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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



Stop Speculation in Food

Resolutions of the Topeka Conference Declare Farmers Do Not Control Prices



THESE ARE the resolutions adopted, March 15, by the Food Conference at Topeka, called by Governor Capper. The chairman of the committee on resolutions was E. L. Barrier, a farmer and stockman of Greenwood county. The world's food supply is at present below normal. In the United States, last year's crop production was normal with the exception of wheat and potatoes. However, enough wheat was held over from 1915 to provide more than a normal supply for the United States in 1917. The increased demand for export has now reduced the surplus to a narrow margin. The resolutions in full follow:

But the food shortage which this conference has been called to consider is due in part to the concentration and withholding from the markets for speculative purposes a part of the visible supply, and in part to the inability of the railroads to move promptly the needed supplies from points of production to the centers of consumption. According to the crop report for March, issued by the United States department of agriculture, the farmers of America have on hand little more than one-half as much food stuffs as were in their possession at this time one year ago. Most of this material, it should be remembered, will be required for seed, and for use on the farms.

More than 25,000,000 men have been withdrawn from productive pursuits, and are now under arms. But these millions continue to consume food, perhaps on a larger scale than formerly. Obviously this drain upon the world's supplies of food must be felt. Considering this situation, and the fact that 1916 was an unfavorable crop year, the world over, and more especially viewing the world's present stores of food products, this committee recommends:

That a federal food commission be created, clothed with power to regulate and control the storage, distribution and transportation of all food products whenever necessary to the end that oppressive con-

centration and manipulation of food products may hereafter be prevented.

That the people in cities and towns be urged to utilize all vacant ground available for growing garden truck crops for immediate table use, and to preserve by canning or in storage all surplus products for winter use. And, further, that farmers and farm children be urged to participate in the same laudable activities.

That it is the sense of this conference that bankers should co-operate closely with farmers everywhere in providing funds needed in buying seed and necessary equipment for farm operations and in order to enable farmers to maintain breeding stock.

It is further the sense of this conference that the farmers of this country are not now receiving excessive prices for food products, considering the greatly increased cost of farm operation, and especially in view of the pressing need for attention to the maintaining of soil fertility on American farms.

We advise against plowing up Kansas grass lands, because of the present high prices of grain. The future welfare of our state requires as much livestock as at present, and more.

We urge Kansas farmers, as far as possible, to retain their breeding stock. No agriculture can be permanently successful without livestock.

We urge the use of seed adapted to our own local conditions.

We commend the work of the Kansas Livestock association and all other similar organizations working to obtain improved marketing facilities and conditions.

We urge special attention to the timely and thorough preparation of the seedbed for this spring's crops. Prices, this year, will justify the expenditure of a maximum amount of time and money for this purpose.

The committee recommends further, that a vote of thanks be tendered to Governor Capper for his action in calling this conference to consider the subjects so important to both the producer and the consumer in every part of the world.

Answers to Farm Questions

CHEYENNE	RAWLINS	DECATUR	NORTON	PHILLIPS	SMITH	JEWELL	REPUBLIC	WASHINGTON	MARSHALL	NEVADA	DROWN
17 1/2	19 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	26 1/2	28 1/2	31 1/2	35 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
SHERMAN	THOMAS	SHERIDAN	GRAHAM	ROOKS	OSBORNE	MITCHELL	CLOUD	CLAY	POTTAWATOMIE	JACKSON	MITCHELL
16 1/2	17 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	21 1/2	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/2	34	36 1/2
WALLACE	LOGAN	GOVE	TREGO	ELLIS	RUSSELL	ELLIS	WALLACE	WALLACE	WALLACE	WALLACE	WALLACE
16 1/2	17 1/2	19 1/2	26 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	25	25 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/2	34	36 1/2
GREELEY	WICHITA	SCOTT	LANE	NESS	RUSH	BARTON	WICHITA	WICHITA	WICHITA	WICHITA	WICHITA
15 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/2	34	36 1/2
HAMILTON	NEARNEY	FINNEY	HODGEMAN	PAWNEE	STANFORD	STANFORD	STANFORD	STANFORD	STANFORD	STANFORD	STANFORD
15 1/2	15 1/2	19	19 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	31 1/2	34 1/2	34	36 1/2
STANTON	GRANT	WASKELL	GRAY	FORD	EDWARDS	PRATT	KINGMAN	WICHITA	WICHITA	WICHITA	WICHITA
16	16 1/2	18	19	20 1/2	22 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2	30 1/2	34 1/2	34	36 1/2
MONTGOMERY	STEVENS	SEWARD	MEADE	CLARK	COMANCHE	DARDER	HARPER	SUNNER	COWLEY	QUAY	QUAY
17 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	22	24 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/2	28	30 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	37 1/2

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

Irrigation from the Tiles.

Is subirrigation practicable for this section?
Labette Co. R. W. L.

I do not believe that subirrigation from the use of tiles would be practicable in your soil. While it is true that subirrigation has produced good results in some places, it has failed to pay under many conditions. You can get better results from overhead irrigation, or from surface applications. F. B. N.

Poison in Sudan Grass?

Is Sudan grass poisonous to stock at any time in its growth?
Oklahoma. A. J. P.

There are but three cases on record of where Sudan grass has contained enough poison to kill stock. This sorghum has been used for pasture purposes a great deal, so it probably can be considered practically safe. When the crop has been stunted in its growth for any reason, such as by frost or drought, it is well to be careful in pasturing, as any sorghum is likely to develop poison under such conditions. F. B. N.

Dyestuffs from Osage Orange.

Do you know of any company making dye materials from Osage orange roots?
Greenwood Co. S. L. B.

There are some commercial dye manufacturers in the United States that are using Osage orange wood for dye production. I am unable to state whether they use the roots or the wood above the ground in this work. The Marden Orth & Hastings Co., Inc., 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y., is perhaps using more Osage orange wood than any other manufacturing company in the United States. I would suggest that you write for information and quotations. C. A. SCOTT.

State Forester.

Breeds of the Geese.

Please tell me the breeds of geese.
Osage Co. D. S.

Six breeds of geese have been admitted to the American Standard of Perfection, namely, Toulouse, Embden, Chinese, African, Wild or Canada and Egyptian. In addition to the standard breeds there is the so-called Mongrel goose, which is a hybrid made by crossing one of these varieties, or the common goose, with wild geese. Crosses of the varieties of geese, especially of the Toulouse and Embden, are occasionally made, but without any apparent gain. The common goose found on many farms contains more or less blood of some of the standard breeds and of the wild goose, and usually is considerably smaller than the Toulouse or the Embden. It may be improved by crossing with a purebred gander. The Toulouse, Embden, Chinese and African are easily the most popular breeds of geese in this country, the first two greatly leading the other breeds. All economic breeds of geese are kept primarily for the production of flesh and feathers, although their eggs are used occasionally for culinary purposes.

Setting the Strawberry Plants.

How should strawberry plants be set?
Johnson Co. D. S.

In setting plants in rows, care must be taken that the roots are well spread, and that the crown is high enough so the earth will not be washed over the buds. The plants usually are set 12 to 18 inches apart, according to the variety. Leaves and roots are often clipped. After the plants have been set they should be given frequent and thorough cultivation.

Runners should be cut off until the plant is well established, in the last of June, unless the weather is especially favorable. Blossom buds should be removed as soon as they appear, for the first season, as the bearing of fruit is almost certain to exhaust the plant. It is well to prevent the plants setting too thickly during late summer and fall. Unless the soil is especially rich, plants should be 6 inches apart. Thin when the plants are too close.

As soon as the ground is well frozen

the bed should be mulched with straw or hay. Stable manure may be used on thin, poor soils. Whatever the material, it should be well shaken out and spread evenly to a depth of 3 to 4 inches. Care should be taken to see that it is free from weed seed. The object of the mulch is to prevent sudden changes in the soil temperature. Frequent freezing and thawing is an unfavorable condition for a strawberry bed, causing heaving.

In the spring as soon as danger of freezing is past the mulching should be raked off the row to the middle, leaving sufficient straw to protect the fruit from being soiled by the earth. Weeds should be pulled. Care must be taken in pulling not to scatter soil on the fruit.

After the crop is picked the preparations for the renewal of the bed should be made. If the stand is poor it may be hoed, cleanly cultivated, and mulched in the fall as before. Where a good stand has been obtained, the best plan is that of cutting down the row. In a small bed, a garden line is stretched in setting the row over. The ground should be cultivated thoroughly. If plants are troubled with fungus or insects, it is well to mow and remove the tops from the patch. Thorough cultivation and thinning must then be given as for a new bed. This renewal may be kept up indefinitely, but when berries are grown in a commercial way, it usually is not profitable to let the bed stand more than three years.

The blossoms of many varieties are imperfect, lacking the stamens, and it is necessary to plant near these some variety which produces an abundance of pollen and which will blossom at the same time. Good varieties to plant, in this locality, are Senator Dunlap, Klondike, Gandy and Grand Marie. The strawberry is one of the most profitable and certain of fruits. K. S. A. C.

M. F. AHREN.

Tuberculosis in Hogs.

We hear a great deal these days of tuberculosis in hogs. What are the principal sources of infection?
Reno Co. R. V.

The most frequent infection of hogs with tuberculosis occurs, no doubt, thru the digestive tract, and in this mode of infection tuberculosis of cattle is very intimately concerned. In those instances in which a marked increase in the number of tuberculous hogs from a certain locality has been noticed and investigated it frequently has been found that the hogs in question had been fed upon unpasteurized skimmed milk or that the carcass of some animal succumbing to tuberculosis had been thrown to them for final disposal. The certainty with which either of these two conditions will lead to the infection of the hogs has not heretofore been fully appreciated.

Another source of infection for swine exists in the practice of allowing the animals to run behind tuberculous cattle and feed upon the undigested grain in the droppings. The tuberculosis germs discharged with the feces by such cattle may readily infect the hogs. Infection of a litter of pigs by a tuberculous sow presents another source of danger. There are other methods of infection but they are of minor importance and must not detract attention from the leading factors which are unquestionably the milk and feces of tuberculous cattle. When once these are controlled tuberculosis of swine will forthwith be reduced greatly.

Seed Oats for Colony.

Will Texas red rust-proof oats and Canada field peas make a good hay in this section?
Anderson Co. W. A. M.

In a favorable season Canadian field peas and oats sown together make a satisfactory hay crop. In a dry, unfavorable season the crop is not profitable. We have grown oats and Canadian field peas sown together at this station for several seasons. In these trials we have grown the oats and peas in different combinations, starting with 1 bushel of oats and increasing to 3 bushels, while we have started with the peas sown at the rate of 1/2 bushel and increased the quantity up to 2 bushels. The quantity of hay produced usually increases in proportion to the quantity of oats sown. But, taking into consideration the quality of the

hay, the cost of seed, and the amount of hay produced, we consider that a mixture of 2 bushels of oats and 1 bushel of Canadian field peas gives the best results.

With peas at \$3 a bushel and oats at 50 cents, this makes the cost of seed \$1 an acre. The average yield of hay, based on a 15 per cent moisture basis, has been for the last five years 1.9 tons an acre. The lowest yield has been 1.5 tons, while the highest yield during this time was 2.2 tons. As an average for the five years the cost of seed has been about \$2.15 a ton of hay.

The crop should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared, and should be cut for hay when the oats are in the dough stage. I would not recommend the growing of oats and peas in this manner because of the cost, except where an early hay is needed. We have tried both the yellow and green pea seed; we prefer the green but would not pay a higher price for it. L. E. CALL.

K. S. A. C.

The Type of Bacon Hogs.

What should be the type of a bacon hog? What should the animals weigh when they are marketed?
Logan Co. F. D. V.

There is not a great deal of interest in bacon hogs in Kansas. Some farmers in Western Kansas, however, have been growing animals of the bacon type for some time. H. T. Hineman of Dighton keeps Tamworths. For the best bacon type one must have a long, deep, smooth pig, possessing a light head and shoulder, an even back, not too wide, but well covered with flesh, yet not fat. The sides from back of shoulder to ham must be deep and long, the ribs short and sprung out boldly and dropping almost at right angles, the underline straight and free from flabbiness, the ham smooth and tapering with the maximum amount of flesh on the outside. The pig should stand on strong, but not coarse, well-balanced legs and feet and must be vigorous, healthy and a good feeder. This is the kind of pig needed for both home and foreign markets. He is a type, not a breed.

As a rule the weight limits of the bacon hog are fixed at 160 to 200 pounds live weight. At the same time, a hog may weigh slightly more than 200 pounds and still make a good Wiltshire side. Most hogs are, however, likely to be too fat after they reach the 200-pound mark.

Farm Crops in Reno.

What value has Sudan grass for rough feed when compared with kafir or corn? At what stage should it be cut for hay? Is the second crop safe for hay or is it likely to be poisonous like cane or kafir? How much should be sown an acre for hay? What kind of good early corn would you recommend for this locality?
Reno Co. L. H.

Sudan grass is superior to either kafir or corn as a rough feed. It will not produce quite so heavy a yield as these crops, but the quality of hay is higher, and it will be cleaned up better by the stock.

The largest quantity of hay will be obtained if the crop is cut at the time it is coming into the head. It should be possible in many seasons to grow two crops of hay and still produce considerable pasture in the fall.

Sudan grass has been pastured extensively in the state during the last two seasons, and we have not had a single report of sorghum poisoning. It should be remembered, however, that Sudan grass is a sorghum and that there is danger of poisoning where the crop is pastured, although the danger is undoubtedly much less than with cane or kafir.

Regarding early corn, I believe you would find a variety such as Freed's white dent, Pride of Saline, or an acclimated strain of Kansas Sunflower or Iowa Silvermine well adapted to your condition. You should grow these varieties for your principal crop. There are earlier strains which it would be desirable to plant where a small quantity of very early corn is desired. For such purposes I would suggest Sherrod's white dent, Thomas county bloody butcher and Pride of the North. A variety even earlier than these would be Minnesota No. 13. L. E. CALL.

K. S. A. C.

Teaching a Calf to Drink.

What is an easy way to teach a calf to drink?
Sedgwick Co. C. H. W.

It is desirable that the calf be in a thrifty, vigorous condition when it is taught to drink. It should be kept without food for at least 12 hours, at the end of which time it will be hungry and usually will drink milk from the pail much more readily than when not hungry. Warm, fresh milk from the mother should be put into a clean pail and held near the floor, in front of the calf, which generally will begin to "nose" about the pail. Once it gets a taste of milk, it usually will drink without further trouble. Often, however, it is necessary for the attendant to put one or two fingers into the calf's mouth, drawing the hand down into the milk as the calf begins to suck the fingers. The calf in this way gets a taste of the milk and often begins to drink without further coaxing. If not, the process must be repeated. Sometimes, however, the calf cannot be induced to drink in this way, and force has to be resorted to. In such case the feeder, facing the same direction as the calf, should straddle its neck and back the animal into a corner. The pail of milk should be held in one hand and the nose of the calf grasped with the other, two fin-

gers being in its mouth. The nose of the calf is then forced into the milk, when it usually will begin to drink.

Sometimes a valuable calf, too weak at birth either to suck the cow or to drink from a pail, can be saved by feeding from a bottle, either with or without a nipple.

Cleanliness is necessary in raising calves. This is equally necessary in feed, pens, bedding and pails or utensils. All milk fed should be fresh and clean, and the same is true of other feeds. Calf pens should always be kept clean and be filled with plenty of dry bedding. Great care should be taken in washing the milk pails. These should be thoroughly scalded with boiling water, or sterilized with steam if possible. Discarded feed should be removed from the feed boxes, which should be thoroughly brushed and cleaned every day. Attention to these details is the best preventive of disease. Nearly all disorders or diseases of the calf are caused either directly or indirectly by lack of cleanliness. Filth and dirt are the natural breeding places of bacteria. Elimination of filth usually means freedom from disease.

To Grow the Sweet Potatoes.

How should Sweet potatoes be cultivated?
Douglas Co. F. D.

Considerable work is required in growing Sweet potatoes in Kansas, but if the ridges are prepared properly the amount of hoeing needed can be reduced greatly. In shaping the ground for planting the ridges or beds should not be too high nor too broad. A narrow shaped ridge from 14 to 16 inches at the base and elevated in the center, with a curvature to the sides of about 23 degrees, is ideal.

Within a few days after the slips have been set, or just as soon as new vegetation begins to show up, a small sweep should be run at a fair depth around the plants close enough to throw up enough earth to slightly hill the potatoes. This operation will, at the same time, destroy all young vegetation that may be in the rows. This process should be kept up during the whole period of cultivation, using a size larger sweep and running the plow farther away from the rows and throwing up more dirt to the plant every time. Potatoes require a good supply of moderately loose, soft soil, and the idea is to work the loose earth from the middles to the rows, leaving a high, broad, mellow bed for the production of tubers after laying by.

The middles should be cultivated with a large sweep or "Gee Whiz" harrow often enough to keep them well pulverized and free from grasses and weeds. From the first to the last cultivation, plowing should be done, if possible, as early after a rain as good judgment and experience will direct, but care should be taken not to stir the ground too wet. Keep in mind the idea of working the dirt to the plants every time whether the cultivation is done to the rows or middles. Some growers occasionally use a turning plow to do their last plowing or laying by. This may be advisable in some cases, under certain conditions, but as a general proposition the sweep cultivation is more desirable.

Cultivation of the Gardens.

How can a garden be cultivated to best advantage?
Shawnee Co. T. H. N.

No problem in gardening in Kansas is of greater importance than the summer management. No matter how carefully planned and planted the garden may be, if it does not receive constant stirring of the soil and weeding, we cannot hope for success.

The philosophy of cultivation is:

1. Conservation of moisture. Dust mulches on the surface of the soil prevent excessive evaporation of moisture into the air and make the soil loose, thus permitting rain to penetrate it.
2. Makes the soil loose, fine and friable. Plants need oxygen, moisture and heat to germinate, and opening up the soil allows the air to circulate thru it.
3. Improves the physical condition of the soil.
4. Removes weeds. Weeds not only crowd out the vegetables but also rob the soil and plant of food and moisture.

It is hard to say just when to cultivate, as cultivation so often depends on prevailing conditions. Every week or 10 days usually suffices, however. As soon as one can get on the land after a rain cultivation should be practiced; this conserves the moisture. Regarding the depth of cultivation, we can say that it all depends on the crop. Usually, we can cultivate much deeper earlier in the season than later, and usually the root crops can be cultivated more deeply than others. Study the characteristic root growth of the plant. Upon examination, it will be noticed that tomato roots are near the surface, especially at maturity, hence shallow cultivation late in the season is imperative.

Many gardeners still cling to the old system of "hilling up" plants. The advantage gained is far overshadowed by the disadvantage. Such hilling gives greater space for evaporation, and it leaves the soil harder to prepare the next season and increases the amount of work required. It is not generally recommended.

Feed the hen proper egg producing material, provide clean, well ventilated quarters and clean drinking water, give her a warm place to sleep and she will pay you dollars for every dollar invested. Biddy is first aid to the mortgage lifting sow.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



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Farm Editorials

THE NEIGHBORHOOD around Kingman has an unusually high proportion of farmers with real pep. These men are looking to the future, and they are planning farming systems with a constructive view of developing more profitable and satisfactory methods. Especially is there a good interest in dairying and poultry; the fact that 772 persons attended the meeting held there recently by the dairy and poultry special run by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad is a good indication of that. Other communities in Kansas should profit from the example of the men from Kingman.

Good plantings of trees are needed on almost every farm in Kansas. Why not help in developing more beautiful rural homes? Kansas country life would be much more satisfactory if there were a better appreciation of the beautiful in trees and shrubs.

The neighborhood around Mulvane is doing some mighty fine things in community building. A profitable type of dairy farming is being developed. Much of the credit for the excellent progress is due to J. L. Papes, owner and editor of the Mulvane News, who has a real vision of the big part that a local paper can take in community development. Kansas needs more rural publishers with the same high ideals—with a big view of the great progress the state can make in the near future.

One might suppose that all farmers, by this time, would know nearly all they needed to know about silage. But this is not true. Scarcely a day passes without its inquiry. An exceptionally valuable little book on this subject, now in its eleventh edition, is issued by the Silver Manufacturing company of Salem, Ohio. The latest volume, revised and thoroughly modernized, has just come to hand. It contains chapters on "How to Build a Silo," "Silage in Beef Production," "Silage Crops," and kindred subjects. The Silver Manufacturing company charges 25 cents for the book.

Canary Bell

Kansas needs more of such cows as Canary Bell, an Ayrshire owned by the Kansas State Agricultural college, which has the highest milk and butterfat record of any living Kansas animal. She has a milk record of 17,406 pounds and a butterfat production of 668 pounds. This is equal to 786 pounds of butter. The average Kansas cow produces about 3,000 pounds of milk a year, which contains 120 pounds of butterfat. She is milked for but seven or eight months. Of course real dairymen don't keep animals with such a low production. High production is the result of good methods of feeding, breeding and care.

Gardening

The essentials for successful gardening in Kansas on a small or large scale are soil, water and cultivation. Much depends also on the grower, the season and the crops selected.

The soil is the storehouse of plant food. The garden, therefore, should contain humus or rotted material in large quantities. A gardener should remember that about 50 per cent of ordinary earth is not soil at all, but consists of air and water.

Water makes the plant food freely soluble. Rain and show water are soft and contain ammonia. The magic of soft water on the plant world is one of the miracles of good gardening, as everyone who has contrasted the effect of rain with that produced by sprinkling with a hose realizes. Plants are succulent and contain large amounts of water which they have to draw from the soil.

The conservation of soil moisture is the most important reason for cultivating crops. The two other principal things accomplished by cultivation are the killing of weeds which draw moisture and plant food from the crops, and the aeration of the soil.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the preparation of a good seedbed. A seedbed of fine tilth—made so by deep plowing, careful harrowing, and fining of the soil—is the foundation of good gardening. It is essential for the proper germination and growth of young plants. The soil must be friable and free from clods. A clod can hold no plant food in solu-

tion, the only form in which it is available for the plant. Good soil and fine tilth insure an excellent root system to plants. Upon the fine, hairy, fibrous, feeding roots, which are possible only in well-tilled soil, the plant depends for its stockiness and growth. A careful gardener will regard his whole garden as a seedbed, and will cultivate and fertilize it accordingly.

Sudan Grass

W. A. Boys of Hays, district agricultural agent, is boosting Sudan grass as a pasture crop. This sorghum has a considerable pasture value, especially in Western Kansas. In speaking of this, Mr. Boys said: "The tests with Sudan grass as a pasture crop conducted last season showed that in an average of the trials three mature animals were pastured on an acre of Sudan grass for an average period of 10 weeks. A few fields were pastured as late as November 1. Cattle, horses, hogs and sheep were pastured with very satisfactory results. A good way to handle this crop is to cut one hay crop and pasture the aftermath where conditions will permit."

Soil Fertility

We need to take stock of the soil resources in Kansas a little more carefully, with a view of working out methods that will allow the agriculture to be more profitable 25 years from now. As the work of the experiment station has shown, more than a third of the fertility already is gone in many communities in Eastern Kansas. The loss is going on very rapidly in Central and Western Kansas.

Many fields have gone below the limit of profitable production—it is not possible to raise enough in an average year to pay for the labor and the rent. This is a serious problem, especially when it is considered that the agriculture of Kansas is only a half century old. Most of this decline has been brought about by grain farming. Kansas must awaken to the need for better methods.

Better Chickens

Why not give the old hens a better chance? The poultry has been providing good returns on the average farm for the attention it has received, and an increase in the care means much higher returns.

The fundamentals of successful poultry raising under average farm conditions are not hard to learn. Keep good strains of the breed you like best, and be sure you are using good males. Feed a balanced ration, from feeds grown on the farm to as great an extent as possible. Kafir, alfalfa leaves and sour milk make an excellent basis for a ration. Feed a little bran in a moist mash, and one or two other grains in small amounts if you have them. It will pay you to buy meat scrap in most cases if you do not have the milk—but most places have a good supply of sour skimmed milk.

Other feeds can be given if one has them, and most specialists work out rations that seem to give the best results under his conditions. The average farmer, however, wishes a ration that is simple, and that is made up from feeds grown as much as possible on the home place.

Finally one should give the poultry intelligent attention, such as is required with other kinds of livestock and with crops. The outlook for the future of poultry raising in Kansas is brighter than ever.

Schools

The term, "consolidation," as used in connection with rural schools is relatively a new word, perhaps not more than 25 years old. It implies the bringing together of one-teacher schools, in a given territory, into one school of several teachers. This involves the transportation of pupils. Consolidation of schools does not mean the combining of two or more smaller districts into one larger district for administrative purposes, as some persons have erroneously understood it to mean. In many of the Eastern states, after years of trial, consolidation is becoming the common form of rural school organization.

When we inquire into the cause of the spread of the movement, one big, general reason seems to

stand out: The rural people are conscious of their schools as never before in the history of public education. Not only are they conscious of their schools, but also that these schools can be made better. This is due to several specific reasons; among them, first, publicity. The camera and the public press have turned on the light in dark places. This widespread publicity has caused several of the more prominent states to hold surveys of their school systems.

The ideal of efficiency that has so strongly gripped all the people within the last decade is perhaps a second factor in making people conscious of the schools. The same standards of efficiency are applied to the schools as are applied to private business everywhere. This demand for efficiency arises out of three situations. (1) Better and more general education of the masses today. (2) New conditions arising out of new inter-group relations. (3) The necessity for economy in expenditures. However, the problem of economy is not a question of spending less on our schools, but one of getting more for what we spend, and also of spending more. The business man recognizes it as poor business policy to have his business undercapitalized. Many public schools are undercapitalized. We must be as wise as the hard-headed business man, and add to the capital stock of the public schools. We must stop looking on the schools as an expense. Instead, the schools are an investment, and the investment brings 100 cents on the dollar. There is an old maxim, "A stream rises no higher than its source." If we would meet the demands of a higher civilization we must have a higher source for that civilization. This means better schools.

For Good Sires

There are now more than 30 active co-operative bull associations in the United States with a membership of 650 farmers owning about 120 purebred bulls. Co-operation in this respect is in its infancy. Bull associations should become a great factor in improving dairy cattle. A co-operative bull association is especially adapted to herds which are so small that a valuable bull for each herd would be too heavy an investment to be justified by the extent of the business. Thru co-operation, cattle owners are enabled to obtain the benefits which come from the use of a purebred sire at an expense which is no greater, and in many cases is less, than the cost of maintaining a scrub.

"Better and fewer bulls" is a phrase which represents the aim of these associations. A typical organization is composed of from 15 to 30 farmers who own jointly five bulls. The territory of the association is divided into five breeding blocks and one bull is assigned to every block. To prevent inbreeding, every bull is moved to the next block every two years. Barring losses from death or other causes, therefore, no new bulls need be purchased for 10 years. It is customary to apportion the purchase price, and the expense of supporting the bulls, among the members according to the number of cows owned.

Farming is a Business

If farm management surveys have proved anything, it is that farming is a business and that the farmer is a business man. He can depend neither upon some other man to do his thinking for him nor upon strikes and combinations to give him either higher wages or shorter hours. While the prices of many commodities are apparently influenced, if not entirely controlled, by agreements, trusts, and pools, the business of farming yet remains, and doubtless will continue to remain upon a competitive basis.

To meet the competition of other producers, not only in this but in foreign countries, farms must be organized upon efficiency lines. A good balance must be maintained between crops and livestock so all crop residues are utilized and a full year of productive labor provided.

The largest item in the cost of production is labor. Therefore the most important problem of production for farmers to solve is how labor can be used efficiently. The men who arrive at the most satisfactory solution of the question are the men who will have, other things being equal, the largest labor incomes. Farm area, diversity of enterprises, intensity of culture, and type of farming are determined primarily by the area, diversity, culture and type which permit the most efficient use of labor. In deciding these questions personal experience is of first importance. Farm management surveys add to personal experience the combined experience of other men.

Nebraska.

H. C. FILLEY.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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

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

SPECIAL TO ADVERTISERS.

Changes in advertisements or orders to discontinue advertisements must reach us not later than Saturday morning, one week in advance of the date of publication. We begin to make up the paper on Saturday. An ad cannot be stopped or changed after it is inserted in a page and the page has been electrotyped. New advertisements can be accepted any time Monday. The earlier orders and advertising copy are in our hands the better service we can give the advertiser.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze

Member Agricultural Publishers' Association.
Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

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CHARLES DILLON, Managing Editor.

T. A. McNEAL, Editor.

F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.

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WE GUARANTEE that every advertiser in this issue is reliable. Should any advertiser herein deal dishonestly with any subscriber, we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this issue, that it is reported to us promptly, and that we find the facts to be as stated. It is a condition of this contract that in writing to advertisers you state: "I saw your advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze."

Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

The Russian Revolution

These are wonderful days for news. The headliner does not have to draw on his imagination for startling statements. He does not need to feature in 36-point blackfaced type occurrences that are of comparatively trivial importance. What troubles him is how to find words that will characterize the events of tremendous moment which are crowding fast one upon the other. Since the outbreak of the great war the most startling event is the revolution in Russia and the sudden overthrow of the most despotic of the world's governments. The Czar was at the front with his army when the news came to him over the wires that his throne was in danger. He hurried back to his capital only to find that the revolution, so far as he was concerned, was already accomplished and that over night he had been relieved of the most tremendous power and responsibility ever laid on the shoulders of a man.

What has happened? Apparently the spirit of liberty has at last taken definite form in this, the most vast of all the nations, and a backward but mighty people have at last determined to throw off the yoke of absolutism and join the ranks of democracy. I say it seems that way, but it does not follow that democracy has actually triumphed in Russia. The Czar, Nicholas, a weak man but stubborn reactionary, has abdicated his throne, but in his place as regent and temporary ruler, is another Romanoff. If history is to be believed; if the experiences of the past teach any lessons concerning the future, there is little to hope for from a Romanoff in the way of furthering democracy and human liberty. It may be that the Russian people will find that they have exchanged a weak despot for a stronger despot and have acquired the shadow of popular government without the substance.

However, I am hopeful. The Duma, the first thing in the way of participation by the people in the government, seems to have directed the revolution which was accomplished by the aid of the military power. Revolutions usually do not go backward. There was a time when the half-starved peasants of France would have been satisfied to get a few concessions from Louis XVI, but having once tasted of power and come to have some realization of their own strength and the weakness of the dynasty they were not content until they had destroyed the nobility and seen the heads of the monarch and his pleasure-loving queen drop into the basket that gathered the bloody fruits of the guillotine.

The Russian people are a strong, virile race in the infancy of their development. They have a country with vaster natural resources than any other in the world, not even excepting our own. With opportunity, education and emancipation from priestly domination and superstition, they will develop a capacity for self-government unexcelled by any other people. What there may be in the womb of the future I of course do not know, but the Russian revolution seems to me to be the most hopeful sign that has appeared for a long time.

What Brought It About?

For a long time there has been a class of revolutionary intellectuals in Russia. That class has been made up for the most part of students. With them liberty has been a dream and democracy a passion. For the sake of their ideals they have endured untold privations and martyrdom. Many of them have sacrificed riches, high position, luxury, endured the most cruel persecution and for the cause of human liberty went to a living death in the Siberian mines. But the masses of the Russian people seemed to take little interest in the efforts of these intellectuals. It was starvation that made the revolution possible. The war brought thousands of soldiers to the Russian capital. They saw people of their own kind starving and no effort being made by the government to remedy the situation. That made them ripe to follow the lead of the heads of the Duma, and when their officers ordered them to shoot down the starving populace they turned their guns instead on their officers and shot them.

The hope of absolutism is a large and well-drilled army with the wills of the rank and file completely subjected to the wills and commands of their superior officers who almost invariably belong to the ruling

class. But there is also an element of danger in this same army. The rank and file is made up of men who come from the lower classes. They are poorly fed and poorly paid. Their natural sympathies after all are with the class from which they came and if the idea once gets in their heads that the government is merely exploiting them and the class from which they came, it needs only competent and bold leadership to make them mutiny and overthrow their officers and the government.

That was just what happened at the time of the French Revolution. If the army had been loyal to the government it would not have been overthrown. When the test came the soldiers refused to fire on their fellow citizens and that marked the downfall of Louis XVI. If the troops in Petrograd had not mutinied the Czar of Russia would not have been compelled to abdicate his throne.

Since the foregoing was written events of tremendous importance have followed fast. The Czar Nicholas abdicated in favor of his son, aged 13 years. The young Czar's uncle, Grand Duke Michael, was appointed regent. Within a few hours the boy had abdicated in favor of his uncle and in less than 24 hours the new Czar had also abdicated and the rule of the Romanoffs is ended. Within an incredibly short time Russia has changed from the most despotic government in the world to a republic. True, the details of the organization of the new government of the people have not been worked out, but the program outlined, if carried into effect, will make Russia even a more advanced republic than our own. Can such a program be carried out? That remains to be seen. It will depend finally on the army.

The Conference

It was an interesting conference that was held last Thursday at the governor's office to talk over this matter of food supply and high cost of living and what to do about it. Of course there was a good deal of random talk that didn't get anywhere in particular, and considerable that had no particular bearing on the subject that was supposed to be before the meeting, but at the same time there was a good deal of sense in most of the speeches. The thing that impressed me was that all of these persons, business men, farmers and college professors, are agreed that things are not just as they ought to be, and furthermore that none of them is so very certain about what ought to be done about it. Another note that seemed to me to be sounded by most of the farmers was the need of somehow getting together a good deal more than they have ever been able to do yet. That strikes me as the real fundamental difficulty with this food scarcity and high cost. There is a lack of co-operation. The co-operation that is needed is, I think, a good deal broader than the class co-operation that is in most people's minds just now. The world hasn't yet got beyond the idea that different classes must fight one another. The farmer who talks about the necessity for co-operation has in mind a co-operation that will enable him to get more for what he has to sell. He is not concerned about what happens to the other fellow. He says other classes have combined to make him sell his products as cheaply as possible and the thing for him to do is to organize and fight back. Under our present economic system his argument is correct, but as a matter of fact isn't it possible to have an economic system in which it will be possible for all classes of workers to prosper without doing any other class any harm?

One thing was made evident by the talks in this conference called by the governor and that is that co-operation is growing in favor. Most persons do not know just how to go about it, but they do feel that a lot more might be accomplished and without more than half as much work if all the people who are now pulling along, each according to his own notion, could somehow be brought to work systematically and smoothly together. If you were raised on a farm you know how much difference it made whether you were working with a team trained to pull together or a team not trained to pull together. The well trained team would pull twice as big a load as the other and do it easier at that. There is not much good team work among people, especially among farmers. As a result they work a good deal harder than is necessary and ac-

complish a good deal less than they ought to accomplish.

But it is a lot easier to say that there ought to be better team work, more co-operation than it is to tell how it can be brought about. Prices for farm products were never so high as they are now, and yet several reputable farmers who are ranked as successful men testified that they are making very little money even at present prices. Of course that was accounted for in part by the fact that the past three years in Eastern Kansas have been poor crop years, but taking a series of years as the basis of calculation, some of them good crop years, some poor and some medium, and the farmers have not made a great deal of money. Farm conditions are not what they ought to be nor what they might be. The farms of Kansas could be made to produce three times as much on the average as they now produce. But when you begin to talk about increasing the farm production the farmer asks of what benefit will it be to him to increase the production if he is compelled to sell what he raises for less than the cost of production?

There should be no such thing as selling farm products for less than cost of production so long as there are millions of people in the world who cannot get what they need of these same products. Our system of distribution is at fault in large part but that is not all. Under the present economic system of the world there are untold millions who cannot earn enough to pay for the things they need in order to live as people should live. We need to consider the great problem of humanity from all the different angles. If all the people of the world were supplied with as much food and clothing as they really needed there would be demand for three times the present agricultural production of the United States. It is not much use to talk about increasing production unless coupled with it is increased consumption, and there is no use to talk about increased consumption unless the people who ought to consume are put in an economic condition where they will have the means to buy what they need to consume.

