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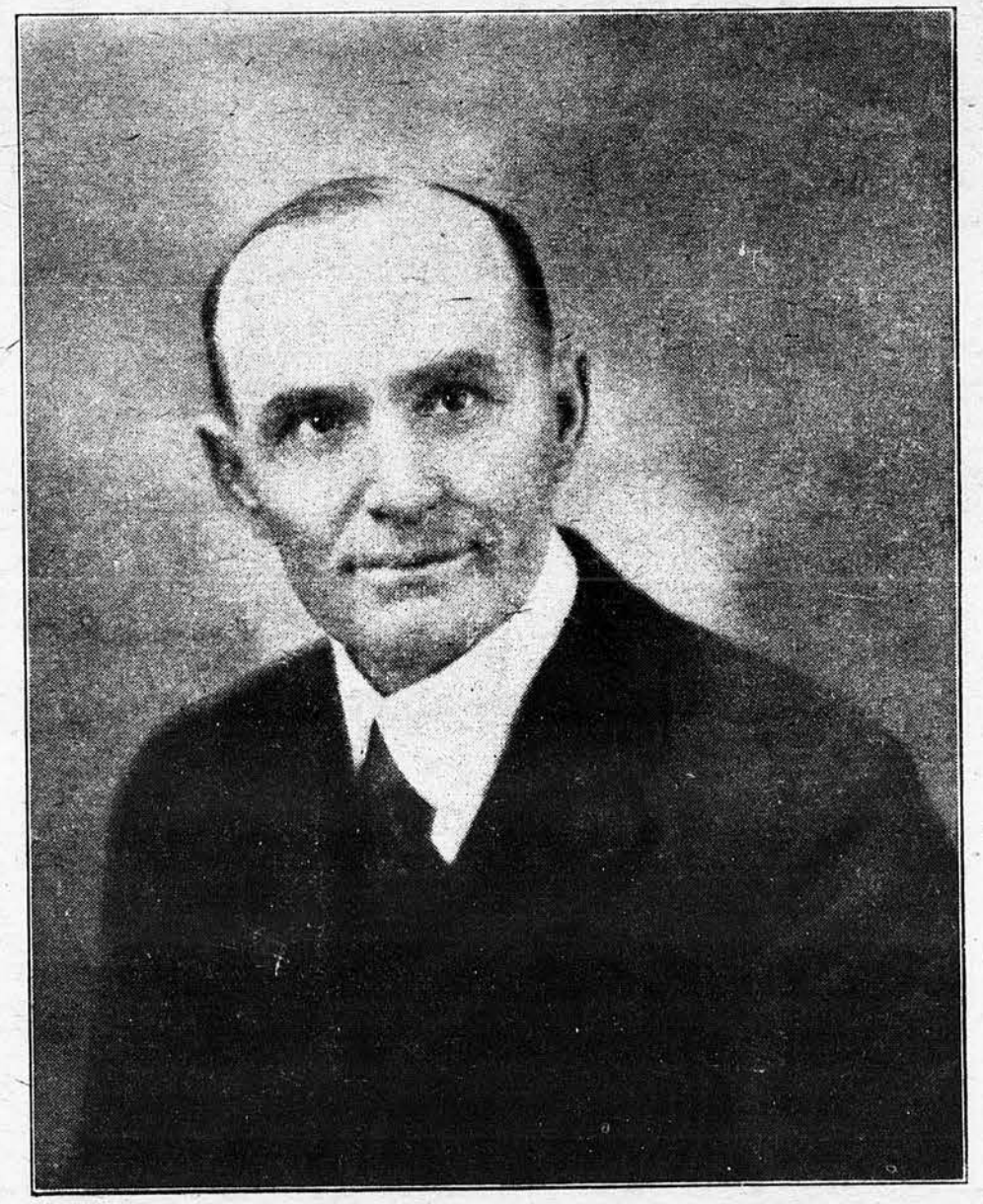

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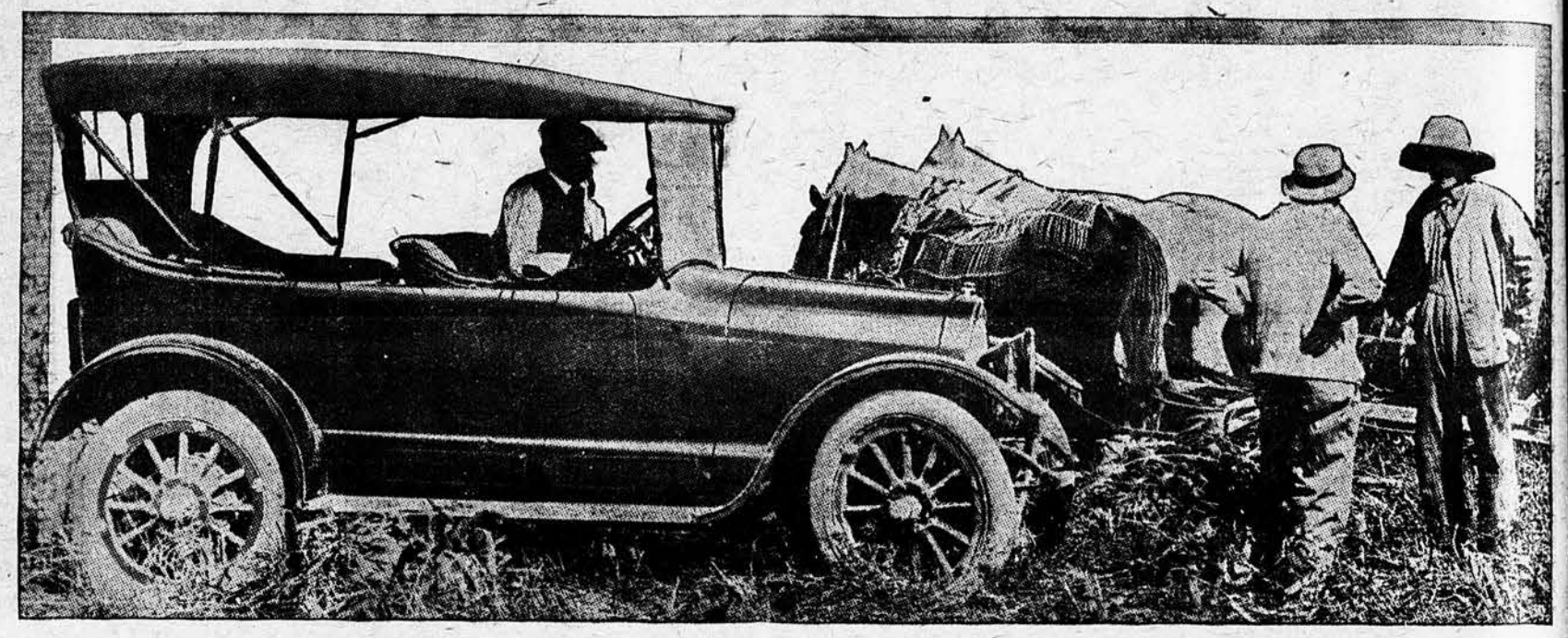

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# THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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

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# The War, the Farm and Kansas Farmers

## *A United Effort is Needed if America is to Win This Struggle in a Prompt and Satisfactory Manner*

### By Herbert Quick

HE FARMER everywhere loves peace. The American farmer especially loves peace. Since the dawn of history, the farmer has been the man who suffered most from war. that he possesses lies out of doors in plain t, and is spoil of war—his house, his grain, his stock. He knows that he pays the price of war steer and gear and stack," and that the flames light the skies in the rear of every invading y are consuming the things that yesterday rep- nted his life work, and the life labors of past erations of farmers—the little coral islands of fort and wealth that decades of toil on the n builds up.

ut the farmer everywhere is a warrior when is the only thing which will make and keep free—either a warrior or a serf. He cannot y to the colors so quickly as can the dwellers he cities, because it takes longer to send to the ns than to the cities the fiery cross of the call rms. It takes longer to call the farmers from fields than the city-dwellers from the shops; many do not hear the first blast of the trumpet, others do not at first understand its meaning use they have not had the time to talk the ter over with their acquaintances on the street- ers, in the stores, on the cars, in the clubs, and ther gatherings, and instead of reading half a en extras a day, the farmer may read weekly rs only instead of dailies, and must have more e in a sudden emergency to make up his mind. he work of the fields, the care of the livestock, the mud and slush of the long road to town are obstacles to that sudden rush of news which etimes carries the cities away in mad outbursts excitement.

#### When Farmers are Aroused

t is impossible to set the farmers of the United tes on fire by means of any sudden spark of or, or to blow a chance catch of flame among n into a conflagration with any hand-bellows of ficial agitation; but when the farmers do ignite, burn with a slow, hot fire which nothing can out. They are sometimes the last to heat up; they stay hot; and in a long fight they are ays found sturdily carrying the battle across Man's land to the foe, in the last grim struggle. y fight the slow rear-guard action that covers eat in disaster; and their stubborn valor always ps to turn the tide toward victory in the final mph. The American farmer will give all that has and all that he is to win this great war inst war, this enormous struggle to win again victory which we fondly believed we had twice n in the past.

his war was at first hard to understand. No el foe invaded the United States. The night s were not reddened by the burning farmsteads America. No raiding parties harried us of our tle or horses. No saber-rattlers insulted our men. It seemed to many of us that we were at war the thing was so far off, and it came us in so unfamiliar a guise. We did not then lize what a giant war has become. We did not n know that a monster has arisen with a thou- d arms, who could reach across the seas, and ld take from us three-fourths of everything we w without our being aware of it, and could ow up his robbery with invasion, subjugation, national death. We did not at first realize s; but finally we saw that it was so.

f the Imperial German government had made enforced an order that no American farmer uld leave his own land, that he could not haul oad of grain or drive a head of stock to town— in fact the kaiser had laid an interdict on all ercourse between farm and farm and between n and town, he would have done only a little re than he accomplished by his interdict against nerican farmers' use of the sea. What was the ler against which we rebelled when we went o this war? Look at the condition of the Ameri- farmer in the latter part of 1914 and the first f of 1915 and see.

When the war broke out, thru terror and surprise l panic we gave up for a while the use of the sea as a highway. To a great extent we gave it up. And so long as we gave it up we, the farmers of America, were ruined. I know an Iowa farmer who sold his 1914 crop of 25,000 bushels of wheat for 70 cents a bushel. Farmers in the South sold their cotton for half the cost of producing it. All this time those portions of the world whose ports were open were ready to pay almost any price for our products; and when we finally rallied and set once more in motion the ships of the world, prosperity returned to the farms of America. But prosperity never returned to the farmers of those nations which remained cut off from the seas.

Take the case of Australia, for instance. There three crops have remained unsold on the farms. There were no ships which could be spared to make the long voyage to Australia; and so despite the efforts of the government to save the farmers from ruin, grain has rotted in the open because there was no place in which to store it, and millions of tons have been spoiled by mice and other rodents.

Such conditions spell irretrievable disaster, despite all any government can do. Such conditions would have prevailed in this country, from the outbreak of the war until now, gradually growing worse and worse, and deepening in disaster from hard times to universal stagnation and widespread famine, if our government had not first resisted with every diplomatic weapon the encroachments of the German government, and finally, when its cruel, piratical and ruthless policy moved on from illegal restrictions to open and ruthless murder, if our government had not drawn the sword.

Why did we draw the sword? Was it to keep up the price of wheat and cotton, and to protect trade only? If someone should order you to remain on your farm, and not to use the public highways, would your resistance be based only on the fear of loss in property, the profits from failure to market your crops, the inconvenience in not being able to buy your supplies in town? By no means! You would fight to the last gasp, not to make money, but to be free.

When a man is enslaved, all he loses in money is his wages; but the white man has never been able to accept slavery for that reason. The white man has never yet been enslaved successfully. There rises up in him against servitude a resentment so terrible at the loss of his ownership of himself that death has always been preferable to slavery.

#### Slavery to a Saber-rattler

What the Imperial German government offered the farmers of America in its ruthless submarine warfare was not the loss of profits, but slavery to the saber-rattler of Potsdam. He purposed to make us slaves by murdering the people who take our products to market. By all the laws of civilized warfare commerce under a neutral flag was free from any hindrance except the legal interferences justified by war; but the Germans not only stopped merchant vessels, but sunk them. They not only sunk them, but they sunk them without warning. They not only sunk them without warning, but they sunk them without trace—the most devilish thing war has seen since the savages scalped our ancestors and threw screaming babies into the flames of burning cabins; for the German plan of sinking merchant vessels without trace is based on the murderer's maxim that dead men tell no tales; and it was executed by the massacre of men, women and children, who, having committed themselves to the awful dangers of small boats in the open sea after their ships were torpedoed, were then mercilessly raked with gunfire, and exterminated to the last poor unprotected, unpitied wretch!

These are the murders that stain the hands of the kaiser and his advisers and minions. These outrages were perpetrated on neutral vessels; when all that civilized warfare gave the Germans a right to do, even with the merchant vessel under a hostile flag, was to stop it at sea, and under proper circumstances, make it a prize of war; but to kill the civilians on board, even under a hostile flag, was nothing but stark, plain, unmitigated murder.

And these murders were committed in order that we might be enslaved! Having the right, according to the laws of war, to take to the sea with his fleet, and fight the thing out, gun to gun, but being afraid to do so for fear that he might lose his fleet; being afraid or unable to stop the selling of our products to his enemies or to open his own ports to us by fair means, he declared that he would do it by the foulest methods ever resorted to in war. He declared the sea closed; and that he would keep it closed, not by war, but by murder.

To have submitted would have cost us dear in prosperity; but that would have been the least of our loss.

We should have had to grovel before the German government.

We should have had to accept murder as a thing against which we could not defend ourselves.

We should have allowed this new horror to become a part of all future wars, and have been responsible for its incorporation into international law.

We should have proved that because the fire which burns up our farms' usefulness is beyond the horizon, we will submit to the kindling of it.

We might have accepted the 70 cents or less for wheat, the 6 cents for cotton, and the like in case of misfortune, but we could not do it merely because we were commanded to do it.

#### A Lower Standard of Living

By so doing we should have accepted degradation. We should have accepted, at the behest of a half-crazed autocrat in Europe, a lower standard of living in America. We should have given up at his command the hope for our children's education, the payment of the mortgage, the better school, the new church, that whole scheme of better rural life which is based on freedom to produce and freedom to market what we produce. We should have begun, after winning our freedom in our own revolution, after establishing a union on the foundation of liberty in the blood and tears of our war between the states, after wresting these states from the wilderness, after gaining religious freedom, and freedom of speech and of the press—after all these victories won by a people gathered from every nation of Europe in the name of freedom, we should have begun to knuckle under to autocracy! We should have basely yielded up our birthright as Americans.

Such a thought is intolerable, when we come to understand it. Peace at such a price would not be peace, but only a preparation for a future revolt against subjugation. Better any sort of war, better war forever than that. Let us remember little Holland, which fought the great empire of Spain for 80 years and finally won her liberty.

This then is the war in which we are fighting. Whenever the time comes for new sacrifices, let us remember that we fight for liberty. Not only for the liberty of the Belgians, the French, the Servians, the Russians, the British, the Montenegrins, the Rumanians, the Italians, but of all nations, even for the German people themselves, and most of all for our own liberties. Not for our own liberties tomorrow, or next year, or 20 years from now, but for our freedom today. Not for the right to live in the future, but for the right to make a living this year.

German oppression had begun to pinch us before we entered the war. If we had not declared war, but had accepted the conditions of life ordered for us by the kaiser, we should today be a poverty-stricken people, our factories shut down, our workmen unemployed, our people starving, our farmers ruined by the poverty of those for whose consumption we grew our crops. There is loss and sacrifice in the war; but there would have been far more of loss and sacrifice in accepting the German terms. We should have lost more in money than we have spent in the war, but we should have lost something far more precious. We should have lost our souls.

(Continued on Page 9.)

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

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# Passing Comment—*By T. A. McNeal*

## The End of the World

A New York lawyer is delivering a lecture in which he attempts to prove that the end of the world is near at hand.

This is a favorite time for prophets and interpreters of prophecy.

Now I do not know whether the end of the world is near at hand or not, but why worry over that question?

If the end is about here there is one thing certain: I can't help it or prevent it. Maybe this is as favorable a time for a general smashup as any, tho I presume most of us are selfish enough to wish to put off the final act until some future generation.

People are a curious lot of animals.

There are a large number who really seem to derive a morbid pleasure in figuring out the possible calamities that may come, as if the average man did not have enough troubles that he is sure about without spending time imagining a lot of troubles that may possibly come to him but which at least have not come yet. I do not mean to say that no steps should be taken to guard against possible and probable calamities, such for example as sickness and accident which may make the individual helpless or partly dependent on others, but to spend time worrying about the end of the world, which none of us can prevent or even delay if it is really scheduled by fate to come at a certain date, seems to me about the most useless manner of spending time that I can conceive of.

Assuming that the world is going to continue, it is worth while to give the best thought there is in us to figuring out a way in which it can be made a better place in which to live. It is worth the while of the wise men and women of the world everywhere to consider ways and means for the prevention of such horrible calamities as the present world wide war in the future. It is worth while to consider how the economic and social and moral conditions can be changed so that the causes for such wars will be removed, but if the whole game is just about up and the old world is just about ready to go to pieces, then all the efforts of all the philosophers on the globe will amount to nothing and you had better not lose any sleep over it.

## Don't be a Chronic Kicker

I have given a good deal of space to complaints from farmers who think they are not given a square deal. Now I am inclined to the opinion that the farming class has had the worst of the deal generally speaking, but there is too much of a disposition to grumble growing up in the country. One would suppose to read some of the letters that come to my desk that the farmers were little if any better off than slaves driven by the lash of the cruel overseer; that all other classes and conditions are combined to "do up" and "flimflam" the tiller of the soil.

I was raised on a farm. I know something of the strenuous life the farmer leads and I know that farming is the biggest sort of a gamble. I know that in my youth farmers worked more hours and worked harder while they did work than the folks in any other kind of business I knew anything about. I know that if the farmers worked hard their wives worked harder than their husbands and in a good many cases got mighty little thanks or other compensation for their drudgery.

But I also know this: The average farmer today lives better, works less and makes more money than did the average farmer when I was a boy. I know that he and his family dress better, are better educated and enjoy more pleasures than the farmers and their families of 40 years ago. And I also know that they do twice as much kicking as the farmers of that day.

I am not saying that kicking is not a good thing at times. I think it is. There is such a thing as too blamed much patience and forbearance. There was the case of Jason Peters for example. Jason was known all over the neighborhood as the most patient, best natured man who had ever lived in that community.

If anybody was in trouble of any sort he would send for Jason. He was often called up in the middle of the night and asked to go for the doctor when the stork was about to visit the home of a neighbor.

If a neighbor was sick and needed someone to sit up and watch during the night Jason acted as volunteer nurse. The habit of putting things on Jason grew. People got the notion that Jason really enjoyed doing that sort of thing and often they forgot to even thank him for what he did. Finally there came the last straw which cracked the spine of Jason's patience. It was when Mrs. Specknoodle, who had three of the most notoriously troublesome boys and a baby which could cry longer and louder than any other baby in the county, came to Jason's house one day and dumped the whole lot, saying that she knew that Jason just loved children and that he would be pleased to care for her children for half a day while she went visiting. Right there, as I have said, the vertebra of Jason's patience cracked with a loud, reverberating sound. In language that was brand new so far as Jason was concerned, because he had never used it before, he told Mrs. Specknoodle what he thought of her nerve and also what he thought of her progeny and most emphatically refused to act as a nurse for her baby or a temporary guardian for her three small boys.

From that time Jason not only had peace but he had the respect of his neighbors because he refused longer to be imposed upon. So I say that a kick is often righteous and highly beneficial, but there is such a thing as overdoing it.

The world doesn't love a chronic grouch in any line of business and there seems to be some farmers who are developing that sort of a grouch.

## A General Draft

Writing from Mineral Hot Springs, Colo., Robert G. Dunshee says:

"It seems that you are willing to help solve the labor problem. Why not call a second draft for that purpose? Call it the labor draft. Call all male persons over 31 and under 60 years of age, give them an examination and all who could show their ability as competent men to handle farm work we could make officers or foremen and give them the same power officers have over privates.

"Put the defects in this draft and give them a second examination and there would be a great many who would be good farm hands who would not make good soldiers. You would be surprised to know how many retired farmers hover around the towns and villages who have rented or sold their farms and are living on the interest.

"Now I mean that all persons who can't stand the regular army examination should be drafted for farm labor at the same wages as the boys at the front. I do not think it advisable to bring the boys home from the training camps to do any farm work. They need every moment of training they can get and then they will be short trained.

"Let us quit howling about the boys who are fit to whip Germany; let's use the waste labor that can't go out and fight. Let's show the boys that we are behind them. We know that if we give them a chance they will make first class soldiers."

## The Outlook

March is likely to be a mighty important month in Kansas. If there is a good deal of moisture and not much wind in March in Kansas the outlook for a crop is always fine. I do not recall a March of that kind which has not been followed with an abundant crop.

So far March is doing pretty well. There have been more rains than usual for this time of year and they have come in fine shape, just gentle drizzles, at least in this part of the state. It is too early to make any confident predictions. There are plenty of opportunities to spoil the prospects yet, but this is a time to smile. By the way, in these times, if you can find anything to feel good over, don't miss the opportunity to feel good. Maybe next week you will have plenty of reason to feel blue and discouraged; if so, be thankful that you had a chance to feel good for a few days anyhow.

It was a cheerful philosopher who was seen one day with three rampant boils on the back of his neck but wearing a smile. He was asked what he was smiling about and said that he was just th ing how good he felt when one boil "busted" week before and how bully he expected to when the three he was carrying now would next week.

Just now it seems to me as if Kansas will at least twice as much wheat as was harveste the state last year. Let us smile while we

## A Co-operative Commonwealth

V. F. Tannehill of Downs sees with the eye imagination the glorious future of co-operation it will be a century from now. Speaking as if that future day he winds up his letter as follo

"The people of today are seeing their duty new light. The producers of the world are w ing together as never before, not only for their interest, but for the interest of all. Our syste education of the last half century assures us of success of this plan. We, looking back, can that the plan of the wise old prophet of the Fa ers Mail and Breeze was better than the plan the radical Socialists of that day. Who can that he did not clearly see that any plan, in or to prove successful, would have to progress a at a time to overcome many difficulties? We today dream of the perfection of the future. So times we long to put those dreams into effect one mighty step ahead, but we must work and patient, accomplishing our bit in our day. T will win, as our forefathers have won in the c turies before us. Our forefathers of the 19th c tury freed the blackmen from industrial slave and those of the 20th freed us from milli slavery. Let the 21st century go on in the w of securing the full co-operation of all and free race from the worst slavery, our own selfish g for undue power and gain.

"Let us prove that the people of this world live in peace and prosperity, showing unselfish toward our fellow men; preaching a new chari the charity of opportunity. The people of this c tury owe no man a living but they do owe all opportunity to obtain honestly the most there life, financially, physically and spiritually."

## Learning from Experience

I have said that there is evidently a grow sentiment of patriotism in this country, a broad humanity I hope and a stronger determination preserve our free institutions. At the same ti we are, I believe, learning some valuable less about popular government and the restraint tolerance that are necessary to successful dem racy.

It may seem rather startling to say that anarc is really a beautiful theory and I can understa how an impracticable visionary may even m himself believe that it could be made to work.

Just suppose, for example, that everybody in t world was willing and able to be entirely fair a willing to do his or her very best, there would little or no need of government. But that wo suppose an impossible condition. It would suppo that everybody was not only willing to be entire just, honest and industrious but it also would s pose that everybody had wisdom enough to do right thing all the time, because the well meani fool often causes as much trouble as a rascal wi brains.

It ought not to take any thoughtful person lo to arrive at the conclusion that anarchy is n only utterly impracticable but also that it wo lead to the worst form of brutality and barbari With the destruction of all organized governm the law of brute force would necessarily take place.

It also is becoming increasingly evident that p democracy is as impracticable as anarchy. T people of a democracy must govern themselves th chosen representatives. It is idle to talk about t entire people meeting together and formulati rules for their own government.

The failure of the extreme radicalism of th Bolsheviki government of Russia does not argu against the practicability of a democratic form o government. In fact the Trotsky and Lenine gov ernment is not a democratic form of governme at all. These men are simply trying out thei

eory on the Russian people and intend if possible force them to take it whether it suits them or t. If the stories that come from there are true half true, the leaders of the Bolsheviki are as bitrary and autocratic as the government of the ar.

They are trying to set up a class government, hich is utterly incompatible with real democracy. here has been and still is a good deal of that nd of preachment in this country. We read a od deal about class consciousness and the neces- ty for a certain class to dominate the country.

That is a dangerous doctrine. The complete omination of any class in this country would be tal to liberty.

The present condition of the masses in Russia robably is worse than before the czar was over- rown. In fact there is not much doubt of that. his does not prove, however, that the autocratic overnment of the czar should be restored, as it ill be if Germany has its way in Russia. That ould be a calamity to Russia and the whole world. rotsky and Lenine will have their day and pass way, but out of the chaos they have created will me, I think, a real democratic government for ussia, and the people of the United States will, t us hope, be wiser by reason of this Russian ilure.

There has been a good deal of foolish talk in this untry and if those who do the talking could have eir way we would have a condition in the United ates somewhat resembling the condition in Rus- a, but these foolish people will not have their ay, because the majority of the citizens of this untry are neither fanatics nor fools, but with a od many of them it needed a demonstration to ow the difference between liberty and license; tween sane democracy and theories which take account of human nature as it is.

## The Morals of Topeka

A Western Kansas subscriber writes me concern- g moral conditions in this, the capital city of the ate.

The report had come to this subscriber that con- tions here in Topeka from a moral standpoint e very bad; that the illegal sale of liquor is con- mal and well known and the presence of women ill repute in large numbers is a well known, no- rious fact.

She wishes to know what the truth is about ese reports. It may seem strange, but to be en- rely frank, I do not know.

My impression has been that Topeka is a very ecent sort of a city as cities go.

I am still of that impression, but there might be hundred bootleggers plying their business within e city limits and I be ignorant of the fact.

There might be a dozen gambling hells operating the city without my knowing it.

There might be dozens of houses of ill repute and not aware of the iniquity.

I do not say this boastingly or for the purpose advertising my own virtues, but during the day am busy and after working hours I prefer my se at home to prowling about the bottoms look- g for bootleggers or other malefactors. So I must give the questioner a definite answer. I ink the persons who originate these reports out Topeka are liars, but I am not personally le to prove their mendacity. Not that I would sh to create the impression that there is no evil this beautiful capital city. It is entirely prob- le that there is a good deal of meanness being erpetrated every day and that there will be in the ers to come, but in proportion to its population I elieve that Topeka will compare favorably with y other city in the world.

## Trotsky Was in Kansas

It may not be known generally that Leon Trot- ky, the one of the most prominent figures in the orld, used to be a resident of Kansas. At that me he was not called Trotsky. His real name as Bernstein. He was an editor on the Appeal o Reason at Girard. It is said that he was then onsidered a brilliant writer but so extreme a adical that he quarreled even with the radical ocialists connected with the Appeal. He was said o be intolerant of opposition, a characteristic rought into prominence since he has risen to ower in Russia. It also is told of him that he howed little inclination to anything like steady dustry and was inclined to regard work as the usiness of slaves.

It probably never occurred to Trotsky, or Bern- tein as he was then known, that if no one about he Appeal plant worked with any more regularity han he did, there would have been no issue of the ppeal to Reason and he would not have had the pportunity to get before the public his views con- erning government and the social order. There is, owever, no intimation that he was unwilling to ive off the labor of those who actually did the ork of getting out the Appeal to Reason and sell- g it to the million subscribers it had at one time. t frequently happens that men who are loudest in enouncing the wrongs done to labor never labor hemselves if they can avoid it. They denounce he exploiters of labor but do not realize that they lso are exploiters of labor when they get their ving without work.

Men like Trotsky would be filled with indigna- ion if told that they are guilty of the same sin as those who live fat on unearned increment, but they are. It is a case of the extremes meeting.

Between these extremes is the golden mean of justice, which is this: No man has a right to get something for nothing unless he is so crippled physically or mentally that he is incapable of rendering a fair equivalent for what he receives.

## W. R. Smith

Billie Smith, the present state printer, has indicated that he is willing to serve another term if the people of Kansas wish him to do so.

Personally I hope the people will do that, not because it might gratify Billie Smith to know that the people have confidence in him, but because I feel certain that it is in the interest of the state that he should be re-elected.

I do not pretend to say that there are not others just as honest and capable as Billie Smith. There are, but in addition to being honest and capable he is thoroly familiar with the printing business of the state. We are engaged in a big business of printing several million school books in addition to the other printing necessary for the state. State Printer Smith has worked out a plan but has not fully completed the job. His heart is in this work. If it were his individual business he would not give it more honest and industrious attention.

He is accommodating and tactful and gets along well with the men and women who work in the plant.

So I trust that he will win the nomination and election without any opposition worth mentioning.

By the way, let me suggest to the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze that when they are in Topeka they take an hour or so to look thru the state printing plant. It is your plant and you ought to know something about your property and how it is being managed. If you will call on the state printer he will take pleasure in showing you thru the plant and when you get thru you will be proud of your property, proud of the state printer and proud of the people who work in the various departments.

## Why it Failed

In a certain county in this state, the business men of two towns got together and discussed the agricultural situation. They decided that there were a lot of inefficient farmers in the county who needed instruction and advice.

They probably were right in that conclusion.

They also decided that the prosperity of the farmers meant more prosperity for the business men of the towns, and they were clearly right about that.

So they determined to do a very generous thing as they supposed. They decided to "chip in" and hire a farm adviser for the county. It wasn't to cost the farmers a cent. These public spirited dwellers in the towns were going to hire an expert to help the farmers with suggestions and expert advice. To the astonishment of these town men the farmers didn't warm up to the farm adviser idea worth a cent. It was a failure and some of the town men grumbled at the farmers and declared that they were a lot of old fogies who neither had any progressive ideas nor wished to have any.

Now, the purpose of the town men was good. The expert they employed was really capable, but if they had taken about 10 minutes to think the matter over they ought to have known that the plan would fail. If the farmers had gotten together and decided that the men in town didn't know how to run their business and that it was the farmers' duty to send a man to town to enlighten the business men where they were making mistakes, would the business men in the towns, who we will suppose had not been consulted at all, have thanked the farmers?

They would not. On the contrary they would have curtly informed the farmers that when they needed advice from them or some man employed by them, they would let the farmers know, and until such time they would appreciate it if the farmers would keep their several noses out of their business.

Now I am entirely convinced that the right kind of a farm agent can be of great benefit to the farmers of any county. This does not mean that he should go out puffed up with conceit and book knowledge with the purpose of telling the farmers just what they must do. If he is the right sort of a farm agent he will go at his job determined to get as much valuable experience and knowledge from the farmers as he can impart to them. He can get them together to compare notes and learn from their own experience. He can work up co-operative plans by which the farmers will buy cheaper and sell their products at a higher price than they otherwise could.

There are dozens of ways in which the right sort of a farm agent can make himself profitable and also popular because the farmers will come to see that he is helping them to make money and is worth several times the salary he receives.

But this is the farmers' business. They have a right to be consulted and to take the lead in a matter of this kind. It is all right for the town men to co-operate with the farmers in matters of this kind, but it ought to be understood that the farmers are entirely willing to have that kind of an arrangement.

Tact, which after all is another name for good horse sense and decent regard for the feelings and opinions and prejudices of other persons, is a rather rare commodity, and as valuable as it is rare.

## The German System

Your comment on The Evil of Gloom was very timely. We do entirely too much croaking. I am satisfied that the morale of the German army is excellent, but the people in general are dissatisfied. I know from experience they have no right to say very much, as in a short time they can see a notice—Verboten—and that settles it for the time being, but every once in a while we hear of strikes, uproars, and the like, and the higher ups in our beloved country tell us this is German camouflage.

I wish I could write like you do. You are right when you say these uprisings are true. I am satisfied they are. The German government would not allow anything like this to leak out if it could help it, but that kind of correspondence is smuggled out, and you can take it from me, it is the truth. I left Germany 40 years ago, as I did not wish to be a soldier under that kind of a rule, but I am afraid my boys will have to be soldiers, unless we can lick Germany thoroly. Militarism grows on a nation, and such a thing could happen to us like I have seen it many times in Germany, that when you met a colonel or a captain you had better give him all the room on the sidewalk; otherwise he might give you a push. My hope is that Germany and its militarism will be crushed, but I am afraid, the way it seems now, and the cards are properly stacked, that we will have a diplomatic peace. It would stop the bloodshed, but we would have to be prepared for the next onslaught.

Jewell, Kan. DR. JULIUS WESSELOWSKI.

To me this letter is especially interesting, giving as it does the personal experience and observation of a man who actually lived in Germany.

However, the danger of a "diplomatic peace," such as Dr. Wesselowski speaks of, is in my opinion less than it was before the Russian invasion.

That invasion shows so conclusively the utter perfidy of the German government and the fixedness of its purpose of conquest that the allies will be less likely to listen to any peace proposals than before. Another thing this invasion has done is to largely solidify labor organizations of the world against Germany.

I am struck with Dr. Wesselowski's statement that "militarism grows on a nation." That is everlastingly true. Militarism has ruined Germany and unless it is checked will ruin the world. Like causes produce like results. If militarism becomes the permanent policy of the United States it will brutalize our people as it has brutalized the German people.

## Too Much Advice

L. C. Knudson of Waterville is of the opinion that the toilers of the country may be likened to a patiently laboring team, hitched to an overloaded wagon and straining every nerve and muscle to drag it along a miry and almost bottomless road while the driver curses, yells and beats the team. The result of this kind of driving is the spoiling of a good, dependable team.

There is also, in the opinion of Mr. Knudson, a vast amount of worthless advice being bestowed on the farmers of the country by persons who are conversing thru their hats, and in support of his position sends me the following poem by Lee Shippey:

In our little town—ah, sad to tell!—
There's a merchant who doesn't know how to sell,
A lawyer who doesn't know much of law,
A sawyer who doesn't know how to saw,
A teacher who doesn't know how to teach,
A preacher who doesn't know how to preach,
A painter who can't paint very well,
A printer who doesn't know how to spell,
An odd-jobs man with never a job,
A cobbler who doesn't know how to cob,
A miller who doesn't know how to mill,
A butcher who doesn't know how to kill,
A racer who doesn't know how to race,
A mason who doesn't know how to mase,
A clocksmith who cannot mend a clock,
And a doctor who doesn't know how to doc;
And since none of them are busy men
You'll find them, again and yet again,
Ever, anon and a few times more
Round the stove in Mendelsohn's store,
Each talking freely—and thru his hat—
Doing the one thing they're expert at—
Giving advice to the farmers.

## *Stop Talking—Act!*

No amount of preaching is going to stop profiteering. Money is being made out of the war "hand over fist." Everybody marks up his prices as high as he can put them over on the public. Profiteering is not confined to a few magnates. It is the general business rule and practice.

The only way to check profiteering is for the government to put an end to talking and threatening and promising. It must act.

The government should act as to shoes, clothing, flour, farm machinery and a hundred necessaries of life as it has acted in regard to sugar, coal and wheat—put on a price. If the farmer is to be regulated, let's have some regulation on the things the farmer has to buy.

Only vigorous measures will accomplish anything. There should be thoro price regulating or no price regulating. Every man caught profiteering should be put out of business then and there.

Arthur Capper

# Marketing Farm Produce by Parcel Post

## *This System of Delivery Offers an Excellent Plan of Dealing Between Producer and Consumer, With Profit to Both*

By C. C. Hawbaker

MANY farmers already have a fairly satisfactory market and the increase in returns possible thru direct marketing by parcel post would not pay for the effort expended. Some producers, however, have either a poor market or a product of good quality that might be sold profitably by employing the parcel post and shipping direct to housewives in cities. The steadily increasing number of packages containing farm produce arriving daily at the postoffices of the larger cities proves that producers are gradually realizing the possibilities of direct marketing and are taking advantage of them.

Marketing by parcel post or by any other means of transportation direct from producer to consumer, however, is a satisfactory method of marketing only under certain conditions. The produce sent from producer direct to consumer always will constitute a comparatively small percentage of the total food supply. This is true because of the advantage of transporting most commodities in car lots, the prohibitive cost of parcel postage to the more distant zones, the fact that most purchasers prefer to see what they buy, and because of other economic conditions.

### Remove the Distrust.

Without satisfactory business relations between producer and consumer parcel post marketing cannot prove a success. Any distrust that exists must be removed if success is to be attained.

