED, WELL MATURED, 17 1/2 lb., sack free. C. E. Dieffenbaugh, 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.

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.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE SEED CORN. Tested, \$4 per bushel. Sacks extra. Wm. Lundgahl, Manhattan, Kan.

STANDARD BLACK HULL WHITE KAFIR seed, \$2.65 per bu. sacked. Chas. Wasmund, Route 4, Wichita, Kan.

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

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

KAFIR SEED, DWARF AND PINK, GOOD germination, \$2.00 per bu. O. F. Wilcox, Larned, Kan., R. 2, Phone 1733.

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

ORANGE CANE SEED FOR SALE, GERmination 78, machine run, \$3.50 per bushel. A. M. Barron, Silver Lake, 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.

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BROOM CORN—EARLY DWARF SEED IS scarce. Transportation bad. Order early. \$3 per bushel. Len Sanders, Atlanta, Kan.

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

KAFIR, BLACK HULLED WHITE \$5.00 hundred pounds. Dwarf Broom Corn seed \$5.00 bushel. Fred Priebe, Elk City, Okla.

SEED CORN: BOONE COUNTY WHITE, Reid's yellow dent, Calico corn. \$3.50 bushel. None better. Geo. Milner, Neosho Falls, 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.

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, Aulene, Kan.

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.

SEED CORN, HILDRETH YELLOW DENT. Crop of 1917, 90% germination \$3.50 per bushel. Shelled or in the ear. The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.

CABBAGE PLANTS BY PARCEL POST. Jerseys, Charlottons, Succession and Flat Dutch, 500 for \$1, 1,000 for \$1.75. Coleman Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

GERMAN MILLET \$2.25 BU. ORANGE Cane \$4 bu., Sudan 20c lb., \$18 cwt. All tested, fine germination, re-cleaned. Fred Pacey, Miltonvale, Kan.

PLANTS—PLANTS—100 DUNLAP STRAW-berly plants, 2 Rhubarb Roots, 12 Asparagus Roots, all \$1.00 postpaid. McKnight & Son, Cherryvale, Kan.

SUDAN, RECLEANED, 1917 CROP, 20c per lb.; \$18 per cwt. Alfalfa—Good bright seed, \$2.50 and \$3.50 per bu. Sacks free. H. Struening, R. 2, Winfield, Kan.

FETERITA, PURE, GRADED SEED. Choice, well matured seed, \$6.50 per hundred lb. Sacks free for 100 lbs. or more. Chas. Hothan, Scranton, Kan.

CANE SEED—CLEAN, WELL MATURED Orange and White African cane seed. Price \$3.50 per cwt. F. O. B. my track. S. O. Casebier, Tonganoxie, Kan.

BLACK AMBER CANE SEED, FULLY matured new seed, \$4.50 per bushel, track here. Sacks free in lots of two bu. or more. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kan.

SUDAN GRASS SEED, RECLEANED, raised here 2 years, no Johnson grass seed, 20 lbs. to 100 lbs., 20c per lb.; 100 lbs. or more, 18c per lb. Alex King, Thayer, 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 Curvey, Wichita, Kan., Route 1.

SEED CORN—TESTING 90 TO 100 GERmination. Reid's Dent and Golden Beauty, some raised on bottom and some on hill land. \$3.75 per bushel. A. W. Fannen, Shannon, Kan.

PURE SUDAN GRASS SEED. GET YOUR seed from a southern grower. Same free, germination guaranteed, 25c lb. Or der now as it won't last long. R. B. Hays, Stillwater, Okla.

PURE, FULLY MATURED WHITE ELEphant seed corn. Ears average nine inches in length and fourteen rows on the cob. Price eight cents per lb on cob. F. O. B. La Cygne, Kan., F. R. Grimm.

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.

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.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

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.

SEED CORN, REID'S YELLOW DENT AND Leslie's Early Western White, shelled or ear. Germination 90, \$3.50 bu., grain sacks 55c. Fancy Pinto beans, seed \$10 hundred, sacked; send check with order. John Askew, Macksville, Kan.

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.

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.

WE HAVE SOME CHOICE CANE SEED native grown and well matured. While it lasts we will put it up in 2 bu. cotton sacks. Sacks free with 5 bu. orders or more. Amber, \$3.75 per bu.; Orange, \$4. F. O. B. here. Uniontown Elevator, Uniontown, Kan.

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, 50c; 1,000, \$2.75. Sweet Potatoes, 100, 50c; 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 in Alfalfa, Sudan, Cane and Kafir. The Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, Sedgwick, Kan.

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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, \$6.50 per hundred. Elk City Feed Mill, Elk City, Kan.

PLANTS—ALL VARIETY CABBAGE, TOMATO 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.

OKLAHOMA DWARF AND STANDARD broom corn seed. Cream and Red Dwarf maize, Dwarf kafir, and common millet, \$7. Red kafir and feterita, \$8; Amber, Orange, Texas Red and Sumac cane, \$10; Sudan, \$25, all per 100 lbs., re-cleaned, freight prepaid, prepaid express \$1 more. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

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, Dorso 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.

PLANTS—PEPPERS, CHINESE GIANT, Ruby King, Long Hot; Egg plant, \$1 100, prepaid. Sweet potatoes—Yellow Jersey, Nansum, Red Bermuda, Southern Queen. Cabbage—Wakefield, Winningsstad, Early Flat Dutch, Late Flat Dutch, Summer Drumhead, Danish, Ballhead, Enkhuizen Glory. Tomatoes—Earlana, Dwarf Stone, Champion, Kansas Standard, Ponderosa, Acme, Beauty, New Stone, Matchless, Bonny Best, Giant Dwarf, 50c 100 prepaid. Cabbage per 1,000, \$3; tomatoes per 1,000, \$4. Not prepaid. John Patzel, 501 Paramore St., N. Topeka, Kan.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT.

KEWANE ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT complete with engine, batteries, switchboard, total capacity 30 twenty watt lamps for 8 hours. \$286.00 plus freight. Also water and sewage systems. Write for bulletins and complete information. J. T. Thurman, District Representative, Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED: MASON SOLD 18 Sprayers and Auto-Washers one Saturday. Profits \$2.25 each. Square deal. Write Rusler Company, Johnstown, Ohio.

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320 ACRES GOOD LAND FOR SALE BY owner, fair improvements. \$25 per acre. Box 14, Laird, Kan.