The Threatened Strike

This is written before it is determined whether there will be a nation-wide strike among the trainmen. By the time what I say is read the matter will be determined one way or the other, temporarily. I say temporarily, because any settlement likely to be made will not, in my opinion, get at the root of the difficulty, which is that both sides to the controversy are considering the matter wholly from the standpoint of self-interest. The trainmen want more pay. The managers do not want to see dividends on stocks reduced. The managers would not care particularly about the rise in wages if they were certain that the general public could be made to pay the bill in the way of higher freight and passenger rates. One thing that becomes more and more evident, however, is that railroad transportation is not a private but a public question. We cannot afford to have the business of the entire country paralyzed while managers and trainmen quarrel over a question of wages. The sentiment grows that the eventual solution of this question must be government ownership. But government ownership will give little relief unless there goes with it a reorganization of the entire system of freight charges. Freight rates in this country are based on the unjust principle of taxing the traffic all it will bear. That is the very essence of special privilege. It gives to the strong, and robs the weak. It has built up vast cities at the expense of the smaller cities and towns. It has resulted in abnormally low freight rates in certain localities and abnormally high rates in others. It has caused the congestion of traffic in the great centers of population. It has brought about a condition where, in parts of the country, food products are rotting because the freight rate is so high that they cannot be shipped to market, while in other parts of the country people are suffering from hunger because it is either impossible to get the food products or if it is possible to obtain them the prices are prohibitive so far as the ordinary citizen is concerned.

It has necessitated a multiplicity of freight tariffs inconsistent with one another bearing unequally on industry and commerce and unjustified by any reason based on equity. It has vastly increased the

cost of railroad operation because of the necessity for a vast army of rate clerks and high priced bureau heads. It has caused the unnecessary duplication of railroads in many cases while vast sections are undeveloped because of the lack of proper railroad facilities.

If the United States government will take over the entire railroad systems then abolish the cumbersome and inequitable freight tariffs we have now and substitute for them a simple zone system of rates the people who need relief will get it. The process of concentration of population in a few cities to the detriment of our republic, will give way to a natural distribution of population and a more even distribution of wealth.

Our parcel post system has already established the precedent. The government divided the territory of the United States into eight zones and within those zones the cost of carrying a package up to 50 pounds weight is exactly the same, depending of course on the weight of the package. Let the government establish a simple zone system; dismiss the vast army of rate clerks and also a large part of the high priced officials and place all the people on an equality so far as freight rate charges are concerned. Cut out unnecessary duplication of lines and supply such parts of the country as are not now supplied with adequate transportation facilities. Maintain a nation-wide bureau of information for the purpose of ascertaining where there is a surplus of foodstuffs and on the other hand where there was a demand in excess of the supply. Stop the wasteful system we now have. Provide means by which there will be abundant opportunity for employment at fair living wages. Abolish the slums and provide decent, healthful and attractive homes. Carry out this program and we will hear no more of labor wars, of strikes and lockouts.

Two Letters

I received the following letter last Thursday:

I want to congratulate you on the editorial in last week's issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze under heading "Will We Have War?" That is the best article you ever wrote or anybody else on the German government. Your flow of language was precise, to the point, the very truth, full of pep. I wish everybody in the world could read that article. My blood just boils with satisfaction after reading it, and I read it twice. Really it's a splendid tonic for any true blue American. If you know of any editorial that surpasses that one please forward it to me. Your sentiments therein expressed fit right into the system of all red-blooded Americans and any German-American will surely take off his hat to that article and tell you that it is a plumb good write-up of the present situation. Bill Stone and Bill Bryan should be yoked together and presented to all public gatherings as the Kaiser's "Gold Dust Twins." I am stunned to think that some of our Progressive Senators voted not to give Wilson a free hand. All editorials should be so hot for those fellows that they would be forced to resign. I am a Progressive Republican but I am done with those Senators. I am for Wilson on that issue.

We had a good rain last night which was badly needed. We look for a fair crop of wheat now and we farmers, of course, are feeling very good. Most of the oats are sowed and put in in good shape. Grain and hogs are very scarce.

Marion, Kan.

J. F. VAUGHN.

Naturally that sort of a letter is calculated to swell the editor up somewhat. I cannot, however, fully agree with the writer in his criticism of the Senators who opposed the granting of the President's request for unlimited authority in the matter of armed ships. I am opposed to the filibuster on principle. I believe that the foundation theory upon which our republic rests is that the majority shall rule, and the minority must submit. Not that the majority is always right however. The fact is that the majority is fully as likely to be wrong as the minority, but it is better on the whole that the minority shall submit to the rule of the majority unless the majority is attempting to deprive the minority of its inalienable rights.

I think, therefore, that the minority in the Senate should have quietly cast their votes against the proposed measure if they felt that way and let it go at that. Their filibuster could do no good, and it was likely to create a wrong impression abroad. Having said that, I wish to say, on the other hand, that the 12 Senators were right in opposing the principle on which the measure was based. That bill, in effect, was clothing the President with an autocratic power that is not exceeded by the power of any ruler on the face of the globe. It virtually gave him the power to declare war when he desired. I do not say that President Wilson would abuse that power if granted him, but I am opposed to granting any such unlimited power to any man. I am, therefore, not in sympathy with the hue and cry that has been raised against the 12 Senators to the extent of branding them as traitors, friends of the kaiser and enemies of their country. I do not believe that any one of them is a traitor to his country, and it must be said that they showed a high degree of courage in taking the stand they did. They made a mistake in resorting to a filibuster but they were well within their rights in opposing the granting of unrestricted power to the President of the United States.

The fact is that there is a constant tendency on the part of the chief executive to extend his powers and to usurp the powers that rightly belong to Congress. The two Presidents within recent years who have been the greatest offenders in this respect are Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. I presume these two men hate each other with a hatred that almost passeth understanding, and to tell either one that he in any way resembled the other would be regarded as highly offensive, but the fact is that

both of them resent any restrictions of their authority while in office and both regard Congress as merely a cumbersome piece of political machinery for carrying out their will. When Roosevelt was President he would have dispensed with Congress entirely if that were possible. In many ways Roosevelt and Wilson are direct opposites and yet each in his way is a born dictator, and ambitious for unlimited power.

As I said before, Mr. Vaughn's letter is calculated to swell the editor up, to minister to his vanity. But let not the spirit of mortal be proud. Here is another letter received in the same mail that brought the letter from my friend Vaughn:

A man who talks peace and brotherhood and at the same time indulges in jingo slush is either foolish, insane, deceitful, or just a plain out liar, or all together.

A man who advocates war on a foreign country for no more cause than we now have, and expects our fine young men to go out and do the killing and getting killed, when he knows that he will not be called to perform that dangerous and uncomfortable occupation because his old bloated hide is too feeble to be a real man, that fellow is a coward, and I do not see how he can lay claim to being a full blooded Irishman.

When a man is an editor of a farm paper, he is supposed to devote his literary effort to the people as farmers, not butchers. But if his disposition is so brutish that he cannot keep from preaching butcherism, he ought to go whole hog or none and preach real Prussian militarism so that our boys won't have to tackle the beast barehanded.

Now Mr. McNeal, if your pride is hurt, your country endangered or your freedom of the seas interfered with because the submarine will not permit you to peddle your hot air or Rockefeller to peddle oil or Mr. Dupont to peddle powder and some of the other hogs to peddle the spuds, the wheat, the shoes, and about every other thing that we need at home, why, I don't believe anyone would seriously object if you would go over to England. And I believe England would give you free transportation to the trenches. I believe she has become shy enough of real humane humans that she is ready to make use of most any old thing that comes along for cannon fodder.

There is no use to talk about the right or wrong of this war. Any sensible person knows that all of the belligerents are, in a measure, to blame for this bloody mess and we as a nation have not yet gone so far that it would be impossible for us to scratch out if a fair per cent of our parlor patriots would cease to give off their jingo effluvia.

You pretend to think that the submarine warfare is shocking. It is; so is all the rest of the war. You say Germany has tried to involve us in war with a friendly nation, I suppose you mean Mexico. Very friendly, indeed; especially during the Vera Cruz tragedy and the punitive expedition. Well, let's don't speak of any more of these friendly (?) demonstrations. If Germany's and England's and Russia's actions shock us for the way Germany treated Belgium and the way England had France treat Greece and Russia's treatment of Poland, also her own people, why, the aforesaid Mexican affairs also jar us a little. And as for Germany trying to involve us in war with a friendly nation I would just as soon believe that the ones who induced Italy, Rumania, and Portugal to enter the war, were working their cards to a far greater success than Germany. But is there any use talking to such as you? I fear not. I said in a former letter that the appearance was that you really wanted war, and I believe you do. If you don't, why, quit your blubbering, slobbering, running off at the quill. I have almost lost respect for you, and so have a great many others, who I believe are just as loyal, if not more so than you are.

You sympathize with England which you have a perfect right to do if you wish. No one has a right to question your privilege on that score. You have a perfect right to hate Germany to your heart's content. But there are enough enemies to our peace, howling their heads off for war, without your swelling the chorus.

"The summer will in all probability see the end of this war if we keep our nose out; England will be defeated. Then will come the arrangement of the terms of peace, etc."

I do hope this country maintains a respectable Christian attitude so she will have a just excuse for wanting to help arrange terms of peace. Being compelled to write this kind of a letter is not a pleasant matter for me, a day laborer, but I will continue to do it as long as duty demands it.

J. A. WINDBIGLER.

3125 Crawford Ave., Parsons, Kan.

It will be noted that the writer of the last letter bears the significant name of Windbigler. I do not know the exact derivation of this name but presume the last syllable "ler" was tacked on for euphony and the name originally was Windbig or Windbag, meaning full of wind.

His letter shows how ancestral characteristics may be transmitted from generation to generation. Still I will say that I do not believe that Mr. Windbigler is so stupid as to have misunderstood my reference to a "friendly nation." I made it perfectly clear that it was Japan and not Mexico that was the friendly nation referred to. Mr. Windbigler also understood this and his statement that he supposes I "mean Mexico" is of course a rather stupid lie. He does not suppose anything of the kind. Mexico is not a nation. It is composed of a number of millions of people who have no responsible government and who are alternately exploited and robbed by the comparatively small factions led by incompetent scoundrels, who are being financed by German agents supplied with German gold.

Mr. Windbigler expresses an apparently earnest, heartfelt desire that I offer myself to the British government to be placed in the trenches and blown to pieces by German shells. While my disposition is to accommodate whenever I can I must decline to comply with this somewhat bloodthirsty request of Mr. Windbigler for at least two reasons: one is that my services as cannon fodder would not be accepted if offered, and the second and more important reason to me is that I have no desire to offer them.

I also am compelled to admit, somewhat reluctantly, that if we are to become involved in war with Germany my services on the firing line will not be accepted by my own country. It does not become one to speak in a boasting way of what he will do in case such a grave crisis as that arises, but

I hope that if the time shall ever come when my services are really needed by my country, I may have the courage and willingness to do my duty.

I am wondering if Mr. Windbigler will do the same.

I hope so, altho his letter reads like that of a man who, in case the country of his adoption does become involved in war with the land of his birth, will only be deterred from offering secret aid and encouragement to the enemies of the United States by the fear of personal consequences. I am glad to say that I do not think there are many men of this kind among the German-Americans. In times past the men who came from Germany to seek homes and opportunity in this country have been very loyal to the country of their adoption. During the Civil War practically all the Germans in this country were loyal to the government and rendered tremendous service in preserving the Union. I believe that if we shall actually become involved in war it will again be found that the citizens of German birth or descent in this country are loyal. Even this man Windbigler, who is just now erupting superheated wind in considerable quantities, as becomes a man of that name may, when the crucial test comes, prove to be a better citizen than his letter would indicate.

Politics and Schools

Here in Marion county, as everyone knows, there are large communities of foreign-born, or American-born, but foreign-speaking people, who are not in sympathy with our Kansas school law requiring a minimum term of seven months of English. These communities, comprising in some cases, entire townships, have but five months of English school, thus depriving hundreds of boys and girls of their legitimate rights and equal opportunities with American boys and girls of acquiring an English education.

Why does this condition exist? There is but one answer: Politics. These foreign-speaking people who are out of sympathy with this law hold the balance of power in the arena of party politics, and no one can be elected to the office of county superintendent of Marion county who is not willing to wink at this practice or openly avow it. The state department recommends even a longer term of school than seven months, especially for children of little or no economic value. If then a longer term, even, than seven months is to be recommended by the state department, what defense can be made of our 25 or 30 politically-fostered five-months' schools here in Marion county?

Assuming that the chief end and object of education is a better citizenry; is not such political horse play intolerable? F. R. KRUEGER.

Marion County.

A Saloonless Nation

From an Article by Governor Capper in the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

More and more insistently the people are demanding that Uncle Sam shall dissolve his criminal partnership with the booze business and quit the trade of bartender. National constitutional prohibition is coming with a rush. Nothing can stop it. You can travel today clear across the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific and never set foot off State-wide prohibition territory. The United States will be a saloonless nation not later than the year 1920.

With 85 per cent of the United States under prohibition, with twenty-three dry states, with 63 per cent of the population living where the saloon has been made an outlaw, its hour of doom has struck. Either Congress will be compelled to submit a constitutional amendment to all the states, or nation-wide prohibition will be the great overshadowing popular issue in the presidential campaign in 1920.

Then the last saloon will disappear from this land of liberty and light. The drink traffic now is cornered in half a dozen great cities where it has intrenched itself by usurping political power.

This is the age of conservation. A conservation policy that does not conserve nor foster nor protect the health, thrift and happiness of the American home—the source of all our strength and vigor as a nation—is blind folly and an unspeakable sham. The saloon is the source of nearly all our human wreckage.

The last defense of the saloon is that liquor revenue helps pay the taxes. The truth is that the saloon is our greatest public debtmaker and our greatest public burden.

After the saloons were driven out of Kansas City, Kan., a city of 100,000 people just across the line from the larger city of the same name in Missouri, which recently voted dry—for the first time in twenty years it made no debt for current expenses.

When the saloon was abolished in Wichita, Kan., a city of more than 60,000 people, the weekly clearances increased within three years from \$1,400,000 to \$3,200,000.

So far as I am able to discover, Topeka, the capital city of Kansas, does a bigger retail business, has more home-owning citizens and a smaller police force than any other city of its size in the United States.

Kansas challenges defenders of the saloon to show twenty-five cities in any "wet" commonwealth in the Union where the percentage of home-owners is greater, where business is more prosperous, where real estate values have increased more rapidly, where men, women and children are better educated, better clothed and better fed, than in the twenty-five largest cities of Kansas.

1842 The Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of 1917



LIGHT DRAFT PLOWS

Built for the Field Test.

Three-Quarters of a Century of "Knowing How" Hammered Into Every One of Them.

The product of the Parlin & Orendorff Co. has always been noted for simplicity of construction, great strength and ease of operation. It was upon such a basis that the founders of this business made their implements, established their reputation, and built their factory. It is upon the same foundation that the business has been carried on to this day, and in 1917 we celebrate our Diamond Jubilee; 75 years of practical experience gained through constantly striving to provide for the exacting requirements of three generations of American farmers.

For an even three-quarters of a century we have met the demand, and today we operate the largest and oldest permanently established plow factory in the whole world. "It's the way we build them."



Light Draft Plows, Harrows, Planters and Cultivators are made in all types and sizes, to meet the conditions in all sections, and are Backed by an Unqualified Guarantee.

We also make the most complete line of Tractor Engine Plows produced, and we have a special catalog devoted to these famous plows.

The P&O Little Genius Engine Gang Plow

was the most popular plow shown at all points on the 1916 National Tractor Demonstration.

We will send P & O Catalogs to any address. While P & O Implements are sold only through established implement dealers, we welcome correspondence from farmers in all sections.

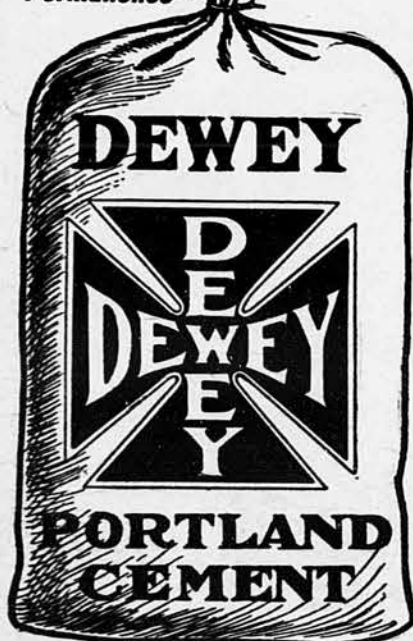
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Fifty thousand are now in use on the finest farms in America.

If you are going to buy a silo—this satisfactory service rendered everywhere—should be of special interest to you.

The cost of all materials is advancing like the price of wheat and corn.

Why not save money by contracting for your silo now. It undoubtedly will cost you more next spring or summer.

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579 Indiana Building, DES MOINES, IOWA
579 Live Stock Exch. Bldg., FT. WORTH, TEXAS

Reduce Farm Leaks

Soil Fertility Must be Considered in the High Prices

By L. E. Call

THE AVERAGE prices obtained for farm products for the past three years are no higher than a farmer is entitled to receive if the increased cost of machinery, labor and general equipment and the necessity for maintaining the fertility of the soil are considered. Heretofore, farmers have been to a large extent soil robbers, selling the products from the soil at the bare cost of production. Future security demands that we provide for maintaining the fertility of the soil, and this must be paid for in higher prices of food products.

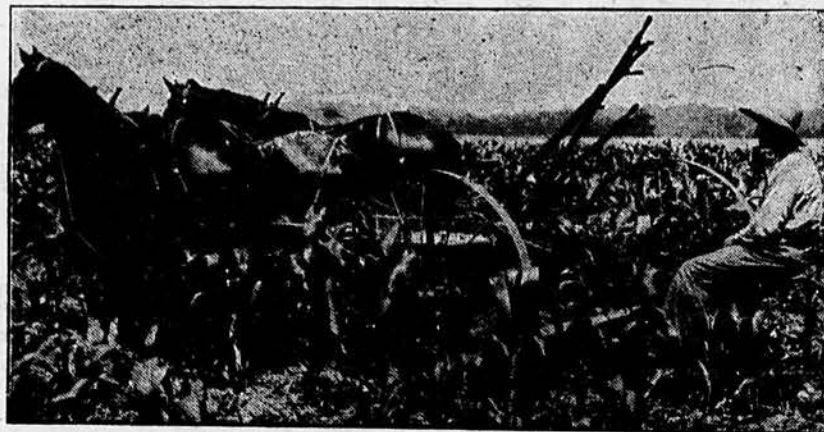
There are many leaks, however, in the farm business which reduce production and increase cost. A farmer should not be excused if he fails to stop them. Probably the most important of these leaks is the waste of manure and other organic matter by burning corn stalks, straw, and other forms of organic matter. Such waste approaches the criminal and should be stopped.

Farm practices in general have been developed and adapted to lower price conditions than those now existing or that probably will exist in the next year or two. Consequently, more intensive practices and a greater investment in labor or capital would be warranted under existing conditions.

It is possible to increase quickly the production of grain crops in one of three ways—first, by increasing the acreage under cultivation; second, by more thorough and intensive cultivation; and third, by growing only such crops and varieties as are adapted to local conditions.

Since less than 70 per cent of the land in farms in this state is under cultivation, naturally the first means that would suggest itself for increasing the output of crops would be to follow the steps taken by England and place under the plow a larger proportion of the meadow and pasture land. However, when it is considered that much of this land is of inferior quality and when plowed is very difficult to reseed to grass, this method of increasing productivity will be found undesirable. This is especially true when it is understood that much of the land now under cultivation is not producing so abundantly as it could be made to produce.

While it is desirable to bring every acre possible under cultivation it would not be best to attempt to handle more land than can be farmed properly. The ground now under cultivation should be prepared for spring crops in the best possible condition. With reasonable assurance of high prices for corn and kafir, more than the customary amount of work can be expended profitably in preparing a seed bed for these crops. Ground that is to be listed to corn or kafir should be blank listed or disked as soon as possible this spring, and if the weather is favorable and time will permit a second disking at right angles



Clean, Thoro Cultivation of Corn, Close to the Plants at First, is Required for High Yields on Every Farm in Kansas.

to the first would prove beneficial. After the crop is planted as much time as possible should be spent with a cultivator in the fields during the early growth of the crop. Weeds can be killed easily at this season, and an extra cultivation may increase the yield greatly.

Sorghums in the average season are, with the exception of alfalfa, the most profitable crops grown on the average Kansas farm. A good seedbed for kafir is even more important than a good seedbed for corn. This season especially, every precaution should be taken to get a stand because with the limited amount of good seed available it may be impossible to secure seed for replanting. At the Hays Experiment station ground blank listed for kafir produced 100 per cent more grain in 1914, 25 per cent more grain in 1915, and 300 per cent more grain in 1916 than ground that was not worked in advance of planting.

Nothing can be done at this time to increase the yield of the coming wheat crop, but it is not too early to plan for the crop of 1918. Should there be a heavy loss of the present crop from winter killing, it would not be best to put more of this ground to spring crops than can be handled properly with the equipment of the farm. It would be better to hold the rest in reserve to be prepared by plowing in May or June for a crop of wheat next season. In many instances in the western part of the wheat belt, land handled in this way produces more than double the yield of ground plowed late and prepared poorly. Wheat and oats ground to be seeded to wheat next fall also should be plowed as early in the summer as possible. A delay of one month in plowing in tests conducted at the agricultural college reduced the yield of wheat, as an average of seven years, more than 6 bushels an acre.

The greatest increase in production can be secured with the smallest outlay of labor and capital by using judg-

ment in the crops selected for planting. Many farmers have considered planting spring wheat this season. It would not be good judgment to plant a crop of this kind which has proved to be one of the most unprofitable crops for Kansas. Spring grains like oats and barley, although not very profitable, are much more profitable than spring wheat. At the agricultural college as an average of the past 10 years, spring wheat has produced less than 7 bushels an acre, while during the same seasons oats produced 40 bushels. Had the quality of the spring wheat been good, which was very seldom the case, oats would still have been a much more profitable crop.

Care also should be used to see that the best variety of the crop is obtained for planting. In the case of corn, seed should be secured that has become thoroughly acclimated to the conditions under which it is to be planted. In many instances in variety tests of corn conducted with farmers in different sections of the state, home grown acclimated seed has more than doubled the yield obtained from introduced varieties. At the agricultural college acclimated seed corn produced, as an average of seven years, 6 bushels more to the acre than the same variety introduced from a neighboring state. Good seed corn is scarce this season, but there is sufficient seed in almost every county to plant the crop if it is distributed properly. This home grown seed should be carefully tested and known to be of strong vitality. A general introduction of seed corn from outside the state would cause a heavy loss in production this season.

Kafir, sorghum, oats, barley and wheat are not so sensitive to soil and climatic conditions as corn, yet care should be used to select the best variety of these crops for the conditions. As far as possible seed produced under conditions similar to those under which it is to be planted should be used. Undoubtedly, the present wheat crop will suffer a loss of several thousands if not a million bushels, due to the fact that soft wheat was sown extensively last fall in the hard wheat belt of this state, a territory to which it is not adapted.

A greater production of grain crops would certainly follow good care in selecting varieties and a more thorough preparation of the ground for the crops. These things can be done without greatly increasing the cost of production, and would bring satisfactory financial returns to the producer as well as some relief from the present exorbitant prices to the consumers.

Ballot Veto Approved

A great majority of people are right back of Governor Capper for vetoing that ballot law. The minority is doing the howling—the smallest bunch makes the most noise.

We will elect Governor Capper as senator, also we hope he will use his influence toward getting some other man than that of the Botkin type for our next candidate for governor.

Riley, Kan.

E. J. Abell.



"The Sorghums are, With the Exception of Alfalfa, the Most Profitable Crops Grown in an Average Season on Kansas Farms."

To Produce More Food

An Important Conference Was Held Last Week at Topeka

By F. B. Nichols, Associate Editor

KANSAS FARMERS are going to do their part this year in overcoming the food shortage. Agriculture in this state is being speeded up to the limit, with the idea of making more food available, and also because it is good business. Prices are certain to be very high all thru this year, and all of the increased production that can possibly be obtained will be sold at good prices.

These are some of the lessons taught by the food conference held, March 15, at Topeka in Governor Capper's office. About 150 persons, which included a high proportion of honest-to-goodness farmers, were present. In outlining the purpose of the conference, Governor Capper said that it was not called with the idea of solving the problems presented by the high cost of living. The farmers of Kansas are not responsible for that. The blame for "food riots" does not lie at the farmers' door. Economists are pretty well agreed, Governor Capper said, that the influx of gold in the last two years must inevitably result in a rise of prices. There is the first explanation of the increasing difficulty which urban population encounters in keeping body and soul together. But over and above that, there exists in the minds of the people a well-defined suspicion that the manipulations of unscrupulous speculators is a most important factor in producing the greatly complained of cost of foodstuffs. Despite the protests of commission men and jobbers the facts will not down: The doubling and trebling and quadrupling of the prices of many commodities after they reach the distributing market, points unmistakably to manipulation of a sort that must be stopped in the interest of both the producer and the consumer.

Congested Freight.

The freight congestion is of course, another factor that has contributed to the shortage of available supplies in the centers of population. This is not because of any unwillingness on the part of the railroads to haul foodstuffs, but because until our recent embargo upon foreign shipments, the railroads were busy to the limit of their capacity in moving freight to seaport points destined to foreign ports. The freight for export, is on the whole more profitable to haul than that for domestic use, because the foodstuffs take a relatively low freight rate. Also the long haul is more profitable than is freight destined to local points. This is the reason why such a point as DeKalb, Ill., for example, in the very heart of an agricultural region, suffers from a flour shortage, altho we have plenty of flour in Kansas. Speculators have found this freight congestion to their advantage in manipulating prices as the shortage in one place could not be met quickly as it can in times when the freight situation is normal.

Lower Crops Last Year.

The agricultural yields of 1916 were greatly below those of 1915. The wheat crop of the United States fell off 400 million bushels; corn 400 million bushels; oats 200 million bushels; barley 50 million bushels; potatoes 100 million bushels—so that these five crops show an aggregate decrease of 1,150 million bushels—equal to 10 bushels for every man, woman and child in the United States.

It is true that America carried over from the 1915 crop an unusual surplus of wheat, so that even with the short crop of 1916 there was 150 million bushels over and above normal consumption. Exports did not take all of that surplus, but the United States Department of Agriculture does not find it either in stocks at market centers or in farmers' hands; so apparently much of it is in hiding—withdrawn from the market to stimulate prices.

President Wilson in a recent note to the Federal Trade Commission, has again called attention to the well known fact that the production of foodstuffs is not increasing nearly so rapidly as the increase in population. There are 26 million more persons to feed than there were in 1900; but the production of two

chief cereals, wheat and corn, has shown only a slight advance, while meat products show in that time a decrease of 20 pounds per capita. The principal food products of experts have steadily declined, so that at the outbreak of the European war, the United States was as large an importer of foodstuffs as an exporter. Surprising as the statement is to the man in the street, America can no longer be classed as a producer of surplus foodstuffs; the money sent abroad in 1913 for foodstuffs—including sugar, tea, coffee, tropical fruits, vegetables, poultry products, nuts and the like, equalled the money received for the cereals and meats exported. In 1912 and 1913, according to the United States Bureau of Crop Estimates, France produced 92 per cent of her food requirements and imported 8 per cent; Germany produced 88 per cent and imported 12 per cent; Russia produced 110 per cent and exported 10 per cent; Canada produced 23 per cent more than she consumed; Argentina produced 48 per cent more than was required for home consumption, while the United States—with all its boasted agricultural wealth and progress—produced practically no more than it consumed. Governor Capper continued:

I agree with Secretary Houston that there is no immediate cause for hysteria or panic. We are not going to starve to death this winter and there is no immediate need of food dictatorship. Our farmers will not be cajoled nor brow-beaten into embarking upon unprofitable ventures in order to provide the manipulators of markets with the means of gambling; they will rightly insist that some of the evils of marketing and distribution be corrected while they endeavor to increase their production, so that neither producer nor consumer be left at the mercy of unrestrained greed.

But with the danger of America's unwilling participation in the war becoming more grave every day, it surely is the part of wisdom—of sound business sense as well as of patriotism—for us to stop a moment and take stock of our resources; to face the situation and to decide if the extraordinary condition in which we find ourselves does not call for a method of procedure somewhat out of the ordinary and usual. It has seemed to me that a clear understanding of the situation in regard to the world's food supply and market conditions, and a frank interchange of thought by such men as are here assembled will lead to more intelligent effort in meeting what threatens to become a most serious condition.

I have every confidence in the public spirit of Kansas—as well as in the business sense of her producers. I have not called this meeting for the purpose of pointing out to our farmers their duty. But I am thoroughly convinced that business foresight counsels a speeding-up of production; the world needs every pound of foodstuffs that we can produce, and the world is ready to pay for it; so, patriotism aside, business sense says, "Produce it!"

I have no specific suggestions to make; the situation is one which calls for the expert; but I hope you will give due consideration to the potential possibilities of the cultivation of vacant lots in cities and towns and the growing of a larger portion of the family food supply on the farm. A number of Kansas towns are already arranging for the use of vacant tracts of land; this should be encouraged in a systematic manner.

I trust that this conference may outline a constructive program, based on sound economic principles, embodying suggestions of what to grow and the best methods of growing; the securing of adequate farm labor; the economical marketing of farm products; the financing of the producer who is hampered by lack of capital, and such other points as may occur to you as pertinent to a larger agricultural production in Kansas in the immediate future.

We all realize, I am sure, that we must approach these questions in a sane business-like manner; keeping in mind that the farmer is a business man, governed by the same motives as munition-makers and other business men. It is his business, his duty, to make his farm yield the largest possible income. If our deliberations and suggestions are to carry any weight whatever, they must be based upon that.

J. C. Mohler, secretary of agriculture, told of the world-wide shortage of food, and of the larger demand. He showed that much of the contribution of Kansas to the food supply of the world must come thru the corn and wheat crops. Mr. Mohler told of the development of wheat in the spring in Kansas, after unfavorable winter weather, that brought out wheat plants after they were, apparently, dead. He urged that Kansas wheat raisers wait as long as possible before plowing up the wheat fields this year that had suffered from winter injury, as it is probable that in many cases favorable growing weather will make it possible to produce a profitable crop.

P. W. Goebel of Kansas City, Kan., president of the National Bankers' association, told of the part that bankers

can take in solving the abnormal problems of 1917. He asked especially that the bankers be liberal with the loans so it will be possible for farmers to keep breeding herds. If valuable breeding animals are sold in this time of high prices it may produce a shortage that will bring still more abnormal conditions. Mr. Goebel also told of the good opportunity in raising potatoes, and urged a larger acreage.

W. A. McKeever, professor of child welfare in the University of Kansas spoke on gardening, and what the towns of the state are doing to get the boys started to work on the vacant lots. Kansas will do more with this work in 1917 than ever. The main thing needed, Professor McKeever said, is a leader, who should be a man selected by the city, and who has real ability as a leader of boys.

In the afternoon session, W. J. Burtis of Fredonia, a farmer from the Fall River Valley, was the presiding officer. In introducing C. L. Seagraves, industrial commissioner of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, the first speaker, Mr. Burtis said:

"The Santa Fe railroad sent the first demonstration train to our town eight years ago. Three of us were there to meet it. The Cow and Hen train arrived yesterday, and there were 500 persons at the station. We are making some progress; the city folks must learn more about their end of the food business, too."

Mr. Seagraves urged that a campaign be made to eliminate waste, which he said is one of the country's worst curses. He also called attention to the dairy and poultry train. Mr. Seagraves said that Kansas needs a million more milk cows to meet the demand for dairy products; that the market is available for the additional production; and that, in his opinion, the profits to the producer are sufficiently tempting to warrant an immediate revival of interest in the dairy industry.

Organization of farmers for the purpose of marketing products also was urged by Mr. Seagraves. He said that the farmers could not be blamed for the heavy increase in the cost of living, because the prices paid in the last two years have been but little above the actual cost of production.

W. M. Jardine, dean of agriculture in the Kansas State Agricultural college, told of the probable labor shortage this year. Farmers, especially in the wheat growing sections, should make plans at once to overcome this. Dean Jardine believes there will be a serious shortage of seeds. The agronomy department of the college has prepared a list of the farmers who have seed for sale. This list may be had free on application. Farmers who have seed for sale should report it to the department, so their names may be included.

"There is little or no chance for a decrease in the cost of meats in the near future," said W. A. Cochel, professor of animal husbandry in the Kansas State Agricultural college. "The high price is due to a larger demand, and our production also is decidedly less than the conditions warrant. The greatest possible incentive for an increase in production is now being applied; that is, a reasonable assurance of financial profit to the farmers who have invested capital in livestock to convert the farm grown feeds into meat."

President Waters spoke of the need for more common sense in living. He believes that the prices for food products will continue to be high and that they should remain at high levels; this will enable the producers to maintain the soil fertility. There is a need for a developing of manufacturing, to save more of the money Kansas has been sending out of the state for manufactured products, which has averaged about 170 million dollars a year.

Quick results in increasing production can be obtained from the poultry and eggs. Ross M. Sherwood, head of the poultry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college, described better

(Continued on Page 16.)

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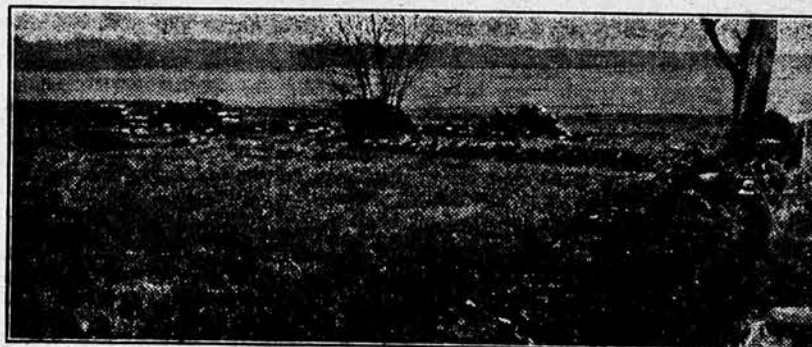
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Tiles for Rich Soils

Good Drainage Will Increase the Yields of Crops

By H. B. Walker



The Tile Drainage on This Field Changed the Land from an Unproductive Swamp to a Fertile, Profitable Soil.

MANY fertile soils in Kansas are not cultivated profitably, or are not tilled at all, because of a lack of drainage. Much of the best farm land of the state cannot be made to yield the most profitable returns until these conditions are corrected. Good soil drainage is an essential factor in successful crop production. Tame grasses and cereal crops do not thrive in wet, compact, sour, or cold soils, but these grow best on sweet, warm, well-drained lands.

The physical characteristics of some soils are such that nature has provided for drainage. These soils are mellow because the excessive soil water cannot compact them, they are warm since this over abundant moisture escapes by other means than evaporation. Good crops grow upon them because the roots are unhindered in their downward path in search of plant food and moisture. On such land the crop returns are the most remunerative.

Some farmers are not so fortunate as to possess land with perfect natural drainage. A heavy subsoil, or other natural condition, may interfere with the natural tendency of free soil water to pass downward by gravity. This results in a saturation of the soil, causing a wet depression or a "cat tail" pond or a "seepy" hillside, and a bad looking, unprofitable farm. Tile drainage is needed to make such land productive. If nature has not provided a means for removing this injurious water some artificial method must be employed.

Under drainage was first accomplished by digging trenches and partly filling with bundles of sticks and covering these over with earth. Stones were used in a similar manner. The modern under-drain, however, is circular and is constructed of burned clay or cement. The first tile drains used in the United States were put in more than 75 years ago in New York. These drains are still in active operation.

The first and fundamental function of underdrainage is to make wet lands productive. It is evident then that the tile drain must be constructed to act most efficiently; the size of the tile must be adequate; the grade of the line must be perfect to give a free flow of the water; and lastly the drains must be placed at the most economical depths. Correct design, soil conditions, and the general topography of the field will regulate these conditions. No firm, fast rule can be formulated which will apply to all conditions, and it is only after a careful examination of a field that a plan of drainage can be successfully laid out.

We have in Kansas three general types of soil requiring artificial underdrainage; namely, the seepy land of the rolling uplands, the hardpan soils on the flatter upland prairies, and the black alluvial soils of the river bottoms.