While it may be attractive to a city dweller to believe that he can have a vegetable garden grown for him 100 or 150 miles away, place his orders for the cost of a stamp, and have the produce delivered at his door, it should be remembered that not all farm products lend themselves to direct marketing by parcel post. Usually it is impracticable to market such heavy products as potatoes by parcel post, whereas eggs, butter, sausage, poultry, many vegetables, and nut meats frequently may be shipped with profit and at a saving to the purchaser. In general the greater the value a pound the more favorable is the chance for direct marketing.

In practically every city there are persons who wish to buy fresh produce direct from the farmer, while within 150 miles—first and second parcel post zones—of these cities there are many farmers who desire to market their produce by parcel post. The bringing of these persons into business contact is one of the most difficult problems of parcel post marketing.

### Customers and Friends.

Naturally, first contacts are with friends or relatives. For producers who wish to market by parcel post the most satisfactory way of finding customers is to write to friends, relatives, or acquaintances in cities, seeking their trade. Purchasers, on the other hand, often can locate reliable producers by correspondence with friends, relatives, or acquaintances in the country. More than 75 per cent of the produce being marketed by parcel post in a number of cities in which investigations have been made is sent by persons who obtained their customers thru friends, relatives or acquaintances.

Making business contact is less difficult between friends because there is an absence of the suspicion and distrust that sometimes is found between strangers. Many persons will not order farm produce from strangers because they do not know the conditions under which the articles are produced.

Altho the ways of obtaining customers are numerous, no method is so promising as that of working up a trade with or thru friends. This method of establishing a business relationship is especially recommended for the general farmer who has a limited amount of produce. Those who wish to market a great deal of produce by parcel post may find it necessary to obtain customers by personally soliciting strangers or thru advertising in newspapers and by other means.

**Eggs can be Sold by Parcel Post in a very Satisfactory Way if the Quality is Maintained Carefully by the Producer.**

If a producer who desires to market produce by parcel post has no friends or acquaintances who wish to buy direct, or if a sufficient number of patrons cannot be obtained among his friends, he must seek customers among strangers. This also may have to be done by those who wish to obtain a number of customers in a short time.

The farmer would do well to write to acquaintances, asking them to recommend him to others, or to supply him with the names and addresses of reliable acquaintances in town who might be interested in the proposition. The farmer should try to induce such friends to act as city references by answering inquiries and by giving general information. When the farmer asks friends to recommend him to others, he should supply them with full information so as not to make the matter burdensome. Where the business is to be on a scale which warrants the expense, it should be found effective to supply friends with neatly printed circulars describing the plan and giving lists and prices of produce. In the absence of a printed statement the farmer should supply such friends with one or more copies of a legibly written statement giving details.

In order to obtain satisfactory results from advertising in a newspaper, the paper selected must have a circulation among persons to whom the advertisement would appeal. Best results usually are obtained from the papers which carry special parcel post advertising departments, or which devote to that purpose sections among the classified advertisements. Very few papers have such departments. An inquiry eliciting replies from 635 postmasters shows that in only 17 cities are papers published which give special attention to advertisements for marketing by parcel post.

Information received from persons who have advertised farm produce for sale indicates that usually advertising is not profitable for the general farmer, but often gives satisfactory results to the producer who specializes in some product that can be shipped thruout the year. Advertisements should be short and should give a description of the goods with the prices, and the name and address of the person advertising. In some cities the Sunday edition of a newspaper gives better results than the daily edition. The person who advertises must offer a product that is wanted by the persons who read the paper at the time the product is advertised, in the places where the paper has a circulation. In other words, he must know what to advertise, when to advertise, and where to advertise.

The following advertisements are given merely as suggestions, as the wording can be changed to meet the conditions of every farmer:

FRESH EGGS DIRECT FROM FARM. Send ——— for three dozen delivered by parcel post prepaid. Fair View Farm, Blank, Va.

BUTTER DIRECT FROM DAIRY. FRESH, clean, and sweet Send ——— for two pounds delivered postpaid by parcel post. Fair View Farm, Blank, Va.

FRESH VEGETABLES FOR THE FAMILY. Quality guaranteed. Send ——— for basket of assorted vegetables delivered postpaid by parcel post. Fair View Farm, Blank, Va.

CHERRIES FROM THE TREE TO YOU by prepaid parcel post. Picked the day they are mailed. Send ——— cents for ——— quarts to Fair View Farm, Blank, Va.

Form letters, circulars, or cards sent to a selected list of persons have been suggested often as means of obtaining customers for produce by parcel post. In some cases in which this plan has been tried it has not been successful. Persons who wish produce of high quality sometimes will not order from a stranger who has not been recommended to them. The cost of obtaining customers by circularizing is often great, and unless the names of persons to whom the circulars are sent are selected carefully this method of obtaining customers cannot be recommended especially.

Some enterprising producers have secured valuable customers by using names and addresses selected from telephone and city directories. Indications of financial standing sometimes may be obtained by noting the business or profession and the section of the city where they conduct business or where they reside. This method, however, necessitates a knowledge of the character of various parts of the city.

Customers may be obtained by making a personal canvass in a selected neighborhood in a city. The neighborhood should be one which is not supplied with a great many markets or green grocery stores in order that the competition may not be so keen as it would be in a neighborhood that has excellent marketing facilities. A suburban district of homes with good incomes offers a good field in which to solicit trade. In many such districts the delivery service of the groceries is not so satisfactory as in the city.

Success in making a personal canvass depends in a large measure on the personality of the person making the canvass. He should state his business clearly and concisely, showing the prospective customer why it is advantageous to buy produce by parcel post. Soliciting trade should not be undertaken by a person who is not neatly dressed, as it is naturally assumed that a person who is careless in other matters will be careless in the preparation of produce that he has for sale. When soliciting trade it is advisable to have samples of produce to show what can be furnished. The samples should represent fully and honestly the produce to be supplied; if they misrepresent, failure is sure to follow. Cards giving the name and address of the producer and the nature of his marketing are useful. A personal canvass usually results in more customers than does advertising or the sending of form letters, as nearly everyone prefers to know the person with whom business is transacted.

### Use a Bulletin Board.

If the producer's farm is on or near a much-traveled road an attractive farm bulletin board placed conspicuously near the road is a help to both producer and consumer in making business contact. Many city dwellers now travel far out into the country by automobile, and this fact can be turned to account in securing customers by using a bulletin board. This method will be especially useful on clean, well-kept farms. The statements on the board should give the articles for sale, together with their prices, delivered to the purchaser's door by parcel post, and the main items should be in lettering large enough to be read quickly. This plan has enabled a number of producers to secure all the customers they could supply.

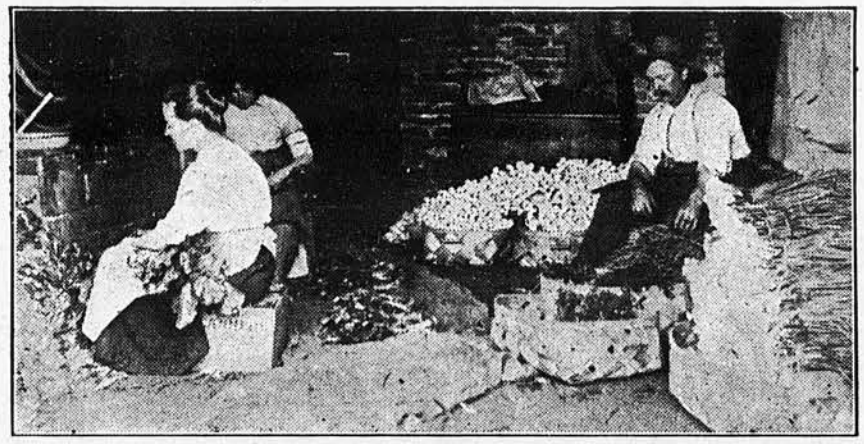
A producer who wishes a new customer should seek the privilege of making a trial shipment. A plan for the trial shipment should be worked out completely so the prospective customer can be told the quality, quantity and general variety that can be shipped and the total cost for such a shipment delivered at his house. If possible the size of the customer's family should be learned and an offer made of a shipment that will supply fresh vegetables to such a family for a specified number of days. If the prospective customer is known to be reliable the farmer should be willing, inasmuch as he wishes to sell his goods, to make the first or sample shipment at his own risk. The condition should be made that the customer is to be the judge of value received and that if the goods in the trial shipment are not entirely satisfactory in quality or in price the customer's opinion as to what they are worth will be accepted and the bill adjusted or a refund made.

### Cash With Order.

Where the reliability of the prospective customer is entirely unknown to the producer it is preferable to have a cash transaction with the first order. The producer should remember that the customer has no more business reason for trusting him than he has for trusting the customer, and should make it clear that he will be glad to make any adjustment necessary in the transaction so as to leave the customer entirely satisfied.

Once a contact has been made and shipping begun it is important that proper business relations be established and maintained, for on these depend success. The difficulty frequently met in obtaining the first order makes it important for the producer to use businesslike methods to retain the trade that he secures.

Whether a person is successful in parcel post marketing depends largely on his real adaptability to this work.



**Packing the Vegetables for the Parcel Post Market; it is Essential That They Should be Placed Before the Buyers in an Attractive Manner.**

# Gardens Will Lower the Grocery Bills

## *Producing of the Maximum Amount of Good Food at Home is Especially Important This Year*

By James H. Beattie

A HALF-ACRE garden, if well planned and cared for properly, will produce far more vegetables than the average mily can consume during the matur- g period of the crops. Beets, late bbage, carrots, celery, onions, par- ips, potatoes, sweet potatoes, salsify, d turnips may be grown and stored r winter use. The half acre will oduce vegetables which, if purchased the market, would exceed $100 or en $200 in cost. Not only is it pos- ble to reduce the cost of the family's od materially by taking advantage the possibilities of the home gar- n, but the satisfaction of having a pply of fresh vegetables near at and, so that, regardless of market nditions, the list may be varied, is mething that cannot be measured dollars and cents.

Fresh vegetables from the home gar- n are not subjected to the deteriora- on which supplies purchased in the arkets suffer and are not likely to come infected, either there or during ansportation. Many vegetables lose eir characteristic flavor when not ed within a few hours after gather- g, but can always be had fresh if own at home. By means of the home rden the production of the vege- ble supply for the family is directly der control, and in many cases this the only way to secure fresh pro- uce.

While successful gardens are grown n all kinds of soils from light sands muck and heavy clays, soil in od tilth and well supplied with plant od is essential to the production of successful garden. It is often pos- ble to select a site with soil that will ld better results with less labor an nearby plats with less favorable ils. Good soil is essential to a suc- ssful garden. If the soil on the se- ted garden site is poor, it must put into good condition before satis- ctory results can be expected. Even here the soil is good to start with, it ill be necessary to spend considerable me in improving it by cultivation d fertilization before it is in first-class condition for the production of vegetables.

A sandy loam is an excellent type of garden soil. Sandy soils, as a rule, warm up earlier than others in the spring and enable the gardener to plant his crops early. Soils too sandy dry out very rapidly and the crops are likely to suffer from drouth.

The lay of the land has considerable influence on the time when the soil can be worked, and a gentle slope toward the south or southeast is most desirable for the production of early crops. It is an advantage to have on the north and northeast a hill, a group of trees, some evergreens, a hedge, buildings, a tight board fence, or a stone wall in order to break the force of the wind.

Good drainage of the garden area is of prime importance. If this does not exist naturally it may be supplied by tillage or by artificial drains. The surface of the land should have sufficient fall to drain off surplus water during heavy rains, but the fall should not be so great that the soil will be washed. On hillsides washing can be overcome to a considerable extent by contouring the rows to cause the rains to run off slowly.

The garden should not contain depressions in which water will accumulate or stand. If the surface is irregular a little soil can be taken from high places and the low ones filled. Waste water from surrounding land should not flow toward the garden, and the fall below should be such that there will be no danger of flood water backing up. A garden site on the banks of a creek or stream that will be likely to overflow during the growing season should not be selected if any other can be had.

A good fence around the garden plat is almost indispensable. It should protect the crops from all farm animals, including poultry, and should be tight enough to keep out rabbits.

The question of proximity to the house is of as great importance in locating the garden as the character and contour of the ground. In every case it should be as near as possible, so the work of caring for the crops may be done at odd times and the vegetables quickly secured by the housewife. A kitchen garden located near the kitchen door is a convenience in thousands of homesteads. It is desirable even where a separate larger garden is utilized for the production of the main portion of the vegetable supply for the family.

In selecting the location for the garden and in planning the arrangement of the crops, the gardener should understand that no amount of fertilizer, watering, and care will replace sunshine. Careful consideration should be given to how many hours a day any part of the proposed garden space is shaded. As a rule, foliage crops, such as lettuce, kale, and spinach, do fairly well in partial shade, but must have a minimum of 3 hours of sunshine a day. Plants which ripen fruits, such as the tomato and eggplant, should have a minimum of 5 hours of sunshine a day.

All the ground in the garden should be kept fully occupied all the season. As soon as one crop is removed, something else should take its place. The following grouping of vegetables will serve to indicate which ones may precede or follow others.

ALL THE SEASON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Beans, pole. | Pumpkins. |
| Beans, pole Lima. | Peppers. |
| Cucumbers. | Potatoes, Irish, main crop. |
| Eggplant. | Tomatoes. |
| Melons. | Squash. |
| Okra. | Potatoes, sweet. |
| Onions, from seed. | |
| Parsnips. | |

TO BE FOLLOWED BY OTHERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Beans, bush. | Peas. |
| Beets. | Potatoes, early. |
| Cabbage, early. | Radish. |
| Carrots. | Spinach. |
| Corn, early. | Turnips. |
| Lettuce. | |

LATE CROPS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Beets. | Corn, sweet. |
| Brussels sprouts. | Kale. |
| Cabbage, late. | Peas. |
| Cauliflower. | Spinach. |
| Celery. | Turnips. |

In planning the garden all early-maturing crops should be grouped together, so that after removal the ground will be available as a unit for planting something else. It is not always necessary to wait until the crop is removed. Late cabbage or sweet corn may be planted between the rows of early potatoes some two or three weeks before the potatoes are harvested. Some dissimilar crop should follow the first crop occupying the ground, in order to help in the control of insects and diseases.

Frequent shallow cultivation should be given garden crops. By keeping the surface of the soil stirred a dust mulch is formed, which prevents the loss of moisture thru the pores in the soil and keeps down the weeds.

The soil should be cultivated as soon as it is dry enough after a rain to break the crust and prevent baking. Sandy soils may be cultivated when quite wet, but clay soils should not be stirred when sticky. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the matter of thoro cultivation. If the work is properly done at the right time there will be little difficulty in controlling weeds.

In the control of insects and diseases that infest garden crops it is often possible to accomplish a great amount of good by careful management. In the autumn, after the crops have been harvested or as fast as any crop is disposed of, any refuse that remains, if it is diseased or infested with insects, should be gathered and burned. Several of the garden insects find protection during the winter under boards and any loose material that may remain in the garden. Dead vines or the leaves of plants frequently are covered with the spores of diseases that affect those crops during the growing season, and these should be burned, as they possess very little fertilizing value.

# Standard Poultry for the Good Breeders

## *The Farm Flocks in Kansas are Developing Rapidly Every Year; Efficiency is the Basis of Progress*

STANDARD poultry, as the phrase is commonly used in America, is poultry bred to the standards established by the American Poultry association. The object of making standards for poultry is the same as the object of making standards of weight, volume or quality for any product or commodity; to secure uniformity and establish a series of grades as a basis of trading in the article.

In making standards for poultry which apply in the process of production the principal points considered are size, shape, and color.

Size and shape are breed characters and largely determine the practical values of poultry. Many standard breeds are divided into varieties differing in color, but identical in every other respect.

Color is not a primary utility point but as a secondary point often comes in for special consideration. For example, a white variety and a black variety of the same breed are actually identical in table quality, but because black birds do not dress for the market so clean and nice looking as white ones, it often happens that they are not so salable.

When a flock of fowls is kept for egg production only, uniformity in color is much less important than approximate uniformity of size and type, or the more attractive appearance of a flock of birds of the same color justifies selection for color so far as it can be followed without sacrificing any material point.

When a poultry keeper grows his own stock year after year he ought by all means to use stock of a well-established, popular, standard breed. By doing so and by selecting as breeders only as many of the best specimens of the flock as are needed to produce the chickens reared every year, a poultry keeper maintains in his flock a highly desirable uniformity of excellence in every practical quality and with little extra care and no extra cost can have a uniformity in color.

To the novice in poultry keeping it often appears that there is no real necessity for so many breeds and varieties as have been standardized in America. Further acquaintance with them, however, shows that altho color differences are in most cases made merely to please the eyes of persons having different preferences for color, the differences in shape and size which make breed character have been developed with a view to adapting each to particular uses or particular conditions.

Leaving out of consideration the breeds kept as novelties, most of which originated before industrial progress created a large demand for poultry products, all the standard American breeds of fowls have been made and developed on the general principle of practical quality as the foundation of breed character and value.

In harmony with this principle the common classification of breeds according to their place in the general scheme of poultry production, divides them into three principal classes; namely, laying breeds, meat breeds, and general-purpose breeds—that is, breeds that are not as ready and persistent egg producers as the laying breeds, and not as meaty and as easy to fatten as the meat breeds, yet combine in one individual fowl very good laying capacity and good table quality.

The Leghorn, Minorca, Andalusian, Ancona, and Campine are well-known breeds of the laying class; the Brahma, Dorking and Cornish of the meat class; the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red and Orpington, of the general-purpose class.

The breeds mentioned as of the laying class, with the exception of the Minorca, are relatively small, very energetic and lively, mature early and are kept easily in good laying condition. The Minorca is of larger size and modified somewhat in the other particulars mentioned, yet has more the character of the laying class.

In the meat breeds there is not the same uniformity of type that is found in the laying breeds. The three mentioned are all quite different. The Brahma is most popular because it is at the same time the largest and the most rugged in constitution. The Dorking excels in quality of meat but is generally considered somewhat lacking in hardiness. The Cornish is rather hard-meated but being very short-feathered has its special place as a large meat-producing fowl in sections where the more heavily feathered Brahma does not stand the summers.

Among the popular breeds of the general-purpose class there are also differences in type, adapting breeds to different uses. The Plymouth Rock is generally regarded as the type meeting the widest range of requirements in the general-purpose class.

The Wyandotte is a little smaller and earlier maturing but still very well meated and easy to fatten.

The Rhode Island Red has nearly the same standards of weight as the Wyandotte but is a more active bird, not putting on fat so readily; consequently it approaches the laying type and is popular with those who want eggs and meat, but want eggs most.

The Orpington is at the other extreme in the general-purpose class, being a heavier, meatier fowl than the Plymouth Rock.

Such a list of breeds affords so wide a range of choice that poultry keepers can always select a standard breed better adapted to their locality and their purpose than any non-standard stock they can possibly procure

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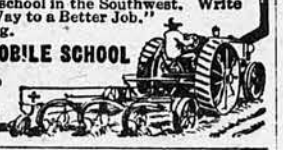


# To Fight the Mice

## *We Can Destroy the Rats Easily, Also, by a Little Effo*

By David E. Lantz

RATS AND MICE on farms should be destroyed. That is especially true now, when the damage they do to Kansas property is very great. Traps may be considered carefully. Owing to their cunning, it is not always easy to clear rats from premises by trapping; if food is abundant, it is impossible. A few adults refuse to enter the most innocent-looking trap. And yet trapping, if persistently followed, is one of the most effective ways of destroying the animals.

For general use the improved modern traps with a wire fall released by a baited trigger and driven by a coiled spring have marked advantages over the old forms, and many of them may be used at the same time. These traps, sometimes called "guillotine" traps, are of many designs, but the more simply constructed are preferable. Probably those made entirely of metal are the best, as they are more durable. Traps with tin or sheet-metal bases are not recommended.

### Good Baits.

Guillotine traps may be baited with small pieces of sausage or fried bacon. A small section of an ear of corn is an excellent bait if other grain is not present. The trigger wire should be bent inward to bring the bait into proper position for the fall to strike the rat in the neck.

Other excellent baits for rats and mice are oatmeal, toasted cheese, toasted buttered bread, fish, fish offal, fresh liver, raw meat, pine nuts, apples, carrots, and corn, and sunflower, squash, or pumpkin seeds. Broken fresh eggs are good bait at all seasons, and ripe tomatoes, green cucumbers, and other fresh vegetables are very tempting to the animals in winter. When seed, grain, or meal is used with a guillotine trap, it is put on the trigger plate, or the trigger wire may be bent outward and the bait placed directly under it.

Oatmeal (rolled oats) is recommended as a bait for guillotine traps made with a wooden base and trigger plate. These traps are especially convenient to use on ledges or other narrow rat runs or at the openings of rat burrows. They are often used without bait.

A common mistake in trapping for rats and mice is to use only one or two traps when dozens are needed. A dozen is none too many for an ordinary barn or dwelling infested with rats. House mice are less suspicious than rats and are much more easily trapped. Small guillotine traps baited with oatmeal will soon rid an ordinary dwelling of the smaller pests. When rats are abundant, the large French wire cage traps may be used to advantage. They should be made of stiff wire, well reinforced. Many of those sold in stores are useless, because a full-grown rat can bend the light wires apart and so escape.

### Success With Cage Traps.

Cage traps may be baited and left open for several nights until the rats are accustomed to enter them to obtain food. They should then be closed and freshly baited, when a larger catch may be expected, especially of young rats. As many as 25, and even more, partly grown rats have been taken at a time in one of these traps. It is better to cover the trap than to leave it exposed. A short board should be laid on the trap and an old cloth or bag or a bunch of hay or straw thrown carelessly over the top. Often the trap may be placed with the entrance opposite a rat hole and fitting it so closely that rats cannot pass thru without entering the trap. If a single rat is caught it may be left in the trap as a decoy to others.

Notwithstanding the fact that sometimes a large number of rats may be taken at a time in cage traps, a few good guillotine traps intelligently used will prove more effective in the long run.

The old-fashioned box trap set with a figure-4 trigger is sometimes useful to secure a wise old rat that refuses to be enticed into a modern trap. Better still is a simple dead fall—a flat stone or a heavy plank—supported by a figure-4 trigger. An old rat will go under such a contrivance to feed without fear.

An ordinary steel trap may sometimes be employed satisfactorily to capture a rat. The animal usually is caught by the foot, and its squealing has a tendency to frighten other rats. The trap may be set in a shallow pan or box and covered with bran or oats, care being taken to have the space under the trigger pan free of grain. This may be done by placing a very little cotton under the trigger and setting as lightly as possible. In a narrow run or at the mouth of a burrow a steel trap unbaited and covered with very light cloth or tissue paper is often effective.

The best bait usually is food of a kind that the rats and mice do not get in the vicinity. In a meat market, vegetables or grain should be used; in a feed store, meat. So far as possible food other than the bait should be inaccessible while trapping is in progress. The bait should be kept fresh and attractive, and the kind changed when necessary. Baits and traps should be handled as little as possible. About 60 years ago a writer in the Cornhill Magazine gave details of a trap, by means of which it was said that 3,000 rats were caught in a warehouse in a single night. The plan involved tolling the rats to the place and feeding them for several nights on the tops of barrels, covered with coarse brown paper. Afterward a cross was cut in the paper, so that the rats fell into the barrel. Many variations of the plan, but few improvements upon it, have been suggested by agricultural writers since that time. Reports are made frequently of large catches of rats by means of a barrel fitted with a light cover of wood, hinged on a rod so as to turn with the weight of the rat.

### To Capture Larger Animals.

A modification of the barrel trap is the pit trap. This consists of a stout narrow box sunk in the ground so the top is level with the rat run. It is fixed with a cover of light wood or metal in two sections, the sections fitting nicely inside the box and working independently. They turn on rods, to which they are fastened. They are weighted near the ends of the box and so adjusted that they swing easily. An animal stepping upon the cover beyond the rods is precipitated into the box, while the cover immediately swings back to its place. Besides rats, the trap is well adapted to capture larger animals, as minks, raccoons, opossums, and cats. It is especially useful to protect poultry yards, game preserves, and the like. The trap should be placed along the fence outside the yard, and behind a shelter of boards or brush that leans against the fence.

While the use of poison is the best and quickest way to get rid of rats and mice, the odor from the dead animals makes the method impracticable in occupied houses. Poisons may be used effectively in barns, stables, sheds, cribs, and other outbuildings.

In the United States there are few laws which prohibit the laying of poisons on lands owned or controlled by the poisoner. Hence it is all the more important to exercise extreme caution to prevent accidents. Poison for rats should never be placed in open or unsheltered places. This applies particularly to strychnin or arsenic on meat. Packages containing poisons should always bear a warning label and should not be kept where children might reach them.

Among the principal poisons that have been recommended for killing rats and mice are barium carbonate, strychnin, arsenic, phosphorus, and squills.

Domestic animals employed to kill rats are the dog, the cat, and the ferret. The value of dogs as ratters cannot be appreciated by persons who have had no experience with a trained animal. The ordinary cur and larger breeds of dogs seldom de the necessary qualities for rat Small Irish, Scotch, and fox terr when trained properly, are superi other breeds and under favorable cumstances may be relied upon to the farm premises reasonably from rats.

However valuable cats may be mousers, few learn to catch rats. ordinary house cat is too well fed consequently too lazy to undertake capture of an animal as formidable the brown rat. Birds and mice much more to its liking. Cats that fearless of rats, however and learned to hunt and destroy them often very useful about stables warehouses. They should be fed chiefly on milk A little sulfur the milk at intervals is a correct against the bad effects of a const rat or mouse diet. Cats often from eating these rodents.

### Tame Ferrets.

Tame ferrets, like weasels, are veterate foes of rats, and can fol the rodents into their retreats. Un favorable circumstances they are ful aids to the rat catcher, but th value is greatly overestimated. For effective work they require experien handling and the additional service a dog or two. Dogs and ferrets m be thoroly accustomed to each oth and the former must be quiet steady instead of noisy and excitab The ferret is used only to bolt the r which are killed by the dogs. If muzzled ferrets are sent into rat treats, they are likely to make a and then lie up after sucking the bl of their victim. Sometimes they main for hours in the burrows or cape by other exits and are lost. Th is danger that these lost ferrets adapt themselves to wild condition and become a pest by preying u poultry and birds.

Rats may be destroyed in their rows in the fields and along ri banks, levees, and dikes by carb bisulphid.

The necessity for co-operation organization in the work of rat d struction is of the utmost importan To destroy all the animals on premises of a single farmer in a co munity has little permanent valu since they are soon replaced from ne by farms. If, however, the farmers an entire township or county unite efforts to get rid of rats, much l lasting results may be attained. continued from year to year, such ganized efforts are very effective.

Co-operative efforts to destroy r have taken various forms in differe localities. In cities, municipal e ployes occasionally have been set work hunting rats from their retreat with at least temporary benefit to th community. Thus, in 1904, at Folk stone, England, a town of about 25,0 inhabitants, the corporation employe helped by dogs, in three days kill 1,645 rats.

### Co-operative Efforts.

Side hunts in which rats are th only animals that count in the co test have sometimes been organize and successfully carried out. At Ne Burlington, Ohio, a rat hunt took pla some years ago in which each of th two sides killed 8,000 rats, the beate party serving dinner to the winners.

There is danger that organized r hunts will be followed by long inte vals of indifference and inaction. Thi may be prevented by offering prize covering a definite period of effor Such prizes accomplish more tha municipal bounties, because they s cure a friendly rivalry which stim lates the contestants to do their u most to win.

In England and some of its colonie contests for prizes have been organize to promote the destruction of the Eng lish, or house, sparrow, but many o the so-called sparrow clubs are really sparrow and rat clubs, for the destruc tion of both pests is the avowed object

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

# Growing Alfalfa Seed

## *here is Much Difference of Opinion in Regard to Factors of Production With This Crop*

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE 15 MAR 1918 LIBRARY

KANSAS FARMERS do not agree in their methods as a rule in the growing of alfalfa seed. There is ch difference of opinion in regard to conditions under which the seed l form best. Here are the opinions station men who have made a special dy of the crop in different sections. A. M. TenEyck in discussing the alfa seed crop in Kansas states that general experience is that the soil uld be well drained and of average tility. A very fertile soil supplied th an abundance of moisture proces plants but not seed. He gives it the opinion of many alfalfa growers at the weather is a more important tor than the soil in seed production, d says that the majority agree that y a moderate supply of moisture uld be available during the early ason, and no heavy rains should fall ring the time of blooming. On the er hand, he says that very hot, dry ather, with a deficiency of moisture, y result in light, blasted seed. A ther thin stand of vigorous plants vors seed development.

J. M. Westgate has shown by experiental data that isolated plants proce seed better than if crowded. This attributes to the increase in availle sunlight, as a result of which seed produced over the entire plant and not stricted to the top as in thick stands. Plants shaded by trees do not proce seed normally. In areas of light infall, Westgate thinks that crowdg deprives the plants of moisture and events the maturing of the seed. On e other hand, much rain while the ed is developing encourages a growth the basal shoots at the expense of e seed crop. He states that in the re humid parts of the great plains, ofitable seed crops are obtained only those seasons when it is so dry that e yields of other crops are much duced.

P. K. Blinn of Colorado has done me selecting for seed yields with sitive results, but thinks that seed oduction depends more upon climatic d cultural conditions than upon an heritable trait. Professor Blinn says rther that the proper supply of moisre is most important. The heaviest eld of seed is produced by plants hav- a relatively slow, dwarfed growth. he usual system of flooding in irrited regions supplies too much water d no seed is produced. On the other and, without irrigation, pods may set t seeds are blasted. He adds that hen the plants get the right amount moisture at the right time, a good ed crop is realized.

### The Moisture Supply.

Specialists say that one factor of me importance in the production of falfa seed in South Dakota is that e available moisture supply be somehat limited at the time when the plants re in bloom and seed is forming. According to V. E. Shoesmith, the nditions that favor the production of falfa seed in Michigan are rather y, sunshiny weather from the beginng of bloom until maturity of seed; ils that are light and of only medium rtility; and thin stands which allow e wind and sunlight to strike the des of the plants as well as the tops. Professor Blinn, in a late Colorado lletin, says there is ample evidence show that how, when, and where oisture is supplied, as well as the mount of water, has something to do ith seed production. He concludes om field tests that the soil may be o dry as well as too wet for the propr functioning of the flowers. He sugests that the seed yield may be raised y selecting the better seed producing rains, by selecting fields not overaked with subsoil moisture and by rowing the plants in rows and regulting the moisture by proper cultivaon and irrigation.

W. M. Jardine and L. E. Call report at good crops of alfalfa seed are frently produced in Western Kansas, t in Central and Eastern Kansas ofitable seed crops are produced only the driest seasons.

J. V. Piper concludes from his work that no importance should be attached to the friction of the stigmatic surface on the keel, or to the rupture of the stigma in the production of seed. He also found that partial shading did interfere with seed setting.

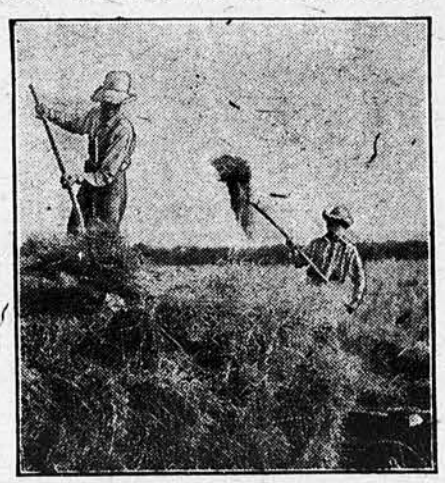
According to the report of H. D. Hughes, alfalfa seldom produces a seed crop in Iowa. This he attributes to too much rainfall. He reports some good seed yields in 1910 and 1911, but with normal rainfall, ordinarily the flowers fail to develop seed pods.

The results secured show that the amount of moisture at the time of flowering and during the maturing of pods is an important element for seed production. Failure usually is due to too much moisture, but occasionally to an insufficiency, especially in the maturing of pods.

The cause of seed abortion needs further investigation before any conclusion can be drawn. According to reports, it is a rather common occurrence and appears if it is too dry at the time the pods are maturing. The arrested development of the embryo may be due to the presence of the fungus, the invasion of which depends upon the low water content of the plant, or both the invasion of the fungus and blasting may depend upon the plant's weakened condition during drouth and simply accompany each other. In either case, blasting is associated with drouth and it seems that in irrigated regions much or all of it could be prevented by proper irrigation.

### Careful Shocking

Alfalfa seed shatters very early and so badly that it is almost impossible to harvest a crop without a great deal of loss. The best way that I have found



**Stacking the Alfalfa.**

so far is to use a windrower on the mower—which rolls it out of the way of the horses—then have two men follow to shock three windrows into one row of shocks. When it is reasonably dry let two men load it on a hay buck and stack like hay. We use hay bucks that can be raised off the ground.

I am of the opinion that you will lose too much seed by binding it with a grain binder. P. F. Johnson.

Dresden, Kan.

### Consider the Rain

In Northcentral Kansas we produce a large amount of alfalfa and when the season is favorable much of it is left to seed. When the seed in the pod is fairly hard and nearly dry we mow the alfalfa and follow the mower with the rake 1 to 5 hours after cutting, according to the amount of moisture in the stem. Then in about half a day we shock it up in neat little shocks or cocks with a pitchfork, and if the weather stays dry in three or four days it is ready to stack or thresh. When alfalfa seeds well here the weather must be fairly dry. The stems are short and the crop cannot be handled with a grain binder to good advantage. It pays well to take care that the seed does not become wet between cutting and threshing for when it does the pods change from a greenish to a brown color and the seed in the pod colors the same way, damaging its sale to some extent.

I have cut alfalfa with a grain binder but it was very slow work as alfalfa has a tendency to hang together and is hard to divide at the divide board, also the packers seem to clog.

R. A. Anderson.

R. 5, Clyde, Kan.

### The War and Kansas Farmers

(Continued from Page 3.)

The farmers of this country could carry the war to a victorious conclusion even if all the rest of the nation should quit. The rest will not quit; but we could win it without them if we had to do it.

The farmers of the United States can whip Germany.

We can whip them with guns.

We can whip them with our products.

We can whip them with our money.

Every farmer in the United States must remember that the war has a first mortgage on every cent he has. The last spare cent in the pockets of every farmer in America should be devoted to the war.

The kaiser began foreclosing his mortgage on our farms when he declared ruthless submarine warfare, and the war is our answer to his bill of foreclosure.

Our contribution is, first our sons and brothers for the trenches; second, the last pound of food-products which we can grow by mobilizing our scanty labor-supply, utilizing the men, women, children and the townspeople about us; and third, money for Liberty bonds.

This is the crucial year of the war. Our soldiers are at the front, hundreds of thousands of them in the trenches, and a million more ready to go. The whole burden of carrying on our own part in the war and of aiding our sister nations in arms rests on the United States Treasury.

If the Treasury fails or falters or finds itself unable to respond to every call upon it, the war is lost. Do you realize that?

Your son, and all the nation's sons are relying on the United States Treasury to supply things with which they may fight.

Their lives are lost if the Treasury fails. Our country is lost if the Treasury fails.

Germany wins if the Treasury fails.

Therefore every cent you can rake and scrape together belongs to the Treasury that our soldiers may come back to us alive and victorious. This is literally true. We can whip the Germans with our money; but not with the money in our pockets or bank accounts. It must go into the United States Treasury in subscriptions to Liberty bonds.

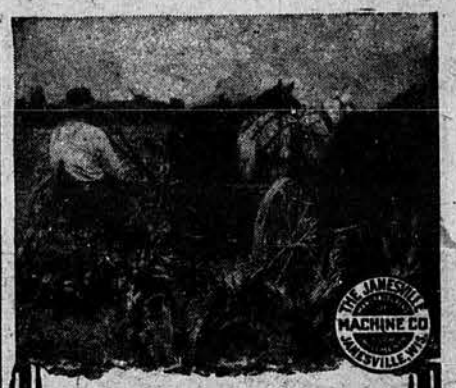
Never since the Turks threatened to overwhelm Europe, perhaps not even then, was the world in such danger as now. Germany is not yet defeated. We must defeat her this year. Unless we win our place in the world is lost, and our history as one of the "servient nations" begins. We must withhold nothing from the support of the war. We must give our sons. We must bring forth food in abundance, multiplying our labor to that end. We must give into the Treasury of the United States every cent we can spare.

This summer the support of the war is up to the farmers; and Uncle Sam has never called upon the farmers in vain!

### Opinion at Russell

Governor Capper has made an exceptionally good record as governor and from present indications he stands very high in the estimation of the people of Kansas. Whether they will continue to reward him for the good work already done remains for the primaries to decide. At the present time, however, there seems to be no question but that he is well in the lead of the other candidates.—Russell Record.

Eat no pork on Saturday.