320 ACRES IMPROVED FARM IN SCOTT county, Kansas. 175 acres in cultivation, the rest fenced in pasture. A bargain at \$17.50 per acre. \$2,000 will handle. Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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, 10 miles to town and railroad. Price \$55 an acre. Dr. C. D. Hatcher, Admire, Kan.

YOUR CHANCE IS IN CANADA—RICH lands and business opportunities offer you independence: Farm lands, \$11 to \$30 acre; irrigated lands, \$35 to \$50; Twenty years to pay; \$2,000 loan in improvements. Loan of live stock. Taxes average under twenty cents an acre; no taxes on improvements, personal property or live stock. Good markets, churches, schools, roads, telephones. Excellent climate—crops and live stock prove it. Special homeseekers' fare certified. Write for free booklet. Allen Cameron, General Superintendent Land Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway, 14 Ninth Avenue, Calgary, Alberta.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO THRESHING RIGS. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE—HEDGE POSTS; CARLOTTA H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

WANTED—STEAM OR GAS TRACTOR with or without plows. E. Hyatt, Hazelton, Kan.

FOR SALE—8-16 MOGUL TRACTOR, nearly new, priced right. W. W. Weldette, Longton, Kan.

WILL SELL OR TRADE COMPLETE threshing outfit for cattle or stock. Roy Davis, Ransom, Kan.

FOR SALE, 30-60 INTERNATIONAL MO-gul kerosene tractor in good repair. W. G. Brown, Sedgwick, Kan.

WANTED, A GOOD KEROSENE TRACTOR. Must be in good running order. Jerry Howard, Mulvane, Kan.

27-45 TITAN TRACTOR AND 36-56 SEPARATOR good condition, cheap for cash. J. N. McKinney, Baldwin, Kan.

FOR SALE—ADVANCE SEPARATOR. Fully equipped; good condition, bargain. Louis Spitzke, Offerle, Kansas.

FOR SALE—A 15-30 SANDUSKY TRACTOR in fine shape, run two falls, \$1,000.00 takes it. P. Valdois, Wellington, Kan.

TRACTOR PLOWS, GOOD AS NEW, LA Crosse 14 inch four bottom. Emerson seven disc. Fred Coleman, Danville, Kan.

FOR SALE—A BIG BULL TRACTOR. With Case power lift plows in good condition. Price \$400. F. B. Parker, Robinson, Kan.

FOR SALE—THREE CAR LOAD CATALPA post about 2 in. tops delivered anywhere in Kansas, 12 cents each. Jerry Howard, Mulvane, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: MOGUL 8-16 tractor, like new. Studebaker "25" touring car, good running order. Can use larger tractor or truck. Clyde Dull, Washington, Kan.

FOR TRADE—THRESHING OUTFIT, 32 h. p. engine, 36-60 separator, cook shack, water 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 ENGINE, used 20 days. Buffalo-Pitts separator. 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, send itemized bills for estimate. Shingles and rubber roofing in stock at Emporia. Hall-McKee Lumber & Grain Co., Emporia, Kan.

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SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—COM-petent men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Com. Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

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LET US TAN YOUR HIDE: COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalogue on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

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FORDS CAN BURN HALF COAL OIL, OR cheapest gasoline, using our 1918 carburetor; 34 miles per gallon guaranteed. Easy starting. Great power increase. Attach to 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 the Brooks Best Calf Meal. One pound of this milk when mixed with warm water or skim-milk is equal to a gallon of feeding it. 100-pounds are successfully \$23.75 in 100-pound sacks \$5 or 500 pounds \$23.75 in 500-pound sacks only on cars here. We guarantee it. Send trial order and we will ship direct if your dealer won't supply you.

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**Be
Independent**

**Own Your
Own Home**

**Stop
Paying Rent**

**Cut the
High Cost
Of Living**



SEND NO MONEY—JUST YOUR NAME ON COUPON It May Bring You This Beautiful Home

NOW is the Time When You NEED Your Own Home

This is the time of all times in history when it behooves a family to own its own home. This terrible world-war is going to continue for years—perhaps for years and years. Sons are going to war now. Husbands and fathers may have to go in a year or so, and what a relief it would be to know whatever happens—war, sickness, accident or death—no matter what happens, the wife and kiddies will have a home of their very own, for the rest of their lives—debt free and no rent to pay. And these years of awful calamity and uncertainties have taught us to appreciate our homes more. We are learning the truth of that dear old song, "Home, Sweet Home." We know now what it really means when it says: "There is no place like home."

This magnificent, seven-room house, strictly modern in every respect, together with lot, is to be given away on September 10, 1918 to some person who sends in his or her name on the coupon below. No matter where you live, I will buy a lot, build the house and turn the keys over to you absolutely free of a single dollar of cost to you, so send the coupon today!

No Payments—No Rent To Pay

The very uncertainties of the time make many of us afraid to take on the load of buying a home. We can't tell when that money might be needed for some unseen, and undreamed of, but dreaded misfortune. Then, too, building costs are so high that those of us who are willing to risk these uncertainties, hesitate to pay the high prices of today. The cost of living is higher than we in our wildest dreams dared to expect. It is getting harder and harder to make ends meet. What a great relief there would be lifted if there were no rent to pay or no monthly payments to meet.

A home! Yes, a home of your very own. What a great thing it would be! Look at the above picture! Imagine your wife—your children, enjoying their very own modern home, surrounded with flowers, grass and gardens! A home of your very own that you can enjoy for the rest of your days and something that no one can take away from you. Use the money you are now handing out every month to your landlord for rent and enjoy the luxuries of life.

IT IS A DUTY YOU OWE TO YOURSELF!

Dear reader, I am offering you the greatest opportunity you ever had in your whole life—the opportunity to provide permanently for your family that one thing which man as well as beast considers necessary next to food—a home—a shelter from the blasts of winter, the rains of spring and the summer's suns.

Your success, happiness and independence depends upon your promptness, at this time.

GET FREE PLANS QUICK!

Get on the right road today, send coupon quick for free plans. See for yourself. On September 10, 1918, you may get a telegram from me saying: "This home is yours—where shall I build it?" for on that date I am going to award this beautiful seven-room, strictly modern residence to someone and you can be that person if you will only try, wake up to this wonderful opportunity, and mail the coupon today. Better do it this very hour, while you are thinking of it. Don't let this great opportunity escape your grasp.