Ordinarily seepy land is quite easy to drain if the cause of the wet condition is understood. It is sometimes puzzling to landowners to find that sloping hill-sides are too wet for cultivation. Such spots are annoying and are very noticeable in a field. The natural tendency of free or excess water in the soil is to pass directly downward by the action of gravity. If the soil structure is of such a nature that this water is intercepted or retarded in its downward path,

the water is then forced to move laterally down the slope. A ledge of rock or a compact subsoil may cause this condition. The accumulation of the water as it thus moves down the hill slope causes a "wet outcrop" or "seep." This outcropping usually appears near the foot of the slope or where a steeper slope terminates into a flatter one. These places frequently appear as a wet band across the hill slope or a wet margin along the sides of a natural depression, and are particularly noticeable to the eye of even a casual observer. The method of drainage correction is quite simple when understood. The real source of the water is apparently higher up the slope. Consider, if you will, that this slope is a roof, and like the roof of a building the volume of the water passing over its surface increases the nearer it approaches the lower area. To catch the water from the roof a gutter is placed at right angles or across the slope to intercept the water at every point. No one would think of catching water from the roof by placing the gutter up and down the slope. The same principle is just as applicable to the seepy hill side, since the slope with its substratum of rock or compact clay acts exactly like a roof, shedding its water off to a lower elevation.

The tile drain then must be located to intercept the water in its downward movement. Moreover it is evident that this water must be intercepted before it outcrops if the seep is to be entirely eliminated. Consequently the location must not only be across the slope but on the upper side of the wet outcrop as well. These two principles of location, however, are not sufficient to insure success. If a gutter is placed several inches above a roof surface, very little water will be intercepted. The same condition will govern the success of a seep drain. If placed too shallow it will fail to intercept all of the seep water, consequently it is necessary to place the tile sufficiently deep to cut off the water as it passes down the slope. Seep drains are sometimes called cut-off drains since if properly constructed they do cut off this injurious water before it has an opportunity to harm the growing crops.

The rule for locating and placing seep drains is therefore quite simple. It may be stated briefly as follows: Place the drain at right angles to or across the slope, on the upper side of the wet outcrop, and deep enough to intercept the line of flow. A careful observation of

the above rule ordinarily will result in the successful drainage of a hillside seep with a single line of tiling.

Soils which are underlain with heavy, compact, and relatively impervious subsoils usually are classed as "hardpans." Strictly speaking much of such land is not hardpan, since moisture does pass thru it, to a certain extent, but from the standpoint of drainage it may be so classed. The presence of a relatively impervious subsoil close to the surface practically precludes the possibility of economical drainage. Usually such soils are not naturally very fertile and the shallow surface soil is affected readily by both the extreme conditions of wet and dry weather. To get any measure of relief by tiling the lines must be placed close together. This involves a heavy expense and it is doubtful if the results obtained are commensurate with the investment required.

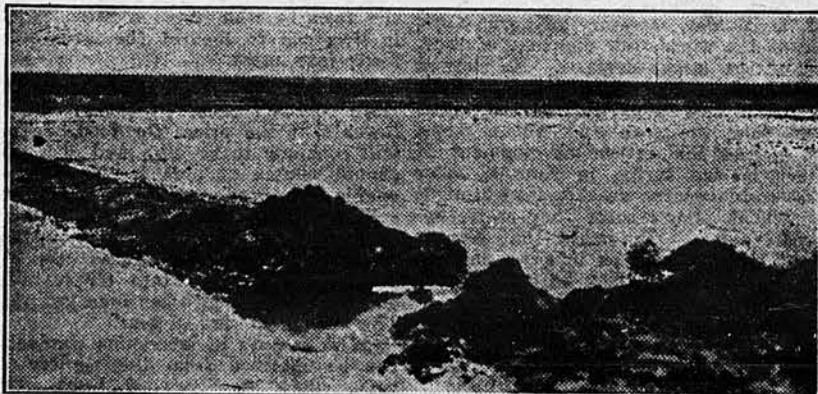
Many Kansas farms, however, have fertile surface soils ranging in depth from 12 to 36 inches, but these are supported upon retentive subsoils. A period of wet weather soon saturates this upper soil layer and crops growing thereon are injured readily by the excessive water which entirely fills the soil cavities and crowds out the necessary air. The removal of this water is often hindered by the uneven surface of the subsoil. The subsoil surface may be a series of pockets, or ridges and depressions, which prevent entirely the lateral movement of the excessive soil water. Naturally, there are only two ways to remove this water. One is by the retarded process of percolation thru the compact subsoil, and the other is by the slow and cooling process of evaporation. It is evident that crops on such land will show the effects of wet weather long before nature can relieve the condition by these slow methods. Such fields, however, may be tile drained profitably. The underdrain with its sloping flow line offers an outlet for this stagnant water held so close to the surface by an uneven subsoil. Landowners who possess an area of this kind will do well to study and investigate the field conditions with a view of a better drainage system.

The black, alluvial soils of the stream bottoms represent a third type of Kansas soil which requires artificial drainage. The alluvial limestone soils usually respond quite readily to tile drainage. Such soils are very fertile and when properly drained produce heavy crops. In most of our stream bottoms the soil adjacent to the stream is open and porous, and has relatively good natural drainage; however, at points more remote from the channel the soil is more compact, more finely divided, lower in surface elevation, and is of a sticky texture. This type of soil usually is called gumbo. On account of the remote location of such areas from the stream, the facilities for carrying away excessive storm water usually are inadequate.

Until some relief is secured for this storm water, tile drainage cannot be undertaken profitably. The first important step in the drainage of heavy, black soils is to get good surface drainage.

Mares that are to foal in the early spring should be given careful attention now.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



An Important Step in Improving the Heavy, Black, Alluvial Soils in Kansas is to get Good Surface Drainage.

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"WE GOT together, Mr. Case, and we sure 'talked hog.' The other fellows will have to go some if they win that county prize. And now, Mr. Case, we want you to be with us when we meet again. Can't you come? We will show you a good time and our folks want to get acquainted with you,



Corwin McPheeters, Douglas County.

too." That's the kind of letters coming to me in every mail. And then to think that I am tied to a desk! Be thankful, fellows, that you are country boys who with all the rush and hurry of farm work yet can find time to play. No person is quite so care free as the farmer, after all. Except for an occasional emergency rush he always can spare at least an occasional day for play without interfering with his daily tasks. Take the busy city man away from his desk and work piles mountain high. My word for it, boy friends, there are better compensations in life than a city job. Be contented and happy where you are.

But there's one invitation that I'm going to find almost impossible to resist. It comes from Ted Montee of McCune. Ted is the Labette county leader and he was one of our live wires last year. "The west boundary of our place is the Neosho River," writes Ted, "and the fishing and swimming are fine. I'm going to get all the club boys in Labette county to visit me this summer and we will camp on the river and have a good time. I will let you know when we get ready to camp and we want you to be with us and be a boy again." I'd be that, you can wager, Ted. And who knows, perhaps I can slip away for a day or two in Labette county, taking my 8-year-old boy along. Nothing would please me better. There will be some doings when those Labette county chaps "get in the swim."

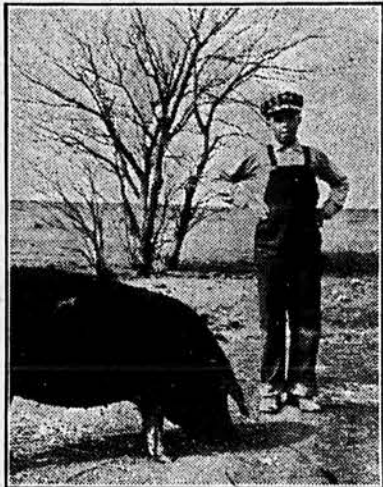
"Tell me the name of the county leader who is showing the most pep," wrote one boy, "for I want to find out who I must beat to win that trophy." Now that would be a difficult question to answer. Let's see: there's Bill, and Jim, and John, every chap hustling to beat the band. Henry, too, is doing fine and Ted and Elmer think the trophy will come their way. Sorry, Philander—of course we have no Philander—but you will have to figure it out for yourself. About 100 boys are setting so hot a pace that you never will get cold feet if you even keep in sight.

When it comes to showing real stick-to-itiveness tho I must hand the laurels to County Leader David Graves of Hamilton county. Dave hustled like the mischief to complete membership in his county and then a member dropped out. Out went Dave again and found another boy. This chap failed to find a sow of the breed desired and dropped out, too. Back came Dave with a request for more time, assuring me that "I'll have Hamilton county in the race or bust." And Dave will do that very thing. Then Dave's sow found her pigs only to lose them all. "Pretty hard luck," said Dave, "but I'm no quitter. I've bred her for a July litter and you can depend upon me to stick as long as I've got one hog to feed." Shake, Dave. If any 15-year-old Kansas boy can show more of the winning spirit I'd like to meet him. Anyone can lead when things go smoothly but it takes grit to stick when all goes wrong.

Then there's Karl Franke of Rawlins county. Long before he knew he would

be appointed county leader Karl was hustling to fill the ranks. And he did it, too. Not only that but he helped the other boys in their search for sows, assuring me repeatedly that "you can count Rawlins in." Virgil Downing, 11-year-old Atwood, Kan., booster, is the fifth member for Rawlins county. Thru an oversight his name was not given in the list printed last week. Remember Dave and Karl, fellows, when you figure contestants for the pep trophy cup. Aren't some of you county leaders a little ashamed of the lack of spirit you have been showing, now?

From now until the contest closes I'm going to show club pictures in every issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. It's a fine way to get acquainted with the members and you should clip these pictures and paste them in a book. By this time next year you will have a picture gallery that will be highly prized. On this page I am showing you Corwin McPheeters, 16-year-old Douglas county leader, with his Hampshire entry; Lewis Schmidt of Lincoln county with his Poland sow, and Ernest Williams of Nemaha county with his Spotted Poland. Corwin has a start on all other contestants as his contest pigs were farrowed last December but of course the feed bill will run higher on account of the long winter period. The pigs will weigh more than 50 pounds each now and the sow, too, has gained in weight.



Lewis Schmidt, Lincoln County.

Corwin is one of the club's best boosters and is out to place Douglas county in the lead.

Lewis Schmidt is 14 years old and very proud of his contest sow. He was somewhat concerned because the photographer cut off a couple of hams, but that won't count when the weights are reported. Ernest Williams is only 12 but he looks like a big fellow. Ernest's sow seems to be the quality kind. And that reminds me that I haven't printed the contest story written by Billy Robison, Woodson county booster for Spotted Polands, who would have won second prize in the 1916 contest had his weights been official instead of estimated. Bill, who is back in the game again, tells here how he fed and cared for his sow and pigs:

"I received my sow February 1, 1916," wrote Bill, "and as a good shed had been prepared for her she did fine from the beginning. She farrowed March 19, bringing 11 pigs, six males and five females, and she raised them all. I fed them a slop consisting of shorts, bran and ground corn. The pigs were fed in a separate trough and all of them were eating when 2 weeks old. As soon as the pigs began eating I fed them a slop made of 4 pounds each bran, shorts and ground corn. This was gradually increased until 8 pounds each of shorts and bran and 6 pounds of ground corn was fed every day. The sow and pigs were turned on oats and rape pasture June 19.

"The weight of the sow and pigs was estimated on October 1 by stockmen and hog buyers. They estimated the sow's weight at 500 pounds and the pigs'

weight at 175 pounds each, making a gain of 2,140 pounds over the original weight of the sow, 285 pounds. My feed cost was \$43.96, and the cost of the sow with interest added made the total expense \$96.36. As hogs were selling at 10 cents a pound I would have made a profit of \$156.14 had the hogs been sold."

Rearing 11 pigs is a record for you boys to shoot at this year. No other boy did so well in 1916. When the pigs were sold the weights proved that Bill's neighbors had been guessing mighty close, so the illness of Mr. Robison knocked Bill out of a \$25 prize. But you can't keep a good man down and Bill plans a real come back this year. Now you Spotted Poland boosters can have a quiet little hurrah all by yourselves. Bill's pork production record and his profit record are worth crowing about, too.

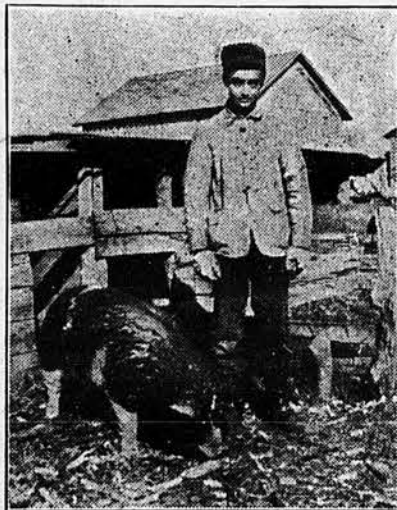
Not Farmers' Friends

But The Eagle still insists that, despite the honesty of his purpose, Mr. Lansdon has, in this matter at least, been a false friend to the farmer. The one state where the farmer has absolute control of the administration is North Dakota. There the first and great fight the farmers have had to make has been for a new constitution. Until a new constitution is secured, not one of the essential reforms which the North Dakota farmers are fighting for can be secured.

And the Kansas constitution is as out of date as the North Dakota constitution. Mr. Lansdon may be able to persuade the Kansas farmers for a little time longer that they should not go into politics; that they should simply organize, and try by voluntary co-operation to solve their problems. But the time is coming, and it is coming very soon, when the Kansas farmer will realize, just as the North Dakota farmer has realized, that he has got to go into politics. He has got to have either state or national elevators, packing houses, flour mills, hail insurance, if he is to continue to do business at a profit to himself and to produce at a price that the great consuming public can afford to pay. The middleman has just as firm a grip on Kansas as he has on North Dakota—and the farmers some day will realize it.

When that day comes, and the farmers rise in their might—as they have risen in North Dakota—they'll find their hands tied absolutely by an out of date constitution, written half a century ago by lawyers whose first thought was for the protection of private business. The first thing the Kansas farmer will have to do will be to get a new constitution.

The farmer could have had a new constitution, under which, when he wakes up, he could have gone right ahead. The farmers' own leaders defeated that effort. No matter how honest those leaders may have been, they have been false friends to the farmer. And there are lots of farmers who already realize that fact.—From The Wichita Eagle.



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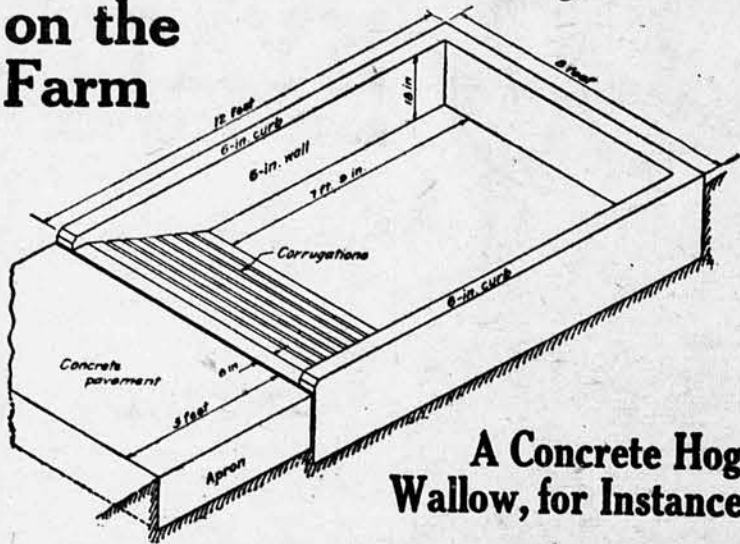
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CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

Produce Pork on Pastures

Lower Costs by Reducing the Grain for the Hogs

BY F. H. NICHOLS, Associate Editor

ALARGER part of the gains with the hogs must be made on pasture if the most profit is to be obtained from this line. The pork produced on Kansas farms in these days of high grain prices is costing too much. Larger net returns can be obtained by keeping the hogs on pasture longer with a smaller grain ration, and if necessary marketing them at a lighter weight.

Most of the leading hog raisers of Kansas make an extensive use of pasture. There are examples in almost every community. Their success has been so marked that the wonder is that the practice is not universal. If you will study the examples of such good hog raisers as A. J. Erhart, Ness City; W. H. Wheeler, Garden City; W. G. Burtis, Fredonia; Searle and Cottle, Berryton; and Herman Groninger, Bendena, you will find that a big use has been made of pasture. Much of their success is based on this fact.

Alfalfa is the best pasture crop for hogs on the soils to which it is adapted. Many reports of abnormally profitable returns have been obtained with this crop. Hogs which are fed but a light grain ration frequently will gain as much as 18 or 20 pounds of pork to the bushel of corn while on alfalfa—and this is a basis that one can quite properly enthrall over greatly these days. Much of the gain depends on the way the pasture is handled; a farmer cannot expect the best gains if the crop is left to grow as it will. Most hog raisers believe that the animals should not be allowed the free range or the lot; they should be allowed on it only when they will eat readily. They should then be removed.

It is important that the crop should be cut from time to time, when the growth has become woody, so a new growth will be started. Some farmers rake up this growth and use it for hay, and this frequently is possible with good results if the pasturing has not been too heavy.

Red clover is an excellent pasture crop for hogs, and it is producing good results on many farms in Eastern Kansas. Alfalfa is perhaps the more profitable crop on the soils to which it is adapted, but on the hardpan and clay lands such as those in Woodson and Willson counties Red clover frequently will do the best. It is an encouraging thing to see hogs in a Red clover field; they go at the harvesting of the clover in such a business like way, and with no labor on the part of man they change the clover into a profitable, marketable product. One of the most interesting things is to see hogs going thru a Red clover field that has not been pastured heavily and harvesting the heads, of which they are especially fond.

Care must be taken with Red clover, as with alfalfa, to see that the growth is maintained in the best condition. It must be mowed when it gets woody. An objection advanced against the use of Red clover pasture for hogs is that it gets the soil in bad physical condition. I think that the reason we have heard more about this than about the damage from pasturing the alfalfa is that the Red clover is grown more generally on the clay and hardpan soils that are easy to get into bad condition. Much of this difficulty may be avoided if the soil is plowed deeply in the fall after the clover has been "pastured out," so the land will have the benefit of the freezing and thawing during the winter.

There are sections where annual crops give the best returns. A good example of this is under the upland conditions such as those on the farm of Harley

Hatch at Gridley, on the uplands of Coffey county. Mr. Hatch has been especially successful with a combination of rape and oats. The rape supplies feed from spring until late in the fall, sometimes until Christmas. Other farmers are reporting equally good results with rape in Eastern Kansas; there is no doubt that this crop will be grown much more extensively there for hog pasture.

The sorghums deserve more attention as pasture crops for hogs, especially in Western Kansas. They have the merit of growing under many conditions where alfalfa will fail. W. H. Gould of Wilroads, for example, has been very successful in the use of the sorghums for hog pasture—especially has he made a profitable use of Sudan grass.

Perhaps the best results with hog pasture in Western Kansas are being obtained from alfalfa grown under irrigation. The most famous example of success along this line is on the farm of J. W. Lough of Scott City. He has gone into hog raising extensively in the last few years, with very profitable results.

The day of the old-fashioned hog-lot, which consisted mostly of a growth of jimson, Sour dock and other weeds, has passed. Hogs cannot produce good results when their pasture consists merely of weeds, altho it is true that sometimes it is possible to get some value from weeds. The ideal should be to grow pasture crops that have a real feeding value. Care for these crops properly and don't overpasture them. This will make it possible to get the cheapest gains of pork.

The Hogs Have Worms

I have 40 shots that are not doing well. They were all about the same size last fall, but now some of them are twice as large as others. They eat well, but their tails are straight and their hair does not look right. I have been told that they have worms. How am I to know if they have worms, and what is a good remedy? W. F.

The hogs should be starved for 18 hours. They should then be given the following mixture:

Santonin.....2 1/2 grs.
Powdered areca nut.....1/2 dram
Calomel.....1/2 gr.
Bicarbonate of soda.....1 dram

This will be sufficient for 100 pounds weight. The medicine may be given in the slops or feed and every animal will get its proper proportion.

The animals should be kept confined in pens so that the faeces and expelled worms may be gathered up for a period of 48 hours after the medicine has been given. If such faeces are not gathered up the animals will reinfect themselves by rooting around in the filth. I suggest burning all the excreta.

It is advisable to repeat the treatment in about 10 days as it is possible that all the eggs of worms are not removed by the first treatment. In ten days they will have hatched and the second treatment usually completes a cure.

K. S. A. C.

Likes the Governor's Food Plan

Governor Capper's plan is good for increased food production and I trust good results will be brought about by the effort. More and better cultivation of the soil, making every acre produce; a more economical use of food for man and animals; avoidance of much unnecessary waste, production of vegetables and poultry wherever reasonably possible for one's own use, are items worthy of consideration generally, but very much so at the present time.

Marion, Kan.

Isaac Good.

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A Good Chance for the Oats

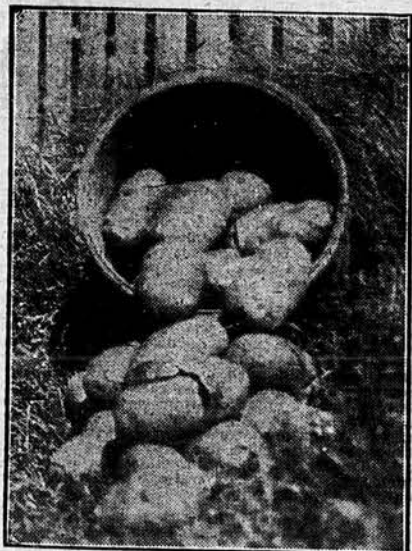
The Crop Was Planted on Well Prepared Seedbeds

BY HARLEY HATCH

OATS IS all sown in this part of Kansas, and without exception the crop is in fine condition. The acreage is the largest I have ever seen here, and it would have been larger still had seed been plenty. Many farmers who wished to sow oats and who waited until the last to get seed found that none could be obtained. There is no lack of feeding oats on the market but Texas Red seed oats are scarce. The price of seed oats was 70 cents a bushel, and until the recent raise in grain prices good feeding oats could be bought for 62 cents.

The next crop to plant will be potatoes. I have heard of some fields being planted already, but it looks just a little too early to me even for Southeastern Kansas. Probably the seed would not freeze if covered deep enough; there are many winters here when potatoes left in the ground over winter do not freeze. The potatoes might come up and get caught by an April frost, and it has always seemed to me that potatoes which have had the tops cut back by frost never yield so well as those which were not nipped.

In just one week St. Patrick's day will be here, and for farmers who place their faith in old sayings it will be just the time to plant the first potatoes. These old sayings have a basis of truth; not that a certain day is the best because it has a popular name attached but because that day always comes at about the right time to plant the first potatoes.



Some Good Seed Potatoes.

atoes. That saying applies to Kansas; it would scarcely apply to Vermont where the sugar snow in the woods is often 4 feet deep on St. Patrick's day.

For our seed potatoes this year we have three kinds, Six Weeks, Eureka and Early Ohio. We have but a few of the Six Weeks and will plant the seed in the garden for an early crop. There are 2 bushels of Eureka; these we had planned to plant under mulch but our stack of old hay which was to be used for mulching has been sold to a neighbor who needed it for his cattle. It may be we can pick up enough old hay later to supply a mulch for the 2 bushels of Eureka; when raised under mulch the Eureka makes a fine quality of potatoes which will keep until the next June.

Our main potato crop this year will be Early Ohio because we were fortunate enough to raise plenty for seed last year. We will not have a mulch for the crop but will put it on the best potato ground on the farm, which is an acre at the foot of a hill. The soil is a deep loam with just enough sand to work well. This ground raised potatoes last year and was plowed at digging time. About March 25 we will disk this ground deeply after giving it a coat of fine manure and then plow again. Then we will furrow it out in rows 3 feet 6 inches apart and plant the potatoes about 15 inches apart in the rows and harrow the ground until they are covered.

Our seed potatoes of our own raising are all of good size and we will cut them in good sized pieces containing not less than two eyes to a piece. Where potatoes are cut for seed there usually should be enough potato attached to the eye to supply food for the seed until it can get a good hold on the soil. But for this year forget all the rules that ever applied to seed selection. Plant anything in the potato line which will grow, no matter if it is no larger than a small marble. In this connection I recall our experience with small potatoes as seed in Nebraska in 1895. The year before had been one of almost total failure of crops, potatoes included. When we plowed our out there were very few which we thought large enough to pick up, and the little fellows were left on the ground. Later there came a big wind which uncovered everything on the patch and the small potatoes seemed so plentiful that we picked them up for chicken feed. Before we fed them, potatoes advanced so in price that we kept the little ones for seed. Scarcely one of them was larger than a marble and not a very large marble at that. The next spring the two bushels planted a large amount of ground and produced the best crop of potatoes we raised in the 14 years we lived in Nebraska. I don't advocate small potatoes for seed as a usual thing but in this case plant all you may have and count yourself lucky to have them.

A friend who lives in North Dakota has sent me a package of Alaska peas for a trial here. He has been raising this crop there on a large scale both for seed and for the hay. He threshed the peas with a common separator which split many of them, and these split ones he sold on the market for a shilling a pound. Just what he means by a shilling I don't know; what we used to call a shilling in the West is 12½ cents and I presume that is what he means. Back East we used to have three different values for shillings; there was the common shilling of 12½ cents' value which we called the York shilling, the one with a value of 17½ cents, and the English shilling of 24½ cents' value which was in use in Canada, just half a mile from where we lived.

Field peas and oats used to be sown back in Vermont and Canada, and the mixture made the finest kind of hay. This mixture is supposed to do well only in the North, but in some seasons at least it produces well here. Some years ago a trial of field peas and oats was made on the county farm near Burlington. I have never seen a crop of this kind do better even in the rich land around Montreal, Canada. For some reason it was not given a further trial.

Speaking of the faculty that plants which bear the seeds in pods have of drawing nitrogen from the air, I recall what a man told me once. He said, "I don't take any stock in this fertility in the air. How could it get there and how can the air hold it?" I had thought about this matter and gave him an illustration which had occurred to me. Take the case of a straw pile, a dry manure pile or a stack of hay being burned. There is certainly a large amount of fertility contained in the material before burning. After burning the fertility is gone with the exception of the mineral elements which cannot burn. Where did it go? Into the air, of course. That the air is full of nitrates is proved by the fact that the Germans have been getting their supply from that source since the blockade shut them off from the outside supply. Even before the war nitrates were being extracted from the air by means of the immense water power in Norway and Sweden. Certainly the air is full of fertility, and every plant that bears its seeds in a pod has the faculty of extracting that fertility. But while clover, alfalfa, peas and beans can store up nitrogen they use up the other elements of fertility so that in the end they are not a complete fertilizer. But as nitrogen usually is the most lacking on our upland soils we are fairly safe if we make a good use of clover, alfalfa and cowpeas.

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OUR OFFER: We are giving these baseball curvers away free as a means of introducing our great home and family magazine, The Household Magazine. Send us 10c for a three months' subscription and upon receipt of same we will send you one of the curvers, by return mail free and postpaid. Address

HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Dept. C 6, Topeka, Kan.



Six Easter Booklets

Each of these Easter Booklets are in envelopes. They are printed in color, beautifully gold embossed and have verse on inside page. Do not confuse these booklets with the ordinary cheap grade of cards you see advertised. They are high-grade printed on enameled Bristol Board.

Our Free Offer A set of six booklets with envelopes to match given free to all who send 10c for a three months' subscription to our big family magazine, The Household. Address

HOUSEHOLD, Dept. EB-2, Topeka, Kan.

You Must Have a Big Collar

Large collars are a dominant fashion note for spring and summer, and one-piece dresses continue in popularity. The model shown here would be pretty developed in one of the new sport pongees with plain collar and cuffs, or of the plain material with the figured trim-



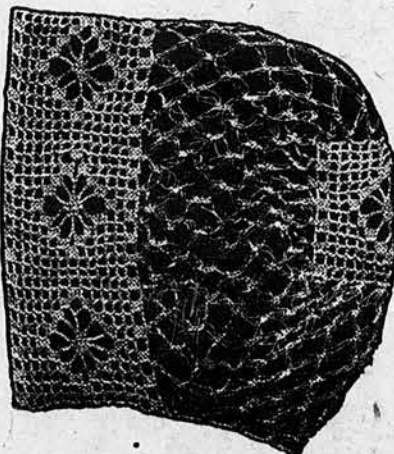
8137

ming. For a colored gingham or voile dress, the collar and cuffs would be lovely made of sheer white voile or organdy. Make tiny pin tucks about 1/2 inch apart in the material before cutting the collar and cuffs and sew on a hem of the plain. The pattern, 8137, is cut in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. It may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

Child's Hood in Crochet

A pretty hood in combination of knot stitch and spider web design is shown here. Made of No. 60 or 70 crochet cotton, it will be large enough for a child from 1 to 2 years old, depending somewhat on how tight or loose one crochets. The cap should be lined with silk in either white, light blue or pink and tied with ribbons to match. A narrow edge will add to its appearance.

Begin with chain (ch) of 45, turn. Make a double crochet (d c, thread over hook once) into the 4th st, and 2 more



d c into the next two stitches, ch 2, skip 2 st of ch and put 1 d c into the 3rd st making a space (sp). Make 11 more sp, then a block (blk) of 4 d c into the last 4 st of ch. Ch 5, turn.

2nd row—Seven sp, 1 blk, 6 sp, ch 3, turn.

3rd row—One blk, 4 sp, 1 blk, 1 sp, 1 blk, 5 sp, 1 blk, ch 5. Turn.

4th row—Five sp, 1 blk, ch 4, 1 treble crochet (tr, thread over hook twice) over ch between blocks in preceding row, ch 4, 1 blk, 4 sp, ch 3, turn.

5th row—One blk, 2 sp, 1 blk, ch 6, 3 single crochets (s c) into top of tr in

last row and the stitch of ch on each side, ch 6, 1 blk, 3 sp, 1 blk, ch 5, turn.

6th row—Three sp, 1 blk, ch 8, 5 s c, ch 8, 1 blk, 2 sp, ch 3, turn.

7th row—One blk, 2 sp, 1 blk with the first d c into top of last d c of blk in preceding row and other 3 d c into first 3 st of ch 8 of last row, ch 6, 3 sc, ch 6, 1 blk over end of ch of last row, 3 sp, 1 blk, ch 5, turn.

8th row—Five sp, 1 blk, ch 5, 1 tr, ch 5, 1 blk, 4 sp, ch 3, turn.

9th row—One blk, 4 sp, 1 blk, ch 3, 1 blk, 5 sp, 1 blk, ch 5, turn.

10th row—Seven sp, 1 blk, 6 sp. 11th row—Fourteen sp.

Repeat from the 1st row until there are six spider webs. Crochet a square of 13 rows with spider web in the middle for the center back of the hood. Beginning at one corner, fasten into the square 30 times with knot stitch. To make a knot stitch, take a chain stitch and draw the loop on the hook out until it is about 1/2 inch long. Take up the thread and draw it thru this loop to fasten it, then take thread on hook again and draw another long loop, fastening into the square. Make 6 more rows, fastening into the knots already made and join to the strip for the front of the cap. Crochet a chain around the bottom of the cap at the back catching into the knots to draw the cap into shape.

Sarah Stewart.

Graham Co., Kansas.

The Gate of Dreams

Kneel at the gate of dreams with me and in that kneeling find
The peace of quiet thoughts that heal the tumults of the mind.
For there, the garish strife recedes,
The turmoil passes by,
And God seems more than all the creeds,
And love too sweet to die.

I have been tossed, I have been torn,
I have been swept along;
Here at the gate of dreams awakes the silver lute of song.
For here, the conflict stirreth not,
The old contentions cease;
Here where the ancient hate's forgot,
Here where we dream of peace.

Oh, flange and flame and rushing tide of mottled storm and strife,
Here at the gates of dream ye pass as shadows pass from life.
For this, the ornament and shrine
Of hope and living trust,
Shall show at last the dream divine
Whose bloom outlives the dust.

—Baltimore Sun.

The human race marches forward on the feet of the children.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



Have You Ever Suspected

that the cause of various annoying ills might lie in the daily cup of tea or coffee?

A sure and easy way out of coffee and tea troubles is to shift to

Instant Postum

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Great Northern Railway has just issued two beautifully illustrated descriptive bulletins. One describes opportunities in irrigated lands in West Okanogan Valley at the foot of the beautiful Cascade Mountains—fruit-growing and diversified farming paradise. Three crops of alfalfa first year after planting. One-third of entire new irrigated area settled in past year.

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in Wenatchee North Country. This year's fruit crops amazing. Alfalfa—corn—a great stock-raising country. Small tracts mean big profits. You can buy on easy terms. Be sure to read Wenatchee North Country Bulletin. Either or both books about Washington's garden spots mailed on request. Write me personally.

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Dept. 303 Great Northern Railway, St. Paul

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This is our year of low prices—some a fourth lower than ever before in our 44 years of carriage building. Our book tells how and why we do it. It's your chance, and it's too good to lose—materials are up and prices must be higher another year.

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Canada Offers 160 Acres Land Free to Farm Hands

Bonus of Western Canada Land to Men Who Assist in Maintaining Needed Grain Production

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

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Canadian Government Agent
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It is none too early to commence to plan your vegetable garden for the coming season. If you have a piece of land that makes it possible for you to have a garden of any sort it is your duty to get busy and make that land yield something. We will help you with your garden and will furnish you the seed on an unusually liberal plan.

Only One Collection To a Person

This is the best assortment of garden seeds ever offered. Choice, tested seeds, true and tried varieties, and warranted fresh, and reliable. This assortment contains all the standard garden vegetables, such as Melons, Onions, Cabbages, Radishes, Lettuce, Turnips, Beets, etc.

Special Offer to Our Readers

We have purchased a large quantity of these vegetable seed assortments \$6 give to our readers as a premium with a subscription. The seeds are packed in envelopes and will be sent free to all who send 50 cents to pay for a year subscription to Capper's Weekly. New or renewal subscriptions accepted on this offer. Address

CAPPER'S WEEKLY, Seed Dept. 4, TOPEKA, KAN.

Capper's Weekly, Seed Dept. 4, Topeka, Kan.

Enclosed find 50 cents for which enter my subscription to Capper's Weekly for the term of one year and send me the vegetable seed assortment free as per your offer.

Name.....

Address.....

Make Your Old Hat Like New

Look at the Styles and Be Your Own Milliner

BY DOROTHY FREEBODY

TO SOME women an old hat is an old hat—to others an old hat is a possibility. Just supposing you are one of the "others" for a few minutes. We'll take a peek into the attic or 'way back on the top closet shelf and bring to light what you have in the way of a former season's headgear. Most likely it is dusty, faded as to trimming, and rather crumpled. How many of us have said, "I never had the knack that some persons have of fixing up a hat to look well." But very often this "knack" of putting a hat together can be made up for by a little careful work.

If a hat is badly crushed and out of shape, the best place for it is a hatshop where it can be cleaned and blocked like new for 75 cents or \$1. However, if we are not conveniently near one of these shops we can try our own ability. Wet several newspapers thoroly, tear them into bits and pack the crown tightly with this pulp. Place several smooth thicknesses of wet newspapers on a table and on these lay the hat right side up so that the under side of the brim rests on the wet paper. In order that every part of the brim may come in contact with the paper, place irons at intervals around the brim to hold it down tight. Leave it a day or until creases are out, then place it in the sun where it will dry quickly. If the pulp was moist enough the hat will be in good shape. If cleaning failed to remove spots, or the hat is faded, apply two coats of liquid shoe polish—the second coat giving the straw a luster. This is in the event you are not near a store that handles dye of different colors especially for this purpose. Personally, I find black the most satisfactory.

Paint Freshens Flowers.

Now, as to trimmings. Light or faded ribbons can be dyed the desired colors, stiffening them by one's most satisfactory method—either by gum arabic dissolved in rinse water, or any of the various ways of washing ribbons to retain their original crispness. Clean ostrich ornaments in gasoline and when thoroly dry gently pull each frond between the thumb and the dull side of a scissors blade to curl it. Freshen flowers and foliage by touching them up with fruit dyes, vegetable dyes, or children's water-color paints. Oblong, square, oval or any shape buckles cut out of cardboard and covered neatly with ribbon, raffia or braid, often detract from that "home-made" look.

A milliner will face a hat with silk or Georgette crepe in a shade to harmonize with one's best dresses, for a surprisingly small sum. Many a hat that would otherwise be impossible is made vastly becoming by the use of a facing of some delicate tint. This season's vogue of mustard-colored garments and hats would be disastrous indeed were the average woman to wear that shade unrelieved. But almost without exceptions these trying mustard colored creations become things of beauty by their alluring facings.

A plain black-sailor shape faced with a delicate shade of material with a small floral design looks charming with only the addition of a stiff little bunch of flowers at one side of the crown. The facing, if done at home, is more of a task for an inexperienced person. If ribbon trimming is used, a neat wiring of it is essential.

Crowns Can Be Raised.