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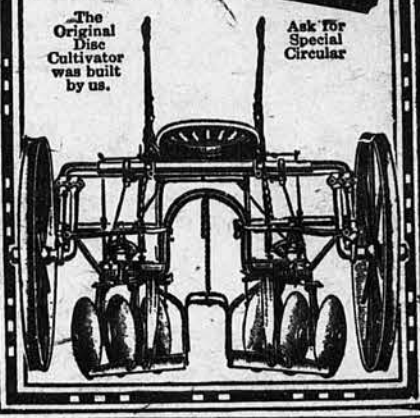

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# Apples for Home Orchards

## This Fruit Deserves More Attention in Kansas

BY H. J. REED

IT IS THE duty of every farmer to provide sufficient fruit for the household, so the family may be well supplied thruout the year. It is essential to the best health of the family and should not be overlooked. The home orchard should be planted, providing there is enough interest in good fruit to insure the proper care of the orchard. Too often, the farmer thinks he would rather buy fruit than to sacrifice a little time in the orchard, and the result is that he does not have an orchard and yet buys very little fruit. Such a condition is economically unsound and deprives the household of a year-around necessity. The home orchard should contain a number of varieties which ripen successively. This will provide apples thruout the summer and plenty for storing.

The apple thrives well on a large variety of soils varying from a light loam to a heavy clay loam. Nearly any good farming soil is a satisfactory apple soil. The orchard soil should not be depleted of its natural supply of plant food or organic matter; it should be well drained and fairly deep. The flat, poorly drained, white clay lands and the level, black muck soils are not adapted to orcharding. The very light soils which dry out easily, shallow soils where unbroken rock comes very near the surface, and soils underlaid with an impervious hardpan should be avoided.

After finding the soil conditions satisfactory, consideration should be given to air drainage. The ground upon which the trees are to be planted should be elevated above the surrounding country to insure the drainage of cold air, which flows away from the higher ground to lower levels. For this reason, "pockets" or depressions from which air cannot escape should be avoided.

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Exposure is often over-emphasized. It is probable that the relative advantages of various exposures depend on the geographical location of the site. It would be advisable to take advantage of the slope, to protect the orchard from the prevailing winds when possible.

The object of the home orchard is to provide apples that ripen from midsummer until late fall. There are a large number of varieties which can be grown satisfactorily in the home or commercial orchard. The commercial grower should know the demands of the markets he expects to supply, and select his varieties accordingly. The variety should be adapted to the locality, as well as being productive and fairly resistant to disease. The varieties also must be considered from the standpoint of quality, regularity of bearing, shipping quality, hardiness and vigor of tree.

One-year-old stock usually is recommended for planting because the trees suffer less shock in transplanting and are more easily trained. Either 1 year or 2-year-old trees may be used, if well grown, but older trees should not be accepted.

It is important that the trees should be given careful attention as soon as they are received from the nursery. If the stock arrives during temperate weather it should be heeled in. This is done by digging or plowing out a trench so the trees can be placed in it. The trees should be unpacked carefully and all bundles of the same variety placed together. The bundles are then untied so every tree is separate and these are laid in the trench in a slanting position with the tops to the south. Fine dirt is then thrown on the roots and the trees are shaken slightly, to work the fine, moist dirt among the roots. Sufficient dirt is then shoveled on them to thoroly protect the crowns and root systems.

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The preparation of the soil for the young orchard will depend on the system of orchard management to be practiced later, and this depends on the contour of the land. If the soil is comparatively level so it may be plowed without danger of washing and the clean culture cover crop system is to be used, it is advisable to plow and prepare the land a few months before planting time. If fall setting is anticipated, the ground should be worked early and sown to a cover crop in August. If the trees are to be set in the spring, the ground can be plowed in the fall or early spring, and thoroly disked and harrowed before setting time. In either case, a cultivated crop such as potatoes or tomatoes may be grown between the rows while the trees are young. If the orchard site is hilly, so cultivation is not advisable because of the tendency of the soil to wash, the mulch system of orchard management should be practiced thruout the life of the orchard, and this has a definite bearing on the preparations for setting. This system is designed to supply enough mulching material such as grass, straw, and weeds to prevent the evaporation of the soil moisture. This is accomplished by making a mulch collar around the young tree in the spring, which is heavy enough to kill the grass under it. Care should be taken to keep the material away from the tree several inches.

Trees set under such a system may suffer more from field mice, fire and grasshoppers than when the clean culture system is practiced, and tree protectors should be put on soon after planting.

The plan is sometimes followed of plowing strips on a hilly orchard site and setting the trees in the cultivated area. The plowing is done with the contour of the hill and the middles are left in sod, which prevents the greater part of the washing. This strip is sown to a cover crop every summer so the supply of organic matter may be maintained. It is important to emphasize the fact that in practicing any one system, it must be done thoroly to insure a thrifty, vigorous development of the tree.

Trees of the majority of commercial varieties are large when mature and should not be set closer than 40 by 40 feet. This seems like an extravagant use of ground, but it will pay in the long run, because the trees require a large feeding area.

The variety will have a bearing on the distance of planting and such varieties as Yellow Transparent, Benoni and others which grow upright may be set closer. Close setting necessitates more pruning expense after the trees are mature.

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When ready to set, trees should be taken from the place where they are heeled in, and puddled to prevent the root systems from drying out. A hole is dug in the orchard about 3 feet in diameter and enough water poured in and mixed to make a thin mud. As the trees are taken from the trench they are plunged into the mud, which will coat the roots, preventing rapid drying. The injured and diseased roots should be pruned before setting, which may be done before puddling the trees.

The hole should be dug large enough to accommodate the root system and deep enough to permit setting the tree an inch deeper than it was in the nursery row. When digging the hole, the top dirt should be placed to one side and used to pack around the root system when setting the tree. Pack the earth firmly around the roots and the crown so no air spaces will be around the fibrous roots. Leave a little loose dirt at the surface to help prevent evaporation.

Injury resulting from the attacks of mice, rabbits or woodchucks is sometimes very serious and it usually is advisable to protect the trees in some way to prevent this loss. One of the best tree protectors is made of ¼ inch wire netting. This material may be purchased from the local hardware dealer in hundred foot rolls and may be cut in 1-foot lengths. Wood veneer and building paper are used successfully by many growers, but must be taken off every spring and replaced in the fall. Strips of paper may be wrapped spirally around the trees in the fall and tied at each end with

(Continued on Page 29.)

# Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**Hog Feed from the Rye.**
**Soils for Spring Seeding.**
**Shock Fodder and the Cattle.**
**More About Eureka Potatoes.**
**Costs in Past Times.**

SOME MUCH needed moisture fell in this locality this week. I should judge that about 1 inch fell and it was just what was needed for the wheat and rye. Both are starting out well since the rain and it seems that all danger of winter killing is over. We are thankful that the severe windstorm which visited our neighboring county of Woodson did not slop over the line into Coffey.

The rye in the hog pasture is making considerable feed since the rain, for which we are thankful. If there is one cheap thing we can feed to hogs we should try to secure it for at present dry lot feeding is, so far as profits are concerned, "getting no better very fast." It is now out of the question to think of buying shorts for hogs; either they are not to be had or else the price is out of line with corn.

I don't look for any profits in the hog feeding business until the "13 to 1" ratio goes into effect next fall. Then, if that is enforced, feeders should make good money. In the meantime we are marking time and watching the packers put the price up 50 cents one day and down the same amount the next. If the government is only to allow the packers a net profit of 9 per cent why do they get after the market as they do? It makes it nice for shippers to get the 50 cent declines on the big runs and the 50 cent raises on the small ones.

If the hog men of the West were assured that their loss in feeding made meat cheaper to the government or to the consumer I don't think there would be much complaint. But all the market manipulation is for the sole purpose of putting money in the pockets of the packers. I hope you will not class me as a "growler" as I realize what our market would be if it were at the mercy of thousands of small buyers instead of a few large ones. I don't complain because of the size of the packing companies: I realize that the size is necessary but it must be controlled after the war. Until that time let's get along with as few complaints as possible. But I would ask the city papers not to touch us up as slackers while the packers are emptying our pockets.

On this farm the oats ground is all disked and as soon as it dries we intend to start the harrow and the drill. The rain has put the soil in the best of condition for spring seeding and we don't need any more for a week or 10 days. A good many acres of oats have already been sown in this county and if we can get ours in by March 15 we will be ready to think that oats have made another fine start toward a crop. Some men think March 1 too early to sow oats here but I have always noticed that the first oats sown usually are the best. I cannot recall of any freezing out of oats sown with a drill in this county years ago, when all oats were sown broadcast severe March weather used to thin them once in awhile.

A chore which we have every day and which we much dislike is husking out enough fodder to give the cattle two feeds. The corn we get goes to the hogs and altho it is not of very good quality it is fresh and is greatly relished by them. We had intended to get most of this shock corn husked during the winter but sitting out in the field with the mercury down to zero is not pleasant so we must make a daily job of it now. We had 243 shocks on hand March 1 which allows four shocks a day until May 1; we have never had to feed later than that date and in some years have turned the stock out as early as April 15. We load eight shocks on the rack and haul it up to the side of the yard where it is husked and all the loose stuff saved. Before the rain it was miserable stuff to handle but now it goes much better.

A Brown county, Kansas, reader asks what good improved farms can be bought for in this part of Kansas. Such farms as this inquirer no doubt has in mind probably would cost something like $75 an acre. That sum ought to buy an upland farm with good soil which has been well kept up and with reasonably good improvements. The nearer one gets to town, the higher the cost of land, and the smaller the farm, the larger the acre price, for it often happens that the improvements on an 80-acre farm cost as much as those on one of 160 acres.

A reader from Greeley, Kan., asks for more details regarding the Eureka potato. He asks when it should be planted and how it compares with Early Ohio. Eureka is an early potato and should be planted at the same time as the Ohio. It is a round, white potato of better quality and is a better keeper than Early Ohio. Some years the Ohio seems to yield slightly better while at other times the Eureka is ahead. Last year, for instance, Eureka planted side by side with Ohio in our field yielded 50 per cent more and the quality equaled the increased yield. Eureka grows a very heavy bushy top which bugs do not like. Last year in our field we had to fight the bugs continually on the Ohio rows while they scarcely touched the Eureka. We have no seed for sale and if we had a surplus we would not sell it for seed as the crop has been raised in this county too long without a change. It was 12 years ago that this variety was brought into this county and so far as I know no importations from the North have been made since. If anyone living in Kansas wishes to give this variety a trial and will send me a stamped and addressed envelope I will give him the address of a Wisconsin grower who will sell good seed for $3 a bushel.

The price of fresh eggs dropped to 28 cents in Gridley this week, so I am informed. This should mean that the city consumer should be able to buy them for 35 cents and still leave a good margin of profit along the line. The trouble seems to be that the line is too long and too many hands are outstretched between here and the city to allow eggs to sell for 35 cents. I presume there are some city readers of this column; if so I should like to have them find out the price they paid for eggs on March 1 and compare it with the 28 cents paid us.

It may be of interest to compare the price paid for provisions in these times of war with those paid in the reign of King Richard II of England in 1374. It seems in that long-gone day that prices were fixed even as today and on a much greater range of products. The price fixed on what the writer calls "the best grass-fed ox alive" is 16 shillings, or about $4 in the money of today. The best grain fed ox is quoted at 1 pound, 4 shillings or about $6 of our money. The best cow was 12 shillings, the best hog "of 2 years old" was 3 shillings. Think of buying a good 2-year-old hog for 75 cents! The best hen was 1½ pence, the best chickens two for 1½ pence while 20 eggs could be had for 1 penny. A young lady of respectable parentage could be boarded, clothed, given medical attendance, lodged and educated at a very good school—for that time—for 2 shillings a week. A comparison with the expenses incurred by some young lady "of respectable parentage" undergoing an education at Vassar today would certainly be astonishing. But it should be remembered that in that far distant day the silver penny in common use had a value equal to that of a present day 50-cent piece. It is probable that in King Richard's time the day's work of a common laborer would not buy him so much to eat as the 8-hour day of an American worker, even if he cannot buy the "best hog, of 2 years old" for 75 cents. I believe that even with the present high prices American labor is today better fed, better lodged and better clothed than the labor ever was before in history. When we compare our condition with that of Europe we certainly have cause to be thankful.


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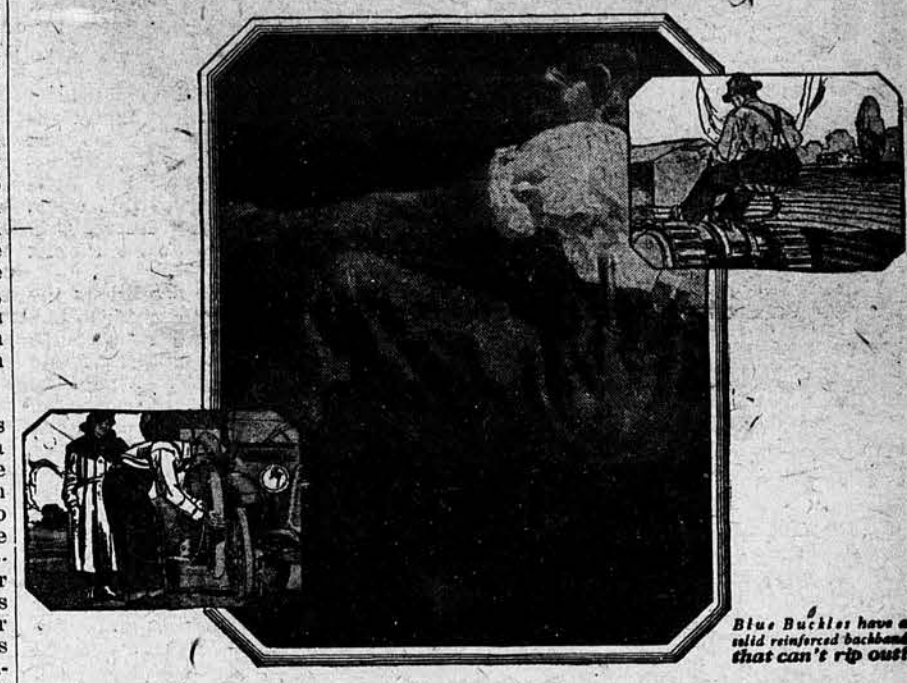

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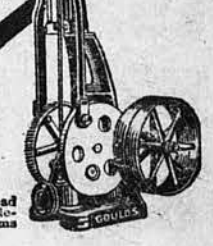


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# When to be a Good Grafter

## Orchards Can Be Improved if the Work is Done Now

BY J. F. RIDDELL

IT HAS been proved conclusively that there are a great many unsuccessful orchards that may be improved by some method of top-working. The ordinary farmer has little idea as to the simplicity of this work, or that he can, in a few hours, gain sufficient knowledge to do such work with more or less success.

Under any reasonable conditions the work is not a difficult proposition. One of the most essential points to consider in this work is the time to do it. Generally speaking, it should be done in February or March, not later than the latter month. If your work is prolonged until the latter part of March, when vegetation begins, your degree of success will depend altogether on the season. It is rather uncomfortable to do this work on cold frosty mornings, owing to the fact that the grafting wax must be kept warm, or at an even temperature, in order that it may be applied nicely and properly to the wounds. But if delayed until pleasant weather, after the sap has begun to flow or circulate freely thru the branches of the tree, only a small per cent of the grafts will grow.

### Young Trees Best.

Trees can be successfully changed from the time of planting to 15 or even 20 years old, but it is hardly practical, in a commercial way, after the trees have grown old. We find that weak, unhealthy trees are benefited by this work, due to the fact that it checks growth in such a way that the tree becomes more vigorous by the time the grafts have reached bearing age. In this way it prolongs life and proves to be a very profitable tree.

The work is accomplished by removing all limbs close to the body of tree, except one, two or on extremely large trees, possibly three main branches. The limbs should be sawed off in a square manner, and as near the body of the tree and ground as possible. The limbs retained should be left in the center or on the southwest side, which affords some shade, and their principal work is to maintain the circulation of sap above wounds. These limbs commonly are called "sap pullers." It is of great importance to reserve these branches for the purpose of drawing sap higher than the grafts in order that the healing process may go on as rapidly as possible. To remove all limbs, and at the same time get the proper growth of grafts, would cause a rush of sap to the wound and the graft would likely grow so rapidly as to be easily blown off. This is particularly true of buds. Larger trees are more susceptible to adverse conditions and more liable to die than are young trees.

All limbs may be grafted from 1 inch up to limbs having diameter of 2 to 4 inches. One graft is all that is needed to each limb but on large limbs I would advise using two to three and often four grafts. This acts as a protection and helps to heal the wound. More or less damage is done by birds lighting on the stub when the graft is quite small. By using two or three grafts you have better assurance of one good graft to each limb.

When grafts are about 1 foot in length, they sometimes are blown off by heavy winds. After the first season, cut off all but one graft on each stub. As soon as the sap starts after young grafts have been placed, numerous water sprouts shoot up all over the body and even down close to the graft. It is hard to detect the graft from the water sprouts if allowed to grow the entire season. These water sprouts should be rubbed off by hand when 3 to 6 inches in length. If you find that your stand of grafts be poor, or find a place where one has been broken, it is well to leave the water sprout as near the end of stub as possible. In places where you think there are not sufficient grafts, allow a water sprout to grow, and when about the size of a lead pencil, go thru and bud each water sprout. The best time for this work to be done is during August. By following the foregoing principles the entire tree is practically changed in one season. The following spring your grafts will be 6 to 18 inches long.

It is well to leave the limbs, which we call "sap pullers," during the first season. Sometimes these limbs may be sawed out entirely. This should be taken into consideration when they are left on the tree. Leave those limbs which you think should be sawed out and remove them the following spring, or if they are such limbs as are needed the same process of grafting can be used on them as was used the spring before on the other part of the tree. If close attention is given these limbs left the first season, it is rarely necessary to graft the following season.

### A Pocket Knife Will Do.

A "V" shape cut is made with saw and grafting knife, or the ordinary pocket knife can be used to smooth the cut made by the saw. The graft should be cut to fit this slot, made by the saw, and then placed firmly in the cut, being careful to see the two barks cross. It is better that they cross than to have them perfectly smooth as the bark on the young scions is much thinner than that on the old tree. The two tissues may not meet, which will result in a dead graft. After your grafts or scions have been firmly placed in the cut, cover carefully with grafting wax, made as follows: Resin, 4 pounds; beeswax, 2 pounds; tallow, 1 pound; or resin, 6 pounds; beeswax 2 pounds; 1 pint linseed oil.

Sometimes paraffine is substituted, but beeswax is preferable. Melt your resin, beeswax and tallow in a bucket or other receptacle, and when it has been sufficiently dissolved and reached the boiling stage, remove from the fire and pour the entire mass into a bucket of cold water. Now work as you would candy until the different ingredients have been well assimilated.

It is advisable to go over the work once each week and see that all wax remains intact and in such condition as will prevent water from entering into crevice or wound. Trees thus treated should be well cultivated the first season after top-working. While we believe in thoro cultivation in all orchards, it is particularly essential in blocks top-worked.

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# Wanted—Business Boys

## Start a Bank Account and Pay Your Bills by Check

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

PROVIDING business training for Kansas boys is one of the principal objects of the Capper Pig Club. I want to suggest here that it shows poor business when you send cash in any manner that is not safeguarded. Every mail brings me letters containing dollar bills, silver or stamps. Insurance fees are being sent in and we also have requested members to send breed club dues. I decided that it would be better to have the breed club dues paid at the time of entry so that we might receipt the members instead of the secretaries doing so. By sending receipts for insurance and breed club dues we "kill two birds with one stone" and it saves the breed club secretary an immense amount of work. After the election of officers is held, breed club dues will be transferred to the credit of the secretary-treasurer elected.

Ivan Dwyer.

No remittance should be sent thru the mails unless it is sent by check, money order, or bank draft. More than $50 has come to me in silver within the last few days. In two instances the boy who sent the 50 cents in cash along with the entry blank failed to give the name or address. How will I discover to whom the money should be credited? It is a noticeable fact that the boys who were in the club last year and the first year boys who have lined up for breed club work are sending checks. These boys have bank accounts. The new boys are the ones who are sending stamps and coin. Don't do it. We are hopeful that no money will be lost, but you are always taking a chance when you send coin, a bill, or stamps thru the mail.

### Lyon Makes a Noise

There is going to be something doing in pep trophy contest work this year. Right on the heels of Atchison county came Lyons county with nine out of the ten members in line. These live wires met at Emporia the other day and have planned for determined aggressive effort. The meeting was called by Harvey Stewart, county leader, and according to Edward Schafer, "We are going to sign up a pledge and pledge ourselves to attend all the meetings and write so often to the contest manager and every member in the county." And according to Harvey Stewart, "The new Lyon county boys are certainly starting out with a lot of pep. At the close of a letter of the youngest boy in the club appeared these words, 'Watch Lyon County Win.'" Well, Lyon county came mighty close to winning last year. Assistant County Agent Doyle, met with the boys and all of them entered the sow and litter contest work conducted by Otis E. Hall for the college of agriculture. Mr. Doyle will be able to give them much valuable assistance this year. With Harvey's father and Edward Schafer's mother lined up with the boys Lyon county has twelve members in competition for the pep prizes, as well as ten lined up for all the special prizes and the pep trophy.

Cloud county is another county that is coming strong. Loren Townsdin writes asking me not to forget that Cloud county has two dads in the father and son department as well as some of the other counties. Monroe Simpson and Clarence Paulsen are the lucky chaps whose fathers have entered into the partnership with them.

While I am very much pleased to see so many counties completing membership and lining up every boy for competition for the special $100 prize, I want to assure members who live in counties where membership is not complete that they have no reason to feel that they are out of the race for prizes and honors. The only prize you are not able to compete for is the special county prize. You are eligible for every other prize offered, and the total value amounts to about $800. It should be remembered that altho Riley county won the special county prize last year, no boy in that county was a winner in the open contest. County leaders will be appointed in every county where there are three or more members. You have just as much an opportunity to win the pep trophy and the cash that goes with it as if you were in a county where ten members are enrolled, and this is true of all the other prizes except the county prize. I am emphasizing this because a number of the boys have intimated that if the county membership is not completed they would drop out. They thought there is nothing to compete for if they do not have ten members. Get this idea out of your heads.

### Don't Wait to Enter

A great many of the boys are waiting until late to enter their sows in the contest. I believe this is an unwise thing to do. Remember that your insurance is not in force until your sow is entered for competition. The rules provide this. Vernon Kiefer, of Atchison county, reports the first loss of a contest sow. Vernon's sow had just been sent to the farm and while the folks were away from home, Mr. Kiefer's hogs broke into the pen and killed her. The insurance fee had been paid, but the sow had not been entered, so if we adhere strictly to the club rules I will be unable to allow Vernon the $56 which he would have been entitled to had the sow been entered. This is a matter of sincere regret and I propose to put it up to the boys for a vote at the annual pep meeting. If we have sufficient insurance funds, I am in favor of paying the loss. We are not legally responsible, but it is simply because of a technicality. Vernon had only had the sow a couple of days and had not found time to send in his entry blank. We want no red tape about the Capper Pig Club work and every boy is to have a square deal. I dislike to assume all the responsibility for a decision of this kind, however, and I have decided to ask you to elect a board of directors that will help decide such matters. The board of directors will be elected at the annual meeting.

One of the best profit records made in the club last year was turned in by Ivan Dwyer, of Towanda, Butler county. Ivan, who is a director of the Spotted Poland Club tells here how he fed and cared for his entry.

"My father and I read about the pig club in Capper's Weekly," wrote Ivan. "As we wanted to get a start with good hogs we decided to get into the game. The kind we liked was Spotted Poland China and I purchased my sow from Mr. McCune, Langford, Kan. She cost me $45 with $5 express. She farrowed ten fine even Spotted pigs March 18 and saved nine. We weighed the largest one the next morning and it weighed 5 pounds. Weighed out of the contest November 30 it weighed 310 pounds. Some booster.

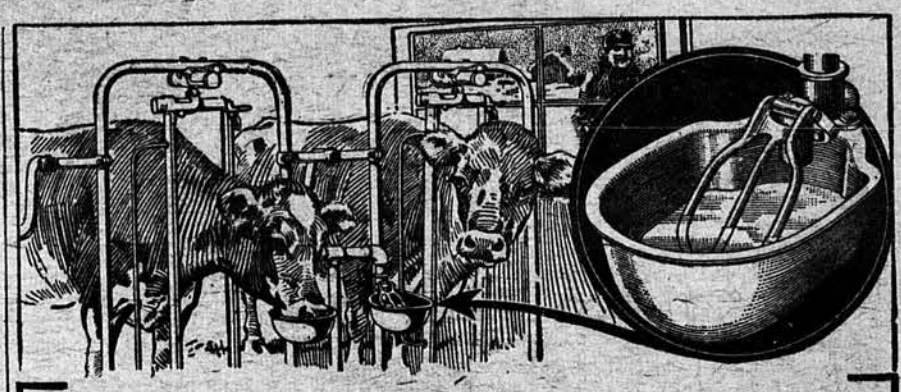
"The oil boom struck our town so we got a slop barrel, put the barrel on a sled and hitched up a mule. At first we got slop at restaurants but finally the well water got salty and we got slop from private families whose wells had fresh water. The oil wells caused the water to become salty.

"We had out 35 acres of corn but it did not make much. Our garden was poor. I fed slop, the greatest amount at night, and while the alfalfa was green I mowed and fed it morning and evening. If the slop was poor I put in shorts. When the corn got dry I fed corn in addition to slop.

"Papa and I build bridge foundations and farm some so I did not have time to visit any. The town has grown out around us so I will not be able to take up club work again. We will have to sell all our hogs in the spring. I want to thank Mr. Case and Mr. Capper for what they have done for me."

Ivan was one of the fifteen prize winners in the open contest and made the best record turned in by a breeder of Spotted Polands in addition to the $5 cash prize and his $226 profit record he won the $50 gilt offered by A.

(Continued on Page 29.)

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Milk is 90% water. The yield slumps in winter because the animals don't get enough to drink. Even when the water in outside tanks is warmed, you know some animals won't drink a drop while they're fighting a blizzard in an open yard. And you can't blame them.

But Star Water Bowls bring it right to the stall—an abundant supply of palatable water—and the cow drinks as much as she does in summer. She will take a mouthful of hay or feed and then a drink of water. That's why Winter milk production goes up when STAR Water Bowls go in. This system prevents one tubercular cow from infecting the rest of the herd. STAR Water Bowls are individual and sanitary. Water comes and goes separately from each bowl. The sick animal can't contaminate the water used by healthy ones.

STAR Sanitary Water Bowls

Don't buy any kind of barn equipment until you investigate STAR Goods and the patented features found only in this line. Unit System Stalls assembled at the factory and with sanitary Arch Construction. The STAR Adjuster—the STAR Curb Clamp. The strong Giant STAR Stanchion easily adjustable and with the One Hand Lock. Wood-lined and Automatic Sure-Stop. STAR Litter Carrier Outfits meet every need.

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Give your hog a place to rub himself, where it will do him good. See that he gets clean, cool water to drink all through the spring and summer. With a good oiler and a good drinking fountain, he does better and you grow richer.

**Ideal Hog Oiler**
Built to last. Weighs 70 pounds. Furnishes a rub for the hog where he needs it. Can be used in two adjoining lots at once. Holds 2 gallons of oil, and enables hogs to rid themselves of lice and skin disease. You need an Ideal now.

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Enables you to furnish your hogs clean, cool water all through the summer. With good water always available hogs keep healthier and put on more weight. Double galvanized walls keep water cool in summer. Lamp furnished for winter use. Holds 60 gallons.

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Department M, Davenport, Iowa


# With the Home Makers

## We are Our Neighbors' Keepers

"WE CAN neither live unto ourselves nor can we die unto ourselves." This quotation from Gladstone expresses the thought which J. C. Montgomery, M. D., county health officer, Manhattan, Kan., left with the women who attended the Farm and Home meeting at the Kansas State Agricultural college in January.

In his address on "How the Rural Community May Help Conserve Health," Doctor Montgomery said: "We are admonished by the physician to live right and be temperate; eat good, nutritious food; drink pure, wholesome water; take plenty of exercise; and rest in sleep at least eight hours a day. For those who live in isolation, this might insure perfect health, but for those living in communities a very large factor in the individual health is the habits of his neighbors.

Then Susan Became Ill.

"One man alone cannot fight against the common foe, infection. It takes the combined and intelligent co-operation of the entire community. A large per cent of the infectious diseases may be controlled by prompt reporting of the same to the health department. Physical defects are often traced to these diseases, and many times are the results of carelessness on the part of some one who is smuggling a case to avoid quarantine. This instance is a good example:

### A Typical Case

"Mrs. Anybody says to Mr. Ditto: 'I am afraid Tommy has scarlet fever. I think he must have caught it when he was in the city.' 'Call Dr. A.' 'Yes, but they say he will report it, if it is scarlet fever. I'll call Dr. B.; they say he never reports anything. I'll tell the neighbors it is scarlet rash. I'll let the children go to school but I'll keep everyone away from Tommy.'

"Mrs. Anybody puts Tommy in a room by himself and runs over to the neighbors for an egg or a cup of flour. When she comes back, the other children are lined up in Tommy's room, solemnly inspecting the rash he proudly demonstrates to them.

"Tommy is quite ill the next morning and, after breakfast the mother puts up the other children's lunches, running into Tommy's room every little while to give him water or to hold the basin while he vomits, or just to kiss and soothe him. During this time infected discharges go from the child to her hands and thence into the children's lunches. No, she won't kiss the children goodby; she was kissing Tommy. That is, she won't kiss any but the smallest one, who looks nearest to crying. She wipes the little one's mouth with her apron before kissing her (she does not wipe her own).

"That night, Tommy is worse and sorrow is on the family in earnest. But he is better the next morning and the prayers and tears of the night before are forgotten. The mother, weary and joyful, lets the other children in to see him.

"About five days later, Susan, the youngest, is not feeling well. She vomits during the night, is delirious next morning, with sore throat, swollen neck and rash and Dr. B. comes again. Serious measures are taken; the other children are spirited away to a cousin's to stay, lest they get 'scarlet rash,' and because the mother can't stand the strain of nursing the sick and caring for the well.

"The mother bravely maintains that Susan has only scarlet rash and tells them Tommy will go back to school in a day or two. 'I just sent the other children away because they were so noisy,' she explains guiltily, wishing very earnestly that it were really so.

"Susan is better the next day and everyone is cheerful again. Tommy is sent back to school. He is beginning to peel and, in a day or so, is in much demand, among his schoolmates, presenting them with souvenirs of flakes of skin, which they treasure as curiosities. Tommy carries a sore throat with him from which he infects his hands (and every one he touches) and shoots out infection in his mouth spray, as he chants his lesson, or whispers across the aisle, or sings in class.

"One of the other children, staying at the cousin's, develops a slight sore throat. No physician sees her, because her cousin argues thus:—If it were my child, I'd have in Dr. A., but Mrs. Anybody woudn't thank me for running up another bill here, unless the child is really ill. She's having Dr. B. now for Susan twice a day. I'll wait a day or two, anyway.'

"The sore throat mends and the cousin feels she did the right thing. But, meantime, the sore throat girl has been sleeping with the cousin's little girl and she develops it, too, but has only a light attack.

### And Still the Disease Spreads

"Then, a week later, the cousin's little girl's school chum, in a different school from Tommy's, has scarlet fever proper. Dr. A. attends and reports it. The house is placarded; the children are kept out of school; the father is kept at home; and everyone wonders where the little girl got it. The health department demands that the school be fumigated. Dr. A., who merely did his duty, is blamed for all the trouble, and Dr. B. keeps quiet.

"By this time, thanks to the unconscious activities of Tommy and Susan, who are back at school, well oiled according to Dr. B.'s advice, to keep the scales from showing, and of Susan's sister and the cousin's little girl (not one of them recognized officially as scarlet fever), 20 or 30 children in the two schools have been infected. Some of the pupils have had scarlet fever before and so escape this time. In others the disease is mild and passes unnoticed. In still others, the scarlet rash develops. Dr. B. has begun to get a little frightened and so reports one or two well-defined cases to relieve his conscience. Two or three deaths occur, and so it drifts.

"In summing up the epidemic, there were 40 cases, altho the books show 14. Then consider the deaths: two are reported as scarlet fever; one, as acute Bright's disease, because Dr. B. did not dare say it was scarlet fever, after treating it a month without reporting it. It is quite true that the child had Bright's disease but it had Bright's disease because it had scarlet fever. One died of meningitis, due to middle ear trouble, the result of scarlet fever. The more or less spoiled ears and the more or less spoiled kidneys of 20 other children who recovered are never recorded on the books at all. Hence, 14 cases where there should be 40; two deaths where there were really four, are reported officially as scarlet fever.

"This occurs, not occasionally in a few communities, with scarlet fever only, but almost every time, in almost every community, with almost every one of the infectious diseases."

## Write for This Bulletin

The advantages of electric cooking are safety, cleanliness, convenience, and excellent results, according to bulletin No. 9 entitled "Electric Cooking Appliances," prepared recently by R. G. Kloeffler, assistant professor of electrical engineering at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

This bulletin gives descriptions and names of the various types of electric toasters, electric irons, coffee percolators, electric grills, chafing dishes, immersion water heaters, and electric ranges and the cost of using these appliances as compared with other methods of cooking. It is one of the best bulletins issued on this subject and will be very helpful to anyone interested in electricity for cooking. This bulletin is free and may be obtained by addressing a request for it to the Director of Engineering Experiment Station, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

## Eat Meat; Save Wheat

"Eat more meat; save the wheat," is the new slogan of the Food Administration. The order for the observance of the meatless meal every day and porkless Saturday has been temporarily withdrawn, but we are still asked to observe Tuesday as meatless day.

The alllies have made increased demands for breadstuffs and it is therefore necessary for the Food Administration to urge a still further reduction in the consumption of breadstuffs if we are to meet our export necessities. Our meat supplies for the next two or three months are considerably enlarged and we can supply the allies with all of the meat products which transportation facilities render possible and at the same time increase our own consumption. Therefore, we are urged to eat more meat and less wheat.

## How Cakes are Made Now

Bakers are kept busy these days devising new formulas for cake. Granulated sugar is used in place of powdered sugar. Brown sugars and molasses have been found economical for cakes and cookies containing spices. The flavor of dark sugars and molasses pleases the public to such an extent that very often these cakes sell better than goods made with white sugar, both as a matter of flavor and of reduced cost, according to the Baker's Helper. Lard is now used in cake where butter was formerly considered an indispensable shortening, and other savings are made by eliminating icings and frostings. Some cakes are slightly reduced in size—lady fingers, for instance. A sharp rise in the cost of almonds and other nuts has led to the reduction of quantities used in cake. As a rule, the bakers find it advisable to either raise the price or reduce the size of the cake rather than cheapen the quality.

## New Easter Hats

Becomingness is the theme of this year's millinery song. This is attested by the three hats shown here. They

vary widely in style and each differs from the others in shape and materials, but all are immensely becoming. There is a refined hat of milan with ribbon crown, a dashing shape in soft carpet braid and a smart black napoleon with a long, graceful quill—all ready for the dawn of Easter.

## Braid is a Popular Trimming

The fronts of the waist in misses' dress 8700 are cut in tabs which cross in surplice style to form a sash in the back. Braid prettily trims the gathered front panel and forms a cuff for the long fitted sleeve. The foundation waist is fitted and the overblouse

may be slipped over the head. The two-piece skirt is gathered. Sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. This pattern may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

## Put the Apples in Cans

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

We are trying to clear out our cellar. There are bushels of small potatoes to be disposed of in some way—largely by cooking for hogs and chickens. Some apples, too, must be canned or they will spoil now that warm weather has arrived.

Canning apples is not a difficult task but canning those that contain rotten spots needs to be done with care. We have opened cans of apples that tasted as tho two or three rotten ones had been preserved. We think the one who pared the apples had dipped the one she was paring into the water containing parings and cut out rotten portions. We like to wash all the apples carefully and take them out of the water. We then select those with rotten parts and cut the bad parts out. We are now ready to pare the clean dry apples. They are placed in a kettle of water to keep the quarters from becoming discolored. The basin of water kept near at hand is for the hands and the knife. If the apples are sound, we use the paring machine. A rotary parer will remove the skins from a half bushel of good apples in a few minutes. Ours cost $1.25 and it has saved hours of time.

A local reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze has asked us to send her method of making hard soap in the hope it may help the other reader who had trouble. In using cracklings, use 1 gallon jar filled to 1 can of lye. Place a gallon of water in a kettle and dissolve the lye in it. Pour the gallon of cracklings into the lye and then gradually add 3 gallons of water. Boil until thick and pour out. Mrs. White says if the cracklings contain much grease she uses a scant gallon. If she has borax, she adds a pound and finds that it makes the soap much whiter.