I want to send you the exact blueprints, plans and descriptions by next mail. I want you to see the beautiful colored photographic reproduction of this beautiful house built.

Stop paying interest on old notes, paying off mortgages, handing over your annual income to some landlord, and striving away daily without a brighter future. I am going to build thousands of families a home. This very one right here might be built in your immediate locality. Why not let it be yours?

Above all things I urge you to send me the coupon today, QUICK, for the blueprints, floor plans, etc. If you do not take advantage of this wonderful opportunity it will be just like losing \$4,000 right out of your pocket.

Has All Modern Conveniences

When I say strictly modern I mean strictly modern. There are four nice bed-rooms and bath. Each bed-room has its own separate closet. Bath room of white enamel, equipped with cast iron porcelain enameled bath tub, an up-to-date wash basin with hot and cold water faucets. Lighting fixtures for either electric, gas, or gasoline, as you choose. All fancy polished wood work inside.

All You Do Is Tell Me Where To Dig The Cellar

This beautiful home will be built by first class skilled and reliable contractors as per the plans we send you and you can stand right over the job and watch it done. Now it might be that you will want to make some changes in the arrangements of the rooms. You might wish to enlarge one bedroom for your own use and make a smaller room of one of the others to use as a den, office, or study. After you see the complete plans and blueprints and they start to build you might decide to make other slight changes. This is all up to you as I want the home to suit you as nearly as possible without too much alteration. All I ask you to do is to send me the coupon today for my big amazing offer and tell me where to dig the cellar.

How You Can Get It

You need no experience. You need no money to get this home for your very own. The coupon below when properly filled out and mailed to me will bring you full particulars of my amazing offer—an offer which has never been equaled in history. Not only will I send you full particulars, photographs, specifications, blueprints and plans but I will convince you to your own satisfaction of just how easy you can become the owner of this beautiful home. I will tell you exactly how I will build the house and how you can watch our contractor do the work. Remember you select the lot or location for it. If you already have a lot we will build the house on it and allow you the difference in cash. Don't wait another minute. Send your name today on the coupon below and cinch this great opportunity.

W. W. Rhoads, Secretary, House & Home Club,
902 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

Dear Sir: Please send me free and post-paid, full information as to how I can own this fine \$4,000.00 house and lot free. Also send me specifications and free plans. This does not obligate me in any way.

Name

St. No. or R. F. D.

Town State.....

W. W. Rhoads,
Secretary

HOUSE & HOME CLUB

902
Capital Bldg.
Topeka, Kan.

May Lose Third of Wheat

That the farmers of Kansas may lose a third of their winter wheat acreage is indicated by the first monthly crop report of the state board of agriculture which was based on a canvass made among 2,000 correspondents April 13.

"Of the nearly 9½ million area of winter wheat estimated as sown in Kansas last fall," says this report, "approximately one-third is reported by correspondents as 'worthless or so unpromising that it will probably be abandoned or devoted to other crops.' Ninety per cent of this abandoned acreage is in the region lying north and west of an imaginary line drawn diagonally across the state from northeast to southwest, beginning at the northwestern corner of Marshall county and extending to the southeast corner of Clark county."

This failure of wheat is attributed almost entirely to long-continued dry weather, and the blowing of the soil by the wind. Freezing and late planting on poorly prepared ground are other causes mentioned. It is possible that the abundant rains of this week in all portions may revive much wheat believed worthless at the time of this canvass, but in many localities the rains came too late to warrant such hopes.

The percentage condition of the remaining 6,309,563 acres of growing wheat, based on 100 as representing a satisfactory stand and development, is 77.6, as compared with 3,979,000 acres last year, with a condition of 60.13 per cent. Insect damage is reported so infrequently as to be scarcely worthy of notice. The wheat is small and backward for the time of year, it is thrifty and of good color, and soil conditions are now favorable for vigorous growth thruout the state.

Correspondents of the Farmers Mail and Breeze report an abundance of rain in every part of the state. With the exception of the wheat that has been lost, crops are in an excellent growing condition, the held back to a considerable extent by cold and wet weather. Much corn planting awaits the return of suitable weather conditions.

Allen County—We have had plenty of April showers, the rain has not made much stock water to date. Oats and flax are looking good. Wheat is good in many fields but thinned out in many places. Some corn is planted; the seed is the poorest I have ever known. Pastures are coming on very slow due to the cool weather and dryness of the soil. Potatoes are coming well. The farm work is much ahead of former years and seeding will be done earlier than usual if weather permits. Pasture will be scarce and in demand.—G. O. Johnson, Apr. 20.

Ford County—The weather is cold and wet. Prospects for the wheat crop are poor. Farmers will start planting corn as soon as the weather gets warmer. Oats and barley are doing well. The first crop of alfalfa will be fair. Grass in the pastures is short and backward. At present there is some danger of frost.—John Zurbucker, Apr. 20.

Jackson County—A good rain and about 6 inches of snow falling on April 19 will be of great benefit to wheat, oats and grass. Wheat and oats are looking fair. Considerable ground is being plowed for corn, the little of this crop has been planted. The ground is in excellent condition for plowing. Alfalfa is making a good growth.—F. O. Grubbs, Apr. 20.

Johnson County—Cool weather prevails, with plenty of moisture from recent rains. Last night a little more than 1 inch of snow fell, which is melting rapidly today. Many farmers have planted corn and others are getting ready to plant. Wheat and oats are growing fast and are looking good. Potatoes are up and now with warmth and sunshine vegetation will make great strides.—L. E. Douglas, Apr. 21.

Lyon County—Wheat, oats and alfalfa look very good. Potatoes and the gardens are a little backward on account of the cold weather. The big rain and snow April 19 and 20 will be good for the pastures and crops. Livestock is doing well.—E. R. Griffith, Apr. 20.

Wichita County—The weather is very cool. Grass is in poor condition for stock. A good barley crop is being sown but the ground is too cold and wet for anything to grow. There will be very little wheat. Large acreages of corn, milo maize, kafir and sorghum will be planted. Potatoes \$1.60; eggs 28c; butter 40c.—Edwin White, Apr. 20.

Elk County—It has rained all this week except on the 16th. Wheat, oats and grass are in excellent condition. Cattle have been living on pasture for 10 days. A large part of the corn is in the ground. Early potatoes are up. There is still a good chance for apples and strawberries.—C. C. Jones, Apr. 20.