If the height of crown is not becoming or modish, cut it off about midway between the top and bottom of the crown, baste the crown to a piece of buckram, and in turn baste this buckram to the head band of the hat. Joining can be covered easily with a band of ribbon. If a wide insert is made, it may be necessary to put a full ruffle of about 5-inch ribbon about the crown, which, with the addition of a small flower at one side, forms the trimming. Flowers or birds cut out of cretonne and neatly applied to the crown or brim make effective trimming. If the crown is too hopeless to use, cut it off, remove enough of the brim to make the hat set on the head becomingly, bind the cut edge of straw and cut out a large circle of maline, as for making a dust cap, or net or other lacy material. If material has not much body a bit of wire may be required to

hold it up. This will serve as a crown for a hat to wear with light wash dresses.

Try a matting hat instead of the humble sunbonnet, too often a starched, stuffy, uncomfortable thing. The matting that comes to the grocer around boxes of tea is just the thing. Cut out a large circle of it and in the center of this cut a small one to fit your head, binding both cut edges with pink or blue washable material. Of the same material make a large round dust cap, put a hem at the very edge for a draw string, draw up and sew this crown to the head band of the hat, fastening ties on the under brim next to the head band if desired. These hats are vastly more becoming than a sunbonnet, and so much cooler and more comfortable that you won't go back to bonnets after trying them. These garden hats made in smaller sizes with crowns of daintily flowered material are pretty for children's every day wear.

They're All Good Cooks

The women in the accompanying photograph, Mrs. C. S. Grant, (left) Mrs. J. E. Harden, (center) and Mrs. Anton Ptacek, (right), of Emporia, were the winners in the baking contest held in connection with the annual Farm Congress at Emporia the week of February 12. This congress is conducted by the



department of agriculture of the Kansas State Normal school co-operating with the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Silverware and aluminum cooking utensils offered by the local merchants were the prizes in the baking contest.

New Styles on the Way

Styles this season are prettier than for a number of years. Bright colors are the most noticeable feature of the early spring showings and shop windows resemble gay flower gardens in their variety of hues. Stripes are still seen in plenty but the newest thing is the oldtime polka dot increased in size until some of the new silks show dots 2 inches in diameter. Separate coats are of plain colors; old rose, bright greens and blues being favorites.

The sport note predominates in everything. This means coats with belts and large pockets, sport blouses with long peplums and belts, and short skirts with more big pockets. Plain materials are trimmed with stripes or figured materials, or plain blouses are combined with the polka dot sport skirts.

Of course every woman is eager to see the new designs. The Farmers Mail and Breeze takes pleasure in announcing a page of the latest fashions which will appear in a few weeks. These styles come from one of the largest pattern companies in New York city and women who use them may have the satisfaction of feeling modishly dressed. Watch for the special display before you choose your new spring outfit.

If we will do for our children one-half as much as we wish our parents had done for us, the rising generation will have abundant reason for gratitude.

The New Hired Hand!
—the farmer needs good help in the fields. His wife needs good help in the kitchen. Her important duty is to make the best bakings. Her most important helper is Baking Powder.

If she tries Calumet she'll stick to it. Its dependability and uniform quality means good-bye to bake-day failures.

The farmer's wife wants the most of the best for her money. That's why most of them use Calumet. It's pure in the can and pure in the baking.

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

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Do Your Own Mending
WITH A SET OF THE "ALWAYS READY" COBBLER'S TOOLS

This handy shoe repair outfit was made especially for home use. With the aid of these tools you can easily do any kind of shoe repairing at a great saving of time and expense. The outfit comes securely packed in a box and consists of the following: Iron stand for last; one each 9 in., 7 1/2 inch, 5 1/2 inch lasts; shoe hammer; shoe knife; peg awl; sewing awl; stabling awl; one package of heel nails; one package of clinch nails; and full directions. A most complete and serviceable outfit which will always give satisfaction.

OUR OFFER: This cobbler's outfit may be had free all mailing charges prepaid by sending a one-year subscription to Mail and Breeze at \$1.00 and 25 cents to help pay packing and mailing charges—\$1.25 in all. Either new or renewal subscriptions will be accepted. Send in your subscription and remittance at once to

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE
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Topeka, Kansas.

The Life Story of Two Great Scouts
Buffalo Bill and Pawnee Bill

The shot went home; down tumbled the redman over the edge of the bank, rolling over and over until he landed in the water below. In less time than it takes to tell it, Indians began swarming up to the edge of the bank. The sound of the shot attracted the attention of Billy's comrades, who quickly opened fire on the savages, driving them to cover. At dawn, footsore and weary, Bill Cody and the remaining members of the wagon train arrived at the Fort. And then—but let the book tell you the rest of the story.

A Full and Complete History
of the renowned pioneer scouts, Buffalo Bill and Pawnee Bill. Replete with graphic descriptions of wild life and thrilling adventures. A record of exciting events in the West, massacres, desperate battles, extraordinary bravery, marvelous fortitude, astounding heroism, grand hunts and savage encounters. Rollicking anecdotes, tales of sorrow, droll stories, curious escapades and incidents that make the melodrama of civilizations march to the West. The book has 224 pages. Size 5 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches, forty illustrations. Fine cloth binding, stamped in colors.

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As long as our present supply lasts we will send this book free and post paid to all who send us two yearly subscriptions to Capper's Weekly at 50 cents each. New or renewal subscriptions accepted on this offer. You will be highly pleased. Send your order today.

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Gentlemen: Enclosed find \$1.00 to pay for subscriptions to Capper's Weekly. Send me the Buffalo Bill and Pawnee Bill book free and postpaid.

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"The best paint not only sells the houses but keeps them well sold and helps my business."

Dutch Boy White Lead

mixed with pure linseed oil makes the substantial, the economical, the lasting paint, whether you are painting for a customer or for yourself.

The white lead coat on the exteriors of all farm buildings covers them with a film that sticks unbroken through all extremes of weather. No blotches, no scraping or burning off when you want to repaint.

On inside walls and woodwork the white lead mixed with flattening oil makes possible in any home the soft, rich, velvety—and yet washable—finishes which give such a charming background to your furniture, draperies and pictures.

For valuable information on painting ask us for Paint Points No. 82.

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Dutch Boy Red Lead

In paste form, for use on all metal work will save many times its cost by preventing rust. Simply stir in linseed oil and use like white lead paint.

What Will the Weather Be?

Study the Signs of the Sky and Air and You Can Tell whether Tomorrow Will Bring Sunshine or Rain

IF YOU wish to learn to predict changes in the weather you must believe in signs. You can tell quite accurately what the weather will be a day in advance if you study the sun, the sky, the clouds and the wind. Of course, all weather signs fail at times but that is no reason that the signs are wrong. The trouble is that something has happened to prevent them coming true. For instance, rain is caused when in some part of the country the air is hot and full of moisture and changes occur that chill it below its dew-point, but a number of things may happen to prevent the chill reaching the hot air, and then the expected

rain in summer and a hot spell in summer. It is likely to bring rain any season. The north wind is very cold in winter, freezing rivers and ponds and providing good skating, and it brings cooler weather in summer. Dark clouds often bring wind and not rain. When the sky

becomes dark and turns a sort of yellow and green in the west a violent wind storm is coming.

Thunder storms usually come up in the afternoon. The air becomes hot and sultry and bulbous looking clouds appear in the west and show white against the sky. They look very harmless at first but if you watch them closely you will see them climb up slowly and



rain does not arrive.

You may look for fair weather when the sunset sky is red and clear; when the moon is clear and shows clean edges with no halo or ring of mist around it; when the wind blows steadily from the west; when smoke rises high into the sky; when there is a heavy dew at night; and when the early morning is gray but not heavy and cloudy. Perhaps this little quotation may help you:

Evening red and morning gray
Sends the traveler on his way.
Evening gray and morning red
Brings down rain upon his head.

When there are no clouds at the Western horizon there are not likely to be any any place else in the sky. You can tell by watching some animals and insects whether the weather will be fair or stormy. When spiders make new webs the weather is likely to be fair and if a shower comes up while they are busy at work and they do not stop spinning, the shower will not last long.

When the wind is from the east it is a good sign that rain will follow and a northeast wind usually brings cold, steady rain which lasts several days. You may expect rain if the sky is a sullen gray at sunset or is banked with dark clouds. A ring around the moon means a hard rain in a day or two unless some new condition arises in the meantime. Also rain is forming when a blue sky begins to be covered with a light gray mist. When the smoke from a campfire or chimney goes to the ground instead of going upward rain is not far off.

"The farther the sight, the nearer the rain" is an old and true saying. When the atmosphere is clear and brilliant and objects far away can be seen, rain is likely to come soon. A small dark gray cloud among floating white clouds in a deep blue sky means a windy shower if nothing worse.

You have no doubt noticed how flies collect outside screens and windowpanes just before a rain and if it is in the evening the gnats and other insects that fly around the lights are very troublesome. Every school teacher knows that pupils indicate a coming storm by being restless, and unusually mischievous. Large animals usually stamp and snuff with raised heads and birds make wandering flights when a storm is on its way.

Did you ever stop to consider what the signs of the wind are? This little verse may help you:

When the wind is in the east,
'Tis good for neither man nor beast.
When the wind is in the south,
It blows the bait in the fish's mouth.
When the wind is in the north,
Prudent mortals go not forth.
When the wind is in the west,
All things then are at their best.

The east wind brings rain in summer and snow and sleet in winter. The south wind brings a thaw in winter, a

grow darker. Then other dark clouds arise and move towards the east and soon the sun is hidden and the sky gets darker. The thunder is heard and lightning begins to play about the clouds. Sometimes the thunder storm comes up in a densely black cloud like a solid wall and it rises until the sky is darkened. Gusts of wind usually act as an advance messenger, blowing the dust in clouds.

The safest place to be during a thunder storm is in the house. Barns are not safe and the most dangerous place is under a tree, especially an oak tree. Keep away from an open fire place and do not stand at an open window or door. If you happen to be in the woods when a storm comes up and are too far away to get home, go to the interior. A writer in St. Nicholas says that the outskirts of the woods is the most dangerous place in it. It is best, also, to keep away from running water. When there is quite a little time between a flash of lightning and a thunder clap the lightning is not very near and vice versa.

The direction of the wind must change after a storm for the weather to clear. Altho the rain may stop and the sun shine it will not remain clear unless the wind changes. Noon is the time to look for clearing weather altho some storms pass off at sunset. When the clouds break away on the western horizon and the sky begins to brighten between the hours of 12 and 1 you may expect a clear afternoon. Blue sky in other directions than the west cannot be counted on as a reliable sign of clearing weather. Rainbows often are a sign of clearing weather but not always. It makes a difference what time the rainbow appears.

Rainbow in the morning—sailor's warning.
Rainbow at noon—rain will stop soon.
Rainbow at night—sailor's delight.

The weather bureau does not depend upon signs. It pays little attention to sky and clouds. Reports of the condition of the weather are telegraphed to a central station from all parts of the country, and even from other countries, twice every day; and from these reports maps are made to show the weather conditions. Then by comparing the maps the officials can keep track of the progress of storms and clear weather.

It has been learned that most storms enter the country from the west or the northwest, and travel in a general easterly direction. As the approach of every storm is telegraphed from distant stations several days in advance, the weather expert who knows the rate of travel, the paths that storms usually follow and the changes that usually accompany them can make very accurate predictions. The mistakes that are made occasionally are due to the fact that

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Buy direct from maker. Save 30 to 50%. We prepay freight and guarantee goods 2 years. Look at this copper riveted 1 1/2 inch wide halter, sells everywhere \$1.50. Sent prepaid for \$1.05. Write for Big Catalog of Harness, Saddles, etc. It's FREE! H. & M. HARNESS SHOP, Dept. 201, Stock Yards, ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

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



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

Everbearing Strawberry Seed

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

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

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

storms sometimes depart from their usual paths; or change their speed, or gain or lose in violence.

Five Words of Four Letters

See if you can guess the five words. They are all alike except for the second letter in each. A package of postcards for the first five correct answers received. Address the Puzzle Editor, the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by April 4.

ONE'S found beneath the forest tree. Large and cohesive TWO should be. The merry middy joins his THREE. On board, with sailor's careless glee. I ever strove, and still I strive. Each quarrel and each FOUR to FIVE.

The answers to the puzzle in the March 3 issue are: 1, anaesthetic; 2, analogy; 3, ancient; 4, annoy; 5, anemone; 6, anatomy; 7, ancestor; 8, animate; 9, anchor; 10, anecdote; 11, analysis; 12, anarchist. Prize winners are: C. D. Savidge, Hillsdale, Kan.; Marguerite Steller, Arriba, Colo.; Russell Howard, Clyde, Kan.; Edith Meador, Olathe, Kan.; and Belle M. Cellar, Agriola, Kan.

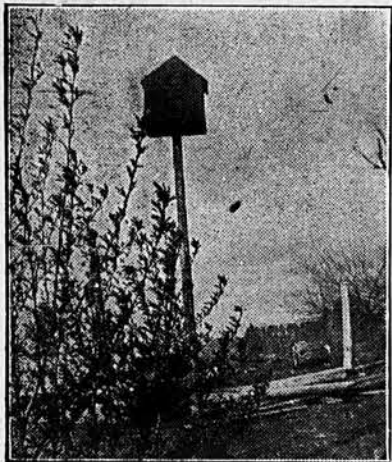
Prizes for Boys and Girls

Kansas boys and girls are going to have a chance this year to win some valuable prizes offered by various business organizations for good work in gardening, in paper collecting, in amateur carpentry and in saving and thrift. The man in charge of these projects is W. A. McKeever, head of the Department of Child Welfare of the University of Kansas.

The children are to work in groups and each group will have a leader to give instruction and help. The first prize in each of these projects is \$100 and the second prize, \$50.

This House is Simple

I made my bird house out of an empty orange crate that mama got at the grocery store. I was careful when I took



the orange crate apart to save all the nails so I didn't have to buy any to make the house. My father gave me a piece of 2 by 4 9 feet long and I fastened the bird house on it with a bolt. I set the post 3 feet in the ground out among the peach trees and the house was occupied all summer.

Harrison Blades.

Minneapolis, Kan.

Nature's Child

"Oh," said Mother Nature, "What a dirty world! She must have her face washed and her leaflets curled. And a robe of grasses, gemmed and blossom-pearled." So the rain came duly from the frowning sky. Then the sun shone bright till the weeping world was dry. And the south wind kissed her as he hurried by.

Spring, the deft hand-maiden, gowned her all in green. Shod her soft with mosses of a silvery sheen. Girdled her with flowers and crowned her like a queen. "There," cried Mother Nature, "who would ever know That you looked quite different not so long ago?" Blushed the world with roses in a sudden glow. —Woman's Home Companion.

A steamed salmon loaf is a favored dish with many persons. This is made by mixing together a can of salmon, 2 eggs, 1 cup of cracker crumbs, juice of 1/2 lemon and salt and pepper to suit the taste. Place in a jar and set in a kettle of boiling water. This should be ready to serve in an hour.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



PAIGE

The Most Beautiful Car in America

Power, Beauty and Dependability

FEW of us have the need or desire for a racing car.

We are quite content to let the "other fellow" take his chances at 70 miles an hour—while we spin along comfortably and safely with the speedometer needle registering 25 or 30.

But **every** man wants Power in his automobile—and particularly the farmer.

It is good to sit behind a motor which responds eagerly—buoyantly—to the slightest touch of the throttle.

It is good to know that you need only "step on" the accelerator—and the steepest hills will flatten out like smooth boulevards.

It is good to realize that you command a vast store of reserve power which will easily take you through the heaviest sand roads "on high."

It is good to know that your automobile is a staunch, sturdy, dependable help-mate—not a treacherous weakling that will lay down when the real work begins.

In a word, it is good to own just such a car as the five passenger Paige Linwood "Six-39." This car is a thoroughbred—every inch of it.

It is just as handsome as an automobile could possibly be, and easily capable of doing 60 miles per hour if you desire to travel that fast. But—first and last—it is made for work—consistent work—day in and day out work.

Remember, Paige owners don't have to make apologies or "offer excuses." Their cars are out of commission at one time only—when they are locked up in the garage at night.

And—best of all—you can readily establish these facts for yourself.

All that you need to do is get in touch with the nearest Paige dealer.

Let him **prove** his case. Let him introduce you to men who have invested their money in Paige cars. Listen to their experiences—ask for their honest opinions.

Then, you will know whether Paige cars are reliable under all circumstances.

Then you will know whether Paige cars are economical to maintain.

Then you will know whether Paige is the type of car that **you** have been looking for.

Do this—while the Dealer can still make immediate deliveries.

Linwood "Six-39"	5-passenger	- -	\$1175 f. o. b. Detroit
Fairfield "Six-46"	7-passenger	- -	\$1375 f. o. b. Detroit
Stratford "Six-51"	7-passenger	- -	\$1495 f. o. b. Detroit

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PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY

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Every Brown Boot You See Without "Red Line 'Round the Top" is an imitation of "Hipress," the Original Brown Rubber Footwear.

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 "Hipress" One Solid Piece Construction cannot be imitated, and—
 "Hipress" Wonderful Wear cannot be duplicated.

Only the B. F. Goodrich Company—for Forty-seven years the manufacturer of standard rubber products—knows how to Mold the toughest auto tire rubber into One Solid Piece boots and shoes. They wear twice and even three times as long as old style black footwear. And it's well-nigh impossible for a One Solid Piece boot or shoe to crack, peel or leak. There's just as much extra comfort as wear in them, too.

So be particular about getting rubber footwear with the "Red Line 'Round the Top!" Your dealer will be glad to fit you in any style you need.

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The B. F. Goodrich Company

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Makers of the Celebrated Goodrich Automobile Tires
 —"Best in the Long Run"



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Western Canada Farmers Require 50,000 American Farm Laborers AT ONCE!

Urgent demand sent out for farm help by the Government of Canada. Good wages. Steady employment. Low railway fares. Pleasant surroundings. Comfortable homes. No Compulsory Military Service. Farm hands from the United States are absolutely guaranteed against Conscription. This advertisement is to secure farm help to replace Canadian farmers who have enlisted for the war. A splendid opportunity for the young man to investigate Western Canada's agricultural offerings, and to do so at no expense. Only those accustomed to farming need apply.

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BLACKMAN STOCK REMEDY COMPANY
 CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

To Produce More Food

(Continued from Page 7.)

methods. Especially did he urge good systems of feeding. Every rooster, he said, should be sold or placed in a pen by the latter part of May.

W. A. Lewis, president of the Hays Normal, had a few words to say about the lack of economy of the average family. He also believes in the use of a little more common sense.

"What we need in Kansas and in all this country today," President Lewis said, "is more sense in running the family. We are too high-toned to buy the raw products in the fall and store them for the winter. We have to buy them in small quantities from the grocer, and pay for advertising, canning, packing, boxing and transportation—on stuff that we can raise ourselves or get from a neighbor almost next door. We pay a dozen middlemen where one or none is sufficient. We live beyond our means, and at the end of the year, wonder why we have no savings accounts, no permanent investment. It is an age of extravagance that the next generation is going to pay for in bitter experience."

E. L. Barrier, a farmer and stockman of Greenwood county, was chairman of the committee on resolutions. Alfred Docking, connected with the Kansas Grange, the Farmers' Union and co-operative associations all over the state, was secretary. Other members of the committee were: Rodney Elward, farmer and stockman, Reno county; Lacey Simpson, farmer, McPherson county; W. M. Jardine, dean of agriculture, Kansas State Agricultural college, Riley county; W. J. Burtis, farmer, Wilson county; J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, Shawnee county; Mrs. Theodore Saxon, farmer, Pottawatomie county; J. T. Treadway, farmer and orchardist, president of the state board of agriculture, Allen county, and Frank Rude, farmer, Shawnee county.

Among those present were:

Governor Capper; H. Tomlinson, North Topeka; Dell Prescott, North Topeka; M. T. Kelsey, Topeka; F. P. Rude, Topeka; Neil Olson, Topeka; I. D. Graham, Topeka; J. M. O'Brien, Humboldt; J. W. Hamm, Humboldt; John Kleinhans, Topeka; Scott Kelsey, Topeka; Mrs. W. K. Gardiner, Topeka; Mrs. Theodore Saxon, Pottawatomie county; Mrs. G. W. Crawford, Highland Park; P. S. Souders, Oswego; W. M. Jardine, Manhattan; Oscar Bennett, Topeka; W. H. Keyes, Topeka; Albert Dickens, Manhattan; W. A. McKee, Lawrence; D. E. Council, Rock Creek; F. E. Newell, Topeka; W. C. Squires, Topeka; A. B. Miller, Fort Collins, Colo.; W. W. Bowman, Topeka; Mrs. H. F. Markham, Topeka; Mrs. A. W. Callahan, Topeka; W. H. Ryherd, Horton; Frank M. Stahl, Topeka; P. Rosendale, Kanorado; W. E. Hubble, Stockton; A. T. Daniels, Topeka; John S. Dean, Topeka; J. H. Mercer, Cottonwood Falls; Virginia McAfee Neils, Topeka; John R. Myers, St. Joseph, Mo.; H. S. Reed, Topeka; Robert N. Turner, Topeka; B. O. Shull, Garden City; C. C. Yetter, Ogallah; C. F. Fein, Newton; Edgar M. Fein, Newton; St. Joseph, Mo.; V. B. Harnack, Swift & Co., Chicago; Mrs. Frank Organ, Howard; Alfred Docking, Manhattan; Rodney A. Elward, Castleton; E. B. Davis, Columbus; E. W. Goebel, Kansas City, Kan.; Melvin Ryder, Chicago; A. W. Smith, Topeka; L. T. Rice, Alma; C. D. Myers, Topeka; J. T. Treadway, La Harpe; Clyde W. Miller, Miller; P. E. Crabtree, Scott City; Ross M. Sherwood, Manhattan; E. L. Barrier, Eureka; John Thompson, Kansas City, Mo.; F. P. Lane, Newton; W. A. Lewis, Hays; Edward C. Johnson, Manhattan; Jesse Haney, Topeka; Walter J. Burtis, Fredonia; F. B. Nichols, Topeka; W. S. Hadley, Wichita; Dr. H. J. Waters, Manhattan; Woodson McCoy, Wilder.

Renters are Scarce

I notice the interest taken in the conference called by Governor Capper for the purpose of discussing ways and means of increasing crop production. Conditions in this country are such that many of the farms will lie idle for the want of a renter. Owing to the unprecedented crop failures of the last few years many of the tenant farmers are reduced to such a degree of poverty that they are unable to buy the feed for their teams and food for their families. While the owners of many of the farms have not received sufficient returns to meet the taxes, still the state board raised the valuation of Coffey county lands 3½ per cent above that made by the assessors.

I have 120 acres of land well located near school and town, with new house and barn, plenty of water and other improvements, which I have been unable to rent, and there are others in this county in the same condition.

Burlington, Kan. C. H. Beans.

Say you saw, it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Kansas needs a larger acreage of alfalfa.

What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

"Painless" Dentistry.

I had two teeth pulled several weeks ago, just because I could not stand to have them filled. Now another one is aching and needs filling. Is there such a person as a "painless dentist" and if so would you give me his address?

D. H.

The man who advertises himself as a "painless dentist" very properly is an object of suspicion. For purposes of advertising he is playing upon the desire of all human nature to escape pain, and we know that there is more truth than joke in the allegation that his reply to a complaint will be "I felt no pain." But a really painless dentist? Yes, there is such a person. Some dentists have a lighter touch and more delicate consideration for human suffering than others, and that helps. But some go a step farther and add special equipment to subdue pain. They will treat the nerve pulp with great particularity before doing any severe work. They will inject the gum with a local anesthetic before pulling a tooth. By means of a special syringe they will inject an anesthetic thru the dentine into the tooth itself to take away the grind of the filling. Under special circumstances they will prepare the cavity while holding the patient at a painless stage—the stage of analgesia—by use of nitrous oxide gas. These things are not for use in treating the ordinary tooth of the everyday patient. They take extra time and special attention and equipment, and naturally they call for a much higher rate of payment. But they are available for the special patient, and every city has at least one dentist who gives such matters particular attention. I know one in my town, but it would scarcely be fair to the other dentists to give him free advertising. I will give the address in a personal letter if desired. And please remember that if you are going to the dentist's chair with the positive conviction that you are bound to be hurt, and sit there with hands gripping the cushions, with the belief that in one second that drill certainly will break thru and pierce into your brain, no measure but self-control will do much for you.

Catarrh.

I am past 35 years old and have had catarrh since I was 12 or 14. My general health is only fair; owing to a physical disability I am able to take very little exercise. Is there any cure for the catarrh in my case? Are any of the advertised remedies of benefit? If so how is a person to know which remedy is of value? Are any of them injurious? Is the smoking of cubeb berries of benefit to free the nose and throat of mucus? Is it not reasonable to suppose that if a person should discover a cure for catarrh, that they would advertise it for sale instead of giving it to the medical profession?

A SUBSCRIBER.

I am not prepared to say that none of the advertised remedies will benefit catarrh. If catarrh were a distinct entity—something that always took the same form and responded to the same medicine in all persons alike, it would be very logical to suppose that a remedy for it could be prepared and sold. But catarrh is not a disease in itself. It is simply an array of symptoms that indicate that all is not well with the mucous surfaces. It may be caused by any one of 20 things. How absurd, therefore, to pretend to sell one standard remedy that will cure all cases! Since it is quite impossible that anyone can discover such a cure I shall not discuss the last question. Cubeb smoking gives only temporary relief and that not to all cases alike. The treatment of catarrh consists in general attention to your habits of eating, drinking and sleeping, proper exertions from bowels, kidneys and skin, as much fresh air as you can get, and avoidance of infectious colds.

Scalp Trouble.

My scalp has been itching for about three years. I could not find the trouble until lately I discovered dandruff which seemed to be planted tightly to the scalp and is like one big scale covering nearly entire scalp. This must be the cause of its troublesome itching which causes me much embarrassment for I am compelled to scratch it for relief from itching. About a year ago I lost nearly half my hair, due, I thought, to headache or eye trouble, but have formed the conclusion that this dandruff was the cause. I wash my head with common soap and water about every two or three months. I understand it is harmful to wash the hair very often. After it is washed and before it is dry it has a sticky feeling to the touch of the fingers, and is very dry for about three days, then gets oily and stays very oily until it is washed again. My scalp never breaks out.

C. T.

I am inclined to think from your description that the scalp trouble is not

eczema but seborrhea of the oily type. It is difficult to get rid of this without losing a great deal of hair in the process. First, you must soak the crusted surface with some oily fluid such as olive oil, almond oil, vaseline or glycerine. It must be rubbed well into the scalp several times in the 24 hours and at night a cap must be worn. When the soaking is complete the crusts are to be removed by washing with soap and water assisting the removal with the fingers or a comb. Tincture of green soap is used to advantage in the washing. It may be necessary to repeat it at intervals of a few days until the scalp is clear. Following the drying of the scalp apply an ointment such as cold cream or white vaseline. Once you get the scalp thoroughly cleaned use a shampoo as often as once a week to once a month depending upon conditions. Practice massage of the scalp with the fingers every day and also give the hair a daily brushing, using a brush that will stimulate the scalp without causing irritation.

Is the Baby Deaf?

We fear our little girl, 1 year old, cannot hear. Can anything be done? She cries naturally, also laughs and makes other baby sounds; she scratches her ears some. She seems to hear sometimes. She has the eight front teeth, and the molars are just now coming. Would they cause her to hear poorly while coming thru?

L. D. M.

It should not be a very difficult matter to determine whether a child a year old is totally deaf, altho finding the exact degree of hearing is a different matter. At her age she should respond to noises by turning her head to see where they come from, and many babies of a year old will show a marked appreciation of musical sounds. The process of cutting teeth affects the hearing only in rare cases and in such the child shows many other serious symptoms. A child who shows symptoms of deafness should be taken to an ear specialist at once. It is of the highest importance to give the best attention to such cases. The "deaf and dumb" child is dumb because deafness has prevented the acquiring of speech. Older children sometimes acquire temporary deafness by stuffing small objects into the external auditory canal where they may be quite lost to view.

Forming a Habit.

Our little girl is 6 months old and is in perfect health. I have been using the syringe regularly every morning, before bath. Is it injurious to her health to continue using the syringe to move her bowels or is it better to let nature take its course?

MRS. C. W.

A small amount of warm water, injected carefully, is a perfectly safe procedure where it is necessary. It has the disadvantage of forming a habit that may be a little difficult to break. I think if you place the child on her nursery chair at a regular hour you will get just as good results without the aid of the water. Instead of breaking off abruptly try using a little less and a little cooler water every day.

Ringling in the Ears.

I have ringling in my ears all the time but worse at times. I want to know what causes it, and what is best to do for it. I am also troubled with indigestion.

J. F. H.

The ringling in the ears probably is due to middle ear disease. It is very stubborn to treatment and it is best to consult an ear specialist. There are very many different forms of indigestion. The only rule that fits every one of them is to eat slowly and masticate thoroly.

J. F. W.:

I'm sorry to say that it is very little good to write me about obscure pains with no other symptoms. Your trouble might be a strained muscle or an enlarged vein or one of many other things. This is another case where correspondence finds its limitations.

A. B. C.:

Possible; but not at all likely.

D. W.:

Try wearing a suspensory.

Mrs. J. B. S.:

A discharge from the navel indicates an infection. The simplest treatment is with boracic acid either in solution or by applying the powder. Be careful not to irritate. Systematic daily attention will clear it up.

A subscriber whom I greatly esteem has sent me an article from the Literary Digest for February 3, in regard to birth control and race suicide. I mention the date so that anyone interested may read for themselves. When we touched on the subject a few months ago we were swamped with personal letters of inquiry.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Wet spots need tiles.



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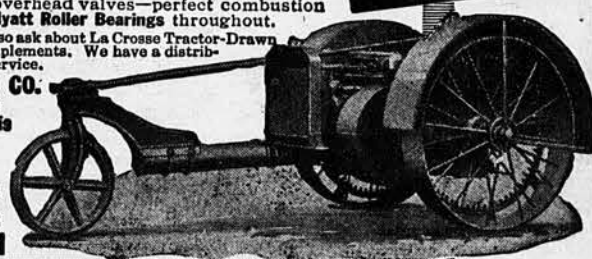
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| 10 SELECT PEACH TREES—4 to 5 foot trees. 5 Elberta, 1 Chinese Cling, 1 Belle of Georgia, 2 Champion, 1 Carman. Agents ask \$3.00. Collection No. 3..... | 10 SELECT CHERRY TREES—4 to 5 foot. 4 Montmorency, 4 Early Richmond, 1 English Morello, 1 Wragg. Agents get \$6.50. Collection No. 9..... |
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| 20 PEACH COMPLETE FAMILY ORCHARD—2 to 3 foot stock, well rooted. 2 Early Wonder, 2 Mamie Ross, 2 Champion, 7 Elberta, 3 Belle of Georgia, 2 Heath Cling, 2 Late Elberta. Covers all season earliest to latest. Agents ask \$4.50. Collection No. 5..... | 25 CONCORD GRAPE BIG VINES—Most widely planted black grape. Everybody loves 'em. Easily cultivated. Agents get \$2.50. Collection No. 11..... |
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Write McKie School for Stammerers, 2402 E. 12th St. Kansas City, Mo. Established 13 years. Highly endorsed. Special April rates.

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S. G. TRENT, BOX B, HIWATHA, KAN.

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Box 108, Rosedale, Kansas.

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Ever-bearing Strawberries

50 Progressive, 25 American and 200 June bearing plants, strong and healthy, for \$2. 25 Gooseberries, \$1. 4 Honeysuckles, red and yellow, 50c. Parcel postage free. Write for our price list on trees, plants and vines. Will save you money.

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300 Hyde Bldg., Pettonburg, Mo.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Teachers' Certificates.

1. What are the requirements for first, second and third grade teachers' certificates? K. L. G.

Certificates of the third grade, good for one year, may be issued to persons of good moral character, not less than 18 years old who shall by a written examination have an average grade of 75 per cent with no grade below 60 per cent in the following branches: spelling, reading, writing, English grammar and composition, geography, arithmetic, United States history, Kansas history, civil government, physiology and hygiene, the elements of agriculture, elementary general science, English classics and the principles and methods of teaching. A third-grade certificate shall not be issued to any person who has previously held two certificates of the third grade if such person has taught seven months.

A second-grade certificate may be issued to persons of good moral character not less than 18 years old who have taught successfully not less than seven months and who in a written examination in the branches described obtain an average grade of 80 with no grade below 60, and also in the elements of music, and who, in addition, have completed a one-year course of study in a high school approved by the state board of education, or who can pass a satisfactory examination in subjects selected from the first two years of the high school course prescribed by the state board of education.

Certificates of the first grade may be issued to persons of good moral character not less than 20 years old who have taught successfully not less than 14 months and who, by written examination in all the branches required for second-grade certificates, shall get an average grade of 90 with no grade below 75, and who shall have completed a two-year course of study in a high school approved by the state board of education, or the equivalent thereof; that is if they have not had the high school training they may stand examination in the high school subjects as described.

Third, second and first-grade certificates are good for one, two and three years respectively.

2. No.

Division of Estate.

A owns three quarter-sections of land: the N. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of same section. This land not being of equal value, in order to divide it equally between his two sons B and C, he deeded it to them as follows: B gets the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and 30 acres off the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$. C gets the W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and 130 acres off N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$. B sells his land to D and deeds him 30 acres in full of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$. C has the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ surveyed and finds it 4 acres short, leaving him only 126 acres. Must C stand all the shortage or is B required to stand his proportionate share? If a line fence has been in the same place for 15 years does that establish the line? F. S.

A evidently deeded to his sons four acres more ground than he possessed, under a misapprehension. That being the case C and B, the sons should stand their proportionate share of the shortage. In other words B should stand 3-16 of the shortage and C should stand 13-16 of the shortage. If A had simply deeded to his son B 30 acres off the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and to his son C the remainder of the quarter-section then C would have had to stand all the loss for he would not in that case have deeded to C a definite number of acres, but when he deeded 30 acres to one and 130 to the other he made the bequest definite as to amount and it is entirely plain to my mind that each son must bear the loss of their father's mistake proportionately.

2 The mere fact that a fence has been on a certain line for 15 years does not establish the line. If, however, a fence is permitted to be regarded as a line or boundary fence without protest for 15 years objection to it is stopped except as to minor heirs or heirs suffering from some disability which prevents them from asserting their rights in the premises.

Non-Support of Family.

If a man's wife dies, leaving him with life insurance money and other personal property, has he a right to sell the personal property, take the proceeds with the insurance money and use the same as he pleases and put his little children in the Orphans' Home?

2. Is there any law to compel such a man to support or help to support his children? 3. If their relatives should take the children to raise just to keep them from going

to the Orphans' Home after they were raised could their father collect wages for what work they would do during the time they were in the care and keeping of their relatives?

4. Could the father have any control over the children after relatives had taken them? SUBSCRIBER.

If the father who is able to provide for his children less than 16 years old, fails or neglects to do so he is liable to arrest and conviction for a felony and on conviction may be sentenced to either the reformatory or penitentiary for a period not exceeding two years. It would not, however, be a crime for the father to arrange to have his orphan children less than 16 years old, cared for in an orphan asylum provided he paid for their maintenance while there or contributed to their support as much as he was able.

3. The living parent is the natural guardian and custodian of the children and the object of the law I have mentioned is to compel him to do his duty in case he neglects to do so. In order that the relatives may obtain lawful custody of the children they should appear before the probate court and show that the parent has neglected to do his duty as the natural guardian of his minor children and ask that the court appoint said relatives as guardians of the several minor children. In this way the children may be protected from the neglect of their parent and the relatives may be protected in the possession and control of the children.

4. The foregoing answer also answers your last question. If the proper legal steps have been taken the father can interfere in no way with the control of the children nor could he establish any claim for compensation on account of the service of said child or children.

Mother's Land.

I had a son who died in 1905. He had a homestead in Oklahoma, Woods county. I had four children by my first husband and three by my last husband. The land belonged to my last husband. I was down to Woodward, Okla., at the land office and got the patent to the land. They said it was mine. My children say that I get only a share of it. Please let me know if the land is mine or if the children get a share of it? SUBSCRIBER.

If your son was a single man, had neither wife nor children you as his surviving parent inherit his estate.

Homestead Right.

Has a married woman the right to take up a homestead in a state where she has the right to vote? I took up a homestead of 160 acres in Colorado 32 years ago but let it go back to the government. Now I can take up another homestead? Could I not file on 480 acres more, making the 640 acres? SUBSCRIBER.