There are many reasons why we are glad to have warm weather. One is that we have had more epidemics of contagious diseases in this locality than in any year since we have been here. Most of these seem, as a rule, to disappear when warm weather comes. This may be due to the fact that "when the windows go up the death rate goes down." Without being foolish, we try to keep our children away from these diseases. We should like them all to be over 5 years old before they have measles. We are afraid of whooping cough. A poster in the traveling health car always comes to mind when we think of parents exposing children to such as measles, mumps and whooping cough. The picture showed a mother pushing a child toward perils, toward deaths' heads and each was labeled some disease.

No wheat grower has appreciated the recent rains more than we appreciate a full cistern. We wouldn't be without a cistern for a good deal. The trouble with ours is that it isn't large enough. Probably the diggers did not enjoy working in solid rock. We plan to build a larger one, partly above ground long and wide, rather than deep.

We feel now that we can begin housecleaning. It's needed, too, and we think, if the weather permits it would be well to be thru with it this month. If there is one way more than another that one may plan to save work in the care of the house we believe it is in finishing the floors. Unstained and unvarnished floors that require scrubbing are not time or energy savers. Our floors upstairs have been stained and varnished but the cracks between the boards are large enough to collect lint and dust. If allowed to remain, this lint would be a good place for moths to hatch. To sweep, one must work down the length of the boards and then across at the ends. We have bought some crack filler and wax. Part of our housecleaning task will be to put these floors in condition. One pound of each costs 57 cents. That's not very much when one considers the improvement they should make. If these floors had had no treatment, we should fill the cracks with crack filler, apply a coat of linseed oil and then one of wood filler. A floor varnish that would contain a stain could then be applied and lastly, if desired, the wax. A heavy woolen cloth will do for the application of the wax. If large floors are to be waxed, one of the weighted brushes might well be secured. More than ever, this year the housecleaning should be done in such a way as to lighten the summer's work.

## Life is What We Make It

Farm women, get out of your rut. Don't think that you must cook and wash, sew and scrub, in one long, unending cycle. If you have a hobby, get it out, groom it and ride it. If you can sing, gather a few other singers and form a quartet. If the subsequent enjoyment from this quartet doesn't chase away the blues, your case is almost hopeless. If you can write, do that. Many a good children's story writer has been submerged in the rearing of the children.

Have some outside interests. Do not be afraid to attend the school election when it comes. It is your right and privilege. Then when the fall elections come, go to the polls. Join the grange, teach a Sunday School class, become an institute worker. All these things are legitimate and will add zest and snap to a woman's life.

Lillie B. Crampton.

If our soldiers can give their lives we certainly can lend our money. Buy War Savings Stamps.

"The inextinguishable spark,
The soul of patriots."

### What About This Year's Garden?

Are you planning to plant every available inch of ground?

What vegetables do you consider the most useful and profitable?

How do you grow them?

A prize of $1 for each of three women sending in the best letters on this subject by March 27. Address the Women's Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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When son and daughter leave the shelter of home and go to the city, one matchless memento will make them think of home every hour of the day—

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"The Watch of Railroad Accuracy"

A Hamilton watch is the golden tie that binds thousands of young men and women closer to memories of home and family. A Hamilton helps you live accurately up to the exacting schedules of either modern farm life or city life. Hamilton is the last word in modern watch perfection. Supreme accuracy clothed in enduring beauty; 32 fine models to choose from.

Write Today for "The Timekeeper"

Hamilton prices: complete cased watches at $27.50 to $150. Hamilton movements to fit your present watch-case, $14 ($15.25 in Canada) and up.

HAMILTON WATCH COMPANY
Dept. 73 Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Office Help Wanted

Men—$100 to $200 a Month—Women

THE demand for capable office help of all kinds was never so great and the shortage was never so acute. Young men and young women by the hundreds are **wanted at once** for permanent positions as Stenographers, Stenotypists, Bookkeepers, Secretarial Work, Telegraphers, Wireless Operators, Etc., at highest salaries ever paid.

Positions Positively Guaranteed

No matter what you may be doing now—if you want to get into interesting work at a liberal starting salary, arrange to come to this big practical school of modern business training. Over one thousand students of this school successfully filled responsible positions last year. We are having more calls for help than we can fill and you are sure of a waiting position after due preparation under our expert instructors.

Write Today Sit down now and drop a post card asking for full particulars regarding our efficient business training, mentioning the branch of work interested in—we will tell you all.

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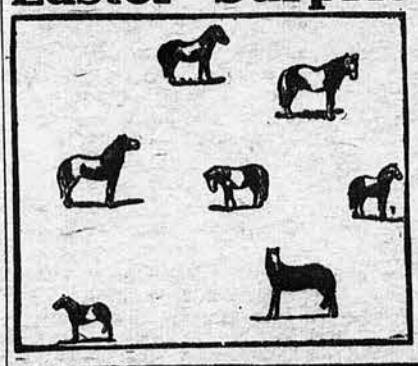
Easter Surprise Packet for You

If You Solve this Puzzle



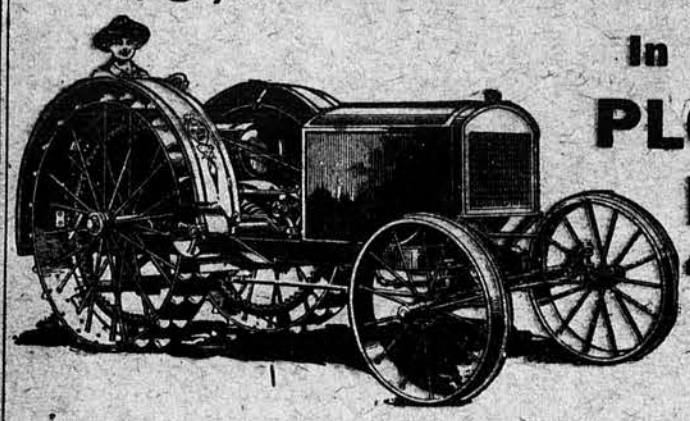
Here are seven ponies in a pen. By drawing three traight lines you can put each one in a pen by himself. If you can do this we will send you as a prize, an Easter surprise package containing five beautiful Easter and Greeting Cards. This is one of the most artistic Easter packages put out. All you have to do is to enclose a 2-cent stamp in your letter to pay postage and cost of mailing. We will also send you a certificate for 1500 free votes in our grand contest for a beautiful Shetland pony.

Fine Pony Given Away

Remember the Pony will absolutely be given away in the grand contest which we will tell you all about. Send your answer at once so you can be entered in the great contest. In case of a tie a pony will be sent to each person so tied. Write me today.

THE PONY MAN Dept. 251 Des Moines, Iowa

# 33⅓% Reserve Power In The PLOW MAN "30"



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Farmers learn from experience that tractors need excess power to give satisfaction. A machine rated at full capacity or with only small margin of reserve is easily overloaded. With its 33⅓% reserve power the 1918 Plow Man lasts longer, works better, and shows lowest upkeep cost.

All-Standard construction with its powerful heavy duty motor and every unit the best that can be produced makes this great reserve power a reality.

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Make all your improvements permanent. Build them with concrete. And remember—ASH GROVE SUPERFINE CEMENT makes better concrete. Costs less in the long run because it goes further.

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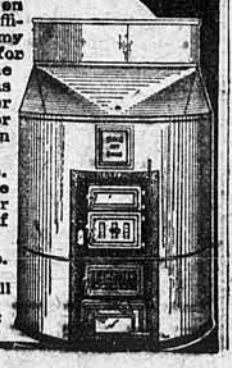

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# Young Kansans at Work

## On St. Patrick's Day

BY JENNIE E. STEWART

SCHOOL boys and girls welcome any holiday which gives occasion for merry making. The seventeenth of March is one of the fun days. It is associated with shamrocks, snakes and bows of green. It is a day belonging chiefly to the Irish people and no people on earth are more given to merry making than the jolly sons of Erin.

If you are going to entertain on March 17, you will wish to have snakes and shamrocks for decoration and these you can make yourselves. Cut the four-leaved shamrocks from stiff green paper or from tissue and crepe paper and stick two layers together to make them stiff enough for decorating purposes. If you desire some for each guest to wear on coat lapel or for the girls to wear in their hair, cut them from thin silk or chiffon in bright green and stick them together in pairs with a layer of stiff paper between.

Snakes for decoration can be made from salt dough, colored green and dried for a day or so. You can make real enough appearing snakes from twisted green paper to hang on curtains and in doorways. For the table make snakes and shamrocks from candy.

Boil a cup of sugar with a half cup of water until it forms a hard ball when dropped into cold water. Pour on buttered plates and let it get cool enough to handle with comfort. Add a teaspoon of green candy coloring, a teaspoon of flavoring and pull like taffy until it is glistening and hard. Form into long ropes and cut in convenient lengths to make the snakes. They should be twisted a bit at one end to make slender tails and squeezed up at the other to make heads. Curl them into coils; leave some straight and pose others in fantastic attitudes. Scatter them over the table cloth. Form a part of the candy into tiny balls and flatten these out for shamrock leaves. They must be joined at the edges with a stem before the candy gets cold. Use these on the table cloth, also. Cookies and cakes can be made in the shape of shamrocks, frosted green.

## Ever Hunt Bears This Way?

It is very probable that Costello Robinson, who lives in the backwoods township of Albany, New Hampshire, is the only man who hunts bears by kicking them. He was recently on his way to work on the road that leads to Gumm's quarry and happened to have a rifle with him. Suddenly he came on two half-grown black bear cubs. Up went his rifle and one bear cub fell dead; the other took speedily to a tree. It came over Costello that the other cub would be worth more to him alive than dead, and he began to shout lustily for assistance.

His cries reached the ears of Orrin Tyler, on whose land the bears were trespassing, and he hurried to the spot.

"What'll ye take for 'em, Orrin, jest as they be?" asked Costello.

"Oh, they're wuth $10, I guess," replied the farmer.

Meantime the bear thought it was time to make his escape, and he began to back down the tree.

"Look out, Costello, or ye'll lose him!" cried Orrin.

"Not much, I won't!" cried Robinson, and as the beast neared the ground, growling menacingly, Costello drew back and with a powerful swing landed a kick where a kick would naturally terminate in such case. According to a writer in the Youth's Companion, with a scream of outraged dignity and pain, the bear shot back up the tree. Orrin started up after him, but the bear managed to keep on the opposite side of the big pine trunk, and when Orrin was well up among the branches the beast scrambled rapidly down the trunk again.

Costello was right on the spot, however, and ready with his powerful boot toe. That treatment he administered on seven occasions, and each time the bear went whimpering back into the tree. Finally the men understood that they must have a rope in order to make any progress.

"You go git one, Orrin," said Costello. "I'll see that he doesn't get away."

"H'm' yes; but I guess I'd better have my money fust," said Orrin.

Costello agreed, and redoubled his guard lest both bear and cash should be lost. The bear tried again and again to escape; he circled, he slid, he dropped from limb to limb, but he always found Costello ready with his relentless boot until, too sore to relish any more of that game, he perched on a branch and awaited his fate. The mother bear, if there was one in the neighborhood, did not appear, and when Orrin, accompanied by Elijah Mason, came back with a rope the three men lassoed the bear and lowered it to the ground, a biting, snarling tangle of fury, disgust and entire loss of self-respect.

Costello collected the $5 state bounty on the dead bear and sold the live one for $15.

## VEGETABLES

BY WALTER WELLMAN

Can you read the names of vegetables in this picture? There are four of them. Send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the five boys and girls sending the most neatly written correct answers.

The answer to the Kansas puzzle in the March 2 issue is: 1, Logan; 2, Rawlins; 3, Seward; 4, Geary. Prize winners are Andrew Johnston, Concordia, Kan.; Nina Robertson, Hutchinson, Kan.; John Henry Wilson, Goodland, Kan.; Hazel Crist, Paola, Kan.; Marcella Wildman, Garnett, Kan.

## The Youngest Knitter

This is Frances Amelia Eubank, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Eubank of Nickerson, Kan. Frances Amelia is 2 years old and she is knitting for the soldiers. Her grandfather, W. H. Ward, sent the picture and said, "She is the youngest knitter for our soldier boys, and, of course, she is our pet."

# Every Member is a Booster

## Poultry Club Girls, Pig Club Boys and Parents Attend

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT, Secretary

**What's the matter with Johnson county girls?**
**They're all right!**
**Who're all right?**
**Johnson county girls! They are! they are! they are!**

JOHNSON county girls didn't give the yell for themselves. I gave it for them. I couldn't help it. You couldn't either, if you had just finished reading three letters telling about their March meeting, full of pep and interest and fairly bubbling over with enthusiasm for poultry club work.

As I've told you so often before, the parents' and guardians' interest in the girls helps wonderfully and I know that one reason why Ollie Osborn, leader of Johnson county, is such an enthusiastic leader is because she has the complete support of her Aunt Fay, Mrs. F. R. Harbison, with whom she makes her home. Mrs. Harbison wrote me such an excellent account of the meeting that I am giving it here, word for word, for all the poultry club girls and their mothers to read:

Laree Rolph.

Talk about pep, we sure have it in Johnson county! I first thought of having only the poultry club girls at the meeting but as three of the girls have brothers in the pig club I invited all and was glad I did. Fathers and mothers showed that they were just the kind to make the club a great success. Ollie said: "Oh, Aunt Fay, wasn't the meeting great! You just watch Johnson county!" And I certainly will watch Johnson county, for we have everything to make us win.

We had sent out invitations before the last club members had sent in their names so they were not here; however, there were six poultry club girls and their mothers. Leone Moll could not come as they have not familiarized yet, but as soon as they do, Ollie and I will go over and help Leone fill out her blanks and get her started with record keeping.

There were three pig club boys and their fathers at the meeting. One boy came quite a distance; the roads were so bad his parents couldn't come.

We had a fine program. Everyone put the spirit right into the work. We opened the program by singing, "America." The rest of it follows: Recitation, Helen Andrew; recitation, Norma Reynolds; reading, Mrs. White; song, Ethel Agnew and Myrtle Buckingham; recitation, Mervon Osborn, (Ollie's brother); reading, "Feed One Soldier," Mrs. Reynolds; recitation, "Why Boys Leave the Farm," Merlyn Andrew; recitation, Leonard White; music, Ethel Agnew and Myrtle Buckingham; recitation, "I Bought a Duroc Jersey," Herbert Reynolds; recitation, "Call to Arms," Ollie Osborn; paper, "Poultry for Profit and Pleasure; Poultry and Patriotism," Mrs. Andrew.

Mrs. Andrews's paper was grand. I am going to try to get a copy of it to send to you. After the program we all talked about raising purebred poultry, and, of course, we are all quite sure it pays better than the old-fashioned mongrel. Ollie could have sold some cockerels last month if she had had them but she just raised four and sold them early last fall.

During our business meeting we decided on the county club colors. The boys and girls wanted to use the same and they thought there could be no better colors for all than the good old red, white and blue. As we have school on Saturdays we decided to have the meetings the first Saturday night in each month until school is out. By that time we hope to have our full membership, and can vote on a date for the rest of the year. We will meet next with Mr. and Mrs. White, April 6, and will begin to plan for a real pep meeting. We are going to plan for picnics this summer and want our director and secretary and Mr. Capper with us.

After our business was all attended to we let the young folks play games and they seemed to enjoy themselves for we could hardly get them quiet long enough to serve refreshments.

We have the pep and the chickens and we will report the rest later. I had planned to make some calls today to see about getting some new members but as it is raining we will have to postpone the trip.

Isn't that a fine letter? I know that Johnson county, backed up with such spirit, is going to have a complete membership by April 1. That is the closing date for entrance. Members of every county club should be pushing with all the pep and energy they have in them to have 10 members enrolled by that time. It takes real pep to do it. And it's the girls with pep who are desired for membership in the Capper Poultry club.

I wish that every girl in the club would read the rules over carefully. If this is done, fewer questions will be necessary. I am very glad to explain away any difficulties but most of the questions which are asked come as a result of failure to read the rules. For example, several new members wish to know if they may begin work before April 15. The rules read "not later than April 15." By no means does this signify that a girl must wait until April 15 to start contest work. It is highly desirable that she should begin as soon as she has completed entrance requirements. A point on which many girls in the contest for 1917 are in doubt is when they should send in their year's farm flock record and their story, "How I Fed and Cared for My Purebred Contest Fowls." The rules for last year's contest very clearly state that this shall be done not later than June 10, 1918. The contest for 1917 closes May 31, 1918.

There is some misunderstanding also in regard to keeping records of the contest purebreds. The rules for the new club state that the contest purebred record shall be kept until December 14, 1918, when the new contest ends, but they do not specify that a monthly record of the contest pen shall be sent either to me or to the county leader. I know that every member of the club will be so interested in her own pen of chickens that she will wish to know exactly what profits they are bringing her and she will therefore keep an accurate record but it is not necessary to send this in until the end of each of the contests: for the old contest not later than June 10, 1918, and for the new contest not later than December 20, 1918.

When sending breed club dues or money for any other purpose, send a check or money order rather than silver or a bill. This is the only safe thing to do.

Capper Poultry club girls will show real club spirit by writing to Clara Schneider, R. 5, Howard, Elk county, Kansas, who is very ill with appendicitis. I know that she will be more than delighted to hear from any of you.

### Extracts from Letters

I sold two of my contest pullets and each one weighed 5½ pounds and brought $4.80; two cockerels brought $6. I told mamma that if four chickens would bring $10.80 I would certainly continue in the business of raising chickens.—Geneva Hiler, Marion county.

I have had four calls for cockerels since I sold out; if I had more I could certainly sell them.—Laura McAllaster, leader of Rice county.

My Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds certainly are beautiful chickens. I get from six to eight eggs every day.—Mabel Peterson, leader of McPherson county.

The picture used this week is of Laree Rolph, one of the new "peppy" members of the Cloud county club.

## *The Capper Poultry Club*

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

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

Signed ..... Age .....

Approved ..... Mother or Guardian

R. R. ..... Postoffice ..... Date .....

Age Limit 10 to 18.

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150 CHICK BROODER

Made of Redwood cov'd with Galv. Iron (3)

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You will get 20 to 50 per cent more eggs with KNUDSON Galvanized Steel Lice Proof Nests. These wonderful sanitary nests last a lifetime. Satisfaction—Unlimited Guarantee. The illustration shows our leader—9 Nest Set.

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**Poultry Book** Latest and best yet; 140 pages, 215 beautiful pictures; hatching, rearing, feeding and disease information. Describes busy Poultry Farm handling 58 pure-bred varieties. Tells how to choose fowls, eggs, incubators, sprouters. This book worth dollars mailed for 10 cents. Berry's Poultry Farm, Box 37, Clarinda, Iowa

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## Tells Why Chicks Die

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

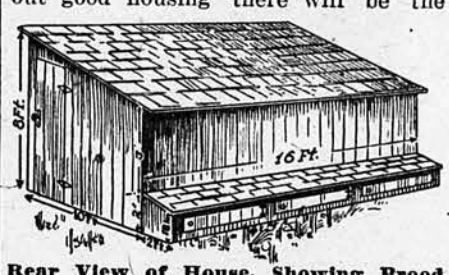
# To Win With Poultry

## A Brooder House

From time to time I have placed emphasis on the fact that good brooder houses and good brood coops for hens and chicks are necessary in order that a large percentage of the chicks hatched may be raised. Too many poultry raisers harbor the mistaken idea that it is foreordained that half of the chicks they hatch will die early in life. With this idea in mind they hatch twice as many as they expect to raise, which is twice as many as they are equipped to care for, and naturally the loss is heavy.

How much better it would be if proper provision were made for raising the chicks. Then a smaller number of chicks could be hatched, thereby saving a large quantity of eggs, and eliminating a part of the hatching expense and some of the work of hatching, all of which would mean an increased number of chickens raised, and these of better quality.

There is nothing that will help so much to save the chicks as good brooder houses and good brood coops. Without good housing there will be the




**Rear View of House, Showing Brood Coop Addition.**

usual heavy loss of chicks. In order to increase poultry production the chicks must be saved after they are hatched.

Mrs. Kate C. Shrader of Whiting, Kan., has in use a brooder house for hens and chicks of her own designing. Mrs. Shrader has described this house to me and I will give the description for the benefit of other poultry raisers who have not yet worked out satisfactory brooding methods.

This house is 16 feet long and 10 feet deep. It faces the south. There are three windows in the south side and a door in the east end. The house is 8 feet high in front, 5 feet high in the rear, and has a shingled roof. It is enclosed with drop siding, which makes it tight. Joined to the back of the house is a low, shed-roof addition running the entire length. This addition is 2 feet from front to rear, 2 feet high where it joins the house and 18 inches high at the rear. It also has a shingled roof. Partitions are placed in this addition every 2 feet. This gives eight brood coops, each 2 by 2 feet square. Each of these brood coops opens into the main building with a wooden door 10 by 10 inches in size. This door is made to slide up to admit the hen and chicks. The remainder of the front of every coop is enclosed with fine mesh wire netting. Doors also are provided on the outside of the coop section for convenience in cleaning the coops. The coops have a tight board floor, and the main building has an earthen floor. The ground in the main house is given a coat of black oil. Mrs. Shrader says that this helps to keep the house free from mites. Then the ground floor is covered with dirt to the depth of 2 inches. The building is built close to the ground to make it easy for the chicks to get in and out.

With this style of a house a hen and her brood can be confined to their own coop when required. Also, at night when the little doors to the coops are closed, the chicks are perfectly safe from storms and rats. On stormy days the hens and chicks have plenty of room in the main part of the house, and when it rains there is no danger of any of the chicks being drowned, as there surely would be if they were not provided with ideal shelter.

Mrs. Shrader's brooder house is in a bluegrass run, 6 rods wide and 10 rods long, with fruit trees for shade.

War savings stamps pay you 4 per cent interest.

## Hatching and Feeding Chicks

It has always been a mystery to me why so many persons fail in artificial hatching. Last season we set 50,000 eggs and hatched 33,000 chicks. We operate 46 machines of different sizes, varying from 110 to 430 eggs. Our plan is to fill the large incubators first and on the tenth day we test out the infertile eggs and remove the fertile eggs to a smaller machine to hatch; this method keeps our machines running at full capacity. We get splendid results. The first five days is the most important time in securing a good hatch. We get the heat up to 102 degrees on the second day and keep it there the first week, 103 the second week, and 104 the third week. One hundred and four degrees is a great deal better than having the thermometer register 100, as this is too near the spoiling point.

We start turning the eggs on the second day, turning them twice a day. On the tenth day, we test out all infertiles or any with dead germs. After the tenth day we sprinkle eggs with warm water once a day. Continue this until you see eggs starting to pip, which is generally on the twentieth day. We stop turning eggs on the evening of the seventeenth day. Do not be afraid of turning the eggs too often, especially the second and third week. We start to air the eggs on the eighth day. In regard to this, one must use his judgment, according to the temperature of the room. The best way is to cool them until they feel cool to the lips. On the twenty-first day, we take the chicks out of the incubators, examine the eggs and turn the pip side up, and cover with a woolen cloth wrung out of hot water. We sell nearly all the chicks at 1 day old.

Last season we raised 500 chicks. We find no difficulty in raising incubator hatched chicks and prefer them to hen hatched, as you have no lice to contend with. When we take them from the incubator we place them in boxes, about 30 chicks in each box, keeping them on top of the incubators until they are 60 hours old. Then we feed them commercial chick feed, and to make a change we give them dry bread crumbs with hard boiled egg, chopped up very fine, shell and all. But be very sure to have their feeding floor very dry and warm, keeping plenty of fine, clean sand or grit where they can get it all the time. On the third day we keep dry bran before them all the time.

We do not give them water until they are 2 weeks old, but give them sour milk to drink in place of it. We find milk one of the best preventives of bowel trouble.

Chicks must not get their feet wet, by stepping in their drinking vessels, which must be fixed so the chicks cannot get into them. We feed the chicks in a room above our incubator cellar, close to a south window. We keep them in this room for about a month and then we remove them to a yard made especially for little chicks.

Wakefield, Kan. Alfred Young.

## To Help the Red Cross

The Jackson County Poultry association, in addition to holding a fine exhibition of poultry at Holton the third week in January, has contributed its mite to the Red Cross fund. On the last day of the show a half dozen chickens were sold at auction, and the proceeds, amounting to $30, was turned over to the Red Cross. Poultry breeders and farmers from all parts of Jackson county attended the show and took a keen interest in the breeding of better poultry.

## Chicks

Every chick hatched is an egg taken from consumption. Every chick lost is an egg and a quantity of feed used to no purpose. Every chick raised adds either eggs or meat to the nation's food supply.

Late hours never killed an owl, but they have shortened the days of many equally vacant-headed featherless bipeds.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Twenty patented improvements in all. X-Ray Gas Arrestor prevents lamp fumes entering egg chamber; X-Ray Nursery Tray assures sanitation, protects little chicks; X-Ray Egg-Tester, most perfect hand tester ever conceived; Handy Height; 1918 Quick-Cooling Egg Tray — *all* exclusive features that make poultry success *sure*.

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

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Also plug up casing cuts, holes and sand blisters regularly with Tire-Doh. Double mileage. Repair boots or any rubber goods. Seven years on market—nearly million users. Complete outfits 50c and $1.00. Order direct if dealer doesn't handle. *Made and guaranteed by* ATLAS AUTO SUPPLY CO. 622 W. Austin Ave. Chicago, Ill.

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# Capper Poultry Club

Founded by Arthur Capper of Topeka, Kansas in 1917

Bertha G. Schmidt, Secretary

## First Annual Offering of PUREBRED POULTRY

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS**

| | Ckrls. | Pullets |
|---|---|---|
| Barred Rocks | 41 | 15 |
| White Rocks | 15 | 9 |
| Buff Rocks | 6 | 7 |

Marie Riggs, Breed Club Secy., Banner, Kan.

**RHODE ISLANDS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rose Comb Reds | 49 | 17 |
| Single Comb Reds | 11 | 5 |
| Rose Comb Whites | 8 | .. |

Grace Young, Breed Club Secy., R. 2, Leavenworth, Kan.

**WYANDOTTES**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| White Wyandottes | 39 | 1 |
| Silver Wyandottes | 8 | .. |

Marie Hiatt, Breed Club Secy., R. 1, Colony, Kan.

**ORPINGTONS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Buff Orpingtons | 11 | .. |
| White Orpingtons | 10 | .. |

Lila Bradley, Breed Club Secy., R. 3, Le Roy, Kan.

**LEGHORNS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Single Comb White | 41 | 13 |
| Single Comb Brown | 4 | 5 |
| Rose Comb Brown | 4 | .. |

Rose Taton, Breed Club Secy., Satanta, Kan.

**WHITE LANGSHANS**.....7 cockerels
Thelma Martin, Breed Club Secy., R. 1, Welda, Kan.

**BUTTERCUPS**....4 cockerels, 2 pullets
Helen Hosford, R. 1, Pittsburg, Kan.

**ANCONAS**.....6 cockerels
Estella Chaffee, Hamlin, Kan.

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

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**Capper Poultry Club**

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

# Breed for Egg Production

## Why Not Keep Better Birds on Kansas Farms?

BY W. CLYDE WOLFE

STANDARDBRED poultry means the kind that conforms to the American Poultry association's Standard of Perfection.

Remember the rule that shape and not color makes the breed. A Plymouth Rock may be white or buff, but both must have the Plymouth Rock shape. Some Orpingtons are white, some buff, but both varieties must have the Orpington shape. The same thing applies to all of the other varieties of standardbred poultry that make up the various breeds. I breed the Rhode Island Reds, others may have the Rhode Island Whites, but the ideal shape for both varieties is the same.

First of all, look for the "health type," lively, vigorous, clear-eyed birds, with combs and wattles of a healthy color; short, stout beaks—watch for the crow-beak type, they are no good. Cast aside the gawky, awkward fowl with weak knees, or the fowl that is not developed in all its parts.

### Cull Closely.

Discard from the breeders the loafers, those that like to sit on the roost late in the morning while the workers are out hustling; also, those that go on the roost early at night when they should be filling their crops to capacity, for the heavy layer is often, if not always, the heavy eater.

Cull closely, from chick to adult fowl, and when weakness or any undesirable trait appears, mark the fowl or put it where it can ultimately be used as meat and not as a breeder, for the undesirable traits usually will appear in the offspring. Do not use as a breeder a hen that has been sick or doctored. She may have recovered, but she does not have the kind of a constitution to transmit to the chicks.

As chickens grow, mark the runts—the light-weights of the flock—they do not make the best breeders, and you should use only the best. My plea is for vigor, every day of the chick's life. You will have enough drawbacks and grief in your poultry business without courting them.

During the breeding season keep your breeding birds separated from the rest of the flock. Select the eggs for incubation carefully. Use only the smooth, even-sized, even-shaped eggs. Avoid rough or thin shells and reject the over-sized and very small ones.

### Care With Incubators.

Incubate carefully. Wrong incubation weakens the chicks. If you use hens for hatching the chicks, give them every chance of being successful, see that they are not bothered by lice or mites, or by other chickens. Keep them quiet and comfortable, give them the right kind of feed and plenty of water. Handle the eggs under the hens when necessary. The eggs may become soiled by the hen accidentally breaking one or they may get other filth on them that must be removed promptly. You cannot expect strong, healthy chicks to come from a filthy nest.

If you use incubators, do not listen to everyone's advice about operating them. Study carefully the instructions that come with your incubator, and keep these instructions handy as you will wish to refer to them often. The man who made the incubator is quite sure to know how to operate it. Follow his instructions, watch every detail, it pays to do it. The incubator furnishes the heat, you must furnish the head.

A chick that is to grow up right and make a heavy egg producer needs every encouragement from shell to laying house. Give the chicks bulky food from the start; bran and alfalfa are indispensable. Forcing the egg production will never do for your breeders, yet the chicks must have food that meets their every need as they grow up.

The pullets should be up to standard weight by laying time. Set the eggs so the chicks will hatch early enough to give them time to mature and begin to lay before winter, but do not hatch them so early that they will moult the first fall, as they will stop laying while moulting and might not begin again until spring.

In introducing new blood into your flock, get eggs, day-old chicks or mature stock from a reliable breeder who trap-nests or otherwise knows the egg-laying qualities of his birds. Insist on having the winter laying strains, as the winter layer pays.

This last winter I received 52 cents a dozen for eggs. Last May when everybody's hens were laying, and the price had dropped, my private trade was paying me an average of 31 cents a dozen.

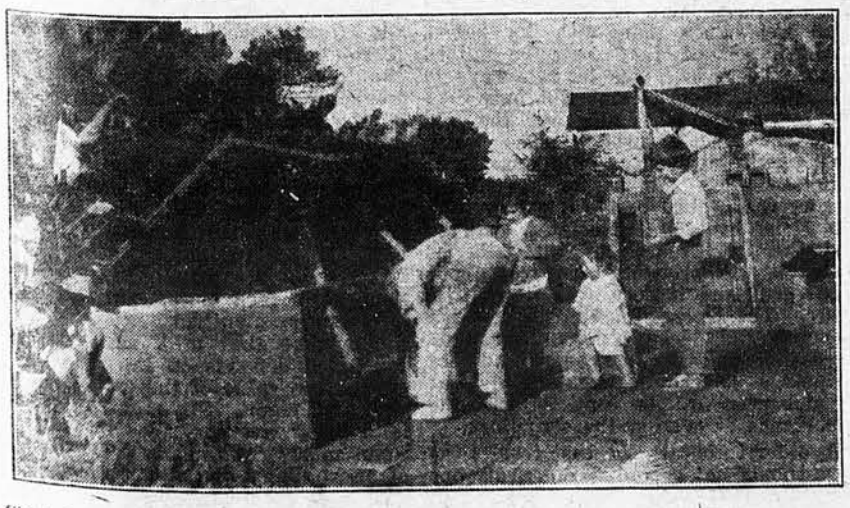
### Pen the Good Rooster.

It is known that the egg laying qualities pass from the mother to the son, and as the male bird is half of the flock, great care should be used in selecting him. I do not like the cry of "swat the rooster." If your male bird is a fine specimen and just what you need why not go to some bother to retain him for several years? The males should be left with the females during the breeding season only. When thru hatching, pen the males by themselves and take good care of them, because if they are good ones you might not be able to duplicate them. Then, too, you will have more vigorous and better matured birds to head your pens the next season. Do not be too quick to discard the breeder, either cockerel or pullet, that has made good. Keep the hens for breeders. You may need more cocks to insure fertility of the eggs than if cockerels were used, and the hens may not lay quite so many eggs as they did in their pullet year, but the hens will lay as many during the breeding season and these eggs will contain vigor and life that will be transferred to the baby chick and give it the right start. If you keep the older birds you will have more time to know them and make sure that they are just what you wish. A cockerel may become a disappointment even after he is old enough to breed, and the same may be true with some of the pullets. Always mark your good breeders so there is no mistaking them.

### A Good Start.

If you are not sure of your ability to mate the breed you choose, why not buy a trio or pen, already mated, from a reliable breeder who knows his business? These birds would furnish you hatching eggs for at least two seasons

(Continued on Page 28.)



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How Many Words Can You Make

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

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

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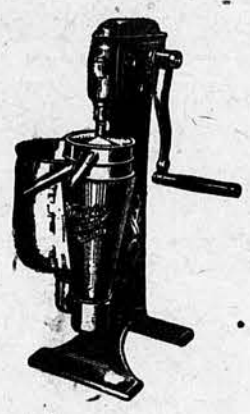

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# Money from Dairying

## Regularity Means More Milk

In order to secure best results from cows good milking is a very important feature. Affectionate relations between cow and milker should be established and maintained. We cannot treat the cows too kindly nor keep them too quiet. Rough treatment, loud talking, impetuous movements which startle the cow and are followed by a yell, a kick or a slap, result in a loss of milk and butterfat. And the more highly developed the nervous system of the cow the greater the effect of such treatment.

It is needless to say that cleanliness is a very important factor in milking. On my farm I am careful to see that the teats, udders and flanks of the cows are thoroly brushed with a soft brush and then rubbed with a damp cloth before the milking begins. This is done a short time before milking in order to allow dust particles and hair to settle and not fall in the milk pail. Besides helping in cleanliness the cows seem to like this treatment and I believe it tends to make them give down their milk more freely. Regularity is a good practice in all things but in milking it is imperative. As a rule the cow is milked at about 5 o'clock in the morning in summer and at 7 or 8 o'clock of mornings in winter. The evening milking is done very late in summer and very early in winter. The unequal periods are made for the cow by this sun to sun milking and as a consequence the quality of her milk and the quantity of the same as well as the length of her annual period of milk giving are reduced.

The cow can do her best only when milked at equal and regular daily periods of about 12 hours each the year around. The full supply of milk is not in the udder ready to be drawn out before milking time comes but some of it is produced by the glands during the operation of milking. The udder, however, usually is filled and the cow becomes accustomed to this but if the operation of milking is delayed and the udder becomes unusually full it begins to pain the cow and the glands cease to some extent to secrete milk and they will then not be stimulated to good activity during the process of milking. This injures the glands and produces a decrease in the milk flow. So it is very important that we do the milking regularly at as near the same time each morning and evening as possible. And it is also well that the persons doing the milking do not change often for each person has a little different manner of milking than another and a change causes the cow to feel uneasy and in some cases if the change is repeated too often it may injure the udder and the cow will give less milk as a result.

The motion of the hand must be deft and pleasant to the nerves of the udder and teats. Twisting or pinching the latter, uncomfortable pressure upon the udder, or any part in the immediate vicinity of the udder, will result unfavorably upon the mysterious process taking place in the lacteal glands. Some people milk with wet fingers but I consider this a very unclean habit for in nearly every case dirty drippings enter the milk pail. The milking on my farm is always done with hands that are washed and thoroly dried just before milking begins. It is not possible to get any larger flow of milk by milking with wet hands than with dry hands. It is important that cows be milked clean. There is a loss in two ways in not milking them clean. Not only does the owner lose the milk but the cow will soon have a swollen udder which may result in the loss of a quarter or ruin the whole cow as far as milking is concerned. And beside if a cow testing 4 per cent in butterfat be milked and the first fourth of the milk be tested it will probably only test about 2 per cent and it may even be a little lower. The second fourth will test between 3 and 4 per cent and keep on increasing and the very last milk or strippings sometimes tests as high as 12 and even 15 per cent. Hence the importance of getting the strippings.

In order to obtain the best results the cows should not be milked hurriedly one time and then quite slowly at another. Neither should milking be stopped every few minutes. After the flow is started the milking should be steady until finished. Most people dislike to milk but I have never considered it more unpleasant than other kinds of farm work. Where a large herd of good cows is kept a milking machine is a fine thing to own.

O. A. Choate.

## A Chance for Calves

Cleanliness is essential in the successful raising of calves. This is equally necessary in feed, pens, bedding and pails or utensils. Great care should be taken in washing the milk pails. These should be scalded with boiling water or sterilized with steam if possible. 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.