Ellsworth County—There has been plenty of rain lately. The alfalfa fields are greening up and the pasture grass is starting. The ground is too wet to disk for corn. Some farmers will plant without disking. The wheat is growing well; the open ground fields have a better average stand.—C. R. Blaylock, Apr. 19.

Marshall County—Wheat and oats could hardly look better than at present. A wet snow has been falling for the last 24 hours. All prospects for fruit are now gone, but the moisture was badly needed for the ground. All corn ground has been disked and is ready for planting. Not much plowing has been done. An average acreage of millet will be sown. Some cattle have been taken to pasture, but the grass has been slow to start. Farmers will be getting rid of their

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are reliable and bargains offered are worthy of consideration

Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinuance or change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.

IMP. 80, one mile of town. Price \$5,200. E. H. East, Burlingame, Kan.

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. Elias D. Warner, 727½ 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 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.

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.

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 ½ 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.

185 ACRES \$55 PER ACRE. Montgomery Co., 5 miles good town, 130 cult., 20 mowland, balance pasture; improved. Get details. Foster Land Co., Independence, Kan.

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, 6½—9 miles from good town. Excellent grass, some farm land. Possession at once. Write owners. GRIFFITH & BAUGHMAN, Liberal, Kansas.

hogs soon, as they are in a marketable condition and there is no money in feeding. The cattle are in good shape. Some old feed is left. Help is very scarce and getting scarcer.—C. A. Kjilberg, Apr. 20.

Dickinson County—It has been raining and snowing for the last 36 hours. Everything is covered with snow this morning. It is not freezing. Wheat has been doing well, but oats is at a standstill because of the cold weather of the past two weeks. Very little corn has been planted. Some cattle have been turned on grass.—F. M. Lorton, Apr. 20.

Morris County—This county has been receiving a good supply of moisture in the shape of rain and snow yesterday and today. Wheat, oats, alfalfa and grass are doing exceptionally well. Nearly all of the corn ground has been prepared and is ready for planting. The gardens and potato patches are showing growth and everyone is hoping that a heavy freeze will not follow the storm. Stock will go on pastures in good shape.—J. R. Henry, Apr. 20.

Books County—We have had several fine rains lately. A good many fields of wheat are sprouting. Oats is a good stand. Corn planting soon will begin. Corn \$1.80; oats \$1.—C. O. Thomas, Apr. 19.

Cowley County—We are having a full-fledged snowstorm. It is from the northwest with a cold wind. We have had several good showers lately and the wheat and oats are looking well. Considerable corn has

FOR SALE, a real bargain 320 acres 2 miles from Olpe, Kan., \$45 per acre. Other farms for sale. Room 15, Kress Bldg. John J. Wieland, Emporia, Kan.

PLENTY OF RAIN and snow, in Ness County, assures a good wheat crop. Best prospect in this locality for years. Write us for list of bargains in farms and ranches. Fouquet Brothers, 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, 3½ miles Ottawa, Kansas; good improvements, splendid water; 40 acres pasture; 60 acres wheat, remainder cultivation; 1½ miles school. Possession. Come 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 miles of Utica, Ness Co. \$22.50 an acre, some terms. Box 155, Utica, 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. E. M. Mills, Schweitzer Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

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.

20 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 Pettit 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—which? 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.

OKLAHOMA

LAND BARGAINS, oil leases. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.

FOR SALE: Good farm and grazing lands in Northeastern Oklahoma. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Oklahoma.

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.

been planted. Some livestock is being placed on pasture. The gardens are up and looking well. Corn \$1.65; oats \$1; eggs 27c; hens 17c; butterfat 40c.—L. Thurber, Apr. 20.

Norton County—The wheat in the north half of the county has been looking well since the rain April 14; prospects for wheat are very poor in the southern half of the county. The corn ground is about all disked. A few farmers are planting corn. Spring rains are making a good growth but with an unusual number of cutworms working on them.—Samuel Teaford, Apr. 20.

Sherman County—Nearly 50 per cent of the wheat was winterkilled. Spring wheat and barley is up and the crop is large. Top moisture has never been better for grain crops. We hope the green thistles will freeze out as they seem the only hindrance to a bumper crop in 1918. We will have plenty of black cane, corn and millet seed for the next crop. Everyone is busy.—J. B. Moore, Apr. 20.

Graham County—A 2-inch rain last week greatly benefited all spring crops. A large acreage of barley and oats has been sown. Alfalfa is showing up nicely. Stock has wintered as well as expected.—C. L. Kobier, Apr. 20.

The boar should not only be purebred, but a good individual backed by good ancestors.

MISSOURI

240 ACRES fine imp., all tillable, \$35 a. E. M. Houston, Archie, Mo.

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 \$290. 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 imp., 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, 1½ mi. town, \$3,000. Very desirable. 280 a., well imp., 125 cult., 100 a. bottom, bal. pasture and timber, living water. If sold soon \$25 a. Four miles town. 110 a. imp., 50 cult., bal. timber and pasture, living water, \$25 a. Terms. Exchange made. Have farms to suit every one. R. J. Frisbee, Mt. Grove, Mo.

COLORADO

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.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

EXCHANGE BOOK, 1000 farms, etc. Trades everywhere. Graham Bros., El Dorado, Kan.

320 ACRES rellng., 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. Price 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 easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. J. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

For 40 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 to \$10,000 which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 1. Certificate of Deposit also for saving money. PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kan.

Liming Soils

Liming is often beneficial even on soils which contain enough lime for plant growth. Experiments have shown that lime renders the plant food in soil more available, greatly improves the mechanical condition of many soils, and promotes nitrification and other desirable activities. It renders a stiff clay soil more porous, while on light, leachy soils it has the opposite effect. It also is valuable in sweetening soils that have become sour.

Four thousand pounds an acre of ground limestone may be used. Apply lime in the fall or early spring. When the application is made to grass land, the lime should be spread 10 days before seeding. An application once in four or five years has been found sufficient. Lime should be applied broadcast and mixed with soil by the use of a disk or section harrow.

When Planting the Gardens

(Continued from Page 17.)

The warm-season crops requiring transplanting are tomatoes, eggplants, peppers, and sweet potatoes. Tomatoes and peppers will stand somewhat cooler weather than will eggplants and sweet potatoes, and in a normal season in Central Kansas may be transplanted to the open ground about May 15. On the other hand it usually is unsafe to set out eggplants and sweet potatoes before June 1. The seed of tomatoes, peppers, and eggplants should be planted at least eight or 10 weeks before time for setting out the plants. Good sweet potato plants may be grown in four to five weeks from tubers properly handled.