If you are the head of family or a single woman you have a right to take up under the new law the full amount of land permitted to be taken up under certain conditions: viz, 640 acres. If you are not a single woman or the head of a family you cannot take up a homestead of any amount. The place of your residence or the fact that you may live in a state in which women are entitled to the right to vote make no difference. The general government does not make any distinctions between the citizens of different states.

A Question of Taxation.

I and a brother-in-law bought land adjoining. He could not get the loan he wanted on his land so I secured a loan on my land for \$1,000 which he agreed to pay. I hold a written contract with him to this effect. Will I be taxed on same? J. D. H.

No. Your contract with your brother-in-law is an indemnity contract, that is a contract to hold you harmless, and is not taxable.

Question of Life Insurance.

If a man takes out a life insurance policy to be paid to his estate and afterward marries but does not change the terms of his policy, can his widow in event of his death claim all the insurance money paid on the face of the policy? D. S. S.

The proceeds of the policy would become a part of his estate and would be divided as his other estate is divided. If his widow was his sole heir she would get all of it, of course. If he died without will and left children they would inherit half of it and the widow the other half.

When to Plant Potatoes.

We read in the Farmers Mail and Breeze about a successful potato raiser who always planted his potatoes in the dark of the moon. There seems to be a difference of opinion among people as to when that time is. Please tell us. Hamilton, Kan.

The light of the moon comprises the two weeks from the beginning of the new moon until it reaches the full moon. The dark of the moon comprises the two weeks beginning with the wane of it and ending just before the beginning of the new moon.

Test Your Seed Corn

Seed corn and seed of the sorghums are in poorer condition this spring than they have been for years. Seed sent to the agricultural college for testing during the last two months has varied from 1 per cent to 100 per cent in germination. No kafir or sorghum seed has been received that tested over 96 per cent in germination. Forty per cent of the kafir received tested under 80 per cent in germination and 23 per cent showed less than 50 per cent.

The condition of other sorghums is not so good as kafir. The average test of all sorghums received, other than kafir, shows only 50 per cent in germination. Of these only 11 per cent showed a germination of 80, and 40 per cent was less than 50.

Kafir and sorghums, to be satisfactory for planting, should germinate at least 80 per cent and ought to germinate 90 per cent. Because of the condition of seed it is imperative that it be tested before planting. Otherwise, there will be many poor stands in the state and poor yields.

Experiments in Iowa in 1910 and 1911 increased the yield 19.6 bushels in 1910 and 10.7 bushels in 1911 by testing the seed corn before planting. Kansas plants an average of 7 million acres of corn a year. If an increase of 10 bushels an acre could be secured it would mean 70 million bushels of corn to the state or, at present prices just that many dollars. If only half of this increase could be secured it would still mean 35 million bushels and this is more than one-fourth our average corn yield.

Just as great an increase in proportion can be secured from kafir and the other sorghums by planting good seed as can be secured from corn. It thus is important that you test your seed this spring. Poor seed is worse than no seed because it not only costs you time and labor without giving profitable returns but it also costs you the use of your land as well.

A rag doll seed tester can be made from sheeting of good quality torn into strips 8 to 10 inches wide and 3 to 6 feet long and marked into squares. Squares about 3 inches in size are convenient.

Spread the cloth out on a table, or board, mark it properly, wet it thoroughly, and fill the squares with corn as follows: Six kernels should be taken from ear No. 1 and placed in square No. 1; six kernels are taken from ear No. 2 and placed in square No. 2, and so on.

In removing the kernels from the ear to be tested it is best to take two kernels about one-third of the distance back from the tip; two from the middle of the ear and two from the butt and on the opposite side from that on which the tip kernels were removed.

Kafir or sorghum heads can be tested the same as ears of corn except that 10 kernels can be used instead of six.

When the tester is filled fold the edges back over the corn and roll the tester up. Place in a bucket with a loose fitting lid to prevent excessive drying, yet allowing ventilation, and keep in a moderately warm room—living room temperature—for five or six days. At the end of five to six days the germination will be ready to examine.

The best ears will show all six kernels having a strong sprout. If seed is scarce some of the better ears having five of the six kernels sprouted may be saved. All ears testing less than five strong should be discarded. If five of the six kernels show a strong sprout it means a germination of 83 per cent. While the test is being made the ears should be numbered in some manner so that when the test is complete every ear can be identified with its proper number in the tester.

The Grange Approves Veto

I wish to express my thanks for the courageous manner in which Governor Capper stood by the farmers in his veto of House Bill No. 509, repealing the commission merchants' license law. This law means much to the farmers and the shippers of farm products, and the governor's action has received the approval of all with whom I have come in contact. I appreciate Governor Capper's consideration of this matter and the other courtesies he has extended the committee and myself.

Greeley, Kan. Ernest McClure,
Secretary Kansas State Grange.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

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Why take a chance with seed of unknown quality when you can get pure seed, high in germination that will produce bountiful crops that mean big money? This is no time to fool with trash. Your land represents too great an investment, your time is too valuable to waste in fooling with low grade seed. Our prices are lower than you pay for seed of doubtful quality. Therefore—why take a chance? Note the varieties quoted below and order direct from this list.

Pure Seed for Field and Garden

Every farmer should plant every acre to big money crops this season. He should be sure that the seed he plants is pure, high in germination and worthy of his time, money and labor. Ross Brothers' Seed are pure and represent over 33 years' experience in the seed business.
L. B. McCausland,
President.

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1 lb. postpaid.....	\$ 0.50
5 lbs. for (Postage extra).....	2.00
10 lbs. for (Postage extra).....	3.90
25 lbs. for (Postage extra).....	9.00
50 lbs. for (Postage extra).....	17.75
100 lbs. and over. Per 100 lbs.....	35.00

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All our Seed Corn grown in Kansas, except where noted. Each variety has been tested. High vitality. Each ear rubbed and tipped before shelling. After shelling run through seed grader to take out irregular shaped kernels.

YELLOW VARIETIES

Improved Yellow Dent (100 days).....\$2.25

WHITE VARIETIES

White Pearl.....	2.75
Hickory King (90 days).....	2.75
Boone County White (110 days).....	2.50
White Dent (105 days).....	2.25
White Wonder (110 days).....	2.25
Mexican June (100 days).....	2.75

Beets

Pkt. 1/2 oz. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb. 10 lbs.	
All varieties .05	10-15c.40

Kale

Pkt. 1/2 oz. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb. 10 lbs.	
Dwarf Curled .....	.10 .25
Scotch .....	.10 .25

Late Cabbage

Pkt. 1/2 oz. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb. 10 lbs.	
Flat Dutch .05 .....	.25 .65
Southern Giant .....	.10 .20
Curled .....	.10 .20

Carrots

Pkt. 1/2 oz. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb. 10 lbs.	
Oxheart .....	.05 .10 .20
Danvers—Half Long .....	.05 .10 .35

Alfalfa

Prime.....	100 lbs. \$12.00
Choice.....	14.00
"Bat".....	14.50
"Barton".....	15.50
"Acorn Brand".....	16.50

Sweet Corn

Pkt. 1/2 oz. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb. 10 lbs.	
Mammoth Late Sugar .05 .....	.25 2.25
Early Evergreen .05 .....	.30 2.50
Narrow Grain Evergreen .05 .....	.30 2.50

Onions

Pkt. 1/2 oz. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb. 10 lbs.	
Prize Taker.....	.05 .20 .60
Yellow Glow Danvers.....	.05 .20 .60
Large Red Weathersfield.....	.05 .20 .60
Southport White Globe.....	.05 .30 1.00
Silverskin.....	.05 .25 .75

Seed Sweet Potatoes

Yellow Jersey.....	25 lbs. 5 1/2 c a lb.
Red Mansen.....	100 lbs. 3.25
Red Bermuda.....	25 lbs. 5c a lb.
Black Spanish.....	100 lbs. 4.00
Pumpkin Yam.....	25 lbs. 5c a lb.
Southern Queen.....	100 lbs. 4.00
Irish Cobbler.....	25 lbs. 5c a lb.
Early Ohio.....	100 lbs. 4.00

Lettuce

Pkt. 1/2 oz. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb. 10 lbs.	
Simpson Early Curled.....	.05 .10 .25
Improved Hansen.....	.05 .10 .30
Early Prize Head.....	.05 .10 .25
Way-a-head.....	.05 .10 .35

Kafir, Sorghum, Etc.

25 lbs. 100	
or more. lbs.	
Dwarf Milo Crookneck.....	6c lb. \$3.75
Dwarf Milo, Straight Neck.....	6c lb. 4.25
White Milo.....	6c lb. 4.50
Early Amber Cane, for fodder.....	5c lb. 4.00
Early Orange Cane, for fodder.....	6c lb. 4.50
Sumac or Red Top, for fodder.....	7c lb. 5.75
Shallu.....	7c lb. 6.00
Feterita.....	6c lb. 4.50
White Kafir Corn, Standard.....	5c lb. 3.75
White Kafir Corn, Dwarf.....	6c lb. 4.50
Blackhull.....	6c lb. 4.50
African Kafir, White.....	6c lb. 4.50
Red Kafir Corn.....	5c lb. 3.75
Japanese Buckwheat.....	6c lb. 4.50

Tomato

Pkt. 1/2 oz. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb. 10 lbs.	
Kansas Standard.....	.05 .20 .35
Earliana.....	.05 .15 .25
June Pink.....	.05 .15 .25
Bonny Best.....	.05 .20 .35
Chalk's Early Jewel.....	.05 .15 .25
Dwarf Champion.....	.05 .15 .25
Stone.....	.05 .10 .20 .60
Matchless.....	.05 .10 .20 .60
Beauty.....	.05 .10 .20 .60

Cantaloupes

Pkt. 1/2 oz. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb. 10 lbs.	
Rocky Ford.....	.05 .15 .40
Netted Rock.....	.05 .10 .30
Baltimore or Acme.....	.05 .10 .40
Paul Rose.....	.05 .10 .30
Millers Cream.....	.05 .10 .30
Burralls Gem.....	.05 .10 .25
Casaba White Favorite.....	.05 .20 .60
Honey Dew Melon.....	.10 .50 1.75

Bigheart Water Melons

Pkt. 1/2 oz. Oz. 1/4 lb. Lb. 10 lbs.	
Tom Watson.....	.05 .10 .30
Halbert-Honey.....	.05 .10 .30
Kluckley Sweets.....	.05 .10 .30

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Cotton seed meal is often used as a fertilizer. It is rich in Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash. At present fertilizer prices it is worth \$48 per ton. Feed it and 80 per cent of this fertilizing value is retained in the manure. The manure is actually worth \$38 per ton today.

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Grange Notes

BY ERNEST MCCLURE
Secretary, Greeley, Kan.

What impressed me most in my work in the legislative committee for the Grange was the ignorance of the legislators as to what their people want. It was shown on the floor of the house and the senate every day in this way. "I never heard my constituents say anything about this matter," "If I knew what my people wanted I would vote that way."

It is the duty of the members of the Grange to be informed on the issues, and to see that the men they elect to represent them know what the farmers want. The best time to ask your representative to stand for you is when you have your vote in your hand. When it is turned over to him you have very little to say about it.

There are a few well-meaning women and men who organize themselves into leagues or clubs, and go before the legislature every two years and ask that the people be taxed to give something to the poor. This is not the policy of the farmer, nor of the poor for that matter. All that any honest fellow wants is a chance—a good chance to work. A chance to win will make more good citizens than all the so-called Mother's Pensions that can be given by the people.

Another group of women whose numbers are in the ascendancy come from the college towns. These women want the privilege to organize and issue bonds for the purpose of boarding students. It is said that this will cost the state nothing. Possibly not now. But we have no assurance that this same lobby will not be at Topeka in two or four years asking a donation to keep up buildings on the state ground. Next it will take a board to control it, then a commission. These boards and commissions are expensive. What do the farm mothers think of it?

Our game warden almost caused the game of Kansas to be unprotected. His eager desire to increase the hunter fees of his department, by having an open season on many of the game birds, including quail, also requiring a license to fish with hook and line, defeated his game bill in the senate and it looked very much as if an open season were inevitable. Thanks to Representative Paul of Marshall county, who introduced a special quail bill early in the session, this bill was put off with the understanding that protection would be given in the Fish and Game Committee bill. After the defeat of the committee bill this special bill was the only hope the quail had and was passed by the senate at the last minute. We are sorry that one of the Grange senators tried to put an open season in this bill. The house would not concur in the open season amendment.

The Grange on Guard

BY EYE GASCOE

Friends writing from Topeka during the session of the legislature say: "The Grange legislative committee has been one of the strong forces working for the interests of the masses of the people during the entire session of the legislature." The committee supported all good measures that promoted farmers' interests, and opposed all that might be harmful. Any fair-minded man can see that laws that benefit members of the Grange would also benefit farmers outside the Grange, excepting those governing the Grange Mutual Insurance company. The work this committee did to protect its own company helped all other mutual insurance companies in this state. The old line companies were working to have the mutual insurance companies placed under the same law governing those operating for profit, but the senate did not let the bill pass.

The Grange committee seemed to be the only one that worked to protect the quail. Most farmers hoped that they might be able to get quail placed in the song bird class, and protected from destruction, as those birds are.

Several have written that members of the Grange should rejoice that our state Grange master is held in a such high esteem by most members of the legisla-

ture. Many members sought his counsel regarding the important propositions that came up during the session, and on every occasion he proved equal to the task. His influence always was for the side of justice.

The Grange favored doing away with the tax rebate, but the corporations and big interests killed the bill. In some counties the rebate amounts to \$40,000, and this comes out of the general fund of the county. In many places this leaves a deficiency that there is no way to meet.

The usefulness of this committee was not given alone to the passage of good laws, but was shown in the work against bills in favor of special interests, and individuals having selfish interests to promote at the expense of the state. The items mentioned are only a few of the instances of good work done by this committee that could be cited. It is the duty of every Grange to study the record of this committee, and with it the individual record of your senator and representative in the legislature, and learn whether he served your interests, or those of some one else. If he did the latter it will be your own fault if he gets a chance to do it again.

Of interest to all farmers should be the statement of the Secretary of Agriculture correcting the false report sent out that states desiring to obtain money for roads under the Federal Aid Road Act, which appropriates 85 million dollars must build only expensive roads. He made it clear that no particular kind of material will be required or favored by the Department of Agriculture to the detriment of other materials.

"There is not the slightest truth in such a report," said Secretary Houston. "This department, which is charged with the administration of the Federal Aid Road Act, has placed absolutely no restrictions, direct or implied, upon the kinds of highways to be constructed. States may submit for approval any kind of road, even an earth road, and approval will be given if the construction be substantial in character, suitable for traffic needs, and meets the terms of the Federal Act. To give state legislators and highway officials the impression that this department favors only costly types of road, or discriminates in favor of any particular material, results not only in spreading misinformation, but in placing barriers in the way of states which want to avail themselves of Federal aid in road construction."

It should be easy for any one to guess who wants the expensive roads built, and why they want them. If such roads are not wanted in your section of the country the proper steps to get the kind of roads your people want can be taken in time to get them.

Grain Supplies on Hand

The crop reporting board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, from reports of correspondents and agents, estimates that the amount of corn on farms March 1, was about 789,416,000 bushels or 30.6 per cent of the 1916 crop, against 1,116,559,000 bushels or 37.3 per cent of the 1915 crop on farms March 1, 1916, and 910,894,000 bushels or 34.4 per cent of the 1914 crop on farms March 1, 1915. About 17.8 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 18.7 per cent of the 1915 crop and 18.6 per cent of the 1914 crop. The proportion of the 1916 crop which is merchantable is about 84.0 per cent—equivalent to 2,169,725,000 bushels—against 71.1 per cent of the 1915 crop and 84.5 per cent of the 1914 crop.

The amount of wheat on farms March 1, was about 101,365,000 bushels or 15.8 per cent of the 1916 crop, against 244,448,000 bushels or 23.8 per cent of the 1915 crop on farms March 1, 1916, and 152,903,000 bushels or 17.2 per cent of the 1914 crop on farms March 1, 1915. About 56.6 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 61.7 per cent of the 1915 crop and 60.7 per cent of the 1914 crop.

The amount of oats on farms March 1, was about 393,985,000 bushels or 31.5 per cent of the 1916 crop, against 598,148,000 bushels or 38.6 per cent of the 1915 crop on farms March 1, 1916, and 379,369,000 bushels or 33.2 per cent of the 1914 crop on farms March 1, 1915. About 28.3 per cent of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 30.1 per cent of the 1915 crop and 29.4 per cent of the 1914 crop.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



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Tastes That Milk Absorbs

Objectionable Flavors Can be Prevented by Proper Care

BY N. E. OLSON
Kansas State Agricultural College

BUTTERFAT is susceptible to the absorption of flavors, and great care should be taken in handling milk, cream, and butter. The principal flavors derived from feeds are the weedy flavors. In the spring, creameries have trouble with the wild onion flavors. This is a flavor that the farmer cannot prevent, and is caused by early pasturing, especially in the southern part of the state.

Another common flavor is the half-grass flavor, produced from green feed in the early spring. It can be tasted in milk, cream, and also in ice cream. It is found in practically all dairy products in the spring.

The method of preventing these flavors is keeping the cows from eating weeds. Weedy patches in pastures should be fenced off so that the cows cannot get to them.

Other flavors are produced thru the feeding of alfalfa and silage. If silage is fed it is advisable to feed it after milking rather than before. Flavors are absorbed from strong smelling feeds in the barn if the milk is allowed to stand where it is exposed to these odors. Ill smelling barns, gasoline and kerosene are likely to impart their odors to the milk. When separators are run by gas engine power, one should have a well ventilated room to prevent the gas odors from giving the milk an offensive taste. Metallic flavors are caused by rusty cans. Cans which are not in good condition never should be used. These flavors may be partly removed by pasteurization and aeration.

The separator should be cleaned thoroughly, and scalded after it is used. The cream should be cooled immediately so as to prevent the growth of organisms, which may produce flavors such as cheese and yeast flavors. The warm cream never should be mixed with cold cream previously separated.

The cows should be cleaned before milking. A small top pail is preferable. Strainer cloths, if used should be washed, and after each milking they should be scalded and hung in a clean, well ventilated place to dry. They never should be used in the evening and then be allowed to hang in the barn over night and used the next morning. Such methods will cause much bacteria to grow on the cloth. This will do more harm than if the milk was not strained at all.

Sour cream will test the same as sweet cream. The farmer should deliver his cream in the best possible condition. More money is paid for first grade cream, so it is to the farmer's advantage to produce good cream.

Holsteins in 32 Pound Class

I am advised thru preliminary reports and by wire that the Holstein-Friesian cow Wandermere Belle Hengerveld 193784 has broken the record for fat production in the junior 4-year class of the 7-day division by producing in seven consecutive days 558.3 pounds milk containing 32.465 pounds fat, with the test still in progress. She freshened at the age of 4 years, 5 months, 12 days. Her sire is Wandermere Sir Hartog 75195; her dam is Belle De Kol Colantha Hengerveld 152177. She was bred by James Wilder of Bay City, Michigan; and she is owned now by E. LeRoy Pettit of Pontiac, Michigan. In the junior 4-year class of the 7-day division she displaces Mabel Segis Korndyke 161784, whose record for seven days is 610.2 pounds milk containing 32.257 pounds fat. With this production Wandermere Belle Hengerveld is the eighteenth cow to obtain place in the list of Holstein-Friesian cows with productions exceeding 32 pounds fat in seven days. If computed on the 80 per cent basis, the equivalent butter so far claimed for her would amount to 40.58 pounds.

Pasteurizing Milk at Home

The greatest advantage in pasteurizing milk for human consumption is the protection it affords against pathogenic bacteria so frequently found in milk.

Home pasteurization can be very efficiently done if the proper care is exercised. It is not enough to pour the milk

in a pan and place on the stove a few minutes. This kind of pasteurization often is worse than none. It brings the temperature of the milk up to where these injurious organisms multiply most rapidly, and not high enough to destroy them. On the other hand, over heating gives the milk a cooked taste and lowers its digestibility.

A good plan to follow is to place bottles containing the milk in a vessel of warm water. Shake to insure complete mixture of milk and cream, and insert a dairy thermometer. Gradually increase the heat until the temperature is above 140 degrees Fahrenheit. It will not be necessary to heat above 158 degrees. If only heated to 140 degrees, it should be held there for at least 20 minutes. If as high as 158 degrees, five minutes will be sufficient time to destroy all injurious organisms. The milk should be cooled at once.

C. S. Anderson.
Colorado Agricultural College.

Test Cows for Tuberculosis

The only reliable way to detect tuberculosis in dairy cows is by use of the tuberculin test. This test hardly can be administered by the average person. It is well to get the aid of a competent veterinarian, or some other person who has had actual experience in diagnosing the disease.

A cow affected with tuberculosis, especially in the more advanced stages of the disease, will be a poor feeder, may cough, and will have a tendency to lose flesh, but these are not always sure symptoms of tuberculosis. There may be other causes contributing to the same condition. If a cow does show these symptoms, however, it is advisable to have her examined.

Tubercular cows should be shipped to the packing houses having government inspection. Here are special facilities for handling such animals. The carcass is very carefully examined by the government inspector, and if it is found to be unfit for food it is condemned and made into fertilizer.

If the diseased cow is an especially valuable animal, and it is not deemed advisable to dispose of her immediately, she should be separated from the rest of the herd and cared for by a special attendant. All precautions should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

It is well for the dairyman to test his herd for tuberculosis and eliminate all those animals that are diseased. All animals that are purchased should be tested before they are added to the herd. All barns and housing quarters should be properly ventilated and maintained in a sanitary condition thruout. Only in this way can the dairyman be reasonably sure of protecting his herd against infection.

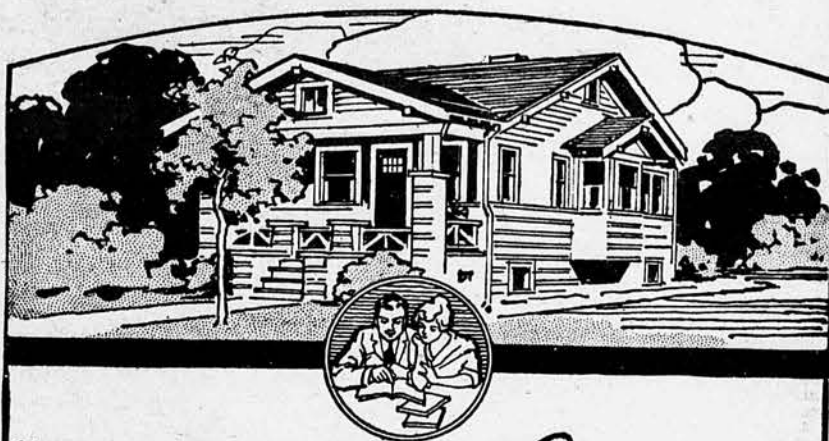
Dr. J. H. Burt.
K. S. A. C.

A Square Deal for Both

The livestock partnership agreement is the most satisfactory way that a tenant can farm. As a general thing if a tenant tills land for a part of the crop and a crop failure comes he has nothing to fall back on. The summer's work is gone and the tenant has been working for less than his board. He does not expect to stay more than a year so of course no improvements are made and both owner and tenant have lost. If cash rent is paid and the crops fail the tenant is in an even more deplorable condition.

Now if a tenant will contract with some man who owns a good farm, each providing half the stock and allowing the tenant all income from the fowls it will be better for both persons. The owner should provide the material for needed improvements or repairs and should provide fertilizer if any is used, the tenant to do all the work without cost to the owner. A contract for five years at least should be made. Then the tenant can afford to keep everything in good repair and if crops fail he has his share of the livestock left so the season's work has not been wasted. The amount of livestock would depend upon what each could afford but it should consist of good mares, good cows, and above all, good brood sows.

Taylor Mills.



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

Ironclad WINS In 2 Biggest HATCHING CONTESTS Ever Held

Mrs. C. F. Merrick, Lockney, Tex., with her Ironclad Incubator won in the Mo. Valley Farmer and Nebr. Farm Journal Big Hatching Contest. She placed 1st eggs in the incubator and hatched 140 strong chicks. Think of that. You can now get these famous winners, made of Calif. Redwood.

**150 Egg Incubator } BOTH \$11.00
Chick Brooder }**
If ordered together. 30 days trial, 10-year Guarantee. Order direct from this advertisement—money back if not satisfied. Ironclad Incubator is covered with galvanized iron, triple walls, copper tank, nursery egg test, set up ready to run. The brooder is roomy and well made. Send for free catalogue. Ironclad Incubator Co., Box 107 Racine, Wis. (3)

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The new-born chick is too weak to be able to choose and get its own feed. Old Mother Hen is a poor rustler, but that's no excuse for losing 92 out of every 100 of her own or incubator chicks before they reach full feather. You can keep your little chicks by feeding **OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED**. It beats all others. Beats the hen. It saves the little ones—practically all of them. Contains wheat, oats, beef, meal, and enough "Cry" to provide plenty of grit for the baby chicks. Get it of your dealer.

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Here's the coop you poultry keepers have prayed for. Saves your chicks from vermin and weather. The perfection of **APSA STEEL BROOD COOP** at BARGAIN PRICES now cheaper than wood coops. **AM. POULTRY SERVICE INC.**, Box 143 Kansas City, Mo. Write for illustrated folder FREE. Special Prices.

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Tells why chicks die

E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert, 4533 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled, "White Diarrhea and How to Cure it." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers will certainly write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.

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Ride in a Bush Car. Pay for it out of your commissions on sales, my agents are making money. Shipments are prompt. Bush Cars guaranteed or money back. Write at once for my 48-page catalogue and all particulars. Address: J. H. Bush, Pres. Dept. 30. 114-In Wheelbase. Delco Ignition—Elect. Stg. & Ltg. **BUSH MOTOR COMPANY**, Bush Temple, Chicago, Illinois.

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More Ways to Show Your Pep

Poultry Club Fun Begins when Your County is Full

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS, Club Secretary

FIFTEEN counties now have their membership in the Capper Poultry Club complete. Isn't that great? If girls grew as fast as this girls' club is growing, mothers would be kept pretty busy ripping tucks out of dresses, wouldn't they? We have 215 members in all now and 82 of the 105 counties in Kansas are represented by at least one girl. The girls already in the club are showing their pep by going out after new members and I shouldn't be surprised if we have a good many more counties full by another week.

"How can we show our pep when our county is full?" one girl from Cloud county wrote in to ask. You know Cloud was one of the first four counties filled. Showing pep now should be easy. The first thing is to start your farm flock record keeping if you haven't begun already. Every girl in Republic county has begun record keeping and sent in her farm flock entrance blank. There is a whole county full of pep. The next thing is to begin to plan for your 20 purebred chicks. Some of the girls have their chicks almost ready to hatch and Margaret Hensley of Marion county has her purebred flock already entered in the contest. Margaret's contest chickens are purebred Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds and were hatched on Valentine's Day.

Writing Letters Shows Pep.

Another mighty fine way to show pep is to write to the other girls in the county or call them over the telephone when they live near enough and get acquainted. Find out what breed and variety of chickens they have chosen for their purebred contest flock and whether they have entered their farm flocks and how many eggs they are getting a day. Interest is as catching as measles and when you show another girl you think record keeping is fun and believe your little new chicks are the prettiest that ever were hatched and are doing all you can to find out more about the right way to care for poultry, you'll have her as interested and full of pep as you are before you know it. Plan to go over to see the club girl nearest you some Saturday or Sunday afternoon. If mother and father and the sisters and brothers get into the car and go along, that will be all the more fun. Maybe the other girl's brother is in the Capper Pig Club with your brother. You will want your mothers to get acquainted, too, because mothers are partners in the Capper Poultry Club, and there isn't a girl in it but hopes her own "dear, sweet little mother" will win one of the special mothers' prizes. Your mother can't win unless you win, so that's another incentive to make you work harder.

Margaret Rees of Dickinson county has an idea good enough for all the club girls to copy. She says, "Mother has been sorting old magazines and has clipped all the articles about poultry. I hope to make them into a book. Nearly all these articles are from the Farmers Mail and Breeze. I hope we girls will have as much pep as the boys and show them a merry chase. This is Tuesday morning and when I got up I

found that I have two little chickens and ever so many eggs pipped. I have chosen Ringlet Plymouth Rocks for my contest chicks."

Elvise Oliver of Sedgwick county is a freshman in the Cheney high school and drives 5 miles to school every morning. Her brother is a member of the Capper Pig Club and Elvise and her mother had been wishing there would be something started for girls. Elvise says there will be a great race between her brother and herself and she is not going to let him get ahead of her. Marguerite Wells of Marion county is another girl who has written several good letters about her club work. Marguerite has helped her mother in the care of chickens for three or four years. Her mother won first prize for farm flock record keeping in a contest in the Farmers Mail and Breeze a few weeks ago. The records were in the paper for February 3 and are good models to follow. Marguerite says she hopes someone will offer a trio of White Orpingtons for that is the breed she is going to choose.

Hatch only Prize Winners.

Rose Whitehead of Jefferson county came down with the measles just after she sent in her application for membership in the club and could not begin record keeping until she was well. She was not quite certain when she wrote what kind of chickens she would choose for her contest flock but said it will probably be a breed in which someone has offered a prize trio. Audrey Filson of Labette county is beginning her club work with just the sort of spirit I like to see. She wrote, "I am sending my farm flock entrance blank and will send you the other as soon as I get my prize winners hatched." We have to believe in ourselves before we can accomplish anything, and the girl who is sure even before her chickens are hatched that she will win a prize with them has a pretty good start in the race.

Another girl for the Rhode Island Reds breed club is Vossia Morrow of Coffey county. Vossia is going to buy day-old chicks as she says she would feel safer to buy "ready-made chickens" rather than eggs. She is going to braid a rug for a lady in Emporia to get her very own money for her start in the poultry business. I think that is fine. Vossia is going to do her part to keep Coffey county in the front, you may depend on that. She has been her father's little housekeeper for two years and has taken care of the farm flock of poultry for three or four years. I wish there was time to tell you about more of our girls, but the others will have to wait.

Here is the list of counties filled since last week. Cut it out and paste it in your books along with the Coffey, Republic, Cloud and Shawnee county lists which have been printed already.

Name and Address	Age
DICKINSON COUNTY	
Mildred Sullivan, R. 7, Abilene.....	12
Margaret Rees, R. 3, Abilene.....	14
Maude Hurley, R. 4, Abilene.....	12
Zola Langhorne, R. 2, Herington.....	12
Lavone Harter, Herington.....	12
DOUGLAS COUNTY	
Lillian Milburn, R. 1, Eudora.....	11

The Capper Poultry Club

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

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

My name is Age

R. R. Postoffice County

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

..... Mother or Guardian.

Secure the Signatures of Two Farm Women Here.

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

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

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., L. 3, 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., L. 3, Waterloo, Ia.—Advertisement.

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Drills	Potato Machinery	Steam Engines
Planters	Saw Mills	Thrashers
Hay Tools	Baling Presses	Corn Shellers

Name
Address

Gertrude Brazil, R. 1, Eudora.....	10
Pearl Powell, R. 1, Baldwin.....	13
Ruth Hamer, R. 3, Lawrence.....	15
Margaret Schopper, R. 3, Eudora.....	13
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Ina Groves, Eureka.....	13
Anna Greenwood, R. 1, Madison.....	11
Gladys Weaver, R. 2, Madison.....	13
Violet Downing, R. 1, Hamilton.....	12
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Lura Anderson, R. 4, Valley Falls.....	17
Rose Whitehead, R. 1, Meriden.....	14
Florence Remington, R. 2, Meriden.....	12
Gladys Shull, R. 1, Ozawie.....	12
Gladys Wood, R. 1, Ozawie.....	12
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Lola Buchanan, R. 3, Lincoln.....	12
Ella Ackerman, R. 4, Lincoln.....	12
Susie Morton, R. 1, Beverly.....	13
Helen Greene, Beverly.....	12
Ruth Scott, Beverly.....	10
LINN COUNTY	
Alice Burge, R. 2, Mound City.....	10
Helen Giffin, R. 2, Centerville.....	11
Evelyn Bowers, Goodrich.....	13
Ruby Mider, R. 1, Parker.....	11
Cora Whinery, R. 3, Pleasanton.....	12
MCPHERSON COUNTY	
Eva Sellers, R. 2, Galva.....	16
Mildred Austin, R. 2, Canton.....	14
Mabel Peterson, Box 287, Lindsborg.....	15
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MONTGOMERY COUNTY	
Esper Sears, R. 5, Independence.....	15
Alvretta Lucky, R. 5, Elk City.....	16
Mary McKinney, R. 1, Lafayette.....	14
Opal Mock, R. 4, Coffeyville.....	14
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SUMNER COUNTY	
Mollie Watkins, R. 6, Wellington.....	13
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Waneta Williams, R. 1, Eskridge.....	13
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Remember, there is still room in the club for 200 or more girls. Any girl between 10 and 18 who lives on a Kansas farm is eligible until her county is filled. We want five girls in every county and take the first five who apply. Better decide to join us and send in the blank at once.

This Veto Pleased the People

It is with a deep sense of gratitude that I feel I must commend Governor Capper's good work in vetoing the bill that was passed repealing the commission merchant law. This law has been held up in every possible way for the last two years, and considering the influences that were opposed to the law and the forces at work to defeat it, I am agreeably surprised to see that "it still lives." The average citizen, perhaps, does not fully realize the need for a law calculated to make the commission business an honorable pursuit. However, when we stop to consider that all our present difficulty relative to the high cost of living and the low average reward for production on the farm for the past decade or two prior to the European war is either directly or indirectly traceable to our present marketing system, as represented by our so-called boards of trade and exchanges, which are dominated by and thru the commission merchants the need for the law is easily understood. There is an invisible force behind the commission merchants, more often than otherwise, that the outside knows nothing about. The commission merchant readily becomes the best and most efficient tool thru which to work under the guise of declaring that supply and demand make the market, the price.

If this invisible force could be made to get out into the open and show its hand, then it would be speedily annihilated. Its refuge is behind the commission merchant who affords the very best screen for its actions. Many commission firms are the direct representatives of a speculative combination, thoroughly organized, who control terminal elevators and warehouses, with unlimited means of every kind required. Thus it is that most of the time the commission merchant represents his own interests instead of the shipper he is supposed to represent. Taken as a whole, our present market system is the most gigantic toll-gathering force that exists. It frequently happens that the profits extorted from the producer and consumer equal the gross receipts of the farmer who produces the crop.

I desire to congratulate Governor Capper as being the first governor in the United States who exercised his veto power against this powerful machine. Congress and legislatures are swayed at

will by the influence that emanates from this source. Why a legislature in Kansas should repeal a law that simply is calculated to make people honest is somewhat of a mystery to many persons. If this law is finally allowed to take its course as intended, there will be some surprising developments in the near future. I understand the grain commission men have carried the matter up to the United States Supreme Court.

Instead of the present market system that is diametrically opposed to both producer and consumer, we need a market system that will afford a friendly agency in introducing buyer and seller, locating the supply and demand, acting in a similar capacity as our postoffice department in forwarding the mails. Chanute, Kan. C. D. Resler. President National Farmers' Association.

The Bees are Working

BY W. H. COLE
Cowley County

The maples and elms are budding out and the bees are very busy. To look at the buds one would be led to believe that they contained no such thing as honey, but the way the bees go after them proves that there must be something sweet there.

Last year was an excellent one for bees. The weather was bright and warm and the alfalfa and other plants afforded ample pasture for them to work on. The greater part of last year's crop of honey was of a light color and of a better quality than usually is obtained.

Alfalfa and Sweet clover both make excellent pasture for bees. During every summer there is a short interval between the different cuttings of the alfalfa hay crop when there are no alfalfa blossoms for the bees to work on. At such a time Sweet clover comes in very handy. The flavor of Sweet clover honey is not so pleasant as a combination of clover and alfalfa, but where it is possible for the bees to work on both the Sweet clover and alfalfa the blend produces honey of a very high quality.

The pressing need of more horse pasture caused us to sow 2 acres of Sweet clover. In this part of the state it grows along the roadsides, and we have tried to get the horses to eat it, but so far we have met with poor success. Perhaps if one confines the horses on a field they will become better acquainted with the taste. At any rate if the horses will not eat it the blossoms will afford feed for the bees.

Some of the pastures are already being burned. With a forward spring this early burning will be the means of providing early grass for the stock. But where pastures are burned off early and the grass starts and gets frozen off a time or two it seems to start very slowly. Where one has plenty of feed it is better to burn quite late, as by so doing the weeds are injured.