The quantity of liquid feed that a calf needs depends on the size and age of the calf, and to some extent on the kind and condition of the feed. At birth a 50-pound calf should have about 8 pounds, or approximately 4 quarts of milk a day, while a 100-pound calf should have about 12 pounds, or nearly 6 quarts. It is better to underfeed at the start than to overfeed. It is much safer to keep the quantity of feed well below the capacity of the calf as a preventive against digestive disturbances than to risk overfeeding.

While calves are young, the milk should be heated to blood heat—90 to 100 degrees F. When 2 or 3 months of age calves will do well on cold milk, provided it is of the same temperature, or practically so, at every feeding. The important thing is that the milk be of the same temperature at every feeding. Dirty or old milk should not be given. Many feeders feed more skimmilk than they would whole milk, the idea being that the added amount of the former makes up for the butterfat which has been removed from the latter. This is radically wrong. If for any reason the milk to be fed should become sour, dirty or old, the quantity should be reduced. The retarded development in the calf, due to a temporary reduction in the ration, is much less than would result from disordered digestion.

At least four-fifths of all dairy calves are raised on separated milk, grain being used to supply the fat removed.

As a rough guide to the inexperienced feeder, the following schedule is suggested:

First week, feed a 60-pound calf 4 quarts of its mother's milk, warm from the cow.

Second week, if no digestive troubles appear and the calf is thrifty, gradually increase the feed to 5 or 6 quarts of whole milk a day. This does not need to be its mother's milk.

Third week, feed as for the second week, except that skimmilk is substituted gradually for the whole milk, at the rate of 1 pint a day. The quantity of the daily ration may be increased if the calf is vigorous and doing well. When the calf does not drink eagerly what is offered, the quantity should be cut down.

Fourth week—At the beginning of the fourth week, from one-half to three-quarters of the milk ration should be separated milk. During the week the change should continue until by the end of the week only separated milk is fed.

Fifth week—After this time separated milk may be fed entirely unless the calf is very delicate. The quantity fed may be increased gradually until 8 to 10 quarts a day may be given. It usually is not economical to feed more than this unless milk is very plentiful.

The time that milk should be discontinued depends on its cost in relation to the value of the calf, its breed, size and vigor. Six months probably is a good average age at which to wean calves from milk. When the best of hay, silage and a good variety of grains is available, the calf may be weaned earlier than when such feeds are lacking.

# Let's Control the Abortion

## Why Not Give Our Dairy Herds Better Care in Kansas and Thus Reduce These Losses?

CONTAGIOUS abortion is one of the most important diseases of livestock. As its name indicates, it is characterized by the expulsion of the fetus before the end of the period of gestation. This is a disease that is likely to spread thru the herd. It is a fact, tho not generally recognized, that abortion is only a symptom of a general disease and that an infected animal may or may not abort. Retained afterbirth, sterility, infected uterus, even white scours and other calf diseases are now considered as symptoms of contagious abortion infection. Sterility is as great a source of loss as the actual abortions. Some cows, after one abortion and its attendant infection, become permanently sterile and are worthless as breeders. Other cows, while breeding successfully may abort early, at one month or six weeks, then be bred again and again abort, and the owner, who usually has not observed the abortions, classes this cow as sterile.

A cow usually aborts but once and seldom more than twice, while a very few animals abort repeatedly. Probably 60 to 75 per cent of aborting cows miscarry but once and then become immune to abortion. They may thereafter produce normal calves and be profitable animals. We find that many such cows, tho apparently normal are really still infected and are spreading infection. Investigators have shown that the milk may remain infected for three or four years and that the calves, born at full time and seemingly healthy, may be infected. Of the cows that have aborted and become immune, we do not know how many are entirely free from the disease nor how many are carriers of infection.

Contagious abortion frequently occurs in waves or "storms;" that is, in certain years thruout definite localities more than 50 per cent of the calf crop will be lost but for the next few years not more than 3 to 5 per cent. We do not know the reason for these sudden increases in the virulence of the disease, nor do we know any way of preventing them. While there are undoubtedly some abortions due to other causes, it is very evident that the disease is more common than cattle breeders realize. Many investigators, indeed, believe that practically every abortion is due to this disease.

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Various causes may produce abortion, such as accidents, improper feed, and so forth, tho it is our experience that cattle are not so subject to this type of abortion as are mares. It is not ordinarily possible to tell from the act of abortion, from the appearance of the cow, or from the appearance of the fetus, whether the abortion was due to accident or infection. Neither is there any simple, rapid method of diagnosis.

If a sample of the blood from the infected animal is sent to a laboratory, an accurate diagnosis can be made. Such blood samples are best drawn by a veterinarian. A reaction to the blood test indicates that the cow is affected with contagious abortion but does not indicate whether she may or may not abort or whether she may have aborted and become immune. In some herds a large percentage of the cows react to the blood test, yet the herd is apparently normal with not more than one or two abortions a year. Thus the blood test is useful only in detecting the presence of the disease in an individual or herd. Without this test, it is difficult to make a positive diagnosis, tho a large number of abortions in a herd, coupled with sterility, is fairly good evidence of the presence of contagious abortion.

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The chief factor in the spread of contagious abortion is the diseased cow. We know that the discharges from the genital tract during and after parturition, and also the milk, are commonly affected. All the infection originates with this cow and may be conveyed to other animals in various ways. Contaminated food and water, actual contact with the diseased animals, infected milk carried from one udder to the next by the milker's hands, lying on infected bedding, and the direct transmission of infective material by the bull—any of these will tend to spread the disease. Recent investigations seem to prove that the bull does not become permanently affected and in a month or so after serving an infected cow will no longer transmit the disease. However, until this fact has become well established, it would be well to consider any bull in an infected herd as a possible carrier of infection and treat him accordingly.

Uninfected, susceptible cows may receive infection thru the digestive tract, thru the udder, and thru the genital organs, and not show any external evidence of the disease. Such cows may abort when half way thru the next pregnancy. With so many avenues of infection, it can be seen readily that the utmost effort must be used to prevent the spread of the disease thru the herd when once introduced.

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It must be understood definitely that there is not at present any entirely satisfactory method of treating this disease. Methods have been worked out, however, which are fairly successful. Full directions along this line can be obtained from the veterinary department of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Anyone who has this disease in his herd should apply to the college at once for help.

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### Calf Scours and Treatment

Diarrhea, or scours, probably is the most common disease of calves. Great care must be taken at all times to prevent this condition, as it always hinders the growth and development of the animal and in addition is often hard to cure. This disease is the result of disturbance of the digestive apparatus of the calf and may be caused in a number of ways, the more important of which are the following: irregular feeding, overfeeding, sudden change of feed, fermented feeds, feeding dirty or sour milk or milk of diseased cows, the use of dirty milk pails or feed boxes, and damp, dirty stables.

As soon as scours is discovered it is best to separate the affected calf from the others and carefully disinfect the pen. The feed should be reduced immediately at least one-half, milk pails cleaned and sterilized, feed boxes cleaned and disinfected, and any other causes mentioned eliminated.

A number of preparations are used to treat this disease, a few of the more common of which are blood meal, a teaspoonful at a feed, white of egg and limewater. A dose of 4 drops of formalin to every quart of milk has been used to advantage, and a drench of 3 ounces of castor oil followed by a teaspoonful of a mixture of 1 part salol and 2 of subnitrate of bismuth also is recommended. Ordinary white clay, mixed with water to the consistency of thick cream, and given in doses of ¼ or even ½ pint, three times a day, has been used recently, with excellent effect.

White scours, or infectious dysentry of the calf, generally affects a number of calves in a lot, and first appears shortly after birth as a diarrhea with light-colored, offensive droppings. During the course of this disease the calf wishes to sleep all the time and cannot be induced to suck or drink. It also is very much weakened by the disease and usually dies within three or four days. So far as is known there is no specific method of curing the disease. Ordinary white clay, mixed with water to the consistency of thick cream, and given in doses of ¼ or even ½ pint, three times a day, has been found to be very valuable. Manufacturers of biological products, however, are now selling a potent serum which they say is effective in both prevention and cure.

Prevention consists in the use of sanitary precautions, such as clean, dry, and disinfected pens for calving, and careful disinfection of the navel of the calf at birth, painting the cord with tincture of iodin, and tying it with silk thread.


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**Why not see the nearest De Laval agent at once? If you do not know him, write to the nearest office for new catalog or any desired information.**

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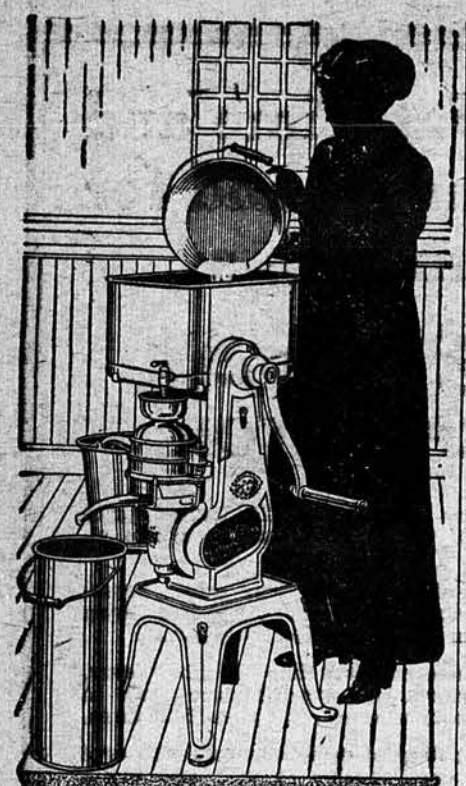

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# FARM ANSWERS

### Wide and Narrow Tired Wagons.

What are the relative advantages of wide and narrow tired wagons for farm use?

Miami Co. F. C.

We have answered this question so many times ourselves that we thought that we ought to give another writer a chance. Here is what a farmer says about the differences in a recent issue of the Farmers Guide:

For general hauling on the farm and on the road, the low-wheeled, wide-tired wagon has many advantages over the high-wheeled, narrow-tired one. Perhaps one reason the low-down wagon is not more generally used is because it is thought that when it is heavily loaded more power is required to pull the load than is the case with the high-wheeled wagon. I believe myself that in the use of a low-down wagon there is a heavier draft under certain conditions, such as rough or muddy roads, than there is in using a high-wheeled wagon but there are so many uses to which the low-down, wide-tired wagon may be put on the farm that every farmer ought to have one or more. I have two on my farm and after an experience of several years in their use I would not think of substituting the high-wheeled, narrow-tired wagons for them.

It is still a question whether the wagon with low wheels pulls heavier than one with high wheels on good public roads. Careful tests have shown very little difference. The great work in connection with hauling comes in loading and unloading. As a labor-saver in this direction I consider there is nothing to compare with the low-wheeled wagon. Even if it does take a little more team power to pull the load—there will be plenty of horses after the owner is gone. If one has a farm tractor to use in heavy hauling instead of horses the question of power is of course not to be considered.

The wagon with low wheels is a great saver of strength. It is the last inch or two of the lift that taxes most of the strength, and the lower the height of the lift the better. In the loading and hauling of livestock, hay, grain, corn fodder, stone, earth, fruits, farm machinery, and in fact anything, the wagon with low wheels has so many advantages that the ordinary high-wheeled wagon is hardly to be considered.

The wide tires of the low-down wagon tend to smooth and make a poor road better. They preserve good roads after they have been made. By the use of the low-down wagon deep ruts in private roads on the farm are avoided and the roads are easily kept in good condition at very little expense of time and labor.

It is a fact well known by everyone that the high-wheeled, narrow-tired wagon "cuts down" in soft ground and in going over the land that is likely to wash, the tracks made by the wheels give the water during rainy weather an opportunity to wash away the soil, resulting in unsightly and injurious gullies. Here is where the wide-tired wagon has a great advantage over the narrow-tired wagon. For hauling in soft fields and on plowed ground, wide tires can be used when it is not possible to go into the field and haul loads of any size with wagons having wheels with narrow tires.

There are two ways in which wagons can be obtained with low wheels and wide tires. One is to buy the low wheels and use them with the running gear of the high-wheeled wagon and the other way is to buy the complete wagon, which possibly has axles and other equipment a little stronger than that of the high-wheeled wagon. Twenty-eight-inch front and 32-inch rear wheels with tires 4 inches wide are very satisfactory for general farm use. While the wheel with wood felloes is good I like the all-metal wheel better. The metal wheel does not wear out nor expand and get loose and is always "on the job." The low-down wide-tired wagon is the coming universal wagon for general use on the farm.

### Corn Growing in Brown.

Will you tell me some of the good methods of corn growing, especially preparing the soil, planting, and cultivating?

Brown Co. L. J. S.

We find the best method of planting corn depends greatly on the section of the state as regards climate and soil. For your conditions, I believe that fall plowing to be followed with surface planting or the furrow opener would give you the best results. At Manhattan the yield from planting with a furrow opener is slightly in the lead. The difference between all three methods of planting is not great. There should be a greater difference in your locality where the rainfall is somewhat heavier.

I would recommend shallow cultivation by all means, that is, just as shallow as can be done, at the same time killing the weeds. The first essential is to kill the weeds and any method of cultivation that will do this with the least injury to the roots will give you the best results. We have not experimented with different types of cultivators, except as we have tried them out in a more or less haphazard way on our agronomy farm. We are using the six-shovel cultivators at the present time, and like them best where our ground is in good condition and weeds are under control.

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

### When Buying a Tractor.

How many makes of tractors are there on the market? How many companies? What is a good size of tractor for me to buy?

Stafford Co. T. O. C.

We wish to extend credit to the Farmers Guide for the answers to these questions, taken from a recent issue of that paper:

"As a precaution against buying an inferior tractor or of making the mistake of getting one ill adapted to his conditions and requirements, the prospective purchaser will do well to consider the following facts.

"There are about 270 different makes and designs of tractors on the market, no two alike. Not one-half, in all probability, will survive for any long term of years. Be careful, then, to buy a machine made by an established, soundly financed company that makes a good machine, unless you are willing to take a chance of being left with an "orphan" tractor for which it is difficult or impossible to secure repairs. This does not necessarily mean that you should confine your consideration to the four or five very large concerns. There are a number of smaller companies that are on a firm foundation, and there probably are at least 25 different manufacturers whose continuance in business is reasonably certain. But let the reliability of the maker be a first consideration.

"It is advisable to get a machine that has good local representation. Unless you are an expert, familiar with gas engines, or are a better mechanic than most farmers, the services of a good man familiar with the particular tractor you have purchased will, at some time, be highly desirable. Further, the best of tractors are certain, sooner or later, to need repairs; their convenience is an advantage. In this connection it will be a good idea, other things being equal, to get a machine made by a nearby maker, or by a company that at least maintains a convenient branch house.

"There is greater economic advantage in the use of large tractors than in small ones, but, to the individual farmer, the failure of a large and expensive tractor undoubtedly is more serious than the failure of a small and cheaper machine, from every financial consideration. The size and design you should get is conditioned by the nature of the work you desire to do. If you have enough heavy work, plowing, road building, threshing or custom work to make it a paying proposition, you need the large machine, but it cannot be used with economy at the lighter tasks, for which light tractors or draft animals must be used as an auxiliary, to complete the farm power plant. For many farmers the 20 to 30 b. h. p., three-plow tractor is about the right size, and it is desirable to get a machine designed to give as wide a range of service as possible."

### A Community Drying Plant.

I should like to try to get a community drying plant started here. Prices for all food products will without doubt be abnormally high next winter, and we should save everything we can next summer. Please tell me how to do it. D. O. V.

Lyon Co.

This certainly is a mighty fine thing. If there were more community interest of this kind in Kansas it would be helpful. All of the information you wish is contained in Farmers Bulletin No. 916, just issued, on A Successful Community Drying Plant, by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. You can get a copy free on application. This plant, by the way, was in Nebraska, with conditions similar to those in this state.

### Fighting the Gophers.

Please tell me your experience in fighting gophers. E. I. B.

Riley Co.

We use the poison prepared by the department of zoology of this institution to kill gophers on the college farm. The farm that we are operating was purchased by the state about eight years ago. At that time it was infested badly with gophers. In fact, the old alfalfa fields were so injured by them that we found it necessary to plow them up and to seed other fields shortly after the farm was purchased.

We have systematically fought the gophers on the place with poison since that time and now have them completely under control. This fall there were less than a dozen gophers on the 180 acres of cultivated land on the agronomy farm, and these gophers were around the outside of fields where they had come on the place from adjoining farms. Our work has convinced me that it is possible to completely eradicate gophers on any farm if the work is done systematically.

We have killed most of the gophers with poison. However, we found that there were a few gophers that we failed to kill in this way. These were trapped, but I am confident that we have killed 100 gophers with poison for every gopher that we have trapped. We make it a practice to go over the farm with gopher poison about once a week during the late fall and early spring when they are working the most. The poison is placed in the runways of the gophers and the mound is raked down so it is possible to tell whether the gophers are killed with the poison. Full directions for using the poison are supplied by the department of zoology. L. E. CALL.

K. S. A. C.

### Losses With the Ewes.

I have a flock of 100 ewes; it is just at their lambing time, and I have a dozen lambs now. I have several ailing, two died and four got well. They first go blind and stagger around; it seems to go and come on them until they will eat and drink at times. At other times they act silly and they also seem stiff. At times they stand with their heads down and do not move unless forced to or sometimes they jump because of a noise. When they first take it they dodge especially when one approaches them. They are in good condition. I had them running to an alfalfa stack and fed them every other day threshed kafir heads, hay and chaff. As soon as one took sick I thought kafir chaff caused the trouble, so I have fed alfalfa hay and silage since but these do not seem to stop the trouble.

Barber Co. A. M. W.

Probably the only way that a positive and satisfactory diagnosis of the condition affecting these sheep can be made is to hold a post-mortem on an animal that has died recently. It is said that symptoms such as these are quite common in breeding animals if they are fed freely on bulky food. It might be a good plan to decrease the amount of bulky food to the breeding animals and feed them largely on concentrates. At this season, animals exhibit symptoms such as you have described, when they are infested badly with grub in the head. For this condition there is no cure, tho it is said that the inhalation of chloroform until the ewe is unconscious is sometimes of value. I have never had an opportunity to apply this personally. Grub in the head is prevented by placing in the pasture, during the summer months, a log in which some 2-inch holes are bored, placing salt in the bottom of the holes and smearing tar around the edges. In their attempt to get the salt, the nostrils are smeared with tar, and this in a measure prevents the grub from getting into the head.

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


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## TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

### Wishes a Job on a Farm

If some good farmer is needing help, who has a house he can furnish, let him address a letter to C. A. Barnes of Cornish, Ark.

### Who Will Inherit?

A died possessed of a farm. His parents are dead. He left no wife or children but left two or three sisters and no will. Who inherits the property? N. E. B.

The sisters would inherit the property equally.

### An Experienced Man

I should like to get in communication with a farmer who wishes to hire an experienced man by the year. Have had 10 years' experience farming and three years' experience with gas and oil tractors. Fred Ganz.

La Junta, Colo.

### Their Boy.

Louis Hendrix, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hendrix of Lane, Kan., left his home on Washington's birthday and has not been heard from since. Louis is about 15 years old and rather large for his age. His parents are very anxious to hear from him.

### Telephone Companies

Can a farmers' mutual telephone company which has no charter take on members without asking the utilities commission? We pay the phone man $6 a year for switching us and he said we could not take on any more members. We only have 19 members and we wish to take on a neighbor.
SUBSCRIBER.

I know of nothing that will prevent your taking in one member or more if you so desire.

### Class 1

1. Does a young man in A class 1 have to go into the army before one in E, class 1?
2. Do the members of the local board get pay for their work?

1. My understanding is that all those in Class 1 A will be called in the order of their drawing. Those who have claims for exemption or deferred service are put in another class.

2. Yes.

### Shipping Cows to Arkansas.

May milk cows be shipped from Kansas thru Missouri to Arkansas in an emigrant car, or are there state quarantine regulations to prevent?

If you will wire or write the state veterinarian, Little Rock, Ark., stating that you wish to ship milk cows in an emigrant car, you probably can get a permit to ship without examination. Otherwise it will require a tubercular test before the cows can be shipped.

### Work on a Farm

John Schoor, Larned, Kan., is 48 years of age, an experienced farmer with children old enough to make hands at general farm work. He himself can make a full hand and can run any kind of machinery. He would prefer to operate a farm furnished with horses, cows, feed and seed for a year or term of years. If you need that kind of a man write to Mr. Schoor.

### Deserter

If a young man deserts from the army in time of peace will he be pardoned in two years or will he always be an outlaw from society?
ANXIOUS MOTHER.

Of course it is impossible for me to say when the young man will be pardoned. It has been the policy of the government in recent years to be much more lenient to deserters in times of peace than formerly. The influence of your representative at Washington should help a good deal.

### Ready to Work

I see that farmers are going to be short of help. I have an offer to make to some good man. If he will pay for a car in which to ship my household goods and let me pay him back out of my monthly pay, and is willing to pay me honest wages I will go to him. But I will not take any slack or profane language and will not allow my wife to do any outside work. She has enough to do to look after her own house and children. I am 34 years old, sober, smoke a pipe, am handy around machinery, having worked as a machinist and carpenter. Have lived on a farm nine years and know how to do farm work. Anyone needing a man can write me, telling me what he will pay and what he is willing to furnish in the way of a house. I do not wish a barn for a house. B. Taylor.

Cleburne, Kan.

Dick Mooney of Gordon, Kan., is another married man who wants a job. Write him.

### The Price of Bran

I am inclosing a tag taken from a sack of bran. This bran costs us $40 a ton here at Ransom and is sold at $26.50 a ton at the mill. Can you tell me what makes the difference of $13.50 a ton? Why can't the dealer buy direct from the mill instead of thru a jobber as he used to do before the government set the price on mill stuffs?
Ransom, Kan. H. W. MICHAELS.

There is no reason that I know of why the dealer cannot buy direct from the mill. Of course Mr. Michaels can come as near explaining the profit of $13.50 a ton as I can.

### Drafted Men

A, B and C are three young farmers within the draft age. A and B were married after May 18. A has about 180 acres of wheat and just enough horses to do his farm work. His wife is teaching school and drawing a salary of $70 a month. He has been classified in class 3 F. B has practically the same so far as crop and stock are concerned but his wife is wholly dependent on his labors for a living. He has been classed in class 2 C.

C is a single man with not a soul dependent on him. He has much the same amount of crop and stock as A and B. He is in class 4. Will you please explain in the columns of the Farmers Mail and Breeze how this is done, as it is causing a great deal of dissatisfaction in this county.
BELIEVER IN EQUITY.

On your statement of the facts I do not understand how such a classification could have been made.

### Divorce

A husband and wife lived in Colorado. She left him, taking two children with her. The lawyer advised him to wait a year and apply for divorce on the ground of desertion. She has lived in Kansas a year. If the divorce is granted and he gets the custody of the children by decree of a district court in Colorado is that decision final? Can she get a trial in Kansas, setting aside the decision of the Colorado court? E. F.

Not if the husband got proper service in his suit in Colorado, and in no event could the Kansas court have jurisdiction to set aside the decree of the Colorado court.

### Rights of Half Brothers

A and B are full brothers, having many half brothers and sisters. A, a bachelor owning property, dies without will. Are the half brothers and sisters entitled to an equal share of the property with B? W. C. D.

If A's parents or either of them survive him they will inherit all of his property. If both are dead the property will go to their heirs the same as if they had outlived A and his property had been distributed to their natural heirs. I cannot therefore say whether the half brothers and sisters will inherit equally with B. If they are all children of the same father they probably will inherit equally. If not they will not inherit equally. I would have to know all the facts in regard to their parentage before I could answer the question.

### What is a Fair Share?

A piece of land rents for one-third of the grain. Would it be an equal division of the two-thirds to put teams, tools, board and one-half of the expenses such as seed and the threshing bill against a man's labor? The man wishes to rent rather than work for wages. If this is not a fair division please suggest what would be. What would be considered good wages thru the summer?
E. R. S.

If I understand this case it is that a tract of land has been rented, the renter to receive two-thirds and the owner of the land one-third of the grain. Now the renter wishes to subrent, that is to make a contract with another person to tend and harvest the crop and divide the two-thirds. Would it be fair if E. R. S. furnishes the necessary teams, tools and machinery to care for and harvest the crop, pays half the threshing bill and half the cost of the seed, while the subrenter furnishes his labor and I assume any additional labor necessary to care for and harvest the crop and pay for one-half of the threshing and seeds. This is the first contract of this sort that has ever been brought to my attention and I will say frankly that I am not able to determine whether it is a fair deal for both persons or not. I will say, however, that it seems to me that the subtenant has no reason to complain if the tenant supplies first class equipment with which to tend and harvest the crop.

Fair wages on the farms are different in different localities. I have heard of farm wages ranging all the way from $40 to $75 a month.

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

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

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

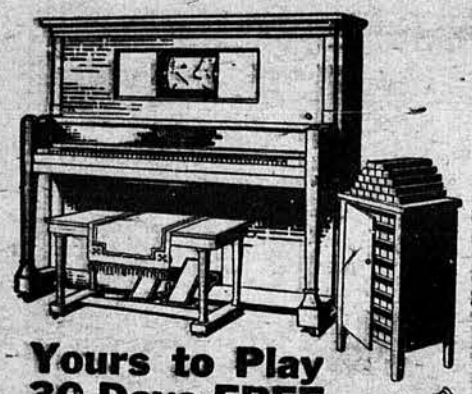
To secure this she must have assistance. She has the land but needs the men. The Government of the United States wants every man who can effectively help to do farm work this year. It wants the land in the United States developed first of course; but it also wants to help Canada. Whenever we find a man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

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

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

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

**U. S. Employment Service, Dept. or Labor**



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**GIRLS! GIRLS!**

This is positively the most beautiful wrist watch you have ever seen. For neatness and attractiveness it can't be beat. American made; stem wind, and stem set, and will give satisfaction. Soft leather adjustable wristband. Every girl or lady should have a good serviceable wrist watch.

**SEND NO MONEY** I want to give one lady or girl in each locality one of these beautiful wrist watches FREE for just a little easy work, which you can do in an hour or two. Write TODAY—quick—a post card will do.

Address C. C. French, Manager, Dept. 37, Topeka, Kansas


## What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

### Letters You Need Not Write

I will mention a few letters to which I have lately had to return negative replies. Two or three are war letters. One young man writes to ask if a certain contemplated trick, if practiced properly, will help him to so fool the board of medical examiners that he will be exempted from army service. He may receive a reply to the letter, but it will not come from me, as it has long since passed from my hands. Another writer asks just how he may pass the tests for aviation service. His spirit is praiseworthy but his method is wrong. If the doctors who give the aviation test wish you to know anything about it they will tell you. The way to pass it is to go and take it. Still another is anxious to know if anything will be done to him if he refuses an operation to fit himself for the service. I prefer to let him puzzle over it.

A rather common type of letter is one that comes from both men and women, an answer to which thru the United States mails would expose me to a fine of $10,000—such a fine was inflicted in just such a case—and possibly a jail sentence. These letters are written by those who believe that this world is already sufficiently populated. Sometimes they present arguments to back their own particular case that seem very good indeed. They touch my sympathy, but still I do not reply to their letters. For if I were fined $10,000 it would occasion great embarrassment to myself, to the judge who made the effort to draw blood from a turnip, and to the editor of this paper who probably would have poor luck in his search for a doctor of sufficient intelligence to run this column.

It also is a waste of time for you to write letters about some ailment that no one ever heard of but yourself, unless you enclose a stamped envelope for reply. This column is very limited as to space, and we try to give room to those communications that will help the many, rather than to rare cases. However, a stamped, self-addressed envelope will always bring you a personal reply.

Another unwelcome letter is the multiple letter—the one that asks me a leading question and then goes on to give the ailments of every member of the family as if it were too bad to waste postage on a single question. Don't send 'em.

### A Center of Infection

I am 32 years old, the wife of a farmer, and have had three dear children. When our little girl was a few months old, I had a nervous breakdown, and was in bed most of the time for months. I finally got better, but have never been strong or well since and am only able to do the work a part of the time. I dislike very much to have a girl to do the work as our home is very small, and I can have no privacy and when the pain is very severe, I need to get by myself. I recently had tonsilitis; and ached all over so I could not rest or sleep. I had been up only a few days when I found I could not get up at all if I laid down, without assistance, and then I cannot walk upright, but bent over, and my hands, wrists, shoulders, and limbs from the knees down are so painful I can barely use them, but am trying to do my work.

At times, my right hand gets useless and I drop anything I may be holding. My feet especially hurt me. It is not painful to press on lame places, only in trying to walk or lift, even light articles. This is not like rheumatism.

The doctor says it is nerves, and I think he is right. I am taking medicine from him but am getting no better. I am deadly tired all thru and so nervous I can hardly bear my babies around or anyone. My dear husband has been very kind and patient and understanding all thru my illness. I can stand as much pain as anyone for a reasonable time, but the last few years have taken all my courage. I surely would be thankful to be at least well if not strong so I can be a cheerful wife and mother and make a comfortable home for my little family, if it is possible, and as I am young yet, I am hoping you can give me some advice that will help me. I don't wish my children's memory of their baby days to be of a sickly, fretful mother too tired to enjoy their pleasures. Are there any places where a person who hasn't much money can go and rest and get well? If I can't be cured in your opinion, please tell me so.

HOPEFUL.

You who have read this letter will agree with me that here is a mother whose value to her country is priceless. She should live a long life and a well one, and raise her children to the perfection of manhood and womanhood that is only possible under such care. I think that she can be made both well and strong. My opinion is that underlying all of her troubles there is a focus of infection, perhaps from the diseased tonsils, perhaps from teeth, perhaps from a diseased appendix or other trouble of that nature. Let that trouble be found and removed and she may get well.

But she will never gain anything from the ordinary methods of medical treatment, from going to a doctor and getting a bottle of this or that to ease present symptoms. Such a case as hers needs thoro, systematic examination and treatment by a consultation of experts. Are there any places where a person who hasn't much money can go and get well? I'm sorry to say that I can't tell her of any, at present. But the day is coming very soon when the state will see the wisdom or perhaps the money value of saving such women to their families and will open the best of treatment to them—wide open. Haste the day.

### General Information.

1. We have a baby boy 10 months old who seems to be troubled with his ears. He had a gathering or running from his ears about four months ago, and since then I notice a dryness in his ears that causes the wax to form into a paper-like crust or crumble, and he rubs his ears as if they itch. At different times I have removed round crusts about the size of a common pea from his middle ear. I have tried to soften the wax by dropping olive oil—in his ear but that doesn't seem to do any good. Would warm water help?

2. I have been bothered with a pain on the right side, a little below the rib since the baby boy was about 3 weeks old. We moved from another state when he was 4 months old, and at that time I was feeling the worst. I wasn't hardly able to get around. It still bothers me. Some days, I don't feel any pain, and I can do a great deal of work. When the pain comes on—not severe especially when I sit quietly—I don't even care to talk or laugh as the least effort makes me feel worse. I have been told I am cranky and look morose, and I know I am but when I feel good, I am not that way. I am 28 years old and have two children, one 4½ years old. The doctor that I went to see before we moved to this state said I had liver trouble and gave me a tonic, but that didn't seem to do any good. There is supposed to be a good doctor in our home town, but his work is a great deal of operating, and is very high, and so I thought you might suggest something as our means are limited.

A MOTHER.

I. You should take your baby to an ear specialist to find out if the ear drums are ruptured. If they are, you must let the doctor treat the case and put nothing whatever in the ears yourself, as you may do the little one a serious injury.

2. From the location of your pain, it may arise from the liver. Such a disturbance usually is secondary to disturbances of circulation. Taking tonics is nothing like so good a remedy as avoiding overwork, and taking rest. Fats and indigestible foods and sweets should be avoided. Milk is a helpful diet in such cases.

This department is not to replace the doctor, where one is needed, but to help you to learn how to live, and to give advice, if possible, where the home doctor is not available, or where there is some doubt about the advisability of consulting him.

E. M. B.—A severe pain always coming after the bowels move is very significant of rectal ulcer and fissure. The treatment is dilatation of the rectal sphincters. This condition almost never cures itself. The simple operation is well worth while.

### A Skull Injury.

About 18 years ago, my husband was thrown against the rail of a street car track, and injured his skull. He took his bicycle to a shop, went to the opera house with some friends—who said he talked like a crazy man—and went home and went to bed. Next morning he could not find his bicycle and had a bad headache, and found that in the back of his head, about 2 inches to the right of his left ear, there was a dent 2 inches long and a good half inch deep in the skull. He found his bicycle, but could not remember taking it to the shop. He did not see a physician. We have been married 17 years, and while a man of usually an even disposition, two or three times a year he gets sullen spells that there seems no accounting for. Last week, he came home one evening and did not even know his little boy's name. He knew my name, but could not tell me where he worked or who for. He was this way for an hour. He is 38 years old, a book binder by trade, works 8 hours a day and reads a good deal evenings, but of course he has no brain strain while at work. Do you think his skull being injured would cause this? Should I see a specialist? I do not let him know I am worried about it, and it does not seem to worry him. E. M. B.

It seems probable that he suffered a fractured skull and that brain injury followed, which may account for all of his symptoms. Since so long a time has elapsed, the prospect that an operation would really cure is not good, because no doubt permanent tissue changes have taken place. Operations in such cases should be done early to get good results.

E. D. T.:

The proper time to circumcize a boy baby is when 10 days old. In a child who is in need of the operation, the next best time is as soon as you can. It is a painful operation and requires a general anesthetic.

"Our home, our birthplace, our native land."—Southey.

**Sound Legs Pull Big Loads**

No horse with a Spavin, Splint, Curb, Ringbone, Bony Growth or Sprain, can do himself justice. Often these ailments put a horse out of commission. Thousands of farmers and horsemen have been keeping their horses *sound* by using Kendall's Spavin Treatment—the old reliable, safe remedy. We have many letters like these to prove it.

Wm. Lucciarone, Hubbard, Ohio, writes: I have a horse that had a *sore leg* for about two weeks and could not get cured. One day one of my neighbors told me that Kendall's Spavin Treatment would be a good remedy. So I got a bottle and it *saved me a horse.* I will never be without Kendall's Spavin Treatment in my stable.

**KENDALL'S SPAVIN TREATMENT**

Known for 40 Years as Kendall's Spavin Cure

keeps the horses working—making money in the field instead of "eating their heads off." It acts quickly, leaves no scars or blemishes and costs little. Don't risk experiments with unknown, untried brands when Kendall's costs no more (often less.)

Be ready for any emergency. Keep a bottle of Kendall's in the barn. Then if anything should lame your horse you can apply it quickly and save big money as others have done and are doing. Tear this advertisement out to remind you to get Kendall's Spavin Treatment next time you go to town. Price $1.10 per bottle—6 bottles $5.50. Ask druggist for free book "Treatise on the Horse" or write direct to us.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Company
Enosburg Falls, Vt., U. S. A.

**SWEENEY MILLION DOLLAR AUTO SCHOOL**

**EARN $100 to $300 PER MONTH**

Skilled auto and tractor mechanics are needed everywhere; as ambulance, auto and truck drivers; in Army service in the Aviation Department as fliers and mechanics; on our farms running tractors—thousands of positions open and waiting. This is a mechanical age—be one. Write today for

**Big Free Catalog** of the Sweeney Auto and Tractor School—the greatest in the world. You learn everything there is to know about driving and repairing every kind of machine by actual experience. You do all this work yourself under best instruction. You are practical and qualified to fill any high salaried position. Thousands of my graduates now making big money. Write now for catalog—a postal card will bring it. E. J. SWEENEY, Pres.,

SWEENEY AUTO AND TRACTOR SCHOOL,
518 Union Station Plaza
KANSAS CITY, MO.

**Colorado Offers**

to you many opportunities to obtain excellent lands suitable for agriculture, stock-raising, dairying, etc., at reasonable prices. Rich, productive soil, and ideal climatic conditions. Denver is a strong "market town." When looking for a change of location remember Colorado, especially.

Ask me for authentic information, which will be sent to you absolutely FREE.

You are cordially invited to call at Room 112, Union Pacific Building, to see our excellent and extensive exhibit of products grown in the Union Pacific Country.

R. A. SMITH, Colonization & Industrial Agt.
Union Pacific System
Room 1350 U. P. Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

**TIRES ¼ LESS**

There's a way to obtain high-grade tires at manufacturers' prices. Write and we'll tell you. Freshly made tires, every one

**GUARANTEED 6000 MILES**

(No seconds.) All sizes, non-skid or plain. Shipped prepaid on approval. This saving on guaranteed quality will open your eyes. State size tires used.