No planting dates can be set for the various crops that will apply to all seasons or all localities. However, under ordinary conditions in Central Kansas the following schedule will be a safe guide:

(1) Plant as early as the ground can be worked in the spring (usually between March 20 and April 1): leaf lettuce, garden cress, spinach, mustard, radishes, turnips, smooth-seeded peas, onions (both seed and sets), leeks, garlic, horse-radish, kale, potatoes.

(2) Plant about April 20: beets, carrots, parsnips, parsley, salsify, Swiss chard, collards, New Zealand spinach, wrinkled peas, cabbage, cauliflower.

(3) Plant about May 1: string beans, sweet corn.

(4) Plant about May 15: lima beans, cucumbers, muskmelons, watermelons, squashes, pumpkins, okra, tomatoes, peppers.

(5) Plant about June 1: eggplant, sweet potatoes.

The dates given have reference to the first or earliest planting of the respective crops. In the case of some of the crops mentioned, later plantings also may be made for the sake of securing a succession. This is especially desirable with vegetables that have a short period of edibility, such as radishes, peas, string beans, and sweet corn. Successive plantings also may be made of beets, carrots, and kale if desired.

On the other hand, it is almost useless to plant spinach, mustard, garden cress, early turnips, or leaf lettuce after the proper time for the earliest planting is past, even tho these crops remain edible only a short period of time; for later spring plantings usually result in crops deficient in both quality and quantity. To be satisfactory, these crops must complete their development before hot weather arrives; and to be sure of their doing this, they must be planted at the earliest date it is possible to work the soil.

If then, we are to have a satisfactory garden this year, and do our part in contributing to the world's food supply by furnishing our own tables with fresh, succulent vegetables throughout the season, we must not merely plant; we must plant intelligently, and place every kind of seed in the ground at the particular time that will give it the best chance to produce a maximum crop in point of both quantity and quality. The temperature requirements of every kind of vegetable must be known, and the planting timed accordingly.

Growing Purebreds at Braeburn

(Continued from Page 3.)

If selling his cows at this time, the dispersal of the herd of efficient producers which he has spent years in building up. In the meantime he is maintaining the expenses of his herd thru the sale of breeding stock, for which there is a ready market.

This experience also illustrates one of the many good reasons for raising purebred cattle. During a trying period such as the present, when the profits have practically dropped out of milk production for the average dairyman, the breeder of purebred cattle still has a source of gain in the animals which he can sell at good prices, perhaps allowing him to pull safely thru the disturbed conditions. The owner of grades, on the other hand, has no comparable source of income on which he can depend in an emergency.

The gradual manner in which Mr. Cowles got into the purebred cattle business is to be commended for beginners in it, unless they have had the benefit of good training for this kind of work. It is likely that no small part of the success he has made has been because he has "made haste slowly" and learned the rules of the game as he went along. For the man with limited means, who cannot afford to make costly mistakes or weather heavy losses, this is by far the best way to acquire a purebred herd.

Hampshires Took the Bacon

(Continued from Page 9.)

members in 85 counties, which means that 85 leaders have been appointed, and I am sure that many good meetings will be held in every one of these counties. Fine reports of thrifty litters are putting pep into the game. Louis Schmidt, of Lincoln county, writes, "I have twelve profitable Polands, all living. If I don't make some of the other boys hop some to keep from taking my dust my name isn't Schmidt." Clarence Paulsen and his dad, enrolled in the father and son contest, have twenty Duroc pigs entered, which is one better than Krause & Son of Marion county report. "If we can keep these pigs," writes Mr. Paulsen, "we should do considerable in putting Cloud county out in front." I agree with him. Let's have some father and son pictures.

Billy Robison, of Woodson county, one of the live wire members of the 1916-17 clubs, tells me that he has invested \$100 in liberty bonds. Our boys have patriotism as well as pep. It is with sincere regret that I tell you of the death of W. A. McIntosh, of Courtland. Mr. McIntosh was one of the best known Poland breeders in Kansas, and a mighty good friend of the Capper Pig Club. He put up a prize pig last year which was won by Ira Martin, of Anderson county. Here's another membership list where membership was not completed:

Name.	Address.	Age.
BUTLER		
John Maxwell, Douglass, R. R. 3.....		12
Raymond Ball, Potwin.....		12
Forrest Wise, Burns.....		12
Marvin Baker, Douglass.....		14
John Dirks, Latham.....		14
Loy Patterson, Augusta.....		15
Norman Lakin, Eldorado.....		12
Willmer E. Sutton, Douglass.....		13
HODGEMAN		
Arthur Etherton, Spearville.....		12
John Billheimer, Jetmore.....		12
Lawrence Bengel, Jetmore.....		12
Ross McClure, Jetmore.....		14
Samuel E. Ruttger, Jetmore.....		13
Addison Pursley, Jetmore.....		15
P. D. Osman, Jetmore.....		14
Robert C. Welsh, Kinsley.....		17
KIOWA		
Jay Cope, Mullinville.....		15
Lloyd Wentz, Mullinville.....		12
Warren Mills, Mullinville.....		14
Oral Eklor, Hairland, R. R. 4.....		12
Arthur McConnell, Mullinville.....		12
Clare Little, Greensburg.....		13
Charles Bolling, Mullinville.....		16
Clarence Trotter, Greensburg.....		15
NEOSHO		
Doyle Mustard, St. Paul, R. R. 1.....		16
Bennie B. King, Jr., Erie.....		14
Nell Tripp, Shaw, R. R. 1.....		11
Fred Church, Cherryvale.....		14
Martin Quirin, St. Paul.....		12
Fay Eaton, Galesburg.....		17
Willie Shook, Morehead.....		17
Milo Gibson, Chanute.....		14
REPUBLIC		
Lloyd McGregor, Concordia, R. R. 3.....		13
Lester Whitla, Belleville.....		17
Vernon Roberts, Republic, R. R. 1.....		16
Albert Segerhammer, Scandia.....		13
Vance Lindahl, Clyde.....		16
Eddis Beem, Courtland, R. R. 3.....		16
Clyde S. McKay, Courtland.....		16
Wilber G. Harris, Scandia.....		13
SALINE		
Vernon Olson, Brookville, R. R. 2.....		14
Carden Pinkham, Mentor, R. R. 1.....		12
Parker Maxwell, Salina.....		12
Harold Penix, Salina.....		12
Gerald Pettit, Brookville.....		13
Leo Schermerhorn, Brookville, R. R. 2.....		15
Herbert McCollum, Brookville.....		15
Harry Tuthill, Salina, R. R. 2.....		13

Efforts That Pay

Purebred stock should have the benefit of purebred methods. It isn't profitable to raise cattle for the purpose of determining the extent of their endurance. The profit is derived from the gains made from the food consumed. In other words, it is a method of selling forage and grains at a high price and keeping up the fertility of the land at the same time. Many a man, thru the use of purebred cattle, sells his grain and feed from 200 to 1000 per cent higher than the man with the ordinary stock.