Save What We Grow

I read with a great deal of interest Governor Capper's article inviting suggestions as to what to grow in Kansas to overcome the food shortage, so I venture a suggestion for consideration along the line of saving what we do grow.

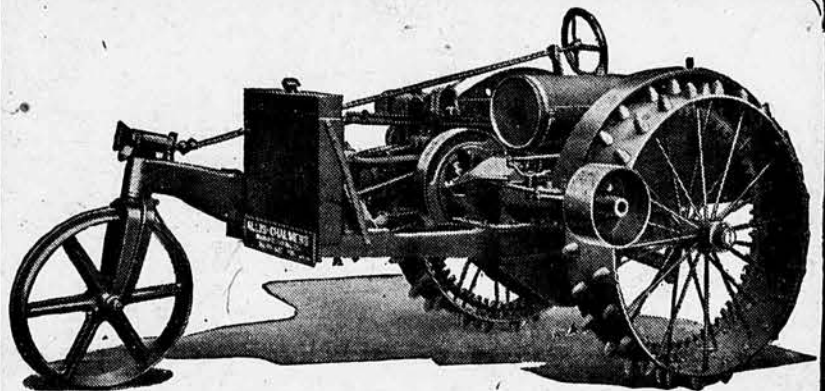
My own experience in canning corn and peas in accord with government bulletins is that with home conveniences it is a doubtful proposition and requires so much time and fuel in proportion to the quantity handled that it is not evident that it is a paying proposition. Is it not an opening for a K. S. A. C. graduate to operate a sort of community cannery where we could take our fruits and vegetables and pay so much a can to have them canned? Possibly the same place might can for sale, make unsalable fruit into butter and jelly. We all know there is much waste on the average Kansas farm. Mrs. T. W. Webb. Tonganoxie, Kan.

SAVE YOUR CHICKS—FREE.

The Wight Co., B. 17, Lamoni, Iowa, wants to give every Poultry raiser a 50c box of Iowite White Diarrhea Remedy for a few minutes' work at home. Write for offer.—Advertisement.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Built to Fit Your Needs



This sturdy tractor will fit right into the work on your farm. It is designed to fit the power needs of farms right in this section of the country.

In four years of successful work the fundamental design of the Allis-Chalmers Tractor has not been changed. It is the only tractor with a one-piece steel heat-treated frame—the only tractor frame with no rivets to work

loose—that will not sag under heaviest strains. Allis-Chalmers motor bearings never get out of line through frame weakness. Important improvements insure absolute protection of all moving parts from dust and grit.

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And back of it all stand the Allis-Chalmers name and reputation—the Allis-Chalmers years of supremacy in designing and constructing machinery of all kinds. Ask your banker. The purchaser of this tractor is assured of the same service that the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. gives all its customers on every product it manufactures.

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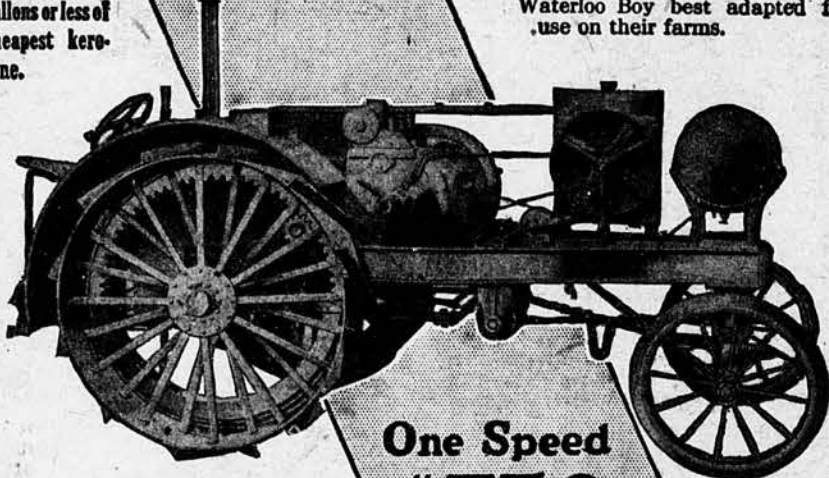
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gallons or less of
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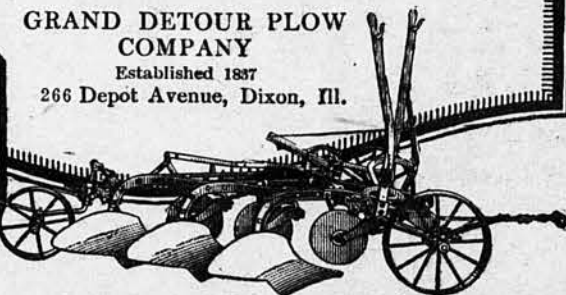
They save *money*—no plowman's wages. One man operates plow and tractor. Light weight and draft keep tractor up-keep down.

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BOYS—Here's Great Fun!



Mr. Farmer, show this to your boys. We are interested in the Livestock Man's boy. We want his co-operation. Write us what your father has on hand to ship soon and give us names of 3 or more neighbors who have one or more cars of cattle or hogs to ship within the next 30 to 60 days.

FOOL YOUR FRIENDS In return we will send you a novel steel puzzle absolutely free and help those whose names you send by keeping them posted on the cattle market. This puzzle is a puzzler to everybody except yourself. You know its secret—others don't. Great fun! Write at once.

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Durable, Powerful, Reliable, Mess-
sive. Built to last; to do hard,
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Pull 1/4 to 1/2 horse-power more than
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Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for April 1. Jesus gives Sight to the Blind. John 9:1-38.
Golden Text. I am the light of the world. John 9:5.

All during the Feast of the Tabernacles, the rage and hatred of the Pharisees and the Sanhedrin increased against Jesus. One day they sought to revile and stone Him as He left the temple courts. He met a blind beggar and stopped to speak with him. Now this man, by no fault of his own or thru any sin of his parents had been blind since birth. All the joys of light and darkness and the beauties of nature meant nothing to him.

Have you ever visited an oculist and sat for an hour or two with your eyes bound shut to keep out the brightness of light? There is nothing to attract the mind but its own thoughts and sometimes that one little hour or two stretches out into a seemingly eternity of time. How wearisome then must have been this blind man's life!

In our present day blindness meets with special consideration. Vocations are taught, and education for the blind is almost as extensive as it is for those who can use their eyes, and so for all they miss more than we can really realize, yet they have a certain peace of knowing there is something they can accomplish. But in those days, blindness cast one into the class of beggars, without offering any other means for a living.

Day after day as this poor man begged by the temple, he heard the conversation of the crowds as they passed in and out. Often he could hear the Levites chanting their majestic psalms and sometimes even the benediction of the priests. In the darkness of his soul was born the yearning after the "Light of God."

Most likely that noisy crowd would have laughed at the thought of a beggar wanting to worship God, but Jesus recognized the man's latent power for faith and stopped to give it a firmer foundation than desire to build on.

The man could feel altho he could not see, and Jesus in making an ointment of clay and spittle worked with the commonest means available. There was also a theory held among some of the ancients that saliva was curative in its power. However, Jesus did not use it for that means, but only as a way for testing the man's faith. What wonder and expectation and hope must have surged up in the poor beggar's heart at the touch of the cool, moist clay on his useless eyeballs! He felt and knew something wonderful was happening to him. No question or doubt entered his mind, only obedience to the voice which commanded him to go wash in the Pool of Siloam.

This test of his faith was not an easy task. The pool was southeast of Jerusalem, in the Kidron Valley, and the long walk thru the city with the unsightly patches of clay on his eyes caused people to laugh at him as he groped and stumbled along its streets.

It isn't clay nor the waters of the Pool of Siloam, but obedience and faith that give sight. To follow, even blindly, the footsteps of Jesus we are led to the "Light of God's Love."

With wonder and joy the beggar hastened home, only in a little while to be cast out again. His parents, at first glad for his restored vision, were so awed by the miracle of his recovery and fear of the Pharisees, that they threw him on his own responsibilities.

Question and cross question as they would, the Sanhedrin could not trick him into discussing Christ. The one thing he knew, and that only, would he declare, "Whereas I was blind, now I see." The men in authority who were questioning him soon found they could make nothing out of his replies, which were sometimes quite sarcastic concerning their own professed wisdom, and so they cast him out of the synagogue saying he was altogether born in sin.

This act marks the beginning of the rupture between the synagogue and the Church of Christ, and is one of the most intense and remarkable events in the life of our Lord.

The man was deprived of a highly esteemed privilege when cast out of the synagogue, but Jesus, who had been cast out Himself and knew the longing and weariness and pain of loneliness, found

him. With a question He answered the man's hunger for faith, "Dost thou believe on the Son of God?" startled him and finally explained the deepest instinct of his nature—the insatiable yearning after God, and thus we find the blind beggar at the temple, thru his faith and obedience is led to worship the "Light of the World," the "Light" that the Pharisees refused to look at, but which had given him sight.

Corn Continues to Advance

(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.)

Persistent strength was maintained last week in the corn market. A decline of about 2 cents in the May price was quickly recovered and the close Saturday was fractionally higher than the preceding week. Carlot prices were up 2 to 2 1/2 cents, with a new high record price in the Kansas City market—\$1.12 1/2 for yellow corn.

The three principal markets received last week about 15 per cent more corn than a year ago and a little less than two years ago, but the arrivals were not adequate for the current demand. No new export business was reported, but the week's clearances were unusually large, 2,272,000 bushels, and apparently grain firms that have made sales for export are experiencing some difficulty in getting grain to fill their contracts.

The downward reaction in wheat that set in following the government crop report on farm reserves 10 days ago continued early last week until the May price had fallen about 16 cents, when a recovery started and the rebound reached about 10 cents a bushel. Final quotations Saturday were about 2 cents lower than a week ago.

The market was unsettled to some extent by the threatened railroad strike. Grain men generally seemed to think that even if the strike occurred the probabilities that it would either be quickly called off or that enough men would refuse to go out, to keep the roads operating, made it a much less serious matter than if there were a chance of a prolonged tieup. The strike talk, however, checked purchases for shipment, both domestic and foreign.

Primary receipts continued large enough to strengthen the conviction that the country's available supply is larger than official estimates indicate. The five principal markets received more wheat last week than in the corresponding weeks two and three years ago, tho about a third less than a year ago.

Foreign purchases apparently were of only moderate proportions. On some days no export business was reported, the rather liberal quantities of Canadian wheat were taken. Reports from Canada indicated that about 100 million bushels of last year's crop remain available for export in the next five months, and England is likely to take Canadian wheat in preference to this country's.

Announcement came from Canada that arrangements are making for the government purchase of the entire 1917 Canadian wheat crop for the British government. Tentative prices proposed are \$1.50 to \$1.99 a bushel at Winnipeg for No. 1 Northern. The present Winnipeg price for October delivery is around \$1.50 a bushel. The fact that the British government is willing to contract at such high prices for Canadian wheat before it is even planted shows the solicitude over future supplies. It may, however, prove to be a bear factor, for it will stimulate planting of a large area, and if Canada should raise a big crop this year the English demand for United States wheat may not be large.

Saturday's grain quotations were:
Wheat: No. 2 hard, \$1.91 to \$1.93 1/2; No. 2 soft, \$1.89 to \$1.93; No. 3 mixed, \$1.88.
Corn: No. 2 mixed, \$1.10 to \$1.11; No. 2 white, \$1.10 to \$1.10 1/2; No. 2 yellow, \$1.12 to \$1.12 1/2.
Oats: No. 2 white, 61 1/2c to 63c; No. 2 mixed, 61c to 61 1/2c; No. 2 red, 61c to 66c.

Cattle were higher, hogs and sheep lower last week, but the general market closed in an uncertain position, owing to the impending strike of trainmen.

Early in the week, owing to liberal receipts, hog prices were set back 20 to 25 cents from the high levels of the preceding week, and later all but about 15 cents of the loss was regained. The top price late in the week was \$14.85.

The five Western markets received 425,000 hogs, compared with 327,000 the preceding week and 408,000 a year ago. The largest increases were at Missouri River markets. Increased supplies were attracted by the high prices and because many farmers marketed their hogs so as to have them out of the way of the rush of spring farm work. Average weights were lighter, showing a decrease of 7 pounds, compared with the first week this month. A good many pigs were received and they declined 50 cents. Buyers do not believe the market is in for any material decline, nor do they believe prices will go much higher, tho they do not expect very liberal receipts in the next 60 days.

Close to 8,000 cattle, fattened on sugar beet pulp, were marketed in Kansas City last week. They came from Western Nebraska, Colorado and Idaho, and sold at \$10.25 to \$11.40. They were quoted 15 to 25 cents higher than the preceding week, and prices reported were the highest ever paid for such cattle. Fat native steers were scarce and sold at \$9.50 to \$12. One carload of Kansas steers fed since last October brought the top price. They weighed 1,488 pounds. This price is a high record for March. The former record for the month was \$9.65 in 1915. Other good native steers sold at \$10.50 to \$11.65. Some Southwest meal and cake fed steers sold at \$9.25 to \$10.25.

The first grass fat cattle of the season, a trainload in Fort Worth brought \$9.10, and a trainload in St. Louis brought \$9.25. Both bunches came from South Texas.

Prices for butcher cattle were firm. Yearlings and choice heifers were 25 cents higher. Some steers and heifers mixed sold at \$10.80 to \$11, and yearlings up to \$11.25.

Small Rains Do a Lot of Good

Some sections of Kansas received a moderate amount of moisture last week, which materially increased the chance for a wheat crop. A comparatively small amount of water evaporates this time of year, and a very light rain saves the situation for several weeks.

Linn County—A good rain March 12 filled the ponds and started the branches. Wheat is still alive. Oats are sown. This is ideal March weather.—S. M. Marply, March 17.

Greeley County—This has been a good winter for the stock, and it is in good condition. The ground works up well, but we need a good rain. Eggs 20c; butterfat 36c.—F. C. Woods, March 10.

Washington County—We had a good rain March 13, followed by 3 or 4 inches of snow. We had another good rain March 16. Farming is delayed on account of the rains.—Mrs. Birdsey, March 16.

Pottawatomie County—We have had several soaking rains recently, which will help us a great deal. Spring will be in full tilt from now on. A large acreage of potatoes will be planted if seed can be purchased.—S. L. Knapp, March 16.

Decatur County—Most of the wheat is still alive, but needs moisture badly. We had a severe blizzard March 15. Very little farming has been done. Not much wheat in the hands of the farmers.—G. A. Jern, March 17.

Morton County—It is dry and windy in this county. Stock is doing well and did not require as much feed this winter as usual. Some feed will be held over that farmers thought would be used before spring.—E. E. Newlin, March 17.

Woodson County—We had two good rains this week. Have plenty of stock water now, and the wheat is improving. Oats and alfalfa are being sown. A few farmers have planted potatoes. Feed is getting very scarce.—E. F. Opperman, March 17.

Dickinson County—We had a good rain and snow on March 12 and 13, which has proved a great benefit to the wheat. The rain and cold has delayed oat sowing nearly a week. Ground is in good condition. Stock has wintered well.—F. M. Lorson, March 17.

Bourbon County—The recent rain has saved the wheat and it is rapidly improving. Oat seeding almost completed. Soil and weather conditions are ideal. Stock water is scarce. Corn \$1.14; seed potatoes \$3.40; oats 69c; cream 35c; eggs 22c.—Jay Judah, March 17.

Leavenworth County—A few oats are sown. The rains have helped the wheat and pastures. Many early gardens and some potatoes are planted. More sales than usual and some land is being sold. Butterfat 42c; eggs 25c; seed oats 75c; corn \$1.12.—Geo. S. Marshall, March 17.

Neosho County—Splendid rains this week. Most of the oats sown and some potatoes are planted. Wheat is greening up. Farmers are busy plowing for corn. Flax will be sown soon. Grain and hogs very scarce. Cattle in fair condition. Potatoes \$3.—A. Anderson, March 17.

Geary County—We had a dust storm on March 12 and 13 and a snow on March 15 accompanied by a high wind. The drouth is broken and wheat is greening up. We will have a fair crop if weather is favorable. Wheat \$1.82; corn \$1.04; oats 62c; hogs \$14.—O. R. Strauss, March 17.

Sumner County—We have had lots of wind and dust storms this month. The light rain last week was a benefit to the wheat. Oat sowing is in progress, but the acreage will not be as large as usual. Wheat \$1.85; corn \$1.15; oats 70c; potatoes \$3.50; butterfat 41c; eggs 22c.—E. L. Stocking, March 16.

Anderson County—The drouth was broken with a 2-inch rain on March 12 and another rain on March 16. About half of the oat crop has been sown. Early sown wheat is greening up, but we cannot tell what the outcome will be. Rough feed is holding out. Butterfat 39c; eggs 22c.—G. W. Kiblinger, March 17.

Republic County—The wheat is gone. The wheat that did not die during the winter has been blown clear out of the ground by the extreme high winds. We had a good rain and wet snow March 12, and another March 15. Some oats are sown. Hogs \$13.50; wheat \$1.88; corn \$1; oats 70c; butterfat 40c.—E. L. Shepard, March 17.

Keary County—Very little farm work has been done, as it is too dry and cold. We have had plenty of high winds but no moisture. Stock is doing well, but feed is getting scarce. Lots of public sales, and everything sells high, especially cows and farm implements. Potatoes \$3.50; eggs 20c; butterfat 36c.—H. M. Long, March 17.

Edwards County—This county had a light snow March 2, and March 12 we had a little rain followed by 2 inches of snow. Not enough moisture and warm weather yet to tell what the wheat will do. Some oats being sown. We have had a few sales and everything sold well. Wheat \$1.80; corn \$1.10; oats 66c; barley 90c; kafir \$1.15; butter 35c; eggs 24c.—G. A. King, March 17.

Riley County—We had 1 inch of snow and rain on March 14 and 15. The wheat crop, however, was ruined by continued dry weather and hard winds. Not more than 10 per cent of the wheat ground will be left to grow. Oats will be drilled in wheat ground in most places. Lots of fat hogs and cattle shipped out. Hogs 14c; corn \$1.02; eggs 23c; butter 28c.—P. O. Hawkins, March 17.

McPherson County—Wheat sown after October 10 fails to show any life. Wheat sown early looks fair, but crop will be poor. We have plenty of moisture. A large acreage of oats will be sown on the ground. Potatoes have been planted. Feed is getting low and prices are high. Cattle are in fair condition and an early spring is hoped for. Hogs are scarce and prices high.—John Ostlund, March 16.

Harper County—Weather very changeable with a few days of high wind. Some late sown wheat blown out, other fields look green and promise a fair crop. We had a good rain March 12. Not much feed left in the county. Public sales are over. Prices were high and everything sold well. A large acreage of oats has been sown. Hogs are high and scarce. Wheat \$1.80; corn \$1.10; oats 75c; potatoes \$3; kafir \$2; butterfat 37c; eggs 25c; hogs \$13.75.—H. E. Henderson, March 17.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Simple Rules for Testing Corn

Seed corn that has been normally matured and has been properly preserved will grow satisfactorily. The number of ears to be tested determines, to a certain extent, the size of the testing box.

A convenient size for the practical corn grower is a box sufficiently large to hold the kernels from 200 ears. This will require a box 24 inches by 48 inches and 6 inches deep. The box should have a layer of wet sawdust 2 inches deep, packed tightly over the bottom. It will be found convenient to wet the sawdust in an old sack letting sack and sawdust soak in warm water for 20 or 30 minutes, in order that the sawdust may have equal moisture thruout. Then pack the sawdust firmly in the testing box.

Take a piece of new white muslin which should be a little larger than the box, and mark off 200 squares, each 2 inches by 2 inches. This may be done with black or blue crayon. The squares may be numbered from one to 200 beginning at the upper left hand corner and following consecutively from the left to right for each row, or the outside rows only need be numbered. Tack the cloth, in place of stretching it uniformly tight over the sawdust.

To be sure to get a uniform test, take six kernels from each ear; two from opposite sides of the tip, two from opposite sides of the middle, and two from opposite sides of the butt. See that no two kernels are taken from the same row. In taking out the kernels, the six kernels should be laid on the floor or table just opposite the butt of the ear. Continue this process until six kernels have been removed from all the ears. Then take the germination box and, beginning on the first row, following down, placing the six kernels from each ear into a square in the box, the number of the square corresponding to the number of the ear. Thus: The kernels from ear number one, in square No. 1; kernels from ear number two, in square No. 2; and so on until the 200 groups of six kernels each are in their respective places.

Too much care cannot be taken in adjusting the kernels. It is best to place the kernels in two tiers of three kernels each. Always lay the kernels side by side with the germ side up having tips of all the kernels pointing toward the end of the box which contains the squares with the highest numbers. Dampen a loose piece of muslin and lay it over the kernels, taking care not to displace any of them. Next another piece of cloth larger than the box by 12 inches should be placed over the dampened cloth. On top of this place a larger cloth filled with wet sawdust. Pack the corners down and press the entire mass firmly against the corn. The box is now ready to be set away for six or seven days, just as the temperature dictates.

A furnace room provides a convenient place for the germinating box. It should be left in a suitable place where the temperature will be favorable for germination, from 50 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit, being very desirable. Do not let the temperature fall below freezing. The test is ready for reading by the time the stem sprouts have grown 2 inches in length. The muslin must carefully be removed, so as not to damage the rootlets. When this has been done, place the box at the head of row No. 1. Begin with ear No. 1. Examine the result of square No. 1. There should be two separate sprouts appearing; the stem, and the root sprouts.

A great difference will be noticed in the ears. The kernels from ear No. 1 have strong roots and stem sprouts, which should be of good length and large in diameter. A long, slender sickly stem sprout indicates weakness. Therefore, ear No. 1 is a good seed ear. Passing on down it will be found that some of the ears germinate well, some medium, and some show a poor germination.

If you have plenty of seed corn, it would be a good plan to keep only those ears showing high germination. By keeping the high germinative ears you improve the germination of the corn as well as improving the quality of the corn grown.

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SINGLE COMB GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORN eggs. Settings \$1.25; 100, \$5.00. Embden goose eggs 25c each. V. P. Johnson, Saronville, Neb.
PURE S. C. LEGHORN EGGS. LARGE, vigorous birds, heavy winter layers. 15-\$1.00. 100-\$4.50. Mrs. Wyman Chitty, Bigelow, Kansas.
OUR SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS are winners, layers, payers. Get eggs now. 45-\$2.25. 60-\$3.00. 120-\$5.00. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.
PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs from closely culled farm range flock. Eggs \$3.50 hundred. Mrs. Harry Augustus, Waterville, Kan.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. HAVE won 38 premiums and silver cup. Eggs \$4 per 100. \$1 per 15. Miss Selma Fager, Admire, Kansas.
HAGANIZED HEAVY LAYING S. C. WHITE Leghorns. Eggs for hatching, priced right. The Burlingame Leghorn Farm, Burlingame, Kan., R. R. No. 3.
EGGS S. C. WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORN, 100-\$3.50 to \$4.00. 15-\$1.50 to \$2.00. Winners in egg laying contest. H. N. Holde-man, Meade, Kansas.
PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Eggs \$6.00 hundred. Fifty \$3.50. Setting \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Bowlin, Olivet, Kansas.
SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Heavy laying strain. Direct descendants of the two champion laying hens of America. Eggs \$4.00 per hundred and up. Send for circular. F. E. Olmstead, Moran, Kansas.

LEGHORNS.

PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN flock with high scoring cockerels. One hundred eggs \$5.00. Elmer A. Thompson, Rt. No. 3, Harper, Kan.

YESTERLAYS STRAIN, SINGLE COMB White Leghorn eggs \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100; chicks \$12.50 per 100. Mrs. Earl Hennigh, Sabetha, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from state prize winning stock, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Special pen \$2.50 per 15. Vera Davis, Winfield, Kan., R. No. 2, Box 73.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. PURE WHITE one year old hens. Pens headed by 3 sons of Edward L. XIV. Eggs \$5.00 per hundred. Acme Poultry Yards, Junction City, Kan.

BARRON STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Eggs from progeny of winners of National Laying Contests, \$5.00 per 100. Circular free. C. C. Shenkel, Geneseo, Kan.

PURE YESTERLAYS 200 EGG LAYING strain Leghorns mated to 240 egg Barron stock. If you want winter layers write Shady Pine Leghorn Farm, Rossville, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. OH, YES, WE have been raising them 21 years; the 222 to 226 trap nest egg record kind. Eggs \$1.25. 100-\$5.00. Gorsuch, Stilwell, Kansas.

"SUNNY SLOPE RANCH," HOME OF Grant's heavy laying Single Comb White Leghorns. Guaranteed stock, fertile eggs, hasty chicks. Catalogue. Chas. Grant, Elk Falls, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN. EGGS 100-\$4.50. Sweepstake, gold medal winners. Matings from Hensley and Sims' famous egg bred stock. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. BABY CHICKS at \$12.50 per hundred; can deliver orders on first week of April, any quantity. Also eggs for hatching. Paradise Poultry Farm, Carona, Kansas.

PRIZE WINNING S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS at two state shows. Eggs \$2, \$3 and \$5 per 15. Eggs from flock \$5 per 100. Chicks. Send for free mating list. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kansas, Box G.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS FROM A GREAT strain of winter layers. Winners at every show. Pullets in laying contest, \$5.00 per 100 up to 1,000. Bellevue Poultry Farm, Scammon, Kansas.

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

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN babies 10 cents, eggs 6 cents, from world's best breeders and layers that pay \$7 each per hen per year. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

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

PURE S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$5 per 100; penned \$2 per 15. Heavy layers. Prize winning stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Baby chicks 15 cents each. Mrs. John Witmer, Sabetha, Kan.

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

OUR S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS ARE LAYERS. Fertility guaranteed. Eggs 100-\$5. 50-\$3. 15-\$1. Detwiler Egg Farm, Jewell, Kan.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH STRAIN OF Single Comb White Leghorns. World's greatest layers. Eggs at let live prices. Write for circulars and prices. Now booking orders. R. W. Bradshaw, Ellsworth, Kan.

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

MINORCAS.

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

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

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. 14 prizes on 16 birds. F. Kremer, Manchester, Okla.

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

BLACK, WHITE AND BUFF MINORCAS. Breeding stock cheap. C. H. Bartholomew, Wichita, Kan.

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

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

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

ORPINGTONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB WHITE Orpington eggs. Mrs. H. A. Snider, Abilene, Kan.

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

WHITE ORPINGTONS. EGGS \$1.00 SETTING, \$5.00 hundred. Emma Seawell, Columbus, Kansas.

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING. \$1.25 for fifteen. Mrs. J. L. Taylor, Chanute, Kansas.

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

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

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

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

PURE BRED WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS \$1-17; \$4-100. Cockerels \$1.50. Mrs. F. Pistora, Tesco, Kansas.

GOOD PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs \$5.00 hundred. Pleasantview Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. EXTRA LARGE type. Heavy winter layers. Eggs, \$1.25-15. Chas. Ramsey, Luray, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS AND BABY chicks from winners; write for list. H. W. Smith, Junction City, Kansas.

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

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

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS. KELLER-strass \$30 mating. \$2.25 per 50, \$4.25 per 100. Maud Stiles, Columbus, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, WON 1ST PEN AT two shows this winter, 15 eggs \$1.00, 100-\$4.50. A. Latham, Ingersoll, Okla.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. \$1.25 for 15, \$6 per hundred delivered. Mrs. Olive Carter, Mankato, Kansas.

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

ALVEY'S SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs, \$5 per 100, \$3 for 50, \$1 per setting. N. J. Alvey, Meriden, Kansas.

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

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS from early winter layers. Prices right on any number. Chas. James, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

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

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

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

WHITE ORPINGTON WINNERS. EGGS \$1.50 and \$2.50 per 15, \$8 per hundred. Prepaid. Hatch guaranteed. J. R. Berry, Solomon, Kan.

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

PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, from large, quick maturing strain. \$1.00 for 15. Baby chicks 15c. Mrs. E. B. Johnson, Netawaka, Kansas.

CEDARDELL POULTRY FARM. S. C. Buff Orpingtons, exclusively bred for size, color and eggs. \$1 per 15. \$5 per 100. Martha Brown, Parkerville, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON eggs 75c and \$1.00 per fifteen. \$5.00 per hundred. Trap nested \$3.00 per fifteen. H. G. Feltz, Hays, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING from prize winners. \$1.00, \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15. \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00 for 100 eggs. Mrs. W. P. Latimer, Ottawa, Kan.

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

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

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

OVERLOOK POULTRY FARMS, BUFF AND Black Orpingtons won 32 first and 29 seconds this past show season. Cockerels for sale. Mating list sent free. Chas. Luengene, Topeka, Kansas, Box 1491.

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

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

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

SINGLE COMB PRIZE WINNING GOLDEN Buff Orpingtons, fine layers, won 1st best pair. Sweepstake cockerel, all breeds competing at Mt. Grove Mo., 1916. Eggs \$4.50 per 100. Buff Orpington duck eggs \$1.50 per 12. Mrs. Mary Knotwell, Norwood, Mo.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

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

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

PURE BRED BIG TYPE BARRER ROCK eggs. 75c per 15. \$4.00 100. Mrs. Geo. L. Fink, Eddy, Okla.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PURE BRED WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs. Irvin Kreutziger, Marion, Kansas.

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

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

BARRER ROCK. 28 YEARS. 110 PREMIUMS. Write me. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

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

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

BARRER ROCK EGGS, SETTING 75C. Hundred \$4.50. G. C. Rhorer, Lewis, Kansas.

WHITE ROCK EGGS. SPECIAL MATING. \$1.50 for 16 eggs. R. L. Munson, Wetmore, Kan.

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

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

CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS FOR sale. Mrs. T. A. Case, Sterling, Kan., Route No. 2.

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

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

BARRER ROCK EGGS, \$1.00 PER SETTING. \$4.00 per hundred. Mrs. Lillie Hirt, Parkerville, Kansas.

BARRER ROCKS. DARK MATING. EGGS \$1.50-15, \$8-100. Hal H. Darnall, Longdale, Okla., Route 1.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS. \$1 per fifteen. \$4 per hundred. Mrs. Elwin Dales, Eureka, Kansas.

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

WEIGHER-LAYER BARRER ROCKS. Pens \$3 to \$5 setting. Flock \$5 hundred. C. F. Fickel, Earlton, Kan.

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

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

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

EUREKA BARRER ROCKS, WINNERS. Pen eggs \$1.50 and \$2.00; range \$4.00-100. Lan Harper, Centralia, Kan.

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

WHITE ROCKS ONLY FOR 18 YEARS. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Josias Lambert, Smith Center, Kan.

EGGS—BARRER ROCK, HEAVY LAYING strain, \$1 setting; \$5 hundred. Pinehurst Poultry Farm, Rt. 8, Topeka.

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

BARRER PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR hatching. \$1.00 for 15. \$5.00 per 100. James Kesh, Belleville, Kansas.

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

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

BARRER ROCK EGGS 216, 228 EGG strain. Prices reasonable. Maple Grove Farm, Billings, Mo. F. J. Greiner.

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

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

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

BARRER ROCKS. CLOSING OUT. PUL-lets \$1.25, \$1.50. Quality guaranteed. Davis Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.

PARTRIDGE ROCKS, WINNERS AT Hutchinson, Kansas, 1917. Eggs \$5 per 15. C. W. Converse, Pawnee Rock, Kansas.

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRER ROCK EGGS \$5.00 PER HUNDRED. Baby chicks 12 1/2 cents. Good laying strain. Mrs. Annie Galbraith, White City, Kan.

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

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

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

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

BARRER ROCKS—73 PREMIUMS. TOpeka, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver, Italian bees. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. BEST ALL purpose fowl. None better anywhere. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, delivered. Thomas Owen, Topeka, Kan.

RINGLET BARRER ROCKS. EXTRA GOOD layers. Range eggs \$5.00-100. Chicks 15c. Mating list free. Mrs. W. E. Schmiltendorf, Vassar, Kansas.

BARRER AND WHITE ROCKS, GOOD layers, eggs \$1.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Chicks 12 1/2. \$10.00 per 100. Dora Beeton, Peabody, Kansas.

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

PURE WHITE ROCKS. GOOD LAYERS, farm raised. Prize winners. Eggs \$1.25 15. \$3.00 50. \$5.00 hundred. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

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

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

BARRER ROCK. EXCELLENT IN SIZE and quality. Eggs, first pen \$3.00 per 15. Range flock \$6.00 per hundred. Mrs. Myrtle Henry, Lecompton, Kansas.

WARD'S BARRER ROCKS. 5 YARDS, both matings, from Chicago winners. Eggs \$3.00 for 15. Choice cockerels for sale cheap. W. H. Ward, Nickerson, Kan.

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

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

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

CLOVERDALE BARRER ROCKS—LAY, weigh and win. None better. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. \$3.50 per 30. Write for mating list. S. E. Walt, Blue Mound, Kansas.

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

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

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS! FROM BRED PLYmouth Rocks exclusively. \$1.50 per setting of 15 eggs, or \$6.00 per 100 eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gus. H. Brune, Lawrence, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS. GOOD LAYING EXHIBITION strain. Eggs \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Selected pens \$1.00 and \$2.00 per 15. Send for mating list. I. L. Heaton, Route 1, Harper, Kansas.

EGGS FROM RINGLET B. ROCKS, barred to the skin. Winners, layers and weighers. Farm range, 15, \$1.00—50, \$3.00—100, \$5.00. Rosa M. Shreckengast, Kaw City, Okla., R. 1.

BARRER ROCK EGGS \$2 PER SETTING. 2 settings \$3. 50 eggs \$4.50, or \$8 per 100. Choicest breeding. A few settings pen eggs at \$3 setting straight. James H. Parsons, Quinter, Kan.

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

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

BRADLEY THOMPSON RINGLET BARRER Rocks. Heavy winter laying strain. Bred for quality and size. Eggs 15-\$1.25; 30-\$2.00; 50-\$3.00; 100-\$5.00. Jno. T. Johnson, Mound City, Kansas, Box 195.

BIG BONED IVORY WHITE ROCKS. Winners of special premiums at Hutchinson shows. Eggs from fine farm range flock \$5.00 per 100. Pen eggs \$3.00 per 15. Mitaine Clark, Haven, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM ARISTOCRAT, Ringlet and Bradley strains of BARRER Rocks. Cockerels direct from Messrs. Holtermans, Thompson and Bradley. Mating list free. Etta Pauly, Junction City, Kan., R. D.

EGGS FOR

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PRIZE WINNING BARRED ROCKS—PEN eggs from Thompson Ringlets \$2.00 for 15. Utility \$4.00 per hundred. Mrs. H. P. Dingus, Mound City, Kansas, R. No. 3.

BUFF ROCKS. FIFTEEN YEARS' SUCCESSFUL breeding eggs. \$4.50 per hundred. \$2.25 per fifty. Special penned \$3.00 per setting. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kansas.

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

S. C. RED EGGS AND CHICKS. MRS. W. L. Maddox, Hazelton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS. \$4.00 PER 100. Mrs. Will Stone, Garnett, Kan.

FINE ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS \$4.00-100. Adda Walker, White City, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB RED EGGS \$5.00-100. J. H. Kramer, Zeandale, Kansas.

S. C. RED EGGS FROM PENS AND RANGE. Mrs. W. F. Burns, Hazelton, Kan.

EGGS—ROSE COMB REDS \$1.25-17; \$5.00-100. Catherine Recker, Dresden, Kansas.

ROSE COMB R. I. RED EGGS \$2.00-15. Fine stock. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kansas.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS \$100-\$450. Wm. Treiber, Wamego, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS ALL SEASON \$5.00 per 100. David Winchell, Unionville, Mo.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS. \$2.50-17. \$6-100. E. J. T. Ker, Delphos, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS FOR HATCHING. \$4.00 per 100. Stella Mills, Waterville, Kansas.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB REDS \$1.00 setting. Nellie Marple, Bayard, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RED EXCLUSIVELY. 15 EGGS \$1. 100-\$5. Mrs. B. F. Weigle, Winfield, Kansas.

R. C. REDS. FINE WINTER LAYERS. Eggs \$4.00 hundred. Mrs. Lois Gilbert, Delavan, Kan.

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

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

SCOTT'S ROSE COMB REDS. FIVE GRAND pens, mating list free. Carl E. Scott, Monndridge, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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SINGLE COMB REDS. \$1.50 PER SETTING. \$5 per hundred. Maple Hill Poultry Farm, Lawrence, Kansas, R. No. 6.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS. GOOD FARM range. \$4 per 100, \$1.50 per 30. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Geneseo, Kansas, Box 242.