SERVICE AUTO EQUIPMENT CO.
908 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**Stack Your Hay The Easiest Way** *The "Jayhawk"*

**Stackers and Sweep Rakes**

Harvesting hay the Jayhawk way means time, men and money saved. Jayhawk Stackers and Sweep Rakes make it easy to harvest and save every hay crop. Pays for itself the first year. Fully guaranteed. Sold direct at manufacturers price. Write today for free catalog and price list.

F. WYATT MFG. CO., 962 N. 5th ST., SALINA, KANS.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS MENTION THE MAIL AND BREEZE

## Grange Notes

BY EVE GASCHE

I wonder how many Kansas farm folks realize that the provision which was added to the War Revenue Bill by the last Congress, increasing the postal rates on second class mail matter, is going to increase also the cost of our farm papers and journals? It may be said that farm papers do not have to be carried long distances by rail, but the publishers of the leading farm papers of the nation could show surprising estimates of the extra cost which must be paid by someone.

The many farm folks who take one or more first class magazines should be very much interested in the results of this new law which goes into effect July 1. The West, South and the Pacific Coast will be discriminated against by this seemingly unfair law, because most of the leading magazines are published in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. A study of the zone system of rates on second class matter established by this new law will show the fair-minded reader that it will either compel subscribers who live long distances from the office of publication to pay more for the carrying charges, or the price of the magazine will have to be raised to all subscribers to include the extra cost of sending it to the distant ones.

Not only will farm papers and magazines suffer, but trade journals, educational periodicals, religious papers and technical journals and magazines which have to be carried long distances will be affected by this law. When an early Congress decided that it was the duty of the government to provide means for education and the exchange of information between the widely separated sections of our country by the printed, as well as the written or spoken word, it reasoned that a patriotic people must be an intelligent one. With this object in view Congress wisely established a flat rate of 1 cent a pound on newspapers and magazines regardless of distance. Why is it necessary now for Congress to tax this one particular department of the government which is entrusted with the work of spreading knowledge and information that is of vital importance to the welfare of our nation at this time?

We trust that many of the farmers of this state will ask our Congressmen to see that we are given fair play by endeavoring to have that obnoxious bill repealed. If the money to be raised by this tax must be supplied to government, let the government tax something which does not affect the educational interests of the people. The lecturer of Valley Grange got busy as soon as she read the law. The whole Grange as well as all but three of the citizens of our town joined us in asking our Congressmen to work for the repeal of this bill.

### Wheat Costs

I am glad Governor Capper is continually hammering at the officials in Washington to make the price of farm grains higher, or refrain from setting prices; if they had the grief we farmers have had in trying to get things done on the farm they would think $3 a bushel for wheat would be making a small profit. Imagine paying 60 cents an acre for harrowing, 90 cents an acre for drilling and $3 an acre for the plowing. Then add the cost of $1.50 an acre to cut the grain, to say nothing of the price of twine, the harvest labor, and advanced prices of threshing and then see if $2.20 will give the tiller of the soil a profit in line with other commodities. I think $2.75 would be little enough to ask the farmer to take for his wheat at the receiving stations.

The farmers as a whole are loyal and are doing more than they ever did before to help win this war, but when we are compelled to pay such prices as we are paying and then cannot get the necessary labor, it makes us feel as if we may be compelled to reduce our acreage another season, unless we do see prices on our products on an equality with other goods we are compelled to buy.

Chanute, Kan. L. H. Wibie.

### A Concrete Feeding Floor

Every effort should be made to reduce the loss of grain in feeding hogs these days. It not only is very expensive; there is a shortage; and it is important to get the maximum gains from every bushel fed. A good concrete feeding floor is especially important. You can get a good bulletin, No. 137, from the Portland Cement association, Kansas City, Mo., which will give full directions for this work.

Thoro milking tends to develop a cow's udder. A careless milker is expensive help at any price.

## Farm Labor Bureau

Kansas State Agricultural College, United States Department of Agriculture, and Kansas State Council of Defense, Co-operating.

In view of the present NATIONAL CRISIS, can you, and WILL you, PATRIOTICALLY or otherwise, be available for hired service, for wage or by CONTRACT, at any time within the year?

Please fill in the blanks of this QUESTIONNAIRE and hand or mail to your COUNTY AGENT, SECRETARY OF COMMERCIAL CLUB, or E. E. FRIZELL, MANHATTAN, KAN., at once, and we will credit you for doing a splendid and necessary NATIONAL SERVICE.

**LABOR AVAILABLE**

Name .....

Address, P. O. ..... Phone .....

Single ..... Married ..... If married, number in family .....

Work wanted—singly ..... or collectively ..... Alone .....

With team ..... With outfit ..... For wages .....

By contract ..... Kind of work preferred .....

Wages expected ..... Skilled .....

Occupation .....

Experience .....

When available .....

**References**

Names: Addresses:

..... .....

..... .....


# BOYS! BOYS! GIRLS, TOO!

## SOLVE THIS PUZZLE

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

**CULVER RACER AUTO "FIRST GRAND PRIZE"**

**Not a Toy**

**But a Real Gasoline Automobile**

**BUILT LIKE THE BIG RACERS**

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

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

## THIS IS "DON"

**Second Grand Prize**

**Value $100.00**

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

## How Many Words Can You Make?

This puzzle is a sure prize winner—absolutely everyone in this club wins. It is not hard either—just a little ingenuity and skill. The puzzle is to get as many words as possible out of the letters herewith given. Use only the list given, and only as many times as they appear in this ad. For instance, the letter Y appears three times, so in all your words you must not use Y more than three times. If you use Y twice in one word, and once in another, you cannot use Y in any other word as you have already used it as many times as it appears in this advertisement. It is not necessary that you use all the letters. The puzzle looks easy and simple, but if you can make as many as 12 or 15 words, send in your list at once, as the person winning first prize may not have more than that many.

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

**A TOTAL OF 15 GRAND PRIZES**

1. $250 Culver Racer Automobile.
2. Shetland Pony "Don" value $100.
3. $50 in Gold.
4. $25 in Gold.
5. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
6. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
7. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
8. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
9. 7-Jewel Elgin Wetch 20 year case.
10. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
11. 3¼x4¼ Folding Eastman Kodak.
12. 3¼x4¼ Folding Eastman Kodak.
13. 3¼x4¼ Folding Eastman Kodak.
14. Ladies' or Gents' Fine Wrist Watch
15. $5.00 in Gold.

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

Notice: Every new member this month also receives a beautiful GENUINE GOLD FILLED SIGNET RING GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS FREE AND POSTPAID, JUST FOR PROMPTNESS. Anyone may enter this club, and there was never a better offer made especially to boys and girls. Please bear in mind there is absolutely no chance to lose; POSITIVELY EVERY CLUB MEMBER WINS. If there should be a tie between two or more club members for any of the prizes, each tying club member will receive the prize tied for. Get an early start—send in your list of words TODAY.

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

**"No, sir—**
**We'll have her ready the day after tomorrow"**

YOU wonder why so much time is necessary to clean the carbon out of the combustion chambers?

As a matter of fact you were lucky in meeting a mechanic who really knew his business. It took him several hours to scrape out hard carbon which was caked behind the piston rings. Then he had to clean some more carbon out of the oil leads which carry oil to the bearings. To reach those parts he had to take down the engine.

What caused the trouble?

Largely incorrect lubrication. You used an oil of incorrect body or low quality. It supplied only a partial piston-ring seal.

So the oil reached the combustion chambers in excessive quantities and burned up. That meant extra carbon deposit.

Part of the carbon was forced down past the pistons on the power strokes. Some got in behind the rings and caked there. And some went down into the crank case and churned in with the oil.

Finally this carbon content choked up the oil leads.

* * *

CARBON TROUBLES have been largely minimized by advances in engine design.

But carbon in bearings, oil leads and piston-ring recesses is still common among motorists who buy oil carelessly or at low price per gallon.

Why do users of Gargoyle Mobiloils find comparative freedom from *all* kinds of carbon troubles?

Because the Vacuum Oil Company's engineers have analyzed the mechanical conditions and lubricating requirements of every make and model of engine. They have specified the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils for each engine in a Chart shown in part on the right.

The correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils insures an efficient piston-ring seal, thus preventing excess oil working into the combustion chambers and preventing the products of incomplete combustion from being forced past the piston rings into the crank case.

Write for 56-page booklet containing complete discussion of your lubrication problems, list of troubles with remedies and complete Charts of Recommendations for Automobiles, Motorcycles, Tractors and Motor-boat Engines.

GARGOYLE

**Mobiloils**

*A grade for each type of motor*

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container. If your dealer has not the grade specified for your car, he can easily secure it for you.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY
New York, N. Y., U. S. A.

**Specialists in the manufacture of high-grade lubricants for every class of machinery. Obtainable everywhere in the world.**

***Domestic Branches:***

Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New York, Indianapolis, Des Moines, Kansas City, Kan.

**Correct Automobile Lubrication**

***Explanation:*** The four grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils, for engine lubrication, purified to remove free carbon, are:

**Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"**
**Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"**
**Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"**
**Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic"**

In the Chart below, the letter opposite the car indicates the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils that should be used. For example, "A" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A," "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arctic" etc. The recommendations cover all models of both pleasure and commercial vehicles unless otherwise noted.

This chart is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Engineers and represents our professional advice on Correct Automobile Lubrication.

| Model of CARS | 1917 Summer | 1917 Winter | 1916 Summer | 1916 Winter | 1915 Summer | 1915 Winter | 1914 Summer | 1914 Winter | 1913 Summer | 1913 Winter |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbott-Detroit | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " " (8 cyl) | | | A | A | A | A | | | | |
| Allen | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | A | A | A |
| " (Mod. 33-34-35) | | | | | A | Arc. | | | | |
| Apperson | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| " (8 cyl) | A | A | A | A | | | | | | |
| Auburn (4 cyl) | | | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | A | A | A |
| " (6 cyl) | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | | |
| Autocar (2 cyl) | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Briscoe | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | | |
| " (8 cyl) | | | A | A | | | | | | |
| Buick | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Cadillac | | | | | | | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| " (8 cyl) | A | A | A | A | Arc. | | | | | |
| Case | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Chalmers | | | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | A | A | Arc. | Arc. |
| " (Mod. 6-40) | | | A | Arc. | | | | | | |
| " (Mod. 6-30) | A | A | A | A | | | | | | |
| Chandler Six | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | | |
| Chevrolet | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | A |
| Cole | | | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| " (8 cyl) | A | A | A | A | A | A | | | | |
| Cunningham | | | | | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | A | A |
| " (8 cyl) | A | A | A | A | | | | | | |
| Dart | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | A | A | A | Arc. |
| " (Mod. C) | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | A | | |
| Detroiter | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | A | A | Arc. |
| " (8 cyl) | | | | | Arc. | Arc. | | | | |
| Dodge | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | E | E | | | | |
| Dort | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | | | | |
| Empire (4 cyl) | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| " (6 cyl) | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | | | | | | |
| Federal | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Fiat | B | A | B | A | B | A | B | A | B | A |
| Ford | E | E | E | E | E | A | E | E | E | E |
| Franklin | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Grant | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | | |
| Hal-Twelve | A | A | A | A | | | | | | |
| Haynes | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " (12 cyl) | A | A | A | A | | | | | | |
| Hudson | | | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " (Super Six) | A | Arc. | A | A | | | | | | |
| Hupmobile | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Jeffery | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | A | | |
| " (6 cyl) | A | A | | | | | | | | |
| " Com'l | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Kearns | | | E | E | E | E | | | | |
| " Com'l | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | | | | |
| Kelly Springfield | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. | Arc. |
| King | | | | | A | Arc. | A | A | A | E |
| " (8 cyl) | A | A | A | A | Arc. | Arc. | | | | |
| " Com'l | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | | |
| Kissel Kar | A | Arc. | A | A | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " Com'l | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| " (Mod. 48) | | | A | A | A | A | A | A | | |
| " (12 cyl) | A | A | | | | | | | | |
| Lexington | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | | | | |
| Lippard Stewart | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| " (Mod. M) | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | | | | | | |
| " Mod. M W | A | Arc. | | | | | | | | |
| Locomobile | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | Arc. | Arc. |
| McFarlan | A | Arc. | A | A | A | Arc. | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Marmon | A | A | A | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | Arc. |
| Maxwell | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Mercer | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " (22-70) | | | | | Arc. | Arc. | | | | |
| Mitchell | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Mitchell (8 cyl) | | | A | A | | | | | | |
| Moline | | | | | | | | | A | Arc. |
| " Knight | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. |
| Moon (4 cyl) | | | | | Arc. | Arc. | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| " (6 cyl) | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | | |
| National | Arc. | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | A | A | A |
| " (12 cyl) | A | A | A | A | | | | | | |
| Oakland | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " (8 cyl) | | | A | A | | | | | | |
| Oldsmobile | | | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| " (8 cyl) | A | A | A | A | | | | | | |
| Overland | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Packard | | | | | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| " (12 cyl) | A | A | A | A | | | | | | |
| " Com'l | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Paige | | | | | A | Arc. | A | A | A | E |
| " (6-46) | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | | | | |
| " (6-36 & 38) | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | | | | |
| Pathfinder | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " (12 cyl) | A | A | A | A | | | | | | |
| Peerless | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| " (8 cyl) | A | A | A | A | | | | | | |
| Pierce Arrow | A | A | A | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| " Com'l | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Premier | A | A | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Regal | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| " (8 cyl) | | | A | A | Arc. | Arc. | | | | |
| Renault (French) | | | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Reo | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Richmond | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Riker | E | E | | | | | | | | |
| Saxon | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | | |
| Selden | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Simplex | A | A | A | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| Stearns-Knight | A | A | B | A | B | A | B | A | A | A |
| " (8 cyl) | A | A | B | A | | | | | | |
| Studebaker | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Stutz | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Arc. | Arc. |
| Velie (4 cyl) | | | | | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| " (6 cyl) | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | | |
| Westcott | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| White | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |
| " (16 valve) | A | A | | | | | | | | |
| Willys-Knight | A | A | B | A | B | A | A | A | | |
| Willys Six | Arc. | Arc. | | | | | | | | |
| Winton | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. | Arc. |

**YOUR TRACTOR**

also may be lubricated efficiently with Gargoyle Mobiloils. On request we will mail you a separate Chart specifying the correct grade for each make and model of tractor.


## Cars for the Broomcorn

Farmers in Southwestern Kansas are having much trouble in getting cars for their broomcorn. A great deal of the crop is awaiting shipment. Here is a letter which Governor Capper sent to Mr. McAdoo a few days ago on this question:

Honorable William G. McAdoo,
Director General of Railroads,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: A distressful condition has arisen among the farmers of Southwestern Kansas, who specialize in broomcorn raising, because of the embargo that has been placed on its shipment by reason of your order classifying it among non-essentials.

This crop has been developed after years of painstaking work—in a district not climatically fitted to corn and many of the other crops grown in the more eastern districts. With many farmers of the section it is their chief crop. In a number of counties in the extreme southwestern portion of the state its importance is relatively more than the wheat crop in the chief wheat counties, for it is practically the only ready cash crop that has been so far developed for the section.

There is today a large volume of broomcorn in this section in farmers' hands. They have, therefore, not realized on their last year's harvest, and in many cases are in debt because the labor, which is heavy for this crop was especially high priced last summer on account of the shortage of help.

It is impossible for the farmers, so long as the embargo lasts, to sell their crop, and the absence of the necessary cash will curtail materially agricultural production in the district during the coming year. Unless relief is secured soon some farmers will become bankrupt and land now under cultivation is likely to be abandoned.

This section has been going forward very fast in recent years, largely because of the broomcorn crop. This crop has carried with it livestock development and a general agricultural advancement, all of which will be retarded if the situation as to broomcorn is not relieved.

During the next few months a considerable less number of cars will be needed for the transportation of coal and as both the wheat and corn crops have been moved, a sufficient number of cars to move the broomcorn crop would not effect a hardship on the administration of the railroads.

I, therefore, petition you to lift the embargo on broomcorn, in order that farmers of Southwestern Kansas, and adjacent territory, may sell their last year's crop and thereby be put in a position to go ahead with this year's production.

Very respectfully,
ARTHUR CAPPER.
Governor.

## Rabbit Hunting at Monument

Here is a pile of rabbits killed by three hunters near Monument in two afternoons recently. These were sold for 15 cents apiece. This business was very profitable around this town while the snow was on.

When cold milk is separated more cream is lost than if the job is done right after milking.

## Feeds for the Hogs

I feed my hogs a ration of corn, 62 pounds; shorts, 30 pounds; and tankage 8 pounds. This may seem a bit expensive, but when you can put 2¼ pounds or more a day on a pig you are making money. Shorts may seem to be expensive but what about corn?

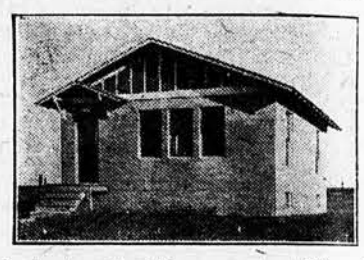
Charles Rinkel.
Haviland, Kan.

## House for Tenant or Help

BY W. E. FRUDDEN

A one-storied, 22 by 24-foot cottage, that contains four good-sized rooms, is shown here. There are two bed rooms with standard-sized closets, a living room and a kitchen. The basement is well lighted, as the first floor runs up 2 feet above the line of the grade. Here is an ideal home for the tenant or hired help.

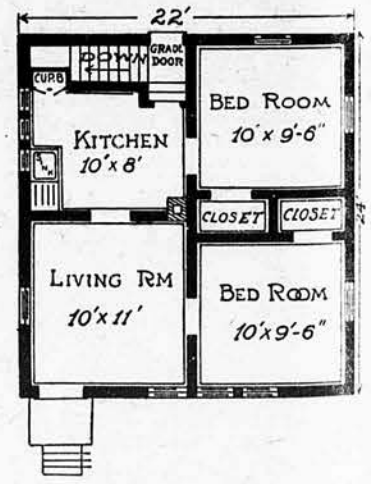
This cottage is a permanent structure. The walls are built of hollow tile blocks,



and plastered with cement. This plan, of course, could be followed out in the building of a frame house or also of a concrete house. In either case it would be a very economical idea to carry out in the building of a small cottage of this type.

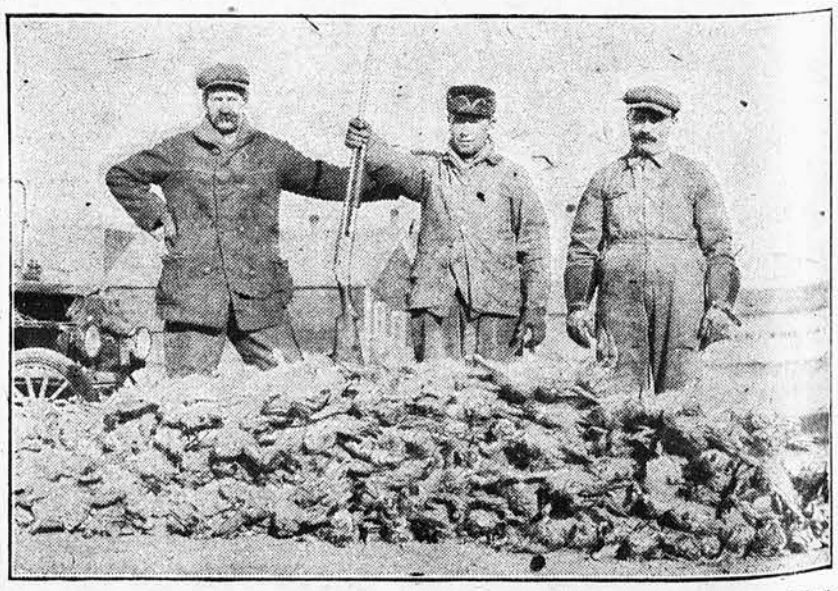
The front entrance to this economy house is from a small porch covered with a bracket-supported roof. The rear entrance from the grade line door also gives one access to the basement stair. This is a very economical arrangement to follow out in the building of any farm home. All the rooms of the house are well lighted with two or more windows.

The frame roof construction of this dwelling is inexpensive. Rafters, 2 by 4 in size, support the matched lumber used for sheathing so as to have a tight and smooth roof foundation for the paper which is to be applied. The gable




ends are covered in the same manner with the same material except for the addition of a few strips for the purpose of paneling the gable.

The cost of this completed house is about $1,000.



**A Pile of Rabbits Killed in Two Afternoons at Monument; This is Helping in Meat Conservation**

## For More Pit Silos

A fine demonstration of the need for more pit silos in Western Kansas was supplied by the results in 1917. Crops in most communities were very poor, and the prices for all feeds shipped in have been abnormally high. How fine it would have been if the silage crops grown in 1916 or 1915 had been saved in pit silos.

Seasons in Western Kansas have not changed on an average, and they will not change. There will be times like 1915 when there will be an abnormally great production of roughage, and there will be years like 1917 in which the crops will be very small. The general rule in a season like 1917 —which was especially true last year —is that the prices for all feeds that are purchased are very high. A great many farmers in Western Kansas have spent enough money for feeds in the last few months to have paid for a dozen or two pit silos. Despite that fact it is only a season or two ago that these same farmers wasted hundreds of tons of crops which would have made excellent silage.

This is a most unfortunate and unnecessary condition. Why not do the obvious thing and put this silage when it is raised in pit silos and keep it one or two or three seasons until it is needed? This is the only sensible way under the circumstances.

The cost of putting down pit silos is very small. As a rule the cost runs from about 25 to 40 cents a ton for materials—not including labor—and in a few cases higher. There has been slow a general use of pit silos in Western Kansas and Eastern Colorado that as a rule the construction of this type is well understood. If you should need help along the mechanical lines you can get it from a Farmers Bulletin on Pit Silos which has been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and which will be sent free on request. A postcard will bring it to you promptly.

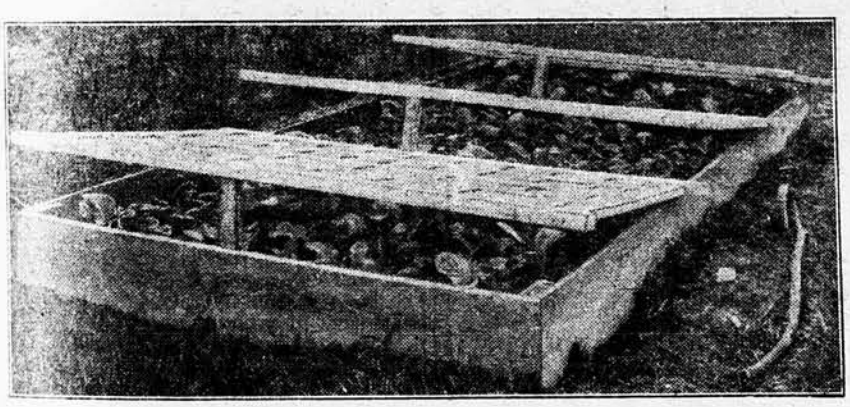
Why not get in condition to save all of the crops you grow this year? You can save them thru the pit silo route mighty easily.

## Work for Man and Team

Will Weltmer, a young farmer of Alden, Rice county is eager to do all that he can to help win the war. Mr. Weltmer is in the fourth classification so he is not likely to be called this year. He purchased a small farm expecting to rent additional land but finds it is not procurable. Now he finds himself with good teams and equipment but no land and he also has good Shorthorn cattle and no pasture. "What can I do to remedy this condition," Mr. Weltmer asks, "and how can I serve my country best? I will have but 5 acres left to till after my oats crop is put in and I do not want to lie around and wait for harvest. I have 50 acres in wheat."

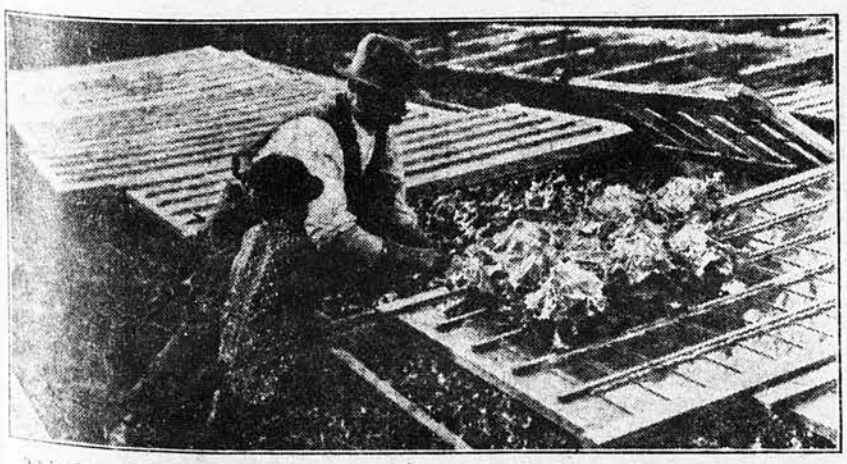
It has been suggested that Mr. Weltmer might hitch up with some farmer who is willing to exchange pasture for labor. He wants to use his team. Why not employ Mr. Weltmer to help put in your corn crop? Write to him at Alden, Kan.

## Hotbeds, and the Early Gardens



Glass is Used to Cover the Bed, it is a Good Plan to Arrange the Sash so it May be Easily Raised and Lowered.

Cabbage is Being Grown in These Hotbeds for the Spring Trade. Double Glass Sash is Used to Help in Keeping out the Cold.



This Man is Harvesting a Crop of Head Lettuce Which Will be Sold at a High Price to a City Hotel.

# Uniform Tires

**(99 Per Cent Excellent)**

## Built by Uniform Men

**(96 Per Cent Efficient)**

MANY manufacturers build good tires. But each producer's problem is to build ALL of his tires as good as his best one.—To make them as uniform in mileage as they are in looks.

Even tires built side by side, often vary thousands of miles.

Were it not for this, certain great brands would equal the Miller.

For Miller has succeeded in building tires the same.

Not a few—not certain "lucky" tires. But 99 Millers in 100. Less than 1 per cent ever need adjustment.

**Miller UNIFORM MILEAGE Tires**

GEARED-TO-THE-ROAD

Tires are bound to vary about as the workmen do, because they are mostly handwork.

To build them uniform, "human variables" must go. That's why, three years ago, we began to keep books on every tire built, and on the man who built it.

We brought in experts on scientific management. And the master tire builders were used to train the rest.

Many withstood this new order of efficiency and are building Miller Tires today. Those who fell below the mark had to go elsewhere.

Perfection demanded the survival of the fittest. This body of Miller Men is known today as Tiredom's crack regiment. Their efficiency averages 96 per cent.

And more than 99 per cent of their tires exceed the warranted mileage.

### *Geared-to-the-Road*

Miller Tires are **Geared-to-the Road.** Look how the ratchet-like tread takes hold of the ground. This keeps wheels from spinning when you start—it gives positive traction while you are going.

This year we'll produce enough for only one motorist in fifty. Because few workmen can be trained to this perfection. Better speak to the authorized Miller dealer at once for your supply.

**THE MILLER RUBBER COMPANY, Akron, Ohio**

*Makers of Miller Red and Gray Inner Tubes—*
*The Team-Mates of Uniform Tires*

### Miller Dealers in This Territory

Abilene, M. J. Rospray
Almena, Tellesen Bros.
Atchison, Atchison Vulc. Co.
Arkansas City, Red Cross Garage
Caney, Meeker Bros.
Chanute, Miller Oil Co.
Charleston, C. C. Isely Lumber Co.
Chetopa, McCormick & Morgan
Cinamon, C. C. Isely Lumber Co.
Codell, Lesher & Tucker
Coffeyville, Coffeyville Garage
Concordia, W. O. Jepson
Concordia, K. I. Pottinger
Cedar Vale, A. N. Shaver
Council Grove, Central Garage
Dexter, R. Beals
Dodge City, City Transfer Auto Livery Co.
Fulton, W. S. Dall & Co.
Frankfort, Swanson Auto & Supply Co.
Ft. Scott, C. C. Crane Hdw. Co.
Galena, White & Allen
Glasco, W. B. Newton
Goff, G. W. Sourk
Gorham, John Small
Greensburg, Brown & Tucker
Greeley, Oil Belt Garage
Greeley, H. C. Blandin
Hiawatha, F. M. Emerson
Horton, Martin Hardin
Hutchinson, Moon Motor Car Co.
Iola, Miller Oil Co.
Iola, T. B. Shannon, 18 W. Jackson St.
Junction City, Auto Cycle & Supply Co.
Kansas City, Fred Herman, 1012 Minnesota Av.
Lawrence, C. W. Smith
Larned, F. H. Inderwiesen
Liberty, H. E. Carson
Newton, Martens Motor Co.
Newton, F. E. Loper
Oberlin, Jos. H. Young
Otis, C. M. Brack
Parsons, A. A. Gamer
Parsons, W. C. Holmes & Son
Pittsburg, Pittsburg Tire Co.
Pittsburg, Pittsburg Auto Supply Co.
Pierceville, Jewell Garage
Prairie View, Fansler Garage
Riley, Chas. Kaup
Richmond, T. S. Semple & Co.
Russell, Radke Bros. Co.
Russell Springs, Harry Ham
Salina, C. W. Bell
Salina, Belle Tire Service Co., 153 N. 7th St.
Salina, Interstate Vulcanizing Co.
Salina, Lee Hardware Co.
Smith Center, J. O. Smith
Spearville, R. E. Wood
Strong City, Strong City Garage
Stafford, D. M. Gay
Topeka, West Motor Car Co.
Topeka, Topeka Auto Tire Co.
Topeka, Topeka Capital
Winona, Thouvenell & Baker
Wellington, Galloup & Crow
Wichita, Jones Motor Car Co.

## Success With the Corn

BY GUY M. TREDWAY
Allen County

Kansas must raise the biggest corn crop this year in its history. Like the man who, "intending to build a tower, sitteth down first and counteth the cost," we must consider carefully what we have at hand to accomplish this. The first matter to be considered is the soil. Much of the soil in Southeastern Kansas is not adapted to corn because of long continued cropping without rotation or fertilization, or because the composition of the soil will not produce corn so well as kafir. These soils especially will need to be fertilized if they are to produce a large corn crop, tho the best of the land should be fertilized. Without it all our land will decrease rapidly in fertility and in the crop produced an acre. The best fertilizer is barnyard manure. The best way to put this on the land is by the use of a spreader.

Every successful farmer needs a manure spreader as much as he needs a plow. Set the spreader so you will drive about 80 rods in unloading. This will spread the manure not to exceed one-tenth as thick as many farmers are accustomed to do by hand, but experience has proved that the yield from the same amount of manure will be much greater. Let us have every load that we have not been able to get out during the winter as well as what accumulates in the stables during the spring on the land ahead of the plow.

Ahead of the plow! Yes, for while the lister is a quick way to put in a corn crop, most careful farmers admit that the fact that the ground can be tilled, in a manner, and planted at one operation is the principal reason why the lister is used. Let us plow our land this year, even if it is almost impossible to get help and work is unusually pressing. A good disking ahead of the plow will repay the cost, especially when the plowing is late and the corn is soon to be planted. Corn stalks should not be burned. Either cut them with the disk or harrow them down across the field from the direction of plowing so that they may be plowed under. A riding or gang plow will cut them in lengths short enough so the cultivator will not drag them out and thus destroy corn. With the ground well plowed and the stalks and trash all under the corn can be harrowed after it is up.

Just before planting the ground should be harrowed thoroly. This kills many weeds and makes a fine, firm seedbed. A good seedbed and care in planting will make a large difference in the yield. All corn should be checked so it may be cultivated both ways. Tho it may be cultivated across the field but once, many weeds will be destroyed that otherwise would have taken considerable moisture and plant food from the soil. The time of planting, too, is a matter of much importance. Some corn was planted last year in March. The greater part was planted in April. Farmers who planted early said the corn was not growing much above the ground but was making roots and would grow rapidly when the weather became favorable. However, the early planted corn made the poorest crop. Experience shows that corn ought not to be planted before April 25 and that corn planted after May 5 is not likely to do so well as if planted later, tho some seasons late corn makes a good crop. When one has gathered his own seed in the fall and has hung it up it may not all need to be tested. Otherwise every ear should be tested. Some reliable variety should be planted, some variety that has proved its worth in the locality in which it is to be planted. This is not a year to "try" new kinds. An acre of Squaw corn will be planted for early hog feed, and is to be fed stalk and all. By the time it is gone the dent corn will be ready to use if a fairly early corn is planted.

The seed should have been selected carefully in the fall. Gathered then and carefully dried there is little question but that it will grow. We usually save twice as much as we expect to plant and always feed excellent seed corn to the hogs after the crop is up. It should be graded. This insures uniformity in the number of grains to the hill, which should invariably be two. Three stalks to the hill will not produce so large ears, nor will one stalk produce so many.

The first cultivation may profitably be done with the harrow, the teeth being slanted somewhat. This will get into the row as the cultivator will not, and will destroy many weeds as well as open the soil that air circulation may take place. This very fact also will cause many weed seeds to sprout and the cultivator should follow soon. Three cultivations usually are enough. But by all means the weeds must be kept down. No land can produce two crops at the same time and weeds take as much moisture and fertility from the soil as does the corn.

## Breed for Egg Production

(Continued from Page 19.)

and give you a chance to study breeding. A trio from a good egg-laying strain should give you around 200 eggs during the breeding season, from which quite a flock of chicks could be hatched. From these chicks you could select a nice lot of bred-to-lay pullets.

Give your chickens the right kind of house and feed, keep them clean, free from vermin, and they will be vigorous and happy and give you profitable returns.

I know from experience that standardbred poultry is easier and cheaper to keep in condition than mongrels, and then think of the satisfaction of having one color, one shape, one weight—no wonder the neighbors will wish to buy eggs at your own price!

The shape, size and color must be your choosing, not mine. The strain is what you make it, for many a fine-feathered flock never pays for the feed the birds eat with the eggs they lay. But there is no reason why the fine, standardbred bird will not make a good layer if bred and treated right. Many breeders are making their show birds fine layers, too, and you can do the same if you work hard and have patience.

Of course the trap-nest is the absolute test of the ability of a hen to lay, but I have written this article for such persons as myself who do not have the time to trap-nest.

We must have eggs at all events, or down goes our business.

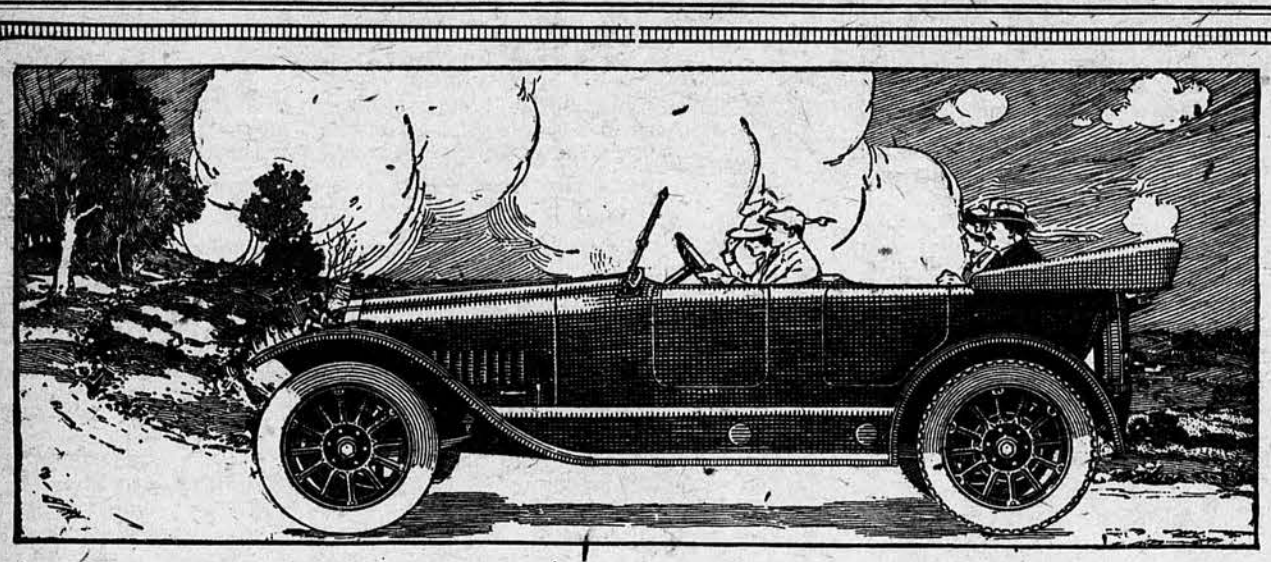
## A Fight for Right

I wish to speak a word of praise for the governor of the great state of Kansas, who has exceeded all his predecessors in an earnest effort to establish justice and a square deal for the common people; the people who labor with their hands and brains. They produce the necessities of life on the farm and in the factory.