An overfat hog is never a profitable parent.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia., 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

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

J. A. Reed, owner of Valley View Stock Farm, Lyons, Kan., is advertising some Holstein bull calves in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze. These calves are nicely marked, fine large individuals and about a year old. They will be priced at a bargain if taken soon. Note the advertisement in this issue and if interested write at once. —Advertisement.

Jackson's Percheron Sale.

J. H. Jackson, Enid, Okla., sold at auction at Enid, Okla., April 17, 33 Percherons for a total of \$14,365 or an average of \$435.15. The 27 mares and fillies averaged \$448.60. The top price of the sale was \$1100 paid by Roy Brittain, Kingfisher, Okla., for the mare Hermia, by Glacia with a young filly colt at foot by Jalap. The top on stallions was \$625 paid by H. T. Kilmer for a two year old son of Helix. Col. Herritt did the selling assisted by Cois. Smithhisler, Murphy and Trean in the ring. It was a good sale showing a strong demand for Percherons in Oklahoma. —Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON

C. T. White & Son have 70 spring pigs nearly all sired by their good Duroc Jersey boar Montreal Col., a grandson of Illustrator, the \$2,000 boar, others by Big Sensation and Tops Sensation. They have some good fall gilts. —Advertisement.

Wood's Duroc Jersey Farm, Wamego, Kan., is a little farm joining town where Duroc Jerseys are bred with a view to their future usefulness. Mr. F. F. Wood is a careful and painstaking breeder and feeder and a safe man to buy breeding stock from. He is

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 be shipped at 10 to 12 weeks of age. E. E. SMILEY, Perth, Kansas

REGISTERED O. I. C. PIGS for sale, 6 months old, good ones.
A. C. HOKE, PARSONS, KANSAS.

Chester White Private Sale A few tried sows to have summer litters and a few boars ready for service, for sale. F. C. GOODWIN, 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.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and 4 boars, all bred and sired by Walter Shaw, R. 8, Satisfactions guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

CHOICE SPRING BOARS AND GILTS bred or open sired by Jack son Lad, a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy; also a nice lot of fall pigs. F. T. HOWELL, Frankfort, Kan.

Special Prices on Purebred Hampshire Pigs R. T. WRIGHT, GRANTVILLE, KANSAS



SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE

200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 8, Phone 3818, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

500 HAMPSHIRE BRED

Sows and gilts bred to Grand Champion boars nicely belted, large litters, healthiest and best hustlers in the world. Will make more dollars from pasture than any hog grown. Write SCUDDER BROS., DONIPHAN, NEBRASKA.

HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL

Choice fall boars and gilts sired by prize winners. Pairs not related. Gilts sold open or bred to Champion. Pedigrees with everything. Address,

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Spotted Polands a few nice fall boars, and a good crop of spring pigs. Chas. H. Redfield, Bucklin, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA BOARS FOR SPRING SERVICE. WRITE B. A. SHEHI, R. F. D. 3, WESTMORELAND, KANSAS

Townview Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 77328, I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas

Spotted Poland Chinas

Budweiser stock. Bred gilts and weaned pigs. Write for prices. A. J. BLAKE, OAK HILL, KANSAS

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA GILTS

A few fall boars and gilts, open. All well spotted. Best breeding condition. Write at once. E. H. McCune, (Clay Co.) Longford, Kan.

One Outstanding Poland China July 1917 Boar

out of my champion sow. Six extra good September boars the top of 50 fall pigs all sired by King's Rival 77819, by Smith's Long King 68288, bred by H. B. Walter. Your chance for a real herd boar. Priced to sell quick. F. C. SWIERCINSKY, BELLEVILLE, KS.

BABY PIGS 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 CHINAS

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. Papers with each pig. Sired by three different boars and out of big prolific sows. Address CARL F. SMITH, RILEY, KANSAS.

30 FALL BOARS 30 Poland China

Fall Boars at Private Sale.

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 CHINAS

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.), Wilsey, 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 hegd 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, DELPROS, KAN.

Engleman's

POLANDS

The best that the breed affords. I have decided not to hold a sale and am offering at private treaty 25 of the best bred gilts in the southwest. Every one an outstanding individual and immune. They are bred to

Buster King by Giant Buster.

Blackhawk by Storey's A Wonder.

Chief Model by Chief Leader.

We are pricing these gilts at about one half of what you would pay for them in a sale. Write for prices. We guarantee satisfaction or your money back.

ENGLEMAN STOCK FARMS,

Fredonia, Kans.

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.

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, Axtell, Kan.**

SHEPHERD'S BIG DUROCS

For sale—Dream's Fancy, bred to King's Colonel I Am. This is the dam of 1st Prize 1917 Futurity Litter. Crimson Gano Junior Champion of Kansas. Summer and fall boars. Few fall gilts. Bred gilts all sold.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Royal Herd Farm Durocs

Fall boars with quality and blood lines of distinction. You are invited to come and see these good boars, or write me for description and prices. Entire herd immune. **B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kansas, Route 7.**

Durocs of Size and Quality

Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three state fairs. Special prices on fall boars and gilts, from Crimson Wonder, Golden Model, Illustration and Defender breeding. **John A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kansas.**

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

Herd Boars, Constructor 187651, and Constructor Jr. 234269. First prize boar for sale. Kansas State Fair, 1917. A few fall pigs for sale.
W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KANSAS

Wooddell's Durocs

Eight cherry red fall boars for sale. I want to move these out at once, therefore you may expect an 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

20 good ones sired by King's Wonder, 1st in class Neb State fair last year class of 33. The best son of King's Col and out of Golden Uneda, one of the best sows of the breed. Out of richly bred dams.
JOHN C. SIMON, HUMBOLDT, 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. Illustration 2nd, Gano, Elk Col., 7 to 12 months old. Heavy boned, vigorous. Write now for prices and descriptions.
WOOD'S DUROC FARM, Wamego, Ks.