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EXTRA GOOD STRAIN S. C. RED EGGS. 15-\$1.00, 100-\$5.00. Young hens, \$2.00. M. E. Hawkins, Mound City, Kansas.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS \$1.00 per fifteen, \$5.00 per hundred. Fine laying strain. Oliver Spencer, Hesston, Kan.

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ROSE COMB RED EGGS \$6.00 PER 100. Have bred Reds exclusively for past ten years. J. W. Luthye, Silver Lake, Kan.

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NEOSHO POULTRY YARDS. ROSE COMB Reds. No incubator eggs sold. Eggs \$1.00 per setting straight. J. W. Swartz, Americus, Kan.

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R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—BEST WINTER layers, eggs from selected birds, \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kansas.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. \$1.00, 15. \$5.00, 100. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Lyndon, Kansas.

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BOONE COUNTY WHITE SEED CORN, bred for high yield in ear-to-row method, under supervision of the Agronomy Department of the State Agricultural College. Tipped, shelled, graded and sacked, \$2.25 per bushel. H. V. Cochran, R. No. 6, Topeka, Kansas.

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BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFFIR SEED. \$2.25 per bu. in 2 bu. sacks. Sacks free. Also Kaffir in head. H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, 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 or- ders. Market information free. Ryan Rob- inson Com. Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

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I HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR SAL- able farms. Will deal with owners only. Give full description, location, and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

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CREAM WANTED—THE INDEPENDENT Creamery Company of Council Grove, Kan- sas, buys direct from the farmer. Write for particulars.

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FOR FARM HELP, MARRIED OR SINGLE, write your wants to Wiltse Agency, Lin- coln, Neb.

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SALESMEN WANTED FOR FRUIT AND ornamental trees. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Pay weekly. Carman Nursery Co., Lawrence, Kan., Dept. A.

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WANTED 500 SALESMEN TO SELL MAGIC Motor Gas. One quart price, \$2.00 equals 50 gallons gasoline. Not a substitute. Great- est product ever discovered. Large profits. Auto Remedy Co., 203 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

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WE PAY \$80 MONTHLY SALARY AND furnish rig and expenses to introduce guar- anteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Company, X 608, Springfield, Ill.

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Lien on Plow.

I bought a plow recently from a neighbor who had moved away about a year ago. I paid a friend of his who was acting as his agent. Now I am informed by an imple- ment dealer in our town that he has a mortgage on the plow and as the buyer is not paying him he will take the plow. Can he take it from me? J. L. C.

You would better ascertain whether he had his mortgage on file in the regis- ter of deed's office when you purchased the plow. If he did and his note is not outlawed he can hold the plow. If he did not he cannot hold it.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

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80 A. IMP., 65 cult. 2 ml. Chetopa. \$55 a. Geo. Brecheisen, Jr., Chetopa, Kan.

WESTERN KAN. LAND. Farm and ranch lands. \$5 to \$25 a. J. E. Bennett, Dodge City, Kan.

320 ACRES smooth wheat land, unimproved, Ford Co. Good buffalo sod. Bargain. \$22.50. Terms. C. W. West, Spearville, Kan.

FOR SALE: 160 acres near Yates Center, Kan. Improved. Worth \$60. Price \$40 per acre. L. C. Arnold & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

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NORTHEAST KANSAS bargains in bluegrass, timothy, clover and alfalfa farms. Exchanges. Compton & Keen, Valley Falls, Kan.

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3600 ACRE RANCH, Pawnee Valley; 350 cultivated. Well improved. Running water. All tillable. 250 acres wheat; one-third goes. \$25 an acre. D. A. Ely, Larned, Kan.

320 ACRE STOCK RANCH. 80 acres broke, bal. blue stem pasture; living water, fair improvements. Price \$30 per a. for short time. Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kan.

FOR SALE—4 1/2 acres in cultivation, 200 bearing fruit trees, 8 room house, cement barn and garage, good well and cistern. T. W. Thompson, R. 27, Box 2, Topeka, Kan.

FOR SALE: 160 acres very desirable, unimproved dry land, in Kearny County, Kansas, \$12 per acre, cash. For particulars and location write R. L. Henry, 410 Matthews St., Fort Collins, Colo.

320 ACRES of blue stem pasture land; good sod. Never failing water. \$25 per a. Terms. H. M. Griffith, Unlontown, Kan.

WE OWN 100 FARMS in fertile Pawnee Valley; all smooth alfalfa and wheat land; some good improvements; shallow water. Will sell 80 acres or more. E. E. Frizell & Sons, Larned, Kansas.

NORTH CENTRAL KANSAS: 240 acre, improved bottom farm, 150 acres level, black land in cult. Grow alfalfa, corn or wheat. Quick sale price \$46 acre. 640 acres adjoining above, half tillable, blue stem grass. Price \$25 per acre. J. F. Baum, Natoma, Kansas.

160 ACRES located 2 miles of good railroad town, Franklin County, Kansas. All nice smooth tillable land; 120 acres in blue grass pasture, and timothy and clover meadows; good 7 room house; good barn; close to school and church. Price \$75 per acre. Extra good terms. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kan.

SPECIAL BARGAIN in highly improved 120 acre farm, adjoining Ottawa, abundance of water, good soil, a very choice home. Write for descriptive list of same.

Special price on 360 acres, well improved, 100 acres in tame grass. Also 170 acres, well improved, choice farm, ideal location, very attractive. Write for full descriptions. Possession at once. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

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CHASE COUNTY FARM. 315 acres, 2 miles town on Santa Fe. 160 acres first bottom, no overflow. Fine timber feed lot. 140 acres bluestem pasture. Fair improvements. Close to school; daily mail, telephone. \$24,000; liberal terms. J. E. Bocoock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

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A dandy quarter of wheat land, 18 miles southeast of Liberal, Kan. Close to route of proposed new railroad from Liberal to Forgan. Rolling land but fine soil and close to school. Must sell at once and will price accordingly. If you want a snap write for full description and price. E. J. Thayer, Liberal, Kansas.

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Fine 240 a. improved farm, 7 ml. Ness City. 100 a. wheat, plenty pasture, good buildings, R. F. D. and telephone. Close to school. Price \$7,500. Half cash.

160 a., 8 ml. Ness City, half cultivation, bal. fine pasture, small buildings, plenty water. Price \$ 00. Above are cash prices for quick sale, no trades considered. Come quick. Miner Brothers, Ness City, Kan.

480 ACRES, six miles from town, every acre perfect wheat land. This is an exceptionally good bargain at \$12.50 an acre. Description guaranteed. Write us for our map and folder of Scott County.

THE KING REALTY CO. Kansas. Scott City,

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50, 80, 160 and 240 a. improved farms near Lawrence. We offer for 20 days at \$40 per acre. Good terms. Have several farms for rent. Hemphill Land Co., Lawrence, Kan.

NESS COUNTY

Good wheat and alfalfa lands at from \$15 to \$30 per acre. Also some fine stock ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kan.

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Write me for prices on farms and ranches, wheat, alfalfa and grazing lands. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

80 Acres Only \$500

Only 7 ml. Wichita. Virgin black loam soil. New 6-room cottage, new barn, etc., only \$500 cash, \$500 Aug. 1st, \$500 yearly. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

FARM HOMES FOR YOU

160 a. farm, rich loam soil, improved, 109 a. alfalfa land, well located, \$7500, \$3000 handles. 80 a. farm, rich soil, improved, fine location, \$4500, \$2500 handles. H. E. Osburn, 227 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

3100 ACRE RANCH —\$13 PER ACRE

Living water, 700 acres sub-irrigated alfalfa land; balance pasture and wheat land. About all tillable. Fair improvements. Located near Wakeeney, Kan. Big bargain, good terms. We have other bargains. Farish Investment Co., Kansas City, Missouri.

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800 Acre Beaver Creek Ranch Wichita County, Kansas

Improvements only fair. Nice grove trees. About 150 acres excellent Beaver Creek bottom, from 8 to 16 foot to sheet water. Mile to church and daily motor mail route. Exceptional bargain. \$15 per acre. D. F. Carter, Leoti, Kansas.

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

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HUNDREDS of Kansas people have bought homes of me. My illustrated list and map of Oklahoma is free. Ask for it. Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okla.

2000 ACRES—Plenty of timber and water. A fine proposition for stock ranch. Can make terms. Price \$2.25 an acre. McClendon & Jones, McAlester, Okla.

Attention Farmers 200 Choice Eastern Oklahoma Farms For Sale

At Low Prices and on Easy Terms. It will pay parties wishing to acquire homes to answer this advertisement. Write Jas. P. Allen & Son, Claremore, Okla.

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Land Auction Sale

The Fidelity Trust Company of Kansas City, Mo., has consigned the Linger ranch, 1200 acres adjoining Gibbon, Nebraska, to the Middle West Land Auction Co., Salina, Kan., to sell at auction. They have subdivided it into 11 tracts varying in size from 80 to 200 acres and will sell each tract separately, to the highest bidder Tuesday, March 27th. Barbecue dinner, band concerts, silver souvenirs.

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LOCATE on the Gulf, Mobile & Northern R.R. Large or small tracts, suitable for alfalfa, general farming, truck, pecans, oranges and stock raising. New road, new country. Healthy, rapidly developing. Address H. H. Bolton, Immigration Agent, Mobile, Ala.

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FOR ARKANSAS farms and ranches, write for lists. R. D. McMullen, Ola, Ark.

500 ACRES, 1 1/2 MI. TOWN; level. 100 open, \$20 a. Chas. Thompson, Jonesboro, Ark.

79 ACRES, IMP., 45 A. Cult. \$2200.00. Moss & Hurlock, Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

80 A., 25 CULT.; \$15 a. 160 a., 80 cult.; bal. timber; water, house, barn, orchard; public road, no rocks, \$20 an acre. Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark. (On Ry.)

IF YOU WANT good farm, stock and fruit lands, write us for list. Robertson & Son, Magazine, Arkansas.

200 A. 6 ml. R. R. station; 60 acres in cult. Small imps. \$1500, 1/2 cash, bal. long time. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

80 ACRES, 30 in cult.; small house. Bal. timber. 5 ml. Marshall on turnpike road. Terms. \$10 a. Lock Box 21, Marshall, Ark.

182 ACRES, improved. 100 cult., bal. timber and pasture. \$3,000. Good terms. Yell Co. Land Co., Danville, Ark.

160 ACRES, 80 a. rich bottom. 80 a. good upland; well improved; close to school and small town. Price \$20 per acre. J. C. Hart, Waldron, Ark.

40 A., 4 room house, good outbuildings 1000 fine bearing fruit trees; good water. 2 ml. R. R. Price \$1000. Easy terms. J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD FARM at reasonable prices, write for our list. Dowell Land Co., Walnut Ridge, Ark.

100,000 ACRES FOR SALE. Farms and ranches, any size, cash or terms; low prices, profit doubling values, no rock or swamp, fastest selling land in south; sure crops; pastures 3 head to acre; bears inspection. Free map and price list. Tom Blodgett, Little Rock, Ark.

Must Be Sold in Twenty Days

to settle partnership business, 40 acres, 2 1/2 ml. from Berryville, Ark. (county seat), 1/2 mile to church and school; good roads, all fenced with hog wire; 30 acres in cult., but all can be cultivated when cleared; 10 acres fine timber, oak, hickory and walnut, no pine; 7 a. bottom land, never-falling well, good spring, good new barn and house. Immediate possession. Made a splendid crop corn last season and will raise anything; no swamps or overflows in this section. Price \$32.50 per a. \$5 per a. cash and bal. in monthly payments 7% int. until paid. Adjoining land sold for \$40 and \$50 an acre. An ideal home for someone. Don't write but wire when you will arrive. B. H. Atkinson, Berryville, Ark., principal owner.

COLORADO

TWIN LAKES IRRIGATED LAND at unheard of prices. Relinquishments and cheap dry lands. Write today for prices. Grene & Dean, Ordway, Colorado.

FOR SALE: One of the best stock ranches in southern Colorado. 1120 acres with irrigation, alfalfa and 1st class improvements. Price \$20 per acre. Easy terms can be secured. Edwin B. Haver, Room 119, Central Block, Pueblo, Colo.

For-Sale or Trade

80 acres of raw land in Mayes Co., Okla., two miles west from Mazie. Address Joseph Pizinger, Box 96, Great Bend, Kan.

COLORADO LAND

I have a few of the best, cheapest farms and ranches in the best of East Colorado. Climate, soil, water, crops, schools and opportunities. Write for FACTS, prices, terms. R. T. Cline, Brandon, Colo.

MISSOURI

FOR SOUTHEAST MISSOURI farms, write M. Leers, Neelyville, Mo.

120 ACRES, 60 cult. Improved. Good water. \$2400. W. W. Tracy, Anderson, Mo.

BARGAINS in improved and unimproved farm lands in Southern Missouri. Corn Land Co., Springfield, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE. \$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres good land, near town, some timber. Price only \$200. Write for list. Box 808, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

NEW YORK

355 ACRE high class Holstein, hay, stock farm in New York state, located on State road, only 1 1/4 ml. from bank, railroad and high school. 250 acres tillable, level and free from stone, balance in pasture. Price includes three sand-stone quarries and gravel pit, railroad switch in one quarry; two fine stone houses, also two tenant houses, large modern barns, two silos, electric lights, including 25 registered Holstein cows, four horses, milking machine, gas engine, grain binder, corn harvester, and large quantity of other tools. Price \$40,000; \$25,000 down or will exchange for large tract of range land. Write for new illustrated catalog. The Russell Real Estate Co., Ogdensburg, N. Y.

TEXAS

HAVE subdivided my 16,000 acre cow ranch and offering same in tracts of 5 acres and up at \$30 to \$100 per acre. Land joins one of the best towns in west Texas. Good schools and churches. Send for map. Henry M. Half, Midland, Texas.

960 A. RICH BOTTOM LANDS. 300 cultivation; 3 sets improvements; 1 mile railroad town; fine roads. Good water, healthy location, soil 10 feet deep; no overflow; 2 million feet hardwood timber; sacrificing account trouble; half price. M. C. Wade, Texarkana, Texas.

OKLAHOMA

80 ACRES FINE VALLEY; 65 acres cultivated. \$2000. Mortgage \$1,200, 7 years. Givens & Ryan Land Co., Holdenville, Okla.

480 A. THIS COUNTY; near oil development. Can lease for oil \$1.50 per a. Good pasture. \$4.50 per a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

WISCONSIN

30,000 ACRES our own cut-over lands; good soil, plenty rain, prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. Brown Bros. Lbr. Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

UPPER WISCONSIN. Best dairy and general crop state in the Union. Settlers wanted; lands for sale at low prices on easy terms. Ask about our cutover lands for cattle and sheep grazing. Write for booklet No. 21 on Wisconsin. Address Land Department, Soo Lines. 1207 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

MONTANA.

640 ACRE Montana homesteads. New law Circular free. Bureau 112, Boulder, Mont.

MONTANA The Judith Basin offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Surveys by ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—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 11405, Lewiston, Montana

SALE OR EXCHANGE

IF YOU WANT TO BUY, sell or trade land, write R. A. Ward, Alden, Kansas.

WHATEVER you may have for exchange write me. Eugene Oaks, West Plains, Mo.

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

OZARKS OF MO., farms and timber land, sale or ex. Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

160 ACRES, north Missouri. Price \$20,000; mtg. \$7,200. Want Kansas land, residence or mill. Thane Holcomb, Garnett, Kan.

1000 ACRES exchange for anything. 10 a. up. Timber, water and grass. S. A. Robinson, Southwest City, Mo.

FOR illustrated booklet of good land in southeastern Kansas for sale or trade write Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

THREE RANCHES in Elk Co. to exchange for wheat land, city property or small farm. F. J. Brown, Howard, Kansas.

160 A. 5 MI. WAVERLY. 100 a. cult., 30 pasture, 30 hay; some alfalfa. Exchange for good dairy stock, Holsteins or Jerseys. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kansas.

590 ACRES; ranch, well improved. Level land. Good springs. To exchange for hardware and furniture. Price \$60.00 per acre. Will bear close inspection. Write Cherokee Land Company, Sulphur Springs, Ark.

TRADES Farms, property, stocks. Write Fred Ochtfree, St. Joseph, 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.

HALF SECTION, 5 MI. WAKEENEY. No improvements. 200 acres in wheat, 1/4 to purchaser. Will take in residence to \$3,000 as first payment. \$35 per acre. Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kan.

CASH OR LAND. Harness shop in good little town of 350, no competition. Stock \$1,100, tools and fixtures \$350. No encumbrance. Fred Kent, Unlontown, Kansas.

For Sale and Exchange

6 apartment brick flat, 4 rooms and bath, sleeping porches, strictly modern in fine shape. Lot 66x150 in fine neighborhood; also 7 room house modern, on same lot. Price for all \$30,000.00, incumbrance \$10,000.00, good income. Will exchange for good farm, will not assume much. Farm must be a good one. H. Clay Bowsher, 4050 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Crop rotations increase the yields.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

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

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Draft Horses.

May 24—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Jacks and Jennets.

March 26—G. C. Roan, LaPlata, Mo.
Mar. 28—W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

Holstein Cattle.

April 7—Consignment Sale, Newton, Kan.
W. H. Mott, Salesmanager, Herington, Kan.
Apr. 10-11—F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.
Apr. 18—Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

March 28—F. A. Egger, Roca, Neb.
Mar. 29—Southwest Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, E. H. Thomas, Mgr., Aurora, Mo.
Mar. 30—H. C. McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb., Mgr. Combination sale at South Omaha.
May 2—Geo. Allen & Sons, Lexington, Neb. Sale at So. Omaha.

Polled Durham Cattle.

Mar. 29—H. C. McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb., Mgr. Combination sale at South Omaha.
May 24—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
June 8—Ed Stegell, Straight Creek, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

May 31—R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

April 25—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
May 24—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Mar. 29—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
April 11—G. Latham and W. O. Rule & Sons, Ottawa, Kan.
April 25—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
May 24—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan., sold at auction Wednesday, March 14, 43 sows and gilts and three young boars for a total of \$2,232. The sows and gilts averaged \$49.65 and the three boars averaged \$32.33. The top price paid was \$100 on a daughter of Cherry Scion, by Cherry Chief, bred to Undergraduate, by Graduate Col.—Advertisement.

Otey's Big Duroc Sale.

This is the last call for Otey's great sale of Durocs, Thursday, March 29, at Winfield, Kan. A great variety of good ones, eight tried sows, 12 fall yearlings, 25 spring gilts bred, 15 summer and fall gilts, 10 summer and fall boars, and two great herd boars that no breeder can afford to miss seeing. Last and biggest Duroc event of the spring of 1917. Your last chance to get them this spring. It will be a surprise to the visitors to see the tops of this offering. All aboard for Winfield.—Advertisement.

Park Place Shorthorns.

Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan., has recently returned from an extended visit to the East and while gone visited the leading Shorthorn herds of Canada. Among other Shorthorns purchased is the Imported bull, Newton Friar, bred by A. M. Gordon of Scotland. Newton Friar is by the Duthie bred bull, Violet's Victory, a grand champion at various shows throughout the British Isles. This great bull together with the imported bull, Bapton Corporal, for which Mr. Salter paid the long price of \$2,600, and Rosewood Dale, a great breeding son of Avondale, now head Salter's great breeding herd of cows and heifers which include many excellent individuals of the most fashionable tribes. Mr. Salter is making special prices on cows and heifers, cows with calf at foot and rebred to good bulls. Richly bred young bulls, the kind that will be real herd leaders; others that will please the farmer. Write him your wants, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Carl F. Smith, Cleburne, Kan., starts his spotted Poland China advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and offers for sale 12 nice, well spotted Poland China fall gilts and three boars. He also offers spring pigs, either sex, in pairs and trios not related. Write him at once for descriptions and prices.—Advertisement.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., breeds Hampshire hogs of the very best. He is a regular advertiser in the Farmers Mail and Breeze and at present offers six extra choice fall boars and a few fall gilts. If you are interested you better write as they will not last long. There is nothing better than the Wempe "brand" of Hampshires.—Advertisement.

This is the last call for the Abe Fisher Shorthorn sale at his farm south of Glen Elder (Mitchell county) on Wednesday, April 4. It is a draft sale, consisting of cows, heifers and young bulls. The sale is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Look it up and plan to attend this sale. Go to Glen Elder and free

transportation will be furnished from there to the sale and return.—Advertisement.

C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan., is offering for sale a splendid lot of young Shorthorn bulls. Most of them are a year old now and a few are older. These bulls are to be seen at Mr. Taylor's ranch at Pearl, Kan., which is a small station near Abilene on the Rock Island. But if you are interested go to Abilene and Mr. Taylor will be glad to take you to the farm in his car. He has a number to select from, both reds and roans and of choice and popular breeding. You can't do better than write Mr. Taylor, Abilene, Kan., if you want a good bull.—Advertisement.

Griffiths Offers Poland Pigs.

J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan., is having splendid success with his early spring crop of Poland China pigs. He is starting his advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and is offering pigs at 10 weeks old, sired by either King of Kansas or Long Jumbo Jr., and out of his big 650 and 700 pound sows. Mr. Griffiths has all of his crates made by Gordon-Vantine, but of light material and the express on a pair or trio of pigs is not much when they are about 10 weeks old. Write Mr. Griffiths at once and get his prices. You can buy them for less now than you can this fall and the express won't be as much, besides you can take good care of them and develop them to suit yourself.—Advertisement.

Gulbert's Galloway Bulls.

E. J. Gulbert of Wallace, Kan., owns one of the largest herds of Galloway cattle in the world. He has a large number of bulls which he is offering at very reasonable prices. Spring yearlings are priced at \$100 while coming two-year-olds are priced at \$150 each. This is certainly cheap when the quality of these cattle is considered. The Galloways are noted for their hardiness and these cattle are especially strong in this regard since they are raised in the open under ordinary ranch conditions. The breeding of these bulls cannot be improved upon. They represent such great bulls as Pat Ryan of Red Cloud and Woody 3rd. If you want strictly high class bulls that will improve your herds write Mr. Gulbert at once.—Advertisement.

Holstein Cows and Heifers.

Healey & Anderson, Hope (Dickinson County) Kan., are breeders of Holstein cattle on no small scale. Jas. B. Healey has bred Holsteins in Dickinson county for a good many years and is very likely one of the oldest breeders of registered Holsteins in the state. Mr. A. Anderson, cashier of the Farmers State Bank, Hope, is a well known stockman and for years has been in the cattle business but recently he has formed a partnership with Mr. Healey in the Holstein business. They are starting their advertisement in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and are offering 200 head of high grade cows and heifers and a number of choice young registered bulls and some registered cows and heifers. The cattle are on farms joining Hope and anyone desiring to buy either registered or high grade Holsteins should go to Hope and look at this offering. There are about 30 cows that are fresh or heavy springers, 70 heifers coming three year olds that are heavy springers and 100 heifers coming two-year-olds that are very choice and some of them bred. Look up their advertisement in the Holstein section and write them for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

A Big Holstein Sale.

In this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze will be found the half page announcement of M. E. Peck & Son's big high grade Holstein sale at Oak Wood Farm two miles from Salina, Monday, April 9. Two hundred head go in this sale, 40 of that number being cows, about half of which will be fresh sale day and the rest to freshen soon after. They are real dairy cows and everything is bred to a pure bred bull. There will be 100 heifers coming three years old, bred to a pure bred bull and 80 per cent of them will freshen within 30 days. They are an exceptionally choice lot of young heifers weighing from 1,000 to 1,100 pounds. They are nicely marked and are splendid individuals giving every indication of great productive ability. They are as desirable as any like number that has been sold this winter. There will also be included in the sale 60 coming two-year-old heifers and some of them are bred to freshen this fall. Also a number of high grade Jersey heifers, that will be fresh sale day. Also a registered bull. The sale will be held under cover and every one will be made comfortable. Write for full particulars about the sale offering and remember that this firm is one financially able to make good all of its guarantees sale day. Write them for full particulars and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Registered Holstein Sale.

The breeders' sale of registered Holstein-Friesian cows, heifers and bulls at Newton, Kan., Saturday, April 7, which is the day following the annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian association of Kansas, should attract buyers from all over the West. Sixty head will be sold, 30 cows and 12 coming 3-year-old heifers that are heavy springers and 12 yearlings and coming 2-year-olds. The offering includes a nice lot of A. R. O. breeding. The sale is made by Dr. J. T. Axtell, Dr. Schuyler Nichols and Mott & Seaborn, three well known breeders of registered Holsteins. They are putting in cows and heifers that they would much rather keep but in order to make the sale a success they are putting in choice animals. The sale is made under a management that safeguards the buyer as well as the seller. Every animal sold will be of real merit and sold on her merit. The three young bulls of serviceable ages are good individuals with splendid A. R. O. backing. The sale will be held in the pavilion at Dr. Axtell's dairy farm, joining Newton. Plan to attend this big sale which it is hoped can be developed into an annual affair. If you are interested in this sale, write W. H. Mott, sales manager, Herington, Kan., for the nice catalog which is ready to mail now. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write as he likes to know where you noticed his ad.—Advertisement.

Great Offering of Holsteins.

April 10 and 11 are the dates of the big dispersal sale of the Sunflower herd of registered Holstein cattle at Oskaloosa, Kan. This is the regular annual sale of the Sun-

flower herd of Holsteins and in addition to its being a dispersal there will be consignments from several well known herds in Illinois. The number sold will be 160 head, including two great herd sires, young herd sires, A. R. O. cows, heifers and calves. In the sale will be a large number of daughters of the great sire King Segis Pontiac and a few of his sons. Included in the sale is Mr. Searle's great herd bull, Prince Artis Pontiac Abbecker No. 136382. In 1914 Mr. Searle began a search for the right bull and the result was the purchase of this, now, great sire. He was sired by a son of King of the Pontiacs and his dam from a 30-pound daughter of Tidy Abbecker Prince. He was bought at a long figure but Mr. Searle's judgment was proven good by the ability of this bull as a sire. Anyone interested will find by looking up the records of the best bred bulls in the country. He should go to some good herd and Kansas breeders should see to it that he remains in Kansas. The two granddaughters of this great bull have 280 A. R. O. daughters of whom 27 are above 30 pounds in seven days including two above 40 pounds. This is certainly a backing that is hard to beat. There will be 30 cows and heifers in the sale bred to this great bull including 10 cows with A. R. O. records of from 12 pounds as 2-year-olds to 21 pounds as cows. In the sale will be a number of cows that have milked above 85 pounds each, one day this winter and a number that have and will produce 15,000 to over 20,000 pounds during this lactation period of less than 365 days. The sale is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Please look it up and when you write mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The sale will be held under cover and you are invited to attend both days.—Advertisement.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Jones Sells on Approval
High Quality Duroc-Jerseys. White Wyandottes, eggs for sale now. W. W. & L. C. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

Bancroft's Durocs
Guaranteed Immune. Ten choice September boars. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

50 Duroc-Jersey Pigs Sired by Garrett's Critic B and G's Crimson Echo 2nd. Special prices for 30 days. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEBR.

Quality Durocs

Richly bred fall boars and gilts for sale. Attractive prices to move them as I need the room. F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

Duroc-Jerseys
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

TRUMBO'S DUROCS
Bred gilts all sold; a few fall boar pigs all immune. Price \$15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today. WESLEY W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY
Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Fall boars and gilts from champions Defender, Illustrator, Crimson Wonder and Golden Model. JOHN A. REED & SONS, LYONS, KANSAS

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM
DUROC-JERSEYS
Booking orders for spring pigs, sired by A Critic, out of Tat-A-Walla sows. SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

July and September Boars
sired by G. M. Crimson Wonder 169769, G. M. Defender and Illustrator II Jr. Also two good herd boars. Write for description and prices. Every hog immunized. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Royally Bred Durocs

Choice fall gilts and boars by our herd boars Crimson Orion King, Premier Illustrator, and Golden Model Again. 50 February pigs doing well. Orders booked any time. Write for description of breeding of our grand lot of brood sows. LANT BROS., DENNIS, KANSAS

TAYLOR'S World Beater DUROCS

Booking orders for pigs, from 4 of the largest brood sows in Missouri, to be delivered at 3 months old. Express charges prepaid and pigs registered. If you want the best going, here is your herd. James L. Taylor, Olean, Miller Co., Missouri

Norton County Breeders Association

SAMUEL TEAFORD, President CARL BEHRENT, Secretary
Norton County Fair, August 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 1917 H. A. JOHNSON, President FRED STROHWIG, Secretary

For Quick Sale 12 extra choice spring Poland China Boars. Big type and good all over. Farmers prices. C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.

25 BRED SOWS and gilts bred for spring farrow. 5 spring boars and fall boar pigs. Everything on approval. J. F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.

Poland China Pigs. Three of September farrow weigh about 130 or 140 pounds each. GEO. W. GOODMAN, LENORA, KANSAS.

POLAND CHINA Last fall Gilts for sale. Write for prices. PETER LUTZ, ALMENA, KANSAS.

Shorthorns The home of the great bull, PIONEER, a grandson of Avondale and Whitehall Sultan. Nothing for sale at present. N. S. LEUSZLER & SON, ALMENA, KANSAS.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. References: I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan. Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.

Lafe Burger, Wellington, Kan. LIVESTOCK Auctioneer. Ask any Breeder. Write or wire as above.

Be An Auctioneer

Make from \$10 to \$50 a day. We teach you by correspondence or here in school. Write for big free catalog. We are also starting a new breed of horses known as "Wagon Horses." We register 25 of the best mares in each county. Foundation stock mares to weigh about 1,250 pounds. Stallions must be registered Percherons. W. B. Carpenter, Pres., Missouri Auction School, 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

SHEEP.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS Yearlings and two-square built, hardy bucks with weight, bone and heavy fleece. Quick shipping facilities and priced cheap. 412 head. Near Kansas City. Howard Chandler, Charlton, Iowa.

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

BERKSHIRE PICS Best of Breeding. Big type English. Either sex, \$15 each. Crated and papers furnished. R. J. LINSCHOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

Fashionable Stock Place Big Type Poland Chinas. Breeding stock for sale. Immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. V. O. JOHNSON, AULNE, KANSAS.

BIG POLAND CHINAS We have selected only a few of our fall boars for sale. All herd leaders. J. RAHE & SONS, Winkler, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Gilts and a few boars. Sept and Oct. farrow. Well grown and well spotted. Also spring pigs in pairs and trios not related. Address CARL F. SMITH, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

Full values offered in 50 fall pigs, sired by Miami Chief and Ware's Blue Valley. For prices and description, address P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

Private Sale
A few bred gilts, some fine June and July boars and one extra good February boar by Hercules 2d out of Helene Again. Price right. Pedigree with each pig. ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

Missouri's Best Polands

BRED GILTS, by X. L. Columbus, by Smooth Columbus, Big Bone Leader, Big Logan X and Crow's Extra. Bred to Smooth Bob, by Big Bob—dam by Smooth Big Bone, and The Mint, by Goldengate King. Also a few open fall gilts and fall boars. None better in Missouri. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

Joe Young RICHARDS, Joe Sheehy MISSOURI

Poland Chinas

Breeding stock as good as the best and at prices consistent with the quality offered. Write your wants. I will try to please.

L. C. WALBRIDGE, RUSSELL, KANSAS

Baby Pig Bargains

100 March Poland China Pigs, either sex, for sale, at 10 weeks old. Out of 650 and 700 pound dams and sired by my half ton herd boars, Kings of Kansas and Long Jumbo Jr. Pedigree with every pig. Shipped in light crates. Address J. L. GRIFFITHS, Riley, Kan.

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

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.
CHESTER WHITE HOGS Fashionable breeding.
 Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

Big Stretchy Chester White Boars ready for service
 Write your wants. A. C. Bailey, Lewistown, Mo.

O. I. Cs. Breeding stock all sold. Booking
 orders for March and April pigs.
 A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS

O. I. C. Service Boars Spring pigs.
 Both sex. Harry W. Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

O. I. C. Summer Boars
 and fall pigs, at very rea-
 sonable prices, to make
 room for my spring pigs.
F. C. GOOKIN, Russell, Kansas

Edgewood Farm Herd Chester Whites
 Spring boars with length, size, bone and quality
 sired by Don Ben 2nd and Sweepstakes.
HENRY MURR, Tonganoxie, Kan.

CLINTON COUNTY CHESTERS
 Booking orders for spring pigs of National
 Swine Show blood lines. A few good fall
 pigs at bargain prices.
J. H. McANAW, CAMERON, MISSOURI

FEHNER'S O. I. C. Herd headed by the
 \$500 Eagle Archie
 first prize aged boar
 at Sedalia, 1916. We offer 100 selected spring pigs, a number
 by a son of Eagle Archie, every one immune and shipped
 on 10 days' approval. Henry Fehner, Higginsville, Mo.

Kansas Herd of CHESTER WHITES
 All bred stuff sold to Capper Pig Club
 Boys. Fall pigs for sale. K. I. C. Hogs.
ARTHUR MOSSE, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS SHIPPED C. O. D.
 I am booking orders for spring pigs sired by prize
 winners. Free, 24 page catalog with photos. Also the
 difference between Chester Whites and O. I. C's. My
 herd boars, a prize winner, for sale.
 Henry Wiemers, Diller, (Jefferson Co.) Neb.

"PREPAREDNESS"
 Get ready for your 1917 pig crop. Large, heavy-boned, early-
 maturing type of O. I. C. Rich in champion and grand cham-
 pion blood lines. All ages (either sex) for sale at all times.
 Satisfaction guaranteed.
 Breed O. I. C. F. J. Greiner, Box B, Billings, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.
REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all
 ages. Cholera immunized.
 Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

Hampshires of Quality
 A few choice fall pigs, either sex, nicely
 belted and best of breeding. Satisfaction
 guaranteed. Priced to sell.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

Shaw's Hampshires
 150 registered Hampshires, nicely
 belted, all immunized, double treat-
 ment. Service boars and bred
 gilts. Satisfaction guaranteed.
 Walter Shaw, R. 6, Wichita, Kan.

JACKS AND JENNETS.
A Jack and Stallion for sale or trade. H. W.
 Morris, Altamont, Kan.

For Sale Extra good Mammoth Jack,
 15 hands, good points; also good grade
 Percheron horse. H. B. Humble, Sawyer, Kan.

FOR SALE—4 BIG JACKS, 3 JENNETS
 The jacks are 4 and 5 years old, 15½ to 16½ hands,
 standard mares. The jennets are 3 and 4 years old,
 standard mares. F. W. POOS, POTTER, KANSAS

Good Registered Jack, No. 6541
 Four years old, good breeder, can show mules.
 Will sell or exchange for other stock horses, mules
 or cattle. J. T. RANKIN, Quenemo, Kan.

For Quick Sale, \$450 and \$300
 Two registered Mammoth jacks. Black, white points,
 good size, bone and quality. Kind, well broke, good per-
 formers, sure. Good condition for season's work. Getters
 of premium mules. Can show mules. Have quit business.
 Frank Miner, Hiattville, Kansas. (Near Ft. Scott)

**15 JACKS
 20 JENNETS**
 3 to 6 years old, 15 to 15½ hands high.
 Excellent in bone, size and con-
 formation. Write today.
Philip Walker
 Moline, Elk County, Kansas

Kentucky Jacks and Saddlers
 Registered BIG BONE Kentucky
 MAMMOTH JACKS and JENNETS.
 85 SADDLE and CUBAN GAITED
 STALLIONS, geldings and mares.
 YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BUY
 UNTIL YOU get our description
 and prices. WRITE US describing
 your wants. Mention Mail and Breeze.
THE COOK FARMS,
 Box 436K, Lexington, Ky.

HORSES.
STALLIONS, MARES AND JACKS
 Registered Percheron stallions, yearling, two, three
 and four year olds. Blacks, and a few grays. Brill-
 iant bred. The big, wide-out, heavy boned, ton kind.
 Two year olds weighing 1900 lbs. Also a bunch of
 big, registered mares showing colts.
 30 big, Mammoth black jacks, the kind that bred
 the big mules. Jacks, 15 to 17 hands standard mea-
 sure. Jennets in foal. All stock guaranteed. Refer-
 ences, the Banks of Lawrence. 40 mi. west of Kansas
 City. AL E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

We are authorized to announce May 24
 as the date for Judy & Sons second big sale
 of the year. The Judys own and operate
 four big farms at Kearney, Neb., and pro-
 duce Polled Durhams, Draft Stallions and
 registered Durocs and Poland Chinas in
 large numbers, making the second sale of
 the spring necessary. Write for catalog
 and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

The Egger Shorthorn Sale.