It is not often that a candidate for the United States Senate has the manhood and backbone to stand up in the face of the "profit-hogs," the men of disreputable high finance, and those who try to loot those millions of laborers out of their just share of the product of their own honest toil and publicly condemn them for their unholy deeds. So I wish to congratulate the people of Kansas that they have in Governor Capper a candidate who stands with the common people for justice and a square deal. The people of Kansas are going to give their consent on election day for the governor to go to the United States Senate as their representative. W. N. Oles.

Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

In the management of the farm there is nothing that affects its continued prosperity more than its productiveness.

# Today's Supreme Car

## In the $1250 Class

### The Latest Mitchell Six—120-In. Wheelbase—40 H. P. Motor

HERE is the latest result—an amazing result—of Mitchell efficiency methods.

A five-passenger six-cylinder car of unusual size and roominess, with unusual power—unique in beauty and equipment—for only $1250 at factory. At a price much below any other car of like size and power and class.

### To Meet Today's Idea

Motor car prices have had to advance in late years, with the multiplied cost of steel. To counteract this many economies are practiced. Some Sixes have returned to Fours. Wheelbases have been shortened, equipment reduced, and standards sacrificed sometimes.

The Mitchell takes another course. It is building a Light Six, identical in standards, in luxury and beauty with the $1525 Mitchell. It has nearly all the Mitchell extras.

It has all the Mitchell over-strength. It has our power tire pump, our shock-absorbing springs, our reversible headlights, our dashboard engine primer—nearly all our extra features.

Yet it sells at a price which is not matched in any comparable car.

### Nothing Like It

There is nothing like this value in the fine-car field today. We can give it in the Mitchell only because of our wonderful factory efficiency.

We build the complete car—chassis and body—in a model plant. In a mammoth plant, built and equipped by experts to produce this one type economically. We eliminate all waste. To produce such a car at the Mitchell price in an ordinary factory would be utterly impossible.

When you buy a fine car for many-year service, this is the car you'll want. You will know that when you see it. If you do not know our nearest dealer ask us for his name.

*Send for latest catalog to Mitchell Motors Co., Inc., Racine, Wis.*

**$1250** F. O. B. Racine

**120-Inch Wheelbase**
**40 Horsepower Motor**
**5 Styles of Bodies**

Mitchell Sixes

**$1525** Mitchell C-42

—a roomy 7-passenger Six, with 127-inch wheelbase and a highly developed 48-horsepower motor.
Three-Passenger Roadster, $1490
Club Roadster, $1560 Sedan, $2275
Cabriolet, $1960
Coupe, $2135 Club Sedan, $2185
Four-Passenger Surrey, $1625
All prices f. o. b. Racine, and subject to change without notice.

## Wanted—Business Boys

(Continued from Page 13.)

S. Alexander of Burlington. Ivan was a mighty proud and pleased boy. He produced 2,292 pounds of pork and due to feeding slop had one of the lowest production cost records in the club. Had his story and records graded a few points higher Ivan would have been among the first four. Butler county had a complete membership last year but the boys failed to show pep. Orin Crump, the county leader, and Ivan were the only members who sent reports. Orin had seven Duroc pigs entered and showed a profit of $118. Butler has eight boys enrolled this year and we are expecting every boy to play the game thru.

Bourbon county and Riley county are the only counties to complete membership since last report. I'm quite sure tho that others will "fill" as numerous applications were received after the extension of time. Riley county boys are determined to put up a hot fight for county prize honors this year. And with Frank Holtman, Andrew Brunberg and A. Heller the three dads lined up to help in the father and son contest, Riley should make "some" race for pep honors, too. Go to it. May the best club win. Here's the Riley and Bourbon entries:

BOURBON COUNTY.

| Name | Address | Age |
|---|---|---|
| Archie Nichols | Redfield, R. 2 | 14 |
| Dorwin Wright | Bronson | 12 |
| Harry Wunderly | Redfield, R. 2 | 15 |
| James Roweth | Redfield | 17 |
| Howard L. Orr | Hammond | 15 |
| Merl Balcom | Bronson | 13 |
| Loy Van Arsdale | Uniontown | 16 |
| Harold Ireland | Bronson | 15 |
| LaVern Robson | Devon | 13 |
| Theodore Turner | Redfield | 14 |

RILEY COUNTY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Darlington Holtman | Randolph, R. 1 | 14 |
| Joseph W. Lumb | Manhattan, R. 3 | 14 |
| Stanley Brunberg | Manhattan, R. 3 | 11 |
| Elliot Peterson | Randolph | 14 |
| Chester Long | Manhattan | 15 |
| Lawrence Dufra | Manhattan | 14 |
| Arthur Woodruff | Manhattan | 13 |
| Neil Morris | Manhattan | 15 |
| William Fair | Manhattan | 13 |
| Everett Hanson | Manhattan | 14 |

## Apples for Home Orchards

(Continued from Page 10.)

string, or strips of corn stalks may be used.

The pruning given the young tree for the first few years is in a large measure responsible for its ultimate shape, and every orchardist should take a pride in growing well developed, symmetrical trees. The pruning should be done so the mature tree will have properly spaced limbs, with every limb filling the space allotted to it with productive branches. The tree should be open enough to permit the entrance of sunlight into all parts of the tree, and the limbs should have fruit spurs developed back into the center as well as in the outside portions. The trees should be low and blocky and the tendency of different varieties must be taken into consideration when developing a tree. The grower must appreciate the fact that a well-grown, well-shaped tree may be sprayed more easily, and the fruit may be harvested much more economically than it can be from a tall, untrained tree.

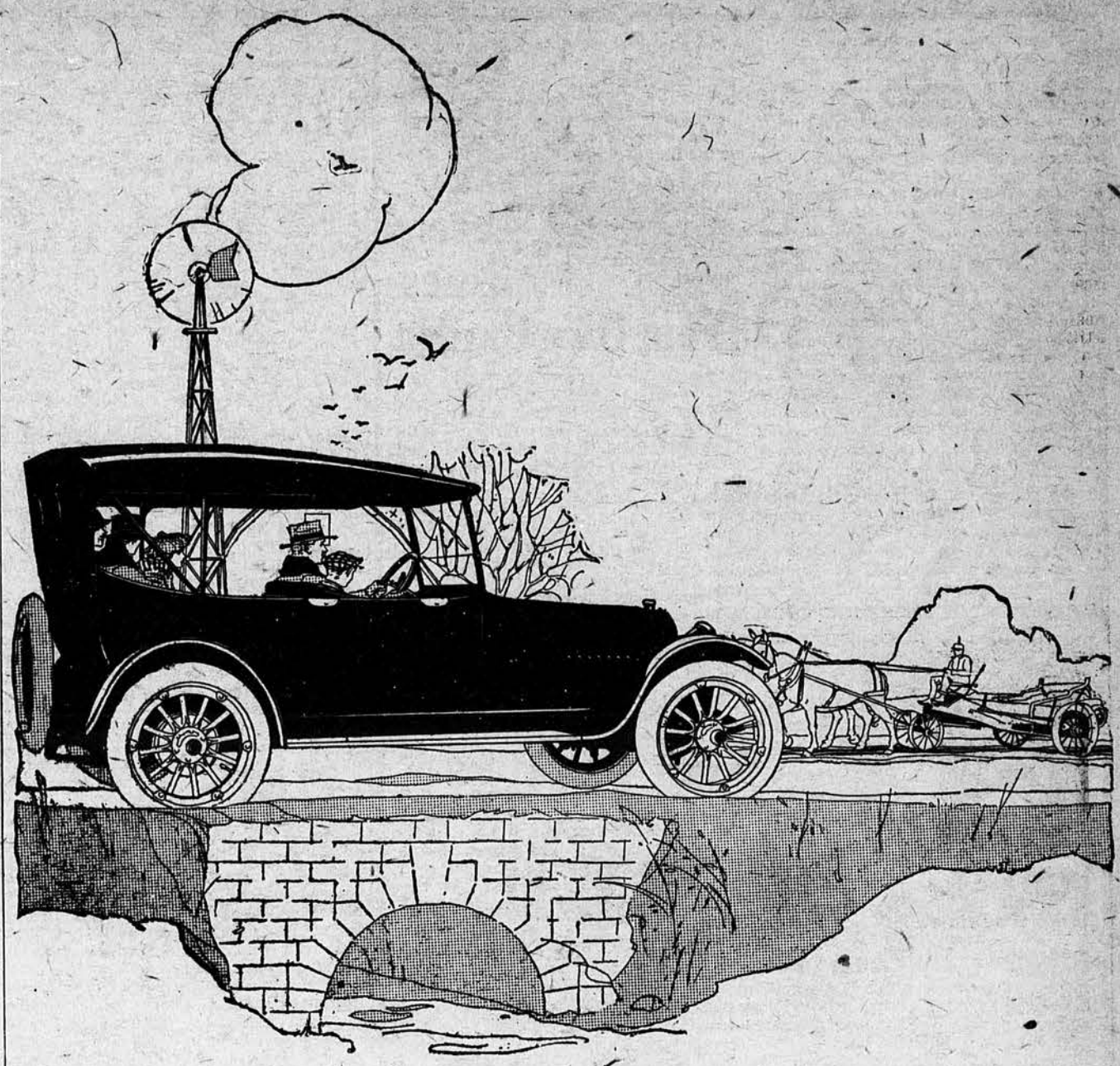
## A Stifle Slip

I have a yearling filly that drags her hind foot when she starts out in the morning. One morning she will drag her left hind foot and perhaps the next morning she will drag her right foot. She has never been hurt that I know about. What can I do?
Oswego, Kan. H. G. P.

In my opinion your filly is affected with stifle slip. The best way to treat this is to tie the animal up in a narrow, single stall, so it cannot move about from side to side, with its head tied up so it cannot assume the recumbent position. It should be kept in this standing position without being taken out of the stall at any time for at least six weeks. During this time the region of the stifle should be blistered by thoroly rubbing into that part an ointment consisting of 1 dram of red iodide of mercury and 1 ounce of vaseline. It is advisable to clip the hair over the stifle before applying the ointment. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.
K. S. A. C.

"They love their land because it is their own, and scorn to give aught other reasons why."—Hallock.

The good square walk as a gait for a farm horse is the most valuable of any

# Proved Worthy Beyond Question

THREE distinct tendencies in modern motor car construction were visible in the new models displayed at the recent metropolitan automobile shows.

Briefly, these three tendencies were concerned with more efficient power, lighter car weight, and greater economy of operation.

Every one of these qualities has been a pronounced characteristic of Oakland Sensible Six models during the past three years.

The high-speed overhead-valve engine of the Oakland Sensible Six delivers 44 horsepower at 2600 r.p.m., or one full horsepower to every 48 pounds of car weight.

The high carburetion efficiency of the engine gives from eighteen to twenty-five miles to the gallon of gasoline. The 32 x 4 tires, extra large for the light weight of this car, are giving 8,000 to 12,000 miles per tire.

The finely made chassis is a model of simplicity and strength, and the sightly body is swung on long springs over a generous wheelbase, insuring full comfort.

No pains have been spared to make the car handsome in proportion and finish; it is unusually roomy and accessible, and upholstered throughout in genuine leather.

*THE sound and practical construction of the Oakland Sensible Six chassis matches low cost of operation with low cost of maintenance.*

| | |
|---|---|
| *Touring Car* | *$1050* |
| *Roadster* | *1050* |
| *Roadster Coupe* | *1210* |
| *Sedan* | *1250* |
| *Sedan (Unit Body)* | *1550* |
| *Coupe (Unit Body)* | *1550* |

*F. O. B. Pontiac, Mich.*

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR CO.
PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

# OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX

# Grow These Six Lovely Roses In Your Own Garden

Everyone loves flowers and the one special favorite of all is the Rose. The beauty of the Rose is first manifest in its long, graceful, shapely and solid buds, delicate and firm in texture and opening to present a depth of blossom showing a formation of shell-like beauty.

The Hardy Everblooming Garden Cut-flower Roses are the result of crosses between the Hybrid Perpetual (June Roses) and the Monthly Blooming Tea Roses. The flowers appear with the same freedom as the Teas, affording a season of almost perpetual bloom.

## The American Beauty

**The Greatest of Them All**

The American Beauty is one of the most vigorous Roses we have. It makes the heaviest stems and the largest bush, it not being unusual to see a rampant bush with a dozen canes as thick as one's finger and several feet in height. The American Beauty is unquestionably the most popular Rose now before the public, a popularity due principally to its splendid value as a winter forcing variety.

**Alexander Hill Gray, (Yellow)** A lemon yellow rose, strikingly pleasing both in form and fragrance. The flowers are large and heavy, beautiful in every respect, and come freely upon the plant. The growth of the bush is inclined to assume a compact form and produces the flowers in abundance. Yellow roses are often desired by growers and this one is sure to become a great favorite as its yellow is more pronounced than others of this class.

**La France, (Pink)** Whatever else one may plant in the way of Roses, the garden should contain this Rose to be complete. Or, where only a few Roses are to be grown, this one should find a place. It is silvery-rose in color, with a sweet fragrance, and the flowers come freely and constantly. The blossoms are large, full and globular, and of that graceful, decided rose-form that is so much to be desired. The plant is of moderate growth and compact—in short a plant that is of the right type to produce the very finest flowers.

**Senator Mascurand, (Yellow)** A salmon-yellow rose that has numerous admirers. The flowers are borne freely, with delicate fragrance, and are very large, very full, and of fine form. The bush is tall at maturity; the stems long and graceful. This variety is considered a superior sort because of the beauty of the buds and flowers, and the profusion of bloom. It will keep up a continuous succession of bloom into cold weather. Its ease of growth and willingness to adapt itself to all conditions make it a most valuable rose for the non-expert.

**Lady Alice Stanley, (Pink)** A grand giant-flowering Rose stands head and shoulders above all other Roses of its class. The flowers which are all splendid form, are large and full, and somewhat of the June Rose type. The buds are particularly handsome in form, the full blooms large and double, the petals of immense size, and the blossoms are highly perfumed. It is considered the leading Rose of the Garden for cutting and successfully competes with many of the finest greenhouse productions as a cut-flower variety.

**Madison, (White)** A creamy-white Rose, very highly perfumed, with a texture of blossom that forms a wonderful substance. The flowers are large, full and heavy and follow each other so rapidly there is not a noticeable pause between the successions of blossoms. Even when not in bloom which happens very rarely, the bush is a distinct ornament to the garden. It thrives with such little care and attention that the amateur can grow it to perfection.

**The Instructions sent with the roses will make it easy for you to bring the plants in fine large bushes even if you have never before grown roses.**

**SPECIAL 20-DAY OFFER** We will send the above assortment of six roses postpaid, safe delivery guaranteed, with a one-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze at $1.20. New, renewal or extension subscriptions accepted.

***Use This 20-Day Special Offer Coupon***

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

Gentlemen: Please find $1.20 enclosed for which please send me Farmers Mail and Breeze for the term of one year and send me the six roses postpaid as per your special 20-day offer.

Name. . .....

Postoffice. . .....

R. F. D. .....Box .....State .....

## March, and the Sheep

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

It is while the lambs are with the ewes that the profit of sheep raising is made. More rapid gains are made for the grain fed during the first 4 months of a lamb's life than at any other time; therefore it is profitable to encourage a plentiful supply of milk. A heavy milking ewe will consume from 1 to 2 pounds of grain a day, besides silage and hay. It is very important that the feed for the ewe be of good quality and also that a variety of foods be used, as this stimulates the appetite. If possible some one of the roots, silage or pasture should be used, as it stimulates the amount of milk, besides serving as a tonic.

The best hays for the suckling ewe are the leguminous hays—clover, alfalfa, cowpeas or soybeans. During the first week on which the ewe is receiving a full grain ration a good mixture is 10 parts of shelled corn, 10 parts oats, 6 parts wheat bran and 1 part of linseed oil meal. Two weeks after lambing the ration may be simplified gradually to equal parts of shelled corn and oats.

It has been found that by teaching the lamb to feed as early as possible and feeding grain direct the greatest economy results. There is a higher rate of gain and consequently a greater amount of flesh can be put on for the same cost than in older lambs. It has been found that by marketing lambs when from 3 to 5 months of age the dangers of carrying the sheep thru the summer, when heat and parasites are troublesome, can be avoided. Furthermore, the pasture feed is saved for the breeding flock and the labor involved in the care of the lambs for the longer period is reduced. It also has been observed that over a term of years better prices are to be obtained in the spring because there is no competition with the western lamb which is marketed during the summer and fall, and furthermore the animal is of a more desirable weight in the spring. The market prefers a 70-pound lamb to those of other weights, and the danger in the animal carried over the summer is that he will be too heavy. Still another advantage of marketing during June or July is the fact that it gives money at a time when it is not forthcoming from other sources.

When 10 to 15 days old the lamb will begin to imitate its mother and nibble at feed. The lamb will do better on a ground or cracked feed than on whole grain. Such feed should be ground to a meal rather than a flour. When a month or 6 weeks old the lambs can more profitably handle the whole grain. A good grain mixture for the lamb is 1 part ground corn, 1 part crushed oats, 1 part linseed oil meal and 2 parts of wheat bran. It is imperative that the food for the lambs be the freshest and cleanest available. Every morning the surplus feed should be cleaned out and every few days the trough washed in a solution of lime water.

A lamb will seldom eat more than a pound of grain in its first week of feeding. Since the feed for the lamb is the choicest it should be kept away from the ewes, which can get along on less expensive food. For this purpose a lamb creep is very convenient. Within this pen, to which only the lambs have access, should be a small trough built close to the ground so the lambs can get at their food readily.

## For the Common People

I noticed Governor Capper's announcement as a candidate for United States Senator recently. I trust I may be counted as one of the governor's friends. I presume I may be called a Democrat, as I most generally vote for the Democratic candidate for President. But outside of that, I vote, and always have voted, for men and not parties. I have always supported Governor Capper. Why? Because he always has stood for everything that was elevating and frowned on wrong doing in every line. And I feel he will continue to do everything in his power to make this country a better place in which to live and rear our children. I feel that the success of Governor Capper at the polls next fall already is assured. I do not think there is a man in the state who is nearer the hearts of the common people and the boys and girls than is Governor Capper. I trust I may have the privilege of assisting him, by one vote, to the highest office within the gift of our great state.

Wayne, Kan. T. P. Teagarden.

## Fighting the Noxious Mammals

The government has issued some excellent bulletins on the fighting of ordinary farm pests. These can be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

How to Destroy Rats. (Farmers' Bulletin 369.)
The Common Mole of Eastern United States. (Farmers' Bulletin 583.)
Field Mice as Farm and Orchard Pests. (Farmers' Bulletin 670.)
Cottontail Rabbits in Relation to Trees and Farm Crops. (Farmers' Bulletin 702.)
Trapping Moles and Utilizing Their Skins. (Farmers' Bulletin 832.)
Destroying Rodent Pests on the Farm. (Separate 708, Yearbook for 1916.)

## Let's Consider the Silos

LESS GRAIN can be fed by many dairymen without reducing milk production, provided they feed more silage and legume hays. Less grain will be available for feeding to cattle, for much more than usual is needed now for human food and the emergency demands that every effort be made for its conservation. Milk production must be maintained; hence, every effort should be made to substitute other feeds for grain in the dairy ration. To do that the silo will help.

Fruits and green vegetables are canned to supply succulent and palatable foods to the family during the winter. Succulence is just as essential to the cow as to a human being. The abundant milk flow obtained from June pasture, to a large extent is due to the succulence of the grass; silage provides succulent feed during winter when pasture is not available. With silage in the ration dairy cattle can be kept in the condition of health common to animals on pasture. The digestive system of a cow is well suited to the utilization of large quantities of green grasses and other coarse, succulent material. Silage is palatable, and no other feed will combine so well with dry hay and a little grain to produce maximum economical results.

"Siloing" is an excellent way of preserving the mature corn crop or of saving one which for any reason must be harvested before maturity. About 40 per cent of the total food material in the corn plant is in the stalks and leaves. When the farmer harvests only the ears he loses nearly one-half of the crop; on the other hand, when the crop is put into the silo, the losses are very small. When drouth, frost, or insects attack a field of corn before it is ripe, the entire crop may be lost unless the farmer has a silo ready in which to preserve it.

The silo at all times, particularly now, offers to the farmer one of the best means of reducing his feed bills. The present great national emergency places these questions before every farmer: Have you a silo? If you have not, your herd is not most economically fed; why not build a silo and fill it? If you have one, is it big enough to supply all the silage your cattle can eat before the next crop is harvested? If not, build another! You can buy one ready to erect, or you can build it yourself at a small cash expenditure. Homemade silos of concrete or wood can be erected with little trouble.

Call on the extension department of the agricultural college for any assistance you may need in this respect. Write to the United States Department of Agriculture for bills of materials, with full specifications for silos of different dimensions. They will cost you nothing.

## Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for March 24. Jesus minister to the multitude. Mark 6 32-56.

Golden Text. The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many. Matt. 20:28.

As Jesus waited in the vicinity of Capernaum, the usual headquarters while in Galilee, for the return of the 12 disciples another delegation of disciples reached Him. These men were followers of John the Baptist and they came from the court of Herod Antipas, where John had been imprisoned, to report his death. Herod, frightened at the teaching of John and the immense following he had secured yielded to the request of his queen and her daughter for the murder of the man he feared.

Almost at the same time the twelve disciples returned; but the excitement over the death of John the Baptist was so intense that it was thought the whole affair might end in a political riot and before they took time to tell of the success of their travels it was decided to go across the Jordan into the province of Herod Philip where rest and quiet might be secured.

Did you ever stop to realize that every plant must have its resting time? With people, this resting time, if they would make the most out of life, is necessary. It is not only a means of physical rest but a communion with God. That is why we have nights for sleep, Sundays for rest, periods of rest during the year, friendly visits, holidays and religious festivals.

Early the next morning Jesus and His disciples entered their boat and sailed away to a plain called Butaiha. This district was a short distance away from Bethsaida but belonged to that province.

The crowds of people that watched them depart followed around the shore just as fast as they could, so the quiet the disciples had hoped would last for days was soon broken. When Jesus saw the ever increasing multitude He went out to greet them and as He walked among them He healed souls as well as bodies.

One of the queer things about the Christian religion is that it is a river of blessings flowing thru the world and bringing to our bodies and minds as well as our souls the peace of understanding. The lower are a means to the higher, and the blessings to the body is a proof of its power over the soul.

Many among the multitude were pilgrims on their way to Jerusalem to the Passover feast, but tired and weary and hungry as they were, when Jesus and His disciples left them to go up the mountain side, they still remained waiting below. Philip, whose home was in this portion of the country, knew that the wilderness round about them offered no little villages where the travelers could secure bread and provisions for their needs and they all questioned Jesus why He did not send the people away so they might secure their necessary supplies before night made travel impossible.

The miracle of the feeding of the 5,000 is the only miracle recorded by all four gospels and as it is such a well known story and so easily grasped in its spiritual meaning we will leave it alone and I will tell you a simple story of how a small boy came to help Jesus. It is one that makes a ready appeal to children and later adds to the charm of the miracle itself.

Near Bethsaida lived a man and his wife and their little boy, a Jewish family, strict in all the traditions of their race. This year the boy was of an age to attend the Passover feast and in preparation for this great event he had raised a special pair of white doves for his sacrifice. Years before when the father had made his first pilgrimage he had played along the way with a most marvelous child of his own age and now that the stories were out that the Messiah had come, this little family thought they knew why the playmate of the pilgrimage was different from the other children and always in their hearts they hoped to see the man called Jesus.

Just about the time they were ready to start on their journey, the doves flew away and the little boy begged so hard to follow them that finally his mother packed a basket with a light lunch and let him go after he had promised to return before sunset even if he did not find his doves.

Straight across the little plain he followed the birds to the mountain side where a great multitude in great excitement were listening to a great teacher and there in circles above His head hovered the boy's doves. Instinct told him that this was the Messiah, the wonderful King his father was always talking about and in the interest that followed the discovery he forgot the lunch he c in his basket until Philip came thru the crowd. Unhesitatingly and proudly he gave his humble all, never questioning.

Presently as the evening drew nearer he remembered his promise to his mother and slipping away thru the crowd he hastily scrambled down the mountain side only to find his parents frantically comi g across the plain in search of him. Thru the dusk he ran to meet them and when they saw the glad light in his eyes and heard the breathless story, "Father! Mother! I have fou d him," they followed him back into the twilight of the mountain to the Master of us all.

## Food Facts

The United States Food Administration emphasizes that it has never advised the public to decrease whole milk consumption or to attempt to substitute other foods for milk. This statement is issued to make clear that the effort to stop the waste of milk is in no way aimed at reduced consumption.

Since January 28, 1918, Canadian flour mills have been required to make 196 pounds of flour from 265 pounds of wheat. This makes a 74 per cent milling extraction, the same as the United States regulations. It is a somewhat larger percentage than was customary in peace times and is aimed at making possible larger exports of flour to the allies.

Information secured by the United States Food Administration on the beet sugar industry of France includes these important facts. In 1914 the battle line eliminated from French possession 203 of the 213 factories and a large proportion of these are still in the possession of the Germans. Last year not more than one-fourth as much sugar was produced as before the war. The yield of sugar a ton of beets shows a slight falling off since the war began, which may be due to a shortage of both labor and fertilizers.

This serious decline in the sugar production of France largely explains her dependence on imports and the necessity for the United States to share its normal supply with France.

The English are now receiving for household use only about half as much sugar as the amount to which they have been accustomed, and the French sugar ration since last October has been less a month than the American household use a week. Italy is on the same short sugar ration as France. It is to relieve these conditions that this country is now saving and sending sugar.

Sheep in the United States averaged more than 51,000,000 head during the three years before the war, but since 1914 have decreased gradually to less than 48,500,000, a falling off of about a million a year. These figures emphasize the need for increased attention to sheep raising to meet the demand for mutton and wool.

For a cheap, effective milk strainer, try several thicknesses of cheese cloth.


# Insure Your Live Stock Profits

## Costs Less Than not to do it

*You have assurance against losses, when you keep before all your stock this one scientific and non-dope disease preventive and thrift promotive—*

## CAREY-IZED Stock Tonic Brick

**What it is:** This product is compounded of pure dairy salt; gentian root; sulphate of iron; bi-carbonate of soda; sulphur; carbonized peet; quassia and charcoal. These elements, each in proper proportion constitute as any reputable veterinarian will tell you, an unfailing worm destroyer, bowel regulator, aid to digestion, kidneys and liver—an effective blood purifier and general conditioner.

**Why in Bricks.** Carey-ized Stock Tonic is made into bricks, (12 bricks to 35 lbs.) under heavy steam pressure, for convenience and economy in use. Proportion of elements uniform in every brick. It is made to put before all live stock and let animals help themselves, which they do with better results than anyone can obtain by doling out portions or doses.

## Results Guaranteed—Don't Delay Ordering

If you dealer can't supply you, send us his name and your check or money order for $2.50, for which we will send you, 12 bricks, (35 lbs.), postpaid to limit of third parcel post zone, under this liberal trial offer:

Feed it according to directions on wrappers, and after 60 days if you are not satisfied with results, get your money back in full from your dealer or from us direct.

**Don't Dope; Feed:** This product supplies, in self-feeding form, the necessary mineral and salt elements blended with vegetable essentials which all animals need to fortify themselves against the scourge of worms and disease germs. You can't dose animals to supply these elements successfully. You must provide them in self-feeding form for insurance against disease and loss of profits.

**Prove to yourself that this product is effective insurance of your live stock profits**—prevention of disease, and better growth, development and maintenance in all your animals. Full information in our **new book "Preventing Live Stock Losses," FREE** on request.

**CAREY SALT COMPANY**
**Dept. 312 Hutchinson, Kansas.**

## Why Keep Farm Flocks

A contest for stories on the subject, Why Keep Sheep on the Farm? was conducted recently by the American Sheep Breeder. A. L. Myers of Manhattan, won second place; here is his article:

In these days of excessively high priced wool and mutton, many persons who formerly despised sheep are becoming interested in them. There are indeed many reasons why sheep should be kept on the farm. In fact, if we are to continue wearing wool clothing and eating mutton, sheep must be kept on the farms. The ranges are disappearing rapidly. The open ranges are being broken up, and the forest reserves are stocked to full capacity, Australia and Africa are producing sheep to the maximum and still there is a shortage of 40 million pounds of wool and a corresponding shortage of mutton. With these conditions before us, there will always be a demand for wool and mutton which will make sheep raising a lucrative part of the farm business.

The chance of loss is small in the farm sheep business since comparatively little capital is invested in the flock even at the present high prices. It takes a rather wealthy man to now stock up in cattle but a man of limited capital can buy a few sheep and very soon have a large flock, returning most generous profits.

Sheep return two cash crops annually, wool from the breeding flock in the spring and mutton from the lambs in the fall or winter. The advantage of cash coming in at different times thruout the year, rather than all at once, is appreciated by all farmers.

Sheep make more economical gains than any other type of livestock. They stand next to hogs in the amount of gains for a given amount of feed consumed. Their advantage over hogs lies in their ability to consume roughage, hogs requiring a large amount of concentrates. They will not only eat anything that cattle will and make more pounds of gain on it but they also will eat weeds and brush, on which a cow would starve. Due to their weed consuming ability, they will clean a pasture of weeds so that often it will support as many cattle as it formerly did besides feeding the sheep. They also keep the fence-rows clean and are excellent gleaners, picking up all waste grain and even eating much of the stubble after the grain has been harvested.

Another big reason why sheep should be kept on the farm is their ability to improve the soil. Not only is their manure of higher value than that of most animals but due to their roving habits of grazing, it is thoroly scattered. Because of their sharp hoofs, it is well tramped into the soil where it is soon available for plant growth. Due to the fact that they always search out one of the highest parts of the pasture to fold at night, they leave more manure there. This is an advantage as these places are usually less fertile, hence need the manure more than other portions.

In addition to these reasons which are in a measure selfish ones as they mean money in the farmer's pockets, there is a patriotic reason for the keeping of sheep. Thruout the nation and the world, there is a call for meat and clothing which cannot be met unless everyone does his part. Sheep simply mean more livestock on the farm for they do not limit other livestock when kept in small numbers. Hence sheep should be kept on practically every farm. Just as they have been foremost in the promoting of civilization ever since Biblical times, so will they now be one of the strongest factors in defeating the kaiser and "making the world safe for democracy."

## For More Local Kansas Fairs

THE COMMUNITY FAIR is a miniature county fair with the races, side shows, and other commercialized amusements omitted. It calls not only for the exhibition of the best products that have been grown and the best work that has been done in the community, but also for games, athletic contests, pageants, and similar features of recreational or educational value.

A community fair is most effective where the whole community is concerned in its management, tho successful fairs patronized by the greater part of the people of the community, are often held by the Grange, Farmers' Union, or other farmers' organizations.

The first step toward holding a community fair is to interest the leaders of the community; the second is to call a meeting of the whole community to elect officers and appoint committees to have charge of the work. The fair should be well advertised, and an effort should be made to secure exhibits from as many persons as possible, rather than to secure exhibits of exceptional quality. For premiums ribbons usually are awarded, rather than cash payments. As most of the preparation for the fair is made by volunteer workers, the small amount of money required for incidental expenses can be raised by subscription or by the sale of advertising space in the catalog or on the program. There should be no entry fees or admission charge.

Judges should be secured, if possible, from outside the community, and should be given an opportunity to explain their awards to the exhibitors interested. The best exhibits shown at a community fair in many cases have been taken to the county fair as a community exhibit, thus giving opportunity for profitable community rivalry.

## Now for Spring Painting

I have had considerable experience in painting my own farm buildings and machinery and have had very satisfactory results. When care is exercised it is not at all difficult to do a neat and attractive job. I can hardly understand why so many fail to keep their buildings and machinery in fine appearance and good preservation by the use of paint when so little expenditure is required and the process of painting so easily learned. Years ago when white lead had to be ground by hand and pigments added for shades of color the work was more difficult but now any color or shade of color may be obtained all ready for application. Most persons think that the best time to apply paint externally is during hot weather. This, however, is not the case. The best time is in the cool weather of spring or fall.

When paint is put on during very hot weather the heat absorbs too much of the oil leaving the lead and pigments partially unprotected, thus causing great injury to the life or lasting qualities of the paint. Also the hot sun, especially on old painted wood, is liable to cause crooking and blistering. When applied in cool weather the paint dries slowly and naturally and then is able to resist the heat and will last much longer. The selection of colors for use in different places is a matter of importance and it always is economical to retain the original color used. Drab or sandstone shade is very appropriate for all kinds of farm implements. Blue is not pleasing to the eye. On residences white, gray and brown look well. Red is out of date. The whole interior of a house should be light, the parlor snow white or ivory white, the sleeping rooms a shade of white and the kitchen drab. This latter color does not show smoke and is easy to keep clean. A dark kitchen as well as any other dark room is depressing. A graywhite is fine for a dining room. Of course a hardwood finish of oak or white pine is desirable and especially the first mentioned.

The longer the intervals between coats the better. By this I mean not to follow immediately by another although the first coat may feel dry for paint put on rapidly will be liable to crack. When applying a coat I take but little paint upon the brush in order to avoid puddling or dropping. I always begin at the top and paint downward. I work the brush back and forth until the material is evenly spread then sweep downward from left to right, then from the bottom upward sweep right and left. This may be reversed if one finds it handier. I lessen the pressure until the brush is swept clear. I use turpentine to thin the paint for inside work and boiled linseed oil for the outside. When I intend to paint a wagon I remove the box and coat the gearing first then the back sides of the wheels finishing up on the front. Nowhere is it more essential to carry but little paint upon the brush than on wheel painting. If too plentifully put on it will puddle between the spokes. A flat brush should be used.

When painting new wood work I apply one coat before using putty to fill up holes and cracks. All paints for outside work should have a foundation of white lead. A gallon of paint will cover about 244 square feet. To find how much material will be required multiply the entire length around by the height then divide by 244 and the result will be the amount of paint necessary for one coat. If the measurement is 150 feet around and the average height 22 feet there will be 3,300 feet to coat. This number divided by 244 will show that 13 gallons of paint will do the work. I always use a little shellac for coating pitchy places. It is important to keep the paint well stirred up. In any work where the paint is desired to dry quickly add an ounce of japan dryer to a quart of paint and stir it in well. When thru with the paint brushes work out all the paint possible and then wash them in very warm water and strong soap. A little ammonia added will be of help.

O. A. Cheete

## Care of a Spray Outfit

Immediately after every spraying is finished, the operator should wash out his outfit by forcing clean water thru the pumps, lines of hose and extension rods. Clean out the barrel or tank and partially fill it with water and pump it thru just the same as if spraying.

This will lengthen the life of the outfit and it will be possible to make any repairs at this time so the machine will be ready when needed. If the pump and rods are not washed out, the chemicals remaining in them will act upon the metal and injure it. Valves will stick and the pump may need a general overhauling by the time it is needed again.

A limited supply of repairs and extra hose should be kept on hand to use in case of accident. A little money invested in this way may save valuable time.

The water supply is a factor that must be considered in advance. If a water pump is attached to a gasoline engine, water can be forced quite a distance to a tank in the orchard. If the orchard owner is fortunate enough to have a well in or near the orchard the problem will be an easy one.

Tank wagons used to supply water to threshing engines can be utilized. Barrels of water can be provided ahead of time in an orchard where the supply is some distance from the orchard.

It is important that all materials put in the spray barrel or tank should be strained. Box strainers can be made that will just fit in the opening in the tank.

Growers who are interested in buying outfits should study their local problems thoroly and make every effort to buy outfits which are best adapted to their needs. An outfit should last for years and a few dollars extra in the first investment may save considerable time, worry and effort during the entire period of operation.

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PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN eggs; from free range flock of 400 hens; bred to lay big white eggs and lots of them, $7.00 per 100. J. E. Porter, Beloit, Kansas.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. 12 COCKERels $2.50 each. Eggs from my best pens $2 per 15. Utility pens $7 per 100. H. P. Swerdfegerm, 1144 Forest Ave., Wichita, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS GUARanteed eggs 100, $5.00; 50, $3.00; 15, $1.00. Cockerels $1.75. Baby chicks 15c, orders booked now. The Detwiler Egg Farm, Jewell, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. PURE Barron cockerels. Frantz, Wyckoff, Yesterlaid dams. Chicks. Eggs $6-100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Joseph Creitz, Beloit, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM THRIFTY farm raised, S. C. White Leghorns. Fertility guaranteed. $7 per 100; $1.50 per 15. Mrs. Jno. A. McMeen, Coffeyville, Kan., R. No. 4.

WINTERLAY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorns. Record breaking layers. Flock records 200 to 265 eggs. Chicks, eggs, stock. Catalog on request. Barlow and Sons, Kinsley, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS. DIRECT FROM my egg contest winners headed by my 251 egg males, postpaid, fertility guaranteed, 15 eggs $2.00-$2.75; 100, $7-$8.50. Gray Levitt, Wilson, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS (Young strain) egg machines and show winners. Eggs $1.50 per 15; $7 per 100. Baby chix 15c. M. A. Grahem, 1800 Poyntz, Manhattan, Kan.