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 age 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. SISCO, 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 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

starting his advertisement again in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and is offering boars from seven to 10 months old, sired by Illustration's Climax and Gano Crow 2nd. These boars are all well grown and very choice individuals. They will be priced right and you can't beat Mr. Wood's offer if you need a Duroc Jersey boar with breeding and quality.—Advertisement.

Carl F. Smith, Riley, Kan., formerly of Cleburne, is advertising Spotted Poland China pigs in pairs and trios not related. These pigs will be weaned in May and June and shipped at prices that will be much lower than will be made for the same pigs this fall. Besides the express will be much less. Mr. Smith is a good reliable breeder to buy from and you better get in touch with him at once about the pigs which will be ready to ship in May and June.—Advertisement.

O. H. Fitzsimmonds, Wilsey, Kan., Morris county, is advertising fall boars in the Poland China section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. He has a nice lot of them and he is offering the tops only for breeding purposes. They were sired by Giant Ben and are out of big mature sows. They are ready for service and will be priced right to move them quick. He would like to move them within a few weeks and will make prices that will likely do so. Write him today if you need a boar.—Advertisement.

Alfred Carlson, Cleburne, Kan., Riley county, starts his advertisement again in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and is offering 10 splendid Sept. and Oct. boars and two June boars for sale. Mr. Carlson is one of the pioneers in the Spotted Poland China breeding business in Kansas and his herd is one of the good ones to be found in the west. He is a good man to deal with and you will be pleased with any business you do with Alfred Carlson. Look up his advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Dairy Cows at Auction.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be found the big advertisement of Lee Bros. & Cook's annual spring sale of Holstein cows and heifers. In this sale they are selling 30 cows that are just fresh and 60 cows and heifers that are heavy springers. Also 10 young pure bred bulls. "Blue Ribbon Stock Farm" herd of Holsteins—number nearly 600 head and in making the selections for this sale they have drawn from this big herd and it goes without saying that they have selected for this sale their very best cows and heifers. A few of this number are pure bred but most of the cows and heifers are high grades, many of these practically pure bred. They are big classy cows and heifers and the kind that are sure to please you. Lee Bros. & Cook would like to have everyone come the day before and have the opportunity of looking over their herd over. Plan to visit Harveyville May 8 and your R. R. agent can tell you the best way to go. Look up the advertisement of their big sale in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON

Moren's Durocs.

T. P. Moren, Duroc Jersey breeder of Johnson, Neb., has 70 spring pigs farrowed and saved to date. Some of them sired by the herd boars, King Pathfinder, by Pathfinder and King Idlewild, a son of Disturber of Idlewild. A big per cent of the pigs are, however, out of litters saved from sows bought during the winter from the best breeders. Mr. Moren has a good lineup of fall gilts and will make a bred sow sale next winter.—Advertisement.

Steele Farm's Durocs.

Robt. E. Steele of Falls City, Neb., is one of the most active men engaged in the Duroc Jersey breeding business at this time. Mr. Steele has over 200 spring pigs and quite a number of sows yet to farrow. These pigs represent the greatest possible variety of prominent Eastern and Western breeding. Many of them were sired by Mr. Steele's herd boars, Sensation Wonder 3d, Junior Champion of Nebraska in 1916, and Creator, a son of Disturber of Idlewild. Others are by noted boars to which sows were bred, bought at the leading sales held last winter. Mr. Steele has for sale some very choice fall boars sired by Sensation Wonder 3d.—Advertisement.

Putman's New Hog Farm.

W. M. Putman & Son, one of Nebraska's oldest and best known Duroc Jersey breeding firms, has bought and moved to a farm three miles north of Tecumseh, Neb. This farm is being fenced and cross fenced, a water supply system installed and a big new hollow tile hog house is to be erected. The Putmans promise that when they are thru improving this will be one of the best equipped hog farms in America. And Mr. Putman, Sr., is authority for the statement that Durocs have done it all. About 100 spring pigs have been farrowed and saved at this time. Plenty of big, well finished, fall boars and gilts can be seen on the place. From among these a show herd will be picked and fitted for the fall fairs. Fall boars are now being sold and sent out to head good herds in Nebraska and adjoining states. A couple of public sales will be held during the year. One about August 1 and one in January. The young herd boar, King's Col. Again, picked to be the best son of Old King's Col., is proving himself as a breeder. A visit to the Putman Duroc farm will be beneficial to anyone wanting to learn more about Durocs.—Advertisement.

A High Percentage

The Shorthorn steer Bennie Dale, bred by Tomson Brothers of Kansas, and exhibited at Ft. Worth, Tex., by the Oklahoma A. & M. college made a dressed weight percentage of 69.81 per cent, 1.24 per cent higher than his nearest competitor.

The records made by Shorthorn steers at the International and other leading shows leave no doubt that the Shorthorn steer is coming into his own. It will be remembered that at the last International the Shorthorn steers made a higher dressed weight percentage than any other breed.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

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. 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.

HORSES.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
For sale: two yearling, registered Percheron stallions, weight 1800 lbs. each. Priced right. **HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KAN.**

Wagon Horse Association
are now registering 1200 to 1400 pound mares in Vol. 2, from eleven states and Canada. If you have a good mare write **W. B. Carpenter, President, 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Missouri**

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.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Percherons and Herefords

Two stallions, one coming 3, one coming 2; also one yearling of my own breeding; are good ones. Can show sire and dam.
Also have a number of good bulls from 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

For Sale

4 head of registered Stallions
1 Imported Percheron.
2 American bred Percherons.
1 French draft.
1 mammoth Kentucky Jack.
1 breeding barn and exercising lot and ground 100 by 200 ft. in dimensions all fully equipped for the breeding business. These horses are all registered and weigh from 1900 to 2000 pounds each and show one of the best breeding records in the state and are not a lot of trading stock. Jack stands 15½ hands high and is as clean as a ribbon, good breeder and color. 1 new 4 roomed house, ground 100 by 200 ft. in dimensions, summer kitchen, chicken house, cement cave, plenty of water, shade and fruit trees, in one of the best towns in Kansas, where we don't know crop failures. It is a money maker and could not be bought only on account of health failure of owner. Must be sold at once. Will sell at a price that will pay for it in one year. Investigations solicited. Address

Ko-Ki-No-Rs, Salina, Kan.