Readers of this paper that are interested
 in good Shorthorns should bear in mind the
 Fred Egger sale to be held at Roca, Lan-
 caster county, Nebraska, on Wednesday,
 March 28. The offering is an especially at-
 tractive one, consisting of 50 head of high
 class Scotch and Scotch topped cattle.
 There will be 18 bulls in age from 10 to 20
 months and 32 females, 17 of which are
 cows, bred or with calves at foot. Ten or
 more will have calves by their side sale
 day and many of them rebred. This sale
 is easily reached by the Blue Valley Branch
 of Union Pacific, Rock Island or Missouri
 Pacific.—Advertisement.

Special Prices on Stallions.

Woods Bros. Co., Lincoln, Neb., are offer-
 ing special prices on draft stallions, Perch-
 erons, Belgians and Shires, for the next 60
 days. The high character of their horses
 is demonstrated by the fact of their win-
 nings at the recent Denver show and at the
 Kansas and Nebraska State Fairs, having
 a record of 25 championships, 40 first and
 22 second prizes. They have an extra strong
 lot of yearlings, 2-year-olds and 3-year-olds
 and a few aged stallions of outstanding
 weights and quality. Their announcement
 should appeal to horsemen. There has been
 a brisk demand for Woods Bros. Co. horses
 during the winter and sales have been made
 thruout Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyom-
 ing, Dakota and other western states. Their
 special offer is made to turn their entire
 stock early.—Advertisement.

Judy & Sons' Big Sales.

The W. T. Judy & Sons' big sales of draft
 horses, Polled Durhams and Duroc bred
 sows held at Kearney, Neb., March 12, was
 an event of more than ordinary importance.
 Probably 700 people were present, making it
 impossible to sell in the pavilion, which
 fact probably cost the Judys several hun-
 dred dollars. The large amount of stock
 to be sold all in a half day made it neces-
 sary to hurry thru, another thing which
 cost money. However, the afternoon's sales
 netted the firm a total of almost \$14,000.
 Nine stallions sold for \$3,222, an average of
 \$358. Forty-eight Durocs sold for \$2,966, an
 average of \$62. Twenty-four bulls sold for
 \$4,730, an average of \$197. Fourteen fe-
 males brought \$2,537, an average of \$180.
 The 38 head of cattle brought a total of
 \$7,267, an average of \$190. Nebraska, Kan-
 sas and Oklahoma furnished the buyers. A
 big per cent of the offerings going to farm-
 ers and breeders living in the west half of
 Nebraska.—Advertisement.

Uniform Shorthorns and Good Sale.

The Blank Bros. & Klean Shorthorn sale
 held at Hastings, Neb., March 13, was at-
 tended by a big crowd from Nebraska and
 a few from adjoining states. For general
 utility, uniformity and ideal breeding con-
 dition this was one of the best offerings of
 the season. Many outstanding individuals
 were sold. The sale was composed of drafts
 from the five individual herds and for this
 reason was rather better than one breeder
 could pick from any one herd. The fifteen
 bulls sold for \$3,680, an average of \$245.33.
 Thirty-two females, including many young
 heifers, sold for \$7,895, an average of
 \$246.75. The entire offering brought \$11-
 575, a general average of \$246.25. C. H.
 Fattig of Cambridge, Neb., bought the top
 bull at \$400. Jorgensen & Rogers of Min-
 den, Neb., paid \$400, the top price for a
 female. Among the Nebraska buyers were,
 Phillipson Bros., Holbrook; D. A. Russell,
 Tecumseh; Nicholson & Kidder, Kenesaw;
 John Olmstead, Guide Rock; Finney Bros.,
 McCool Junction; L. A. Berg, Alda; School
 of Agriculture, Curtis; Carl F. Dietsch, Or-
 leans; Rogers & Bolcourt, Minden; C. W.
 Johnson, Red Cloud; Geo. S. Burger, De-
 Witt; Godfrey & Godfrey, Cozad; S. L.
 Carver, Cambridge; Wm. Keen, Red Cloud;
 F. B. Kerr, Farnam; Thos. Andrews, Cam-
 bridge, and others.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

Parties in the market for Belgian or Per-
 cheron mares will find something that will
 interest them in the ad of Roscoe Frazier of
 Calmesville, Mo. Owing to change of loca-
 tion and other business, these horses must
 be sold soon. Look up the ad in this paper
 and write for prices and descriptions.—Ad-
 vertisement.

The Southwest Missouri Shorthorn breed-
 ers are holding their annual sale at Aurora,
 Mo., March 29. The offering will consist of
 bred cows, cows with calves at side, bred
 heifers, open heifers and bulls ranging in
 age from yearlings to four-year-olds. Don't
 overlook this sale if you need Shorthorns.
 There may be some bargains there.—Adver-
 tisement.

A Sale of Good Durocs, April 11.

G. Latham and W. O. Rule & Sons will
 hold a sale of Durocs at Ottawa, Kan.,
 April 11. The offering will include a num-
 ber of tried sows, some with litters, others
 bred to farrow the last of April, some bred
 gilts and a fine lot of fall gilts. The next
 issue of this paper will give a more com-
 plete description of the offering. Catalogs
 will be ready in a few days. Be sure and
 write for one.—Advertisement.

W. J. Finley's Jack Sale.

W. J. Finley of Higginsville, Mo., will
 hold his annual jack sale March 28. There
 will be 30 head of jacks and 10 jennets
 cataloged. Among the jacks offered are
 Dr. McChord 3d, a first prize winner at
 Sedalia in 1911; Limestone Big Boy, Mis-
 souri State Fair sweepstakes jack in 1914
 and later selling for \$1,800; Dr. Nelson, by
 Dr. McChord, first prize jack at Kentucky
 State Fair in 1914; Dr. Wilson, a grandson
 of Dr. McChord and others of prominent
 breeding and good individuality. The jen-
 nets selling will all be showing heavy with
 foal. Among them are several by Dr. Mc-
 Chord and in foal to a son of Great Eastern.

HORSES.

80 Head

Percheron, Belgian, shire
 and Clydesdale stallions.
 Illinois and Iowa colts,
 from \$250 to \$350. Big
 and rugged. I sell more horses than any firm in the west.
 Bams in M. T. Bernard, Grand Island, Nebraska.

Jeun In Service

Pure Bred License No. 2231
 The great Percheron stallion at
 the head of my herd. A few mares
 will be received either Riley or
 Leonardville at \$100 per service.
ED. NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kan.

40 PERCHERON STALLIONS, JACKS AND JENNETS

2 to 6 years old; heavy bone, right every way.
 Imported Spanish Jack, weight 1200 pounds at
 head of jennet herd. Come and see us. We
 mean business. Prices reasonable.
J. P. & M. H. MALONE,
 Chase, Rice Co. Kansas

PERCHERON AND BELGIAN Over 60 Head of Registered Stallions, Mares and Colts

To close up a partnership the mares
 and colts must be sold by March 1st. I
 mean business. Come and see them.
J. M. NOLAN, PAOLA, KANSAS

FOR SALE

Imported Percheron Stallion,
Juancy 85137

Imported August, 1911, by C. W. Lamer, Salina,
 Kan. Is recorded by the Percheron Society of
 America, and that recorded number is 85539.
 Pedigree: foaled May 1, 1909, bred by M. Dag-
 onnere, Department of Orne. This is a beautiful
 black horse, with a lot of shape and quality and
 weighing about 2,000 pounds. Must sell on ac-
 count of his colts in the way. Guarantee extra
 good, sure breeder. Our price, terms and guar-
 antee will suit you. Come or write at once. Will
 meet train at McPherson by appointment.
C. G. & W. J. Peterson, R. 2, McPherson, Kan.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS BE SURE TO
 MENTION THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE.



Percherons — Belgians — Shires

Imported and home-grown 4 and 5-year-old stallions, ton and heavier, 8-year-olds,
 2-year-olds, yearlings. Produce of 62 imported mares and noted prize winning im-
 ported sires weighing 2,235 lbs. and 2,450 lbs. Ton stallions at farmer's prices.
 Near Kansas City. **FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, CHARITON, IA.**

CLOSING OUT AT PRIVATE TREATY Imported and Home Bred BELGIAN and PERCHERON MARES

Having changed my occupation and location, I must sell the fol-
 lowing: 8 Belgian and Percheron mares, 3 to 10 years old; all in
 foal. 1 Belgian filly, two years old. 2 Percheron fillies, two years
 old. 1 Belgian filly, one year old. 1 Belgian stallion, one year old.
 1 Percheron stallion, one year old. All are registered, extra fine,
 large and sound. Don't buy until you see these. Priced right.
ROSCOE FRAZIER, Calmesville, Missouri



German Coach Stallions and Mares

The Farmers General Purpose Horse

23 stallions from weanlings to 5-year-olds. Handsome, stylish,
 gentle, but powerful young stallions, 1300 to 1600 pound fellows,
 the right kind to produce durable, active farm horses and com-
 mand attention in any stud. Priced where you will buy. Satis-
 faction guaranteed. Come or write at once.

BERGNER BROS., Route 4, PRATT, KANSAS
 WALDOCK LAKE RANCH

Bishop Bros. Percherons

Our stallions are all young, a life of usefulness before them.
 They are the big, strong boned, massive kind, with quality and
 finish to suit the most critical buyer. If you want a stallion it
 will pay you to come see ours. You can find what you want
 and at the right price. We invite your inspection and solicit
 your inquiry.
Bishop Bros., Towanda, Kan.

Registered Kentucky JACKS

I have shipped from my home, Pop-
 lar Plains, Ky., 18 head of jacks to
 Newton, Kansas, and they are for sale
 privately. This is a good load of jacks
 with lots of bone and size, with all the
 quality and finish you would ever see
 in a load of jacks. Ages from two to
 eight years old, height from 14½
 hands to 16 hands standard and good
 performers. I have shipped jacks to
 Kansas since 1879, and I do not be-
 lieve I ever shipped a better load.
 Anyone wanting a good jack call and see me at Welsh's Transfer Barn, two
 blocks from Santa Fe depot, 1 block from Interurban depot. Come and see me.

E. P. Maggard, Newton, Kansas
 Successor to Sanders and Maggard



SHORTHORN CATTLE.

\$50,000 IN SHORTHORN PRIZES

This association has appropriated for 1917 approximately \$50,000 for prizes at state fairs, interstate fairs, livestock shows, state and interstate association show-and-sales from New England to the Pacific Coast and from Canada to the Gulf. Pick your show thing now and begin preparation for these contests, that you may claim a share of the prize money.

American Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n.
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SHORTHORNS Private Sale

Seven bulls from eight to fourteen months old. Also cows and heifers. Shipping point Wamego. Oldest herd in Potawatomi county. Address
W. T. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kan.

Park Place Shorthorns

Young bulls ready for service, Scotch and Scotch topped cows and heifers showing in calf or with calf at side and rebred to good sires. Special prices to parties wishing a number of females with bull to mate. Visitors always welcome. Phone, Market 2087 or Market 3705.
PARK E. SALTER, WICHITA, KAN.

Salt Creek Valley Private Sale

25 Shorthorn bulls from six to 12 months old. Also a good three year old bull. All sired by Barmpton Model 338998, by Barmpton Knight. Also a few cows and heifers. Good breeding and plenty of quality. Inspection invited. Write for further information. Address
E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan.
(Pioneer Republic County Herd)

Yearling Shorthorn Bulls

A nice string of calves, reds and roans and pure Scotch and Scotch topped breeding. Write for descriptions and prices. Inspection always preferred. Come to Abilene any day and I will take you to the farm. Write, wire or phone when I may expect you in Abilene. Address
C. W. TAYLOR, Abilene, Kan.
(Dickinson County)

Fifteen Bulls

I offer 15 Shorthorn Bulls eight months old to yearlings. They are reds and roans and have size and quality. You will buy a bull if you visit my herd. Address,
K. G. Gigstad, Lancaster, Kan.
(12 miles from Atchison.) Good R.R. Facilities.

ACRES

Crescent Acre Farms

Registered Shorthorn Cattle.

For Sale: Six yearling bulls, bred by The Cardinal and out big richly bred dams. Correspondence promptly answered. Address, **Warren Watts, Kansas**
Clay Center

IF INTERESTED IN
Polled Durhams
COME TO
South Omaha, Neb., March 29

IF YOU WANT
Shorthorns
COME TO
South Omaha, Neb., March 30

Write for illustrated catalog of the breed you are interested in.
Sixty head of Polled Durhams the first day. Seventy head of Shorthorns the second day.

For illustrated catalog address:
H. C. McKelvie, Manager, Lincoln, Neb.

Some of the others are in foal to Dr. McChord 3d. For good jacks attend this sale.
—Advertisement.

Scott's Jacks Sell Well.

There was a good crowd of buyers at the G. M. Scott jack sale, held at Savannah, Mo., March 16. Good jacks were in demand, one selling at \$1,000, one at \$1,010, and the top at \$1,070. The 15 best jacks averaged \$650. Dr. Larabee of Barnard, Mo., topped the sale. Other buyers were: B. R. Barr, La Platte, Neb.; A. Ramsey, Dawson, Neb.; M. Meta, Wisner, Neb.; A. H. Trend, York, Neb.; A. R. Anderson, Audubon, Ia.; G. F. Kent, Troy, Kan.

Good Sale for Dean.

Clarence Dean of Weston, Mo., held one of the good Poland China sales of the season February 28. Mr. Dean's offering was exceptionally well fitted and the blood lines were the very best. Some of the gilts were young and for that reason were bred for late litters. This materially cut the average. The average on the entire number cataloged was a little above \$80. Col Gross did the selling and it was one of the snappiest sales of the season.—Advertisement.

McBride's Durocs Average \$61.65.

W. T. McBride of Parker, Kan., sold 30 head of splendid Duroc Jersey gilts March 15. There was a good crowd at the sale and the bidding was in keeping with the offering. Mr. J. O. Stulp, of Hartford, Kan., topped the sale at \$81. Other good buyers were: J. E. Jones, Liberty Mo.; Frank Peterson, Parker; E. F. Lee, La Cynge, Kan.; Harry Wilcox, Centerville, Kan.; J. E. Flute, Stanley, Kan.; A. Chapman, Parker; H. W. Flute, Stanley; R. B. Chaney, Stanley; Frank Sutherland, Parker; R. Rimmer, Goodrich, Kan.; C. C. Craigler, La Cynge.

Jacks of Extraordinary Size and Quality.

The last two weeks have shown up the keen demand and the shortage of good jacks. The country is full of cheap and inferior jacks, but the good ones are scarce and hard to buy. One of the very best collections in Kansas is that of Al. E. Smith of Lawrence. In his barns are about 40 head of the biggest jacks that were ever offered by one breeder. Some of the state's best Percherons are in the Smith barn. If any of our readers are in the market for Percheron mares, stallions or jacks, it will be much to their interest to see the Smith offering before they buy.—Advertisement.

Albechar Holsteins Sell Well.

The Holstein sale at the Albechar Farm at Independence, Kan., March 9, was well attended and was a decided success. The offering, which was one of the largest and best bred that has sold in this section, was greatly appreciated by the buyers. The average on all registered stuff was nearly \$300. This includes a number of bull calves and young heifers. This leaves the Albechar Farm with about 100 outstanding cows and a large number of heifers and calves, and every one of them is a topnotcher. With no misfortune they will hold a blue ribbon sale early in the fall.—Advertisement.

Royally Bred Duroc Jerseys.

Lant Bros., of Dennis, Kan., own one of the especially good herds of Duroc Jerseys in the state. At this time they are making special prices on fifty February pigs. These pigs are sired by Crimson Orion King, Premier Illustration and Golden Model Again. The names of these herd boars indicate to students of Duroc Jersey pedigrees the line of breeding represented by this offering. There is nothing better in the herd book. Lant Bros. are strictly reliable and their pigs will please all who buy them. If interested write at once and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

The Monsees Sale Success.

As usual the annual jack and jennet sale from Limestone Valley Jack Farm drew a large crowd of jack buyers from all over the country. The majority of the offering stayed in Missouri, but Tennessee, Illinois, Oklahoma and Kansas were especially represented in the buying. Twenty-five jacks sold for \$12,190, making an average of \$487.60. A number of these jacks were yearlings. The top jack, Limestone Good Boy, went to G. T. Flora of Sweet Water, Tenn., for \$1,450. The second highest priced jack, Grand Jumbo, went to John Marr of Marshall, Mo., for \$1,250. Twenty jennets brought \$4,560, an average of \$228.25. It was the universal opinion of the jack men present that it was a great jennet sale. The top price paid for a jennet was \$450, paid by George Worley of Dongola, Ill.; Mr. Worley was a good bidder all thru the sale. He took several jennets and a few of the younger jacks. One of the sensations of the sale was a pair of show mules. One of these was the grand champion mule at the Missouri State fair last year. The other was third in class at the same show. The grand champion mule brought \$385, going to Jewett Bros., of Boonville, Mo.; the other mule sold for \$350, going to W. E. Smith of Chickasha, Okla. As usual there were sacrifices made in this sale, but Mr. Monsees expressed himself as fairly well satisfied with the results. Col. Bob Harriman and C. J. P. M. Gross did the selling, assisted by Cois, C. J. and Kemp Hieronymus and Col. John Logsdon.—Advertisement.

Here's Your Chance

Utilize the waste and unused land for raising garden truck, berries and fruits. There is room on our farm for one or more men who would like an independent life. I would let a man have all he could raise the first year, providing he would care for himself and sell produce under our farm name.
Randolph, Kan. Mrs. Daisy Cook.

Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it.

Men are not flattered by being shown that there has been a difference of purpose between the Almighty and them.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS

Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for fall and winter trade. **R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KANSAS**

DOYLE SPRING SCOTCH TOPPED SHORTHORNS

10 bulls, ages 8 to 11 months, sired by the famous Star Goods and Orange Marshall. Write your wants. **F. P. Wilson, Peabody, Kansas**

ELMENDEALE SHORTHORNS

100 big, rugged bulls, suitable for herd headers, or farm and range use. 50 females of different ages. These cattle are especially good and the prices attractive. Address **Elmendale Farms, Fairbury, Neb.**

MULE FOOT HOGS.

200 Immune Mulefoot Hogs, all ages, sired by pure males. Hereford Cattle. Catalog free. **C. M. Thompson, Letts, Ind.**

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

Polled Durham & Shorthorns for sale

100 Registered
Roan Orange, Weight 2100, and Sultan's Pride 1st at Kansas, Neb., Iowa and Oklahoma state fairs. Heads herd. Will meet trains. Phone 1602.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

Willson's Polled Durhams

For Sale: One 2-year-old herd bull, and three bulls, 8 and 11 months old. Also a few cows and heifers. Strong in Polled Durham breeding. Also a few choice Poland sows and gilts, bred to farrow in March and April.
T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kansas

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

ANGUS CATTLE 150 young bulls and heifers ready to ship.
SUTTON & PORTEOUS, Lawrence, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
Herded by Louis of Viewpoint 4th, 150024, half brother to the Champion cow of America.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

17 Angus Bulls

In ages from six to 12 months old. Can ship over Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Rock Island. Will sell some cows and heifers. Address,
H. L. Knisley & Son
Talmage, Kan. (Dickinson Co.)

Angus Bulls

We have for sale a few extra good young bulls of the very best breeding. Prices reasonable.
E. CLELAND
Hiattville, Kan.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

FOR SALE 1 year old high grade Guernsey heifer. Geo. Haas, Gridley, Kan.
FOR SALE A registered Guernsey bull, two years old. 2 high grade cows, 3 yearling heifers, one high grade bull, 7 months old, and four heifer calves. Priced to sell.
DR. E. G. L. HARBOUR, BALDWIN, KAN.

GUERNSEYS

To make room for spring calves, we are offering a few registered, bred cows and heifers, and one bull calf.
Overland Guernsey Farm
Overland Park, Kansas

HOLSTEIN MILK
Health Vitality Nutrition
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF KANSAS
as an organization offers nothing for sale but desires to supply valuable information free to prospective buyers. The object of this association is to protect the interests of the breed in Kansas. Are you a member?
Write **W. H. MOTT, SECY., HERINGTON KANSAS**

Lookabaugh's Shorthorns

6 to 9 Months Time if Desired

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.
Special attention given the beginner.

Three Great Herd Bulls in Service. Fair Acres Sultan, Avondale's Choice and Watonga Searchlight.



THE FARMERS COW

H. C. Lookabaugh, Box A, Watonga, Okla.

Special Bargains

2 heifers and a bull not related...\$400
8 heifers and Scotch bull...\$1250
Bred heifers...\$175 to \$200
Young Scotch bulls...\$200 to \$400
Half the purchase price of any female given for her calf at a year old if such contract is preferred.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Smoky Hill Galloways

The world's largest herd. Yearling and two-year-old bulls for sale in numbers to suit, from one to a car load, at reasonable prices. If in the market for Galloway bulls come and look them over.

Smoky Hill Ranch
E. J. Guilbert, Owner, Wallace, Kansas.

JERSEY CATTLE.

Registered Jersey Bulls Excellent Breeding. Percy Liff, Mount Hope, Kansas

LINSCOTT JERSEYS

R. J. LINSKOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

Choice Registered Jersey Bull Calf
Sire Pops of Brondale 100000; dam, Marion's Boneta, 302080. Priced right. **ANDREW KOSAR, Delphos, Kan.**

JERSEY CATTLE

2 Registered Jersey Bulls, solid color, good ones. Several cows and heifers. Also pure Texas outs; re-cleaned, extra good. Seed bought in Texas last year.
S. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Registered Holstein bull calves for sale, from good cows. **Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kansas**

HOLSTEIN CALVES high grade Holstein calves either sex, 3 to 4 weeks old, \$20, crated for shipment. **BURR OAK FARM, Whitewater, Wis.**

Registered Bull Calves for sale from cows with official butter and milk records, also can spare a few cows. **HIGGINBOTHAM BROS., ROSSVILLE, KAN.**

HOLSTEIN BULLS Nine for sale. R. O. cows. Inspection solicited. Prices right. **BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KANSAS**

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas
Prize winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES 10 heifers and 2 bulls, 5 weeks old; nicely marked. \$20 each crated for shipment anywhere. **EDGEWOOD FARM, WHITWATER, WIS.**

High Grade Holstein Calves 12 heifers 15-16 pure bred, 4 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$18 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. **FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.**

LILAC DAIRY FARM

TOPEKA, KANSAS, R. NO. 2
Breeders of Pure Bred Holsteins
Bulls, from A. R. O. cows, all ages for sale.

Braeburn Holsteins

I have changed bulls a dozen times, trying each time to get a better one. If you want to share in the results, let me sell you a bull calf.
H. B. Cowles, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Sunflower Herd Holsteins

Nothing for sale at present. Am holding all my stock for my big two days' spring sale in which I will sell 150 head of the most popular A.R.O. breeding. Watch this paper, for later announcements.
F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS

HOLSTEINS

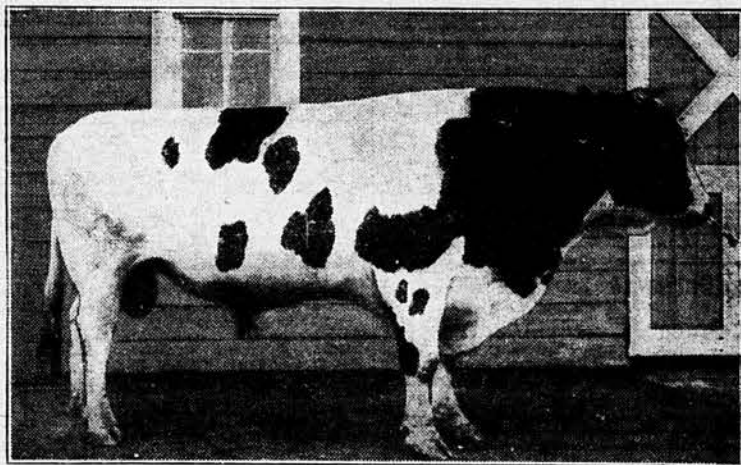
High Grades, \$30 to \$120. Registered, \$100 and up. Car lots, special prices. From Wisconsin farms. **OAKLAND FARM, BRIGHTON, ILL.**

Look to the Future.
TREDICO BULLS, (Holsteins)
Kingman, Kansas.

Holstein Foundation Stock

One bull calf, and two heifer calves, all registered. Bull almost white, heifers well marked. Good individuals. Thirty pound breeding. Best families.
A. S. NEALE, Manhattan, Kan.

Announcing the Season's Important Auction Sale Registered Holstein-Friesians



CANARY BUTTER BOY KING Some of the cows are bred to this great sire and all of the calves are by him. He is the senior herd bull, the property of Mott & Seaborn and Dr. Schuyler Nichols of Herington.

Auctioneers—Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; Boyd & Newcom, Wichita, Kan.; Col. Oliver, Newton. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.
(The sales manager would like to know where you saw this advertisement. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.)

60 cows and heifers drawn from three of the strongest registered herds in the west. Everyone an attraction and actual sacrifices have been made by the consignors in order to make this sale.

Newton, Kansas, Saturday, April 7

Sale in pavilion at Dr. J. T. Axtell's dairy farm. Dr. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Dr. Schuyler Nichols, Herington, Kan., and Mott & Seaborn, Herington, are the consignors.

30 cows, heavy springers and the kind you are all looking for. 12 heifers coming three years old and heavy springers and the kind it is hard to find for sale. 12 yearlings and coming two year olds. Some of them bred and others open. Three bulls of serviceable ages will be sold. Splendid A. R. O. backing.

This sale of splendid Holstein-Friesian cows and heifers and young bulls will be held the day following the annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas, which meets at Newton on the 6th. Plan to stay over for the sale. Splendid R. R. facilities to and from Newton. Interurban service from Wichita every hour. Write for the handsome catalog which gives full information. Address,

W. H. Mott, Sales Manager, Herington, Kan.

Dispersal Sale of Sunflower Holsteins

Certainly a Great Opportunity to Buy the Best
OSKALOOSA, KANSAS, APRIL 10th and 11th, 1917



175—REGISTERED HOLSTEINS AT AUCTION—175

Entire dispersal of **Sunflower Herd**, Kansas' most famous herd, including the herd sire, Prince Artis Pontiac Abbekerk, 136382, whose sire is a son of the world's greatest sire; King of the Pontiacs, who has 190 A. R. O. daughters, 18 above 30 pounds, including 2 above 40 pounds. His dam, Tidy Abbekerk Princess Bettina, is a 30 pound daughter of Tidy Abbekerk Prince, who has 90 A. R. O. daughters, 9 above 30 pounds in 7 days, and she carries 100% same breeding as the dam of the great 44 pound Colorado cow, Changeling Tidy Abbekerk Wayne. He is a splendid individual, weighing 2,000 pounds at three years. His get are handsome and give great promise. There will be 30 head cows and heifers bred to this grand sire, many have excellent A. R. O. records, then there will be heifer and bull calves by him, as well as a number by other famous sires of the breed such as sons of King Walker, Korndyke Butter Boy, King Pontiac Champion, etc.

50 head comprises the Sunflower herd and as fine a lot of cattle as can be found anywhere.

125 head will be consigned by prominent breeders of this state and others, which will consist of daughters of King Segis Pontiac, Johanna McKinley

Segis, the 40 pound sire, and King Frontier Pontiac, a 26 pound son of King of the Pontiacs, who will himself be sold together with ten of his choice daughters and a large number extra good cows and heifers in calf by him.

Ten two-year-old daughters of King Segis Pontiac, everyone of show quality, one grand prize champion at Iowa State fair 1916.

What more could be asked for? Three tried herd sires of the very best breeding, a number of young herd sires ready for service and about 150 females that are good enough to go to the best herds in the world.

Some have been wanting to start a foundation herd, others need new blood in their herds; this is your opportunity to procure the best that's going.

Sunflower Herd, F. J. Searle, Prop. Oskaloosa Kansas

N. B. All outside state cattle will have been Federally inspected and tuberculin tested; all Kansas cattle tested by authorized state veterinarians.

Auctioneers: Haeger, Kelly and Crews. Fieldman: J. W. Johnson.

Oak Wood Stock Farm



A choice herd of Holstein and Jersey cows, from four to six years old, to freshen during the next thirty days.

Thirty head of high grade Jersey heifers to freshen in March and April. These cows and heifers were selected by an expert, from high producing strains.

Eight head of registered Holstein and Jersey bulls of the very best quality. Come and inspect them and we can satisfy you as to quality. Write, phone or wire for prices and description.

M. E. PECK & SON, SALINA, KAN.

Jas. B. Healey at the Farm.

M. A. Anderson, Cashier Farmers State Bank.

200 High Grade Holstein Cows and Heifers, 200

A Special 60 Days' Sale



30 cows that are fresh or heavy springers. 70 coming three-year-old heifers, many are fresh now, and all to be fresh before May 1st. 100 extra choice yearling and two-year-old heifers. The older ones to freshen this fall.

Registered cows, heifers and young bulls

Eight young bulls from eight to eighteen months old. A few registered cows and heifers. This is one of the pioneer herds of Kansas. For full information and prices address,

Healey & Anderson, Hope, (Dickinson County), Kan.

In 1887 Lee Bros. father brought the first imported Holstein cows to Wabaunsee county. In 1917 Lee Bros. & Cook have the largest pure bred and high grade herd in Kansas.

300 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Registered and High Grade. 3 Bred Heifers and a Registered Bull \$325

We are selling dealers in Kansas and Oklahoma. Why not sell direct to you?

40 fresh cows, 75 heavy springing cows, 90 springing heifers; 40 open heifers and 20 registered bulls. Bring your dairy expert along, we like to have them do the picking. Every animal sold under a positive guarantee to be as represented.

Well marked, high grade Heifer and bull calves from 2 to 8 weeks old. Price \$25 delivered any express office in Kansas. We invite you to visit our farm and can show you over 300 head of cows and heifers, sold to our neighbor farmers. Wire, phone or write when you are coming.

40—Registered Cows and Heifers—40

40 springing two-year-old heifers and cows, excepting a few cows which are fresh. The cows are from two to six years old. Special prices for 30 days.

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kan.



TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write.

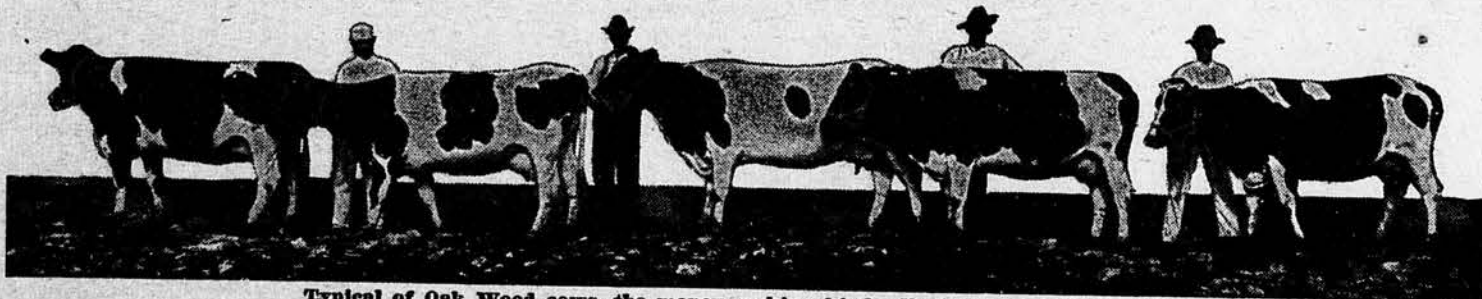
O. E. TORREY, Towanda, Kan.

When writing to advertisers please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

M. E. Peck & Son's Big Reduction Sale

200—High Grade Cows and Heifers—200

A strictly high class offering of Holstein cows and heifers, the kind that makes the cream check bigger. No inferiors but every one a good one.



Typical of Oak Wood cows, the money making kind. No boarders in this string.

Sale at Oak Wood Farm, Salina, Kan., Monday, April 9

40 cows, about half fresh by sale day and the rest to freshen soon after. Cows of good scale, type and conformation with splendid udder development. These cows are just in their prime and all are very desirable.

100 heifers coming three years old. 80 per cent of them to freshen within 30 days. This is indeed an unusually strong lot of young heifers that have every indication of developing into the best of milk producers. They have good size, many of them weighing from 1000 to 1100 pounds. Well marked and as choice a lot of heifers as will be found in one herd this season.

60 choice heifers coming two years old and many of them bred to freshen this fall. A splendid line of young heifers that can't be beat if you are looking for real dairy type and for milk production.

Six registered bulls from 10 to 18 months old. Good A. R. O. backing and good individuals out of dams with good records. Jersey Heifers. Also a string of choice high grade Jersey heifers that will be fresh by sale day. Also a choice registered Jersey bull good enough to head a pure bred herd.

Sale at the farm under cover. Farm two miles out and autos will furnish free transportation to and from the farm. Best of railroad facilities and good hotel accommodations in Salina. For further information address

M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kansas

Aucts: Dan Sayer, W. C. Curphey, Dan La Shelle, J. W. Johnson, Fieldman. (Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write to this Firm.)

Mitchell County SHORTHORN SALE

A draft sale, consisting of seven cows, three heifers, three bulls of serviceable ages, one coming two-year-old and two yearlings. The cows are 100 per cent breeders.

At Cole Creek Stock Farm, nine miles south of Glen Elder, Kan., Wed., April 4

Come to Glen Elder. The Shorthorns listed in this sale are all registered or eligible and while they are not in show shape they are cattle of real merit and of good breeding. Shortage of pasture compels me to make this reduction sale. Catalogs ready to mail.

Big Farm Sale: The sale will commence at 10 a. m., and a lot of work horses, cattle and hogs will be sold.

Private Sale of Shetland Ponies

We have a nice string of ponies that will be offered at private sale at very reasonable prices. Nice little fellows that are gentle and kind.

Abe Fisher, Glen Elder, Kansas

Will Myers, auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, fieldman.

Clyde Girod, At the Farm.

F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.

Breeders of Purebred Holsteins

We offer special attractions in choice young bulls, ready and nearly ready for service, both from tested and untested dams at prices within reason. Have some attractive baby bulls also, choicely bred. Let us furnish you a bull and improve your herd. Several young females from 6 months to 6 years of age, sired by high record bulls and from A. R. O. dams, up to 28.1 pounds butter in 7 days. A number of these females have A.R.O. records themselves, from 15 to 26 pounds, 7 day butter records.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR OFFERING

of choice extra high grade, young cows and heifers, all springers, in calf to purebred sires, large developed females, good udders, nicely marked and the right dairy type at prices that challenge comparison before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us. A visit to our farm will convince you. Keep us in mind.

GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas

NORTHVIEW HERD OF HOLSTEINS

Start the new year right. Get the best—the cheapest in the long run. Three year old heifers due to freshen soon. Large, well marked and well bred. Registered bulls.

LACKLAND BROS., AXTELL, KANSAS, (MARSHALL COUNTY)

Oteys' Great Duroc Hog Sale

The last and greatest sale of Duroc Jersey bred sows and gilts, herd boars and summer open gilts of the spring of 1917, will be held at

Winfield, Kan., Thursday, Mar. 29

We will put in the sale ring that day what I verily believe to be the biggest opportunity of breeders in the Southwest for choice Durocs this spring. We will drive into the ring eight head of great young tried sows, 12 fall yearlings, 25 head spring gilts bred, and 25 head of summer and fall gilts and boars. These summer gilts sold open. One great fall yearling herd boar, and 8 summer boars that are good enough for any breeder. They are sired by such great prize winners as Good E Nuff Again King, grand champion 1913, Crimson Wonder 4th, second prize, Otey's Dream, champion 1914, and All Col. 2nd, one of the very great young boars in the field. They are bred to All Col. 2nd and Day Dream, a great son of Otey's Dream.

No such an opportunity has been offered the breeders of the Southwest this year in Durocs.

Stick a pin in the date, Thursday, March 29, and COME. Your last chance of the year. For catalog address,

W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.

Auctioneer—Col. Lafe Burger. Fieldman—A. B. Hunter.



The Farmer

knows that country conditions require tires that are GOOD tires. That is why he insists on getting United States Tires. Tough, resilient, giving more mileage-per-dollar and better service, the five famous brands of United States Tires are the ideal tires for the farmer's use. Choose which tread best meets your needs, and order TO-DAY.

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