UREBRED FLOCK SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns. Eggs from famous laying strain. Guaranteed and securely packed parcel post prepaid. $7.00 per hundred. W. E. Neal, Irving, Kan.

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

A FINE LOT OF S. C. WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, Tom Barron (English), Young strain, $2.50, $3.00 to $5.00. Eggs $7.00 per 100; baby chicks 15c. Prize winning stock. Mrs M. Kettering, R. 4, Wichita, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS from 200 two-year-old hens mated with high scoring cocks and cockerels. Prize winning and heavy laying strain $5.00-100; $3.00-50; $1.25-15. Edward Dooley, Selma, Ia.

PUREBRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGhorn eggs. Eggbred, sweepstake, gold medal winners 100, $6.00. Pens $2.00, $3.00, $5.00 setting. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB BROWN LEGhorns. Start with bred-to-lay strain. Standard bred, lay most eggs, delivered free. Hatching eggs $2.00, 15; 50, $3.50; 100, $8.00. Plainview Poultry Farm, Lebo, Kan., R. 1.

GRANT, THE RELIABLE S. C. WHITE Leghorn specialist and breeder offers 100 exceptional young hens at $2.50 to $5, also hatching eggs, satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog, order immediately. Chas. Grant, Elk Falls, Kan.

S. C. DARK BROWN LEGHORN RUSSELL strain eggs $1.50 per 15; $8.00 per 100, postpaid. Exhibition, Tormohlen or Russell strain eggs $5.00 per 15 postpaid. Catalog free. Mrs. Milford Norman, Aurora, Mo., Route No. 3.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. EGGS seven dollars hundred. One fifty setting. Guaranteed fertile. Baby chicks. My birds won first cock, first cockerel, first pen, second, third, fourth pullets, State Fair Hutchinson, 1917. Winter show six pullets scored 95 to 96 points. Fine layers. Write for complete description. G. R. McClure, McPherson, Kan.

## LEGHORNS.

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

HATCH YOUR NEXT WINTER'S LAYERS now! Pure Single Comb White Leghorns, the kind that lay all winter. Eggs $5.00 per hundred; $1 per 15. Less than seventy per cent hatch replaced at half price. Eureka Farm, Sycamore, Kan.

PUREBRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEGhorn cockerels sired by White Elephant cockerel scoring 94, $2.00 to $3.50. Purebred Rose Comb Brown Leghorn eggs $1.00 per 15; $5.00 per 100; chicks $10.00 for 100. C. Baldridge, Belleville, Kan.

FOR SALE—WORLD'S BEST LAYING, winning and paying Single Comb White Leghorns. Eggs $1 to $5 per setting. Chicks, 12 cents each; 500 for $59. Stock $3 to $25 each. Hens pay $8 each per year. Clara Colwell, Smith Center, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS from prize winning hens mated to pure white Tom Barron cockerels, 284 egg strain, $6 per hundred; $1.50 per setting. Orders filled promptly. Satisfaction guaranteed. Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan.

IMPORTED WHITE LEGHORNS, AVERaged 95⅛ eggs each from Oct. 1st to Jan. 31st. Our stock broke all records at Agricultural College, 1917. English strain exclusively. Free booklet, "How I make poultry pay." Sunny Slope Farm, Morrison, Okla.

## LANGSHANS.

EGGS, BEST LANGSHANS, JOHN LOVette, Mullinville, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, $5.00 PER 100. Em. Wischmeier, Mayetta, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS $6.50 PER HUNdred. Martha Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

QUALITY BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, 15, $1.00; 100, $6.50. J. M. Bond, Enterprise, Kan.

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS for hatching. Mrs. Geo. W. Shearer, Lawrence, Kan.

FOR SALE—BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERels from high scoring stock. D. C. Poole, Oberlin, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS FROM BEST strains $7 per 100. Mrs. Harper Fulton, Ft. Scott, Kan., R. 5.

BLACK LANGSHANS, HIGHEST QUALITY. Eggs for hatching. Free list. C. F. Berger, Stillwater, Okla.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS $1.25 per 15; $6.00 per 100. Laying strain. Sarah Greisel, Benedict, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS 7 CTS. EACH, over 100-6 cts. Baby chicks 20 cts. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN BLUE RIBBON WINners. Eggs from range 15, $1.50; 100, $6. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

KLUSMIRE'S IDEAL BLACK LANGSHANS. Winners at the leading shows. Eggs for hatching. Write for mating list. Geo. Klusmire, Holton, Kan.

ROWE'S QUALITY WHITE LANGSHANS, are still improved. Eggs $1.50, 15; $6, 100. Pen $3, 15. 75% fertility guaranteed. Mattie Rowe, Lane, Kan.

BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHAN PRIZE winners for 20 years. Eggs $3.00 for 15; choice White Leghorn eggs $2 for 15. H. M. Palmer, Florence, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED BLACK LANGSHAN eggs from hens weighing 10 pounds, cockerels 15. Extra layers. Fifteen eggs, $1.95; 100, $8. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

PUREBRED BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS for hatching bred 12 years exclusively, 15 eggs $1.50; 50, $4.50; 100, $8.00 prepaid. Mrs. John A. Roberts, R. 5, Stanberry, Mo.

## MINORCAS.

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

S. C. WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS. Score card furnished. Eggs in season. A. I. Campbell, Concordia, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINorca eggs $1.50 per 17 or $7.00 per 100. Express or postpaid. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

## ORPINGTONS.

5 BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS $2 each. Henry Benne, Morrowville, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM PRIZE winners, $3.00 per setting. Edgar Brooks, Burden, Kan.

BIG KIND BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS HUNdred $5; setting $1.00. Lettie E. Vining, Mahaska, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, EGGS prepaid 100-$6.00. Mrs. E. L. Wellever, Centralia, Kan.

PUREBRED WINTER LAY BUFFS. EGGS $5.50-100. Pleasantview Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING. WHITE ORPINGton. Write for mating list. L. P. Kirwan, Bendena, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, PUREBRED, WINter layers. Fifteen eggs $1.50; 50-$4. Harry McKnight, Cherryvale, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. RANGE flock $1.25 15. Special matings $2.00 15. V. Ravenscroft, Kingman, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. Yarded stock $2.00 per setting; range $1.25. Mrs. T. N. Beckey, Linwood, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM GOOD stock. Utility $5.00-100; matings $2.00-15; $4.00-50. D. H. Hoyt, Attica, Kan.

HIGH SCORING BUFF ORPINGTONS, PEN eggs $3.00 and $5.00. Utility $1.50; 100, $6.50. A Latham, Ingersoll, Okla.

EGGS—BIG VIGOROUS BUFF ORPINGtons $1.50 setting, $6.50 hundred. Mrs. Arthur Mosse, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

PURE BRED CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGtons. Eggs $1.50 fifteen; $6.50 hundred. Mrs. Wm. Patterson, Yates Center, Kan.

"PAYWELL" BUFFS LAY AND WIN. They will make your poultry pay. Eggs ten cents each. L. S. Weller, Salina, Kan.

CAREY STRAIN WHITE ORPINGTONS. Eggs from selected stock. Fifteen, $1.50. Fifty, $4.00. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

## ORPINGTONS.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS $1.25 for 15; 100-$6.50. Special matings, $2.00-15. Mrs. Dr. McClintock, Overbrook, Kan.

EGGS FROM S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. Cocks, Owen strain, 15 for $1.50; 100-$6.50. Mrs. A. Gfeller, Chapman, (Phone Upland), Kansas.

EGGS FROM BUFF ORPINGTON PRIZE winners by the setting or 100. Mating list free. Book orders early. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FOR WINTER layers and quality $7.00 hundred; $3.75 fifty, prepaid. Ideal Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS—EXcellent color, good laying strain; eggs 100, $6; 45, $3.50; 15, $1.25. Mrs. Olive Carter, Mankato, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS. COOK strain. Direct $3 to $15. Eggs $3 per 15. P. A. R. Unruh, Pawnee Rock, Kan., Route No. 1.

extra layers, large bone, good color, $7.00 per 100, smaller lot .08c. Wilford Bonneau, R. No. 1, Concordia, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM STATE winning, national egg record, select stock; prices reasonable; inquiries answered. H. P. Wettengel, Elgin, Okla.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BUFF ORPINGtons, best winter layers, eggs 15-$1.50; 30-$2.50; 100-$6.00, also Buff duck eggs. Fannie Renzenberger, Greeley, Kan.

EGGS FROM SELECTED MATINGS CRYStal White Orpington great winter layers, 100-$7.00; 50-$4.00; 15-$1.50. Express paid. John Vanamburg, Marysville, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING, CRYSTAL WHITE ORPingtons. Won for whiteness over all white breeds. Stock, eggs and chicks for sale. Sunny Slope Poultry Farm, Troy, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, EGGS, KELLERstrass strain, good winter layers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Postpaid $1.50 for 15. Herbert Smith, Carmen, Okla., Rt. No. 4.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTON SELECTED eggs for setting from extra large, pure white, egg-laying, contest winning stock. $2 per 15. Address C. E. Dallas, Mound City, Kan.

IVONDALE STOCK FARM BUFF ORPINGtons, Single Comb, large boned, thrifty birds, winter laying strain. Hatching eggs $2-15 or $8-100. Mrs. W. L. Pursley, Waverly, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—EGGS BY THE SETting or hundred, from birds that always take first wherever shown. Birds direct from Cook, Byers and Sunwick poultry farms. W. G. Saip, Belleville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON hatching eggs. Excellent matings, $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00 for 15. $10 per hundred. Cockerels $5.00. Send for mating list. Sunflower Ranch, Ottawa, Kan.

MILLER'S BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM pen headed by 2nd cockerel, Topeka, 1917, weight 11 lbs., $3.00 for 15. Other pens $1.50 and $2.50; utility $6.00 per 100. Alvin Miller, Overbrook, Kan.

PULLETS FOR SALE—CHOICE WHITE and Buff Orpingtons, large blocky robust birds, best of color, good markings, red eyes, small combs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Kellerstrass and Luengene strains. L. L. Bingaman, Coffeyville, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, WINNERS Heart of America show Kansas City, last November. Headed by male bird purchased direct from Owen Farms costing fifty and one hundred dollars. Five dollars per fifteen. C. Lowe, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS. EIGHT YEARS A breeder from best strains in the world. Sell eggs from my birds only. Healthy, vigorous, bred to lay. Setting $2. Fifty $4. Hundred $7.50. Express or post paid. J. H. Lansing, Chase, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Breeding pens contain my show winners. Every bird high class. Fifteen eggs only $3; range flock, 50 eggs $4. Good cockerels reasonable. Mating list free. Chas Luengene, Overlook Poultry Farm, Box 1493, Topeka, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BUFF ROCKS. J. M. THOMPSON, COLDwater, Kan.

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

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

WHITE ROCK EGGS $1.50-15. MRS. LEona Davenport, Riley, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS $1.50-15, $6.00-100. Lydia McAnulty, Moline, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS $6 PER 100. JOHN B. Graham, R. 1, Florence, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS 15-$1.00; 100-$5.00. Kinley L. Newlin, Lewis, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS 15-$1.50; 100-$6.00. Mrs Ennefer, Pleasanton, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR SALE, $6.00 PER 100. Anna Swearingen, Iola, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS. 15-$1.50. 100 $5.00. Mrs. Alex Sheridan, Kanopolis, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS $1.00 PER 15; $5.00 per 100. James Kesl, Belleville, Kan.

100 BUFF ROCK EGGS $6.00, 50 $3.50. MRS. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kansas.

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

BARRED ROCKS. COCKERELS $5 TO $10. 15 eggs $3.00. F. F. Wood, Wamego, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS 15-$3; 100-$10. 112 premiums. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

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

BUFF ROCKS. EGGS $1.50 PER 15, $3.50 per 50. Mrs. Fred Miller, Wakefield, Kansas.

FOR SALE: PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, $1.25 for 15; $6 per hundred. G. C. Rhorer, Lewis, Kan.

PARKS 200 EGG STRAIN BARRED Rocks. 15-$1.50. 100-$7.00. R. B. Snell, Colby, Kan.

CHOICE RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS setting $1.50; 100-$8.00. S. R. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS $6.00 PER HUNDRED. Per setting, $1.25. R. I. Lemons, R. No. 3, Topeka, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, PRIZE WINNING stock and highest scoring birds $3.50 for 48. Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kansas.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, IVORY STRAIN $1.50 for 15; $5.50 per 100. Herman Dohrmann, Hudson, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, PURE BRED Barred Rocks, $2.50 per 15. C. V. LaDow, Fredonia, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS $4.50 for 50; $8.00 a hundred. Mrs. Rob Donham, Talmo, Kan

BUFF ROCK EGGS 15-$1.50; 50-$4.00; PULlets $18.00 per dozen. Mrs. S. H. Hendrickson, Okeene, Okla.

WEIGHER-LAYER BARRED ROCK EGGS. Pens $3 to $6; utility $6.00, 100. C. F. Fickel, Earlton, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS $1.25 PER 15; $6 per 100. Farm range. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS $2.50. Eggs 100-$5.00 until May 1st. Mrs. H. A. Williams, White City, Kan.

EUREKA BARRED ROCKS, WINNERS, Special mating, 15-$3.00; range 100-$5.50. Lan Harter, Centralia, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS—EXTRA QUALITY. Pens and utility stock. Heavy layers. A. R. Quinnette, Ames, Kan.

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

BARRED ROCK EGGS—WINTER LAYERS. $1.50 for 15. $6 per hundred. Delivered. Geo. Marshall, Basehor, Kan.

PUREBRED RINGLET BARRED ROCK cockerels $3.00 each or $5.00 for two. Mrs. R. E. Wilson, Melvern, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, PURE BRED, FARM range, good layers. Eggs 15-75c, 100-$5.00. H. F. Richter, Hillsboro, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—ONE COCKEREL FROM prize winners, eggs $2.00 a setting. Mrs. Marie D. Scott, Atlanta, Kan.

FOR SALE—FINE WHITE ROCK COCKerels. The noted U. R. Fishel strain $4.00. J. H. Johnson, Vermillion, Kan.

LARGE WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR hatching fifteen $1.25; hundred $7.00. Mrs. E. E. Merten, Clay Center, Kan.

RINGLET, BRADLEY AND ARISTOCRAT Ringlet Barred Rock eggs. Mating list. Etta Pauly, Junction City, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. EGGS AND COCKerels, from 200 to 250 egg stuff. Some of the best. M. J. Greiner, Mena, Ark.

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

PUREBRED BARRED ROCK EGGS $1.50 fifteen; hundred $6.50 delivered. Mrs. Minnie Dresback, Wellington, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL BARRED-TO-SKIN "RINGlets." Cockerels $3 up. Eggs, chix. Edward N. Hall, Junction City, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM FREE RANGE flock, $1.25 per 15; $3.50 per 50; $6.00 per 100. Mrs. Chas. Parker, Preston, Kan.

BUFF AND WHITE ROCK EGGS—SPECial matings 15, $3.00; 30, $5.00. Utility 100, $6.00. W. H. Beaver, St. John, Kan.

HAWKINS, LATHAMS STRAIN BARRED Rock eggs, 15-$1.50; 30-$2.50; 50-$3.50; 100-$6. John V. Smith, Morrowville, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS. SIXTEEN YEARS SUCCESSful breeding. Eggs $6.00 per hundred; $3 per fifty. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON EGGS FROM Barred Plymouth Rocks and Bourbon Red turkeys. Mrs. D. H. Noggle, Mapleton, Kan.

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

CHOICE WHITE ROCKS. BERRY strain eggs $7.00 per hundred; $1.50 setting of 15. Mrs. C. H. Streeter, Wakefield, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—FINEST BREEDing pens $2.50 per setting 15. Reduced prices larger quantities. Chas. Duff, Larned, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EXCLUSIVELY. GOOD WINter layers; eggs now ready for hatching, 30 for $2.25; 50 for $3.50. Joe Carson, Bliss, Okla.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—FROM EXCELlent laying strain. Farm range $1.25 per 15. $6.00 per 100. Mrs. S. Van Scoyoc, Oak Hill, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE ROCKS CHOICE stock, pen 1 $3.50-15. Farm range $1.50-15; $3.00-50; $5.00-100. H. C. Loewen, Peabody, Kan.

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS, FROM stock with records of 200-268 eggs per year. Eggs for sale. O. Hassler, Enterprise, Kan.

EXTRA GOOD RINGLET BARRED ROCK eggs for hatching $2.00 and $5.00 setting, $8.00 hundred. Mrs. W. E. Schmitendorf, Vassar, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR hatching, from prize winners by the setting or by the 100. W. K. Trumbo, Roseland, Kan., B 66 B.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED BARRED Rocks. Of the most noted strains of the breed. Write me your wants. Frank McCormack, Morrowville, Kan.

BARRED ROCK CKLS., FINE DEEP BARring, best strain, $4.00. Eggs fresh, uniform size $6.00 per 100, postpaid. Effie M. Rankin, R. 8, Knoxville, Ga.

RINGLETS, ARISTOCRATS, BARRED Rocks, rich color, narrow barring. Eggs pen $5 per setting; range $8 per 100. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—WINNERS ST. JOSEPH, Topeka, Kansas City. Both matings, eggs, 15-$5.00; utility 15, $2.00; 100, $7.00. Write Mrs. P. A. Pettis, Wathena, Kan.

BARRED AND WHITE ROCK COCKERELS and pullets from my prize pens. Pullets $2, $3, and $4 each. Cockerels $3, $5, and $7 each. H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—BOTH LINES. STATE show winners. Good layers. Eggs $1.50 per 15. $6.00 per 100. Special matings $5.00 per 15. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, BIG TYPE, large bone, evenly barred, bred-to-lay strain. Eggs $2 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. W. Poort, Oakland, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, SELECTED LAYers, pure blood, fine, large, vigorous birds, $1.50 for 15; $6.00 per 100. Tower Hill Poultry Yards, R. 3, Arkansas City, Kan.

SUNNYDALE BARRED ROCKS, WEIGHers, layers and payers. Fine feathers and fine birds. Eggs $6.00 per hundred. A few cockerels. Mrs. L. Underhill, Wells, Kan.

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

PURE BRED, NARROW BARRED ROCKS, exclusively. Very fine barring. Eggs from yard $2.50 per 15. Eggs from flock, $6 per 100. M. Fisher, Walnut, Kan., Route 4.

BARRED ROCKS. FINE, LARGE, HEN hatched, free range, heaviest winter layers. Eggs, setting $1.25, hundred $6.00. Guaranteed. Belmont Farm, Topeka, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. EGGS FOR hatching from fine selected hens, good layers (Thompson strain) $1.00 setting; $5.00 hundred. Mrs. F. R. Wycoff, Wilsey, Kan.

"IMPERIAL RINGLETS" DIRECT FROM Thompson's (very dark); barred to skin; (prize stock). Eggs $2.50 setting. Fertility guaranteed. Ed Lockwood, Kinsley, Kansas.

THOMPSON'S STRAIN BARRED ROCKS and Baker's Strain Buff Rocks. Prize winning stock. Cockerels direct, this season eggs $2.50 for 15. Chestnutt Bros., Logan, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM CHOICEST matings. Utility $3 per 15; $5 per 50; $9 per 100. Pens either mating $5 per 15. True Ringlet strain. James H. Parsons, Quinter, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. NEBRASKA State Fair winners. Heavy winter layer. Eggs $2, $3, $5 per setting. Reduced prices on quantities. J. A. Uridil, Box M, Bruno, Nebraska.

EGGS! EGGS! EGGS! FROM BARRED Plymouth Rocks exclusively. $1.50 per setting of 15 eggs, or $6.00 per 100 eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gus. H. Brune, Lawrence, Kan.

17 YEARS BREEDER OF IMPERIAL Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rocks. Trapnest record winter layers. Pens headed by prize winners. Eggs $1.50 per 15. E. B. Dorman, Paola, Kan.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING WHITE Rocks $1.50 per 15; $6.50 per 100. Fishel and White Ivory strains. All orders given careful and prompt attention. A. H. Alpers, Hudson, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS — BOTH matings. Eggs $5 per 15; $9 per 30. Utility eggs, $5 per 100. Won 1st pen at 1918 Kansas State show. Henry Weirauch, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

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

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

BRADLEY-THOMPSON RINGLET BARRED Rocks. Heavy winter-laying strain. Bred for quality and size. Eggs 15-$1.50; 30-$2.50; 50-$3.50; 100-$6.00. Jno. T. Johnson, Mound City, Kansas, Lock Box 77.

THOMPSON'S IMPERIAL "RINGLETS," light and dark matings. Eggs, pens No. 1, No. 2, fifteen $5.00. Pen No. 3, $10.00 sixty. Some cocks yet. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS. 80 PREMIUMS, 33 firsts, Topeka, Salina, Manhattan, Clay Center, Kansas City, Denver. Males and females. Eggs 15, $5.00; 30, $9.00. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

AM CLOSING OUT MY POULTRY BUSIness; will sell my Blue Ribbons Barred Rocks cheap. 3 extra fine cocks $5.00 each. Cockerels $2 and $4.00. Pullets $1.50 and $2.00. Mrs. E. M. Ingmire, Coffeyville, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS (FISHEL STRAIN Direct). Pen headed grandson of first cockerel Frisco world's fair. Females scoring 95¾. $3-15. Utility males scoring 94½. $1.25-15; $3.25-50; $6.00-100. Chas Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS THAT PRODUCED 175 eggs each, 1916; 120 eggs seven months 1917. Four prizes 1917. All pens tested by Hogam System. Eggs $2 and $3 setting, $10 and $15 per 100. Mating list free. Farnsworth, 224 Tyler, Topeka, Kan.

"RINGLET" BARRED ROCKS. WINNERS wherever shown. Range eggs, $1.50 per 15, $3.50 per 50, $6.00 per 100. Pens $5.00 per 15, $9.00 per 30. Day old chix, range, Mar. 17 cts., Apr. 16 cts. Pens, 50 cts. Write for mating list. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kansas.

BARRED ROCKS—WON AT STATE SHOW, Wichita, 1918, 1-2 pen, 2nd cockerel, 5 pullet. The test of quality. Excellent winter layers. Three choice matings. Eggs $5.00 15. Flock mating, $2 15; $3.50 30. A few dandy cockerels yet at $5.00. Ship on approval. Send for mating list. Geo. Sims, Le Roy, Kansas.

150 "ROYAL BLUE IMPERIAL RINGLET" Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets for sale, 12 blue ribbons at 3 exhibitions, 1917. 200 egg production. Cockerels $5.00 to $10.00; pullets, $2.00 to $5.00. Eggs for hatching, express charges prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. North Willow Poultry Ranch, A. L. Hook, Prop., Coffeyville, Kan.

## PIGEONS.

RAISE SQUABS. TWENTY PAIRS OF RED Carneaux for sale cheap. Have other business. G. E. Eubank, Nickerson, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

RHODE ISLAND WHITE COCKERELS, prize winners. Jake Ayers, Sabetha, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND WHITE EGGS FOR hatching. Excelsior strain. A. Manley, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND WHITES. EGGS $6.50 per 100. Excelsior strain. Mrs. C. E. Peterson, Windom, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs 15, $1.75; 50, $4; 100, $7.50. Excelsior strain. E. Bidliman, Kinsley, Kan.

EGGS AND BABY CHICKS FROM TRAPnested R. C. Rhode Island Whites. Winners at Palace, Madison Square Garden, Panama Pacific, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, G. S. Boller, Little Valley, N. Y.

### RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND WHITE EGGS FROM large excellent layers 15, $1.00; 100, $5.00. Mrs. Frank Sloman, Effingham, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels, hens and pullets from prize winning strains $2, $3, $5 each. Eggs, 15, $2; 50, $5; 100, $9. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

### RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS $1.25-15. CARL Smith, Leonardville, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RED EGGS, $1.50-15. Mrs. Fred Hall, Waldo, Kan.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. EGGS $6.00 per 100. C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKerels $2.00. C. A. Young, Bloom, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS $2.50 PER SETting. Maple Hill Poultry Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

R. C. RED EGGS, FARM RANGE, 50 $3.50, 100 $6.00. Mrs. Geo. Lobaugh, Greenleaf, Kansas.

PUREBRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS 50-$2.50; 100-$6.00. Mrs. D. W. Shipp, Belleville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, $6.00 PER 100. Pen $2.50 per 15. Mrs. Will Stone, Garnett, Kan.

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

ROSE COMB REDS. PRIZE WINNING stock 50, $3.50; 100, $6.00. Pine Crest, Abilene, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, fifty $3.50; 100, $6.00. Chas. Olsen, Alta Vista, Kan.

LUNCEFORD'S S. C. QUALITY REDS. EGGS $7 hundred. Pens $4 to $10 fifteen. Sadie Lunceford, Mapleton, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS—GOOD WINTER LAYers. Eggs $1.25 per 15, $6.00 per 100. J. O. Spencer, Hesston, Kansas.

PURE ROSE COMB RED, ROSE COMB Brown Leghorn eggs $1.50 fifteen. Everett Brubaker, Wichita, Kan., R. 3.

SINGLE COMB REDS. PEN EGGS $5.00, $3.00, $2.00, range $5.00 one hundred. J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan.

RED VELVETY, DARK, BOTH COMBS. Eggs 15-$1.25; 100-$7.50. Mrs. Forrest Peckenpaugh, Lake City, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS from good winter layers 15-$1.50; 100-$7. Mrs. Emma Pierce, Kincaid, Kan.

PUREBRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGhorn eggs $1.25-15; $3.50-50; $6-100. Mrs. Daisy Denlinger, Frankfort, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS 100-$5.00; 15-$1.00. Large, dark red, winter layers. Mrs. F. F. Smith, R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

BRAMAN POULTRY YARD. S. C. RHODE Island Red eggs for sale, $2 a setting of 15. S. B. Rawlings, Braman, Okla.

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

SINGLE COMB RED CHIX, 12½C EACH. Eggs 15-$1.25. 100-$5.00. Choice farm range. Lelah Works, Humboldt, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKerels 2 dollars each or 7 for 12 dollars. Mrs. M. S. Pridley, Wamego, Kan., R. No. 1.

S. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS $2 TO $4. Utility eggs $5 per hundred. George Weirauch, R. F. D. 2, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

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

EGGS—VELVETY, DARK, ROSE COMB Reds, correct size, shape, color. Layers not leaders. 15, $1.50, 100-$6. Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

ROSE COMB R. I. RED EGGS FROM extra large, great laying stock, $1.50 for 15, $7.50 for 100. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, good winter layers. Eggs $1.50 setting, $6.00 hundred. Mrs. Claude Landon, Bronson, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS. Free range $5 per 100; choice yard $1.50 per 15 or $6.00 per 100. Mrs. C. B. Johnson, Garrison, Kan.

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

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

THOROUGHBRED ROSE COMB REDS. Best Strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs 15, $1.50; 100, $8.00. Mrs. Monie Wittsell, R. 1, Erie, Kan.

PUREBRED ROSE COMB REDS. EGGS $2.00-50; fifty $3.25, delivered. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Howard Vail, Marysville, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. ALL YEARLING hens Harris strain. Eggs $1.50-15; $3.50-50; $6.00-100. James A. Harris, Latham Poultry Farm, Latham, Kan.

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

ROSE COMB RED EGGS. 245 EGG STRAIN from Missouri Experiment station or Blue Ribbon State Show winners $4 per 15. Range $8 per 100. Morris Roberts, Hoisington, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, $3 and $4 each. Range, eggs from well selected flock $1.50 per 15; $6.00 per hundred. E. A. Bryan, Emporia, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB REDS—THOROUGHBRED —mature, blue ribbon males. Safe delivery and 90% fertility guaranteed; 15-$1.25; 100-$6.00. Mrs. John Whitelaw, Route 5, Lawrence, Kan.

EGGS FROM SELECTED SINGLE COMB R. I. Reds (Mahood strain) also Rose Comb Red eggs from heavy winter layers, premium stock, pen and range. Write Mrs. E. S. Monroe, Ottawa, Kan.

PATRIOTIC PRICES. SINGLE COMB RED eggs from fifty choice hens with prize cockerel and three others equally good. Setting $1.25. 7 cockerels $2.50 each. Mrs. L. C. Jennings, Wamego, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB REDS THAT ARE RED, eggs fifteen $1.00; hundred $5.00. Mrs. F. Meyer, Garnett, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS BLOOD LINES OF San Francisco and Chicago winners. Pen eggs $2.50 to $5.00. Good range flock. Get our prices before you order. Mrs. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.

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

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

THOROUGHBRED REDS. BOTH COMBS. Eggs for hatching from extra fine, dark colored, Single Combs $3.00 for 15. Rose Comb eggs from prize winning stock $2.00 for 15; $5.00 for 50. Mrs. E. C. Grizzell, Claflin, Kan.

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

SMALL, EXTRA CHOICE, FARM FLOCK, overweight Rose Comb Reds. Males sired by Wichita winners. Females absolutely "clean" color. Limited number eggs 100, $8; 50, $4.25; 15, $1.50. Fertility guaranteed. Geo. F. Wright, Kiowa, Kan.

COWDREY'S CHAMPION ROSE COMB Reds of Kansas. True to type and color. Kansas City, St. Joseph, Topeka, Kansas State and Kansas Federation winners. Send for mating list. Eggs ready for delivery. J. R. Cowdrey, R. 7, Topeka, Kansas.

MRS. SIMMONS' ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds win in Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri. Dark velvety Reds. 15 eggs $1.50; 100-$8.00. Special matings $5.00 and $7.50 per 15 eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Redview Poultry Farm, R. No. 3, Erie, Kan.

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BOURBON RED TOMS FOR SALE $6 EACH. Buford Miller, Piedmont, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED BOURBON RED TOMS, $8. D. Knevels, Natoma, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TOMS $6.00, hens $4.00. Lillian Morse, DeSoto, Kan.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY toms $6. M. E. Noonan, Greenleaf, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEY TOMS FOR SALE Price $10.00. Maude Wunderly, Redfield, Kan.

PUREBRED BOURBON REDS. EGGS 11-$3.25. Mrs. Forrest Peckenpaugh, Lake City, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED BOURBON RED TURkey eggs for sale $4.00 per eleven. Mrs. W. S. Baird, Deerhead, Kan.

PURE BLOOD MAMMOTH BRONZE TURkey toms. Champion Gold Bank strain from prize winners. Ellen Daily, Scottsville, Kan.

EGGS FROM MATURE STOCK. BIG, prize Giant Bronze turkeys, famous "Goldbank" strain, 12-$10. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kansas.

THOROUGHBRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkey eggs from hens weighing 25 pounds, tom 49. Eggs, 50 cents each. Maggie Busch, Oyer, Mo.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS. FOURTEEN years a breeder of the best. Eggs from choicest matings, $5 and $4 per 11. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

### WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS $5.00 PER 100. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Lyndon, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. STOCK AND EGGS. Ginette & Ginette, Florence, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS $2.50 each. H. H. Dunlap, Liberal, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND eggs. Chas. Martin, Fredonia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15-$1.50; 100-$6.00. H. O. Collins, Fontana, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. FREE MATING list. Chas. Flanders, Springhill, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS $4 hundred. Charles West, Meriden, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS 15, $3.00, PREpaid. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS $1.00 PER 15; $5 per 100. J. O. Batterton, Sylvia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. FISHEL strain, $1.50-15. R. A. McPhee, Plains, Ks.

CHOICE PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS $1.50 per 15. J. M. Smith, Tribune, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. RANGE EGGS $4.50-100. Bertha Rogers, Garnett, Kan.

LAYING STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES 15 eggs $1.25. Myrtle Nease, Stafford, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES. COCKERELS $2. Eggs 50-$3. Vivian Anderson, R 5, Oswego, Kan.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTES. LAYING strain; cockerels, eggs. Ira Ives, Liberal, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS $1 PER SETting; $5-100. Mrs. Geo. Rankin, Gardner, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS $1.25 PER 15; $7.00 per 100. Homer Ruth, Moundridge, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS 15, $1.50; 100, $6.50 prepaid. Herman Dierking, Bremen, Kansas.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS $2.00. 15 eggs for $2.00. Mrs. Janie Hunt, Lebo, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, PEN NO. 1 headed by Regal King direct from Canada, $5 for 15; No. 2 headed by Shawnee Chief, $2 for 15; free range, $1 for 15; $6 per 100. Mrs. J. Schubler, Minneapolis, Kan.

### WYANDOTTES.

BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM PRIZE winners, $3.00 per setting. Edgar Brooks, Burden, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, well marked $2.00 each. G. M. Ettland, Victor, Kan.

WOOD'S SILVER WYANDOTTES PLEASE, ask for prices and guarantee. Earl Wood, Grainfield, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15-$1.25; 100-$5.50. Stephenson Bros., Cawker City, Kan.

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS $3.00 and $5.00. No eggs. Mrs. S. Robinson, Beloit, Kan.

PURE PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS for hatching $1.50 per 15. Mrs. L. M. Ayers, Sabetha, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. GOOD STOCK. eggs $3-50; $4.50-100. Anna Melchar, Caldwell, Kan., R 3.

THOROUGHBRED SILVER WYANDOTTE eggs $1.50-15; $6-100. Mrs. W. J. McEnaney, Seneca, Kan.

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

CHOICE GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS. Farm range $1.50-15; $7.00-100. Mrs. H. O. Mott, White City, Kan.

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TWENTY LEADING VARIETIES POULTRY stock and eggs for hatching. Royal Poultry Yards, Coffeyville, Kan.

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

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS $2.00 per setting. Range eggs, $5.00 per 100. Mrs. M. E. Johnson, Humboldt, Kan.

ROSE COMB SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKerels, price $2.00 and $2.50 each while they last. C. E. Dieffenbaugh, Talmage, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM HIGH scoring birds at $2.00 per 15. Martin strain. Frank Henderson, Solomon, Kan.

CHOICE COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES. Good laying strain. Eggs $1.50 per 15; $6.50 per 100. N. S. Sanders, Osage City, Ks.

BRED TO LAY WHITE WYANDOTTES. Winter egg specialists. Eggs $4.00 per 50; $7.50 per 100. Alfred Beardsley, Pontiac, Ill.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR hatching $3 and $2 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. O. E. Collins, Drexel, Mo.

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

TARBOX STRAIN OF SILVER WYANdottes. Eggs $1.50 per setting, $6.00 per 100. Henry L. Brunner, Route No. 5, Newton, Kan.

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, Keeler strain, $1.50 per 15; $2.50 per 30; $3.75 per 50. Mrs. George Slater, Emporia, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. BEST FOR beauty and profit, grand open lacing. Eggs 15, $1.25; 100, $6. Mrs. Ed. Bergman, Paola, Kansas.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS $1.00 per setting; $4.50 per 100. Parcel post $1.30 setting. Mrs. G. Stewart, Tampa, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES. Good ones. Eggs 15-$1.50. Parcel post. Hundred $6 not prepaid. R. M. Weaver, Harper, Kan.

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WATTLES' COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES. Most famous winners in the West. Eggs $3 and $2 per 15. H. A. Wattles, 1149 University, Wichita, Kan.

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PURE BLOOD WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS Flock mated with fine cockerels, all pure white Rose Comb, $1.50-fifteen; $3.50-fifty; $6.00-hundred. John H. Summer, LeRoy, Kan.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM WHITE Wyandottes. Blue ribbon winners, extra fine, pure white, heavy layers. 15-$1.50; 50-$4.00; 100-$7.00. Frank E. Mayer, Marysville, Kan., R. 1.

SANDERS SILVER WYANDOTTES, beautiful open laced plump birds. Experienced breeder. Eggs $1.50 per 15; $4.00 per 50. Ralph Sanders, Springdale Stock Farm, Osage City, Kan.

JUST A FEW SETTINGS TO SPARE FROM our prize winning Silver Laced Wyandottes. Pen headed by $25 prize winning cockerels. $3 per 15 eggs. Order early. H. J. Olivier, Danville, Kan.

FOR SALE—EGGS—SILVER, GOLDEN AND Columbian Wyandottes. 3 grand pens $1.50 to $5.00. Setting. Prize winners in all pens. Bred for eggs, range eggs $6.50-100. Greenwood Poultry Farm, R. 3, Parsons, Kan

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WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS; "STEVEN'S American," and Barron's English, laying strains. 15-$2.00, 100-$9.00, prepaid. Guarantee 60% hatch or duplicate order, one-half regular price. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas.

PRIZE WINNING WHITE WYANDOTTES. They win, they lay. I have fine White Wyandotte eggs for setting. If you want some write me. H. W. Batchelor, R. 2, Manhattan