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**

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

Alfalfadell Stock Farm CHOICE ANGUS BULLS. ALEX SPONG, CHANUTE, KANSAS

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
Herd headed by Louis of View-point 4th. 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

15 ANGUS BULLS

10 mos. to 2 yrs. old, out of Good Straus and a fine sire Millale Prince Albert 157143. A few cows and heifers. **H. L. KNISELY & SON, Talmage, Kansas.**

FIVE ANGUS BULLS

Two years old. All registered and breeding of popular blood lines of today. For prices and descriptions address
E. J. SAMPSON, OAK HILL, KANSAS.

Sutton Angus Farms

40 Bulls—50 Heifers
Also 25 Bred Heifers

Prices and descriptions by return mail.
Sutton & Wells, Russell, Kan.



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

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS for sale. Fine head of the herd. **C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KAN.**

J. C. BANBURY & SONS POLLED DURHAMS (Hornless Shorthorns)



25 BULLS, \$100 TO \$500.
Roan Orange and Sultan's Price in Service. Give tuberculin test, crate and deliver at Pratt, Sawyer; furnish certificate and transfer; meet train and return free. Phone 1602.
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORN
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 old the kind that will do you good. **FRANK H. YEAGER, Bazaar, Kan.**

SHORTHORN BULLS

I have an attractive lot of Shorthorn bulls 8 to 18 months. Two with quality and breeding to head pure bred herds.
WM. B. PARKER, Lakin, Kearny Co., 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 8 to 24 months old, out of cows strong in the blood of Victor Orange and Star Goods. No females at present to spare. 15 miles south of Wichita on Rock Island and Santa Fe.
E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS.

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)

New Buttergask Farm

SHORTHORNS

Pure Scotch and Scotch topped bulls 10 to 22 months old. Some choice bred cows for sale. Address
Meall Bros., Cawker City, Kan.

ACRES Crescent Acre Farms

Registered Shorthorn Cattle. For Sale: 12 Bulls from 10 to 12 months old. Scotch tops, reds. Popular blood lines. Big richly bred dams. Correspondence promptly answered. Address
WARREN WATTS, Kansas Clay Center.

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

Blue Ribbon Holstein Sale

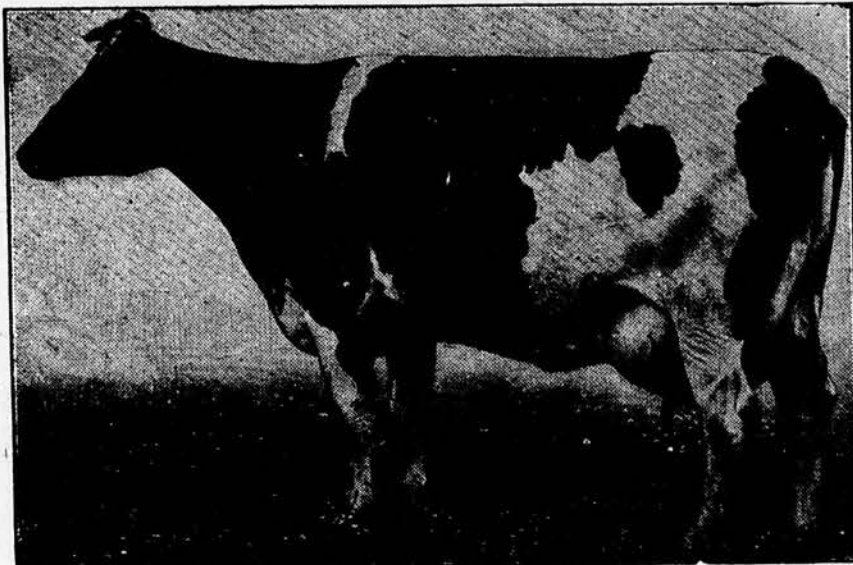
Lee Bros. & Cook's Annual Spring Sale
Harveyville, Kansas, Wednesday, May 8

100 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls

30 cows in milk, just fresh, 60 head of "heavy springer" cows and heifers. 10 head of pure bred bulls. 20 head of pure bred cows and heifers will be sold also. These are dairy type cows and will weigh from 1,200 pounds to 1,600 pounds. It is with regret that we sell this bunch of cows but as we have sold one of our farms we must reduce our herd in order to have grass for balance of herd.

Sale at the farm adjoining town rain or shine under cover.

We have over 450 to pick from so we feel sure that our offering will please you. Write for further information.



Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.

Auctioneers—McCullough, Busenbark. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

P. S. We will be pleased to have buyers come the day before the sale so that you can have more time to look the herd over.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLS Write for prices on breeding stock. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

Pleasant View Stock Farm Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young cows and heifers. HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

Morrison's Red Polls Nine bulls, 15-16 months old, by Crema 22nd. Cows and heifers. H. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.

Red Polled Bulls Sons of Rob Evans 25387, one of the best sires of the breed. They are in good condition, 10 months old, and are ready for service. Priced for quick sale. Also a few choice coming yearling heifers. L. W. FOULTON, MEDORA, KANSAS.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Fresh Guernsey Cows 10-12 years old. Three fine heifers 6 months old, 2-3 years old, one bull 6 months old, and one high grade bull calf 4 months and one high grade bull calf 8 months. These cattle are all extra good stock and suitable for quick disposal; short of pasture. Write Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 13, Lawrence, Kan.

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 Garlands, Success and Glory Lad. Worth \$125. 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 heifers. References, Bradstreet and Dunns. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, MO.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

THIRTY YOUNG HOLSTEIN CALVES 5 to 7 weeks old, practically pure bred, beautifully marked from high producing dams. \$25, guaranteed arrival and express prepaid to your station. Buy your calves from one of the largest dairy herds in Kansas. MAJES DAIRY FARM, CHANUTE, KANSAS.

Want GREATER dairy profits? Buy about **PURE-BRED HOLSTEINS**. The most profitable breed on earth. Information free. THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N OF AMERICA, Box 292, BRATTLEBORO, VT. WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas Breeders exclusively of purebred, prize-winning, record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

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 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

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

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

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.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Choice Holstein Calves! 14 Heifers 15-16th pure, 5 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$20 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.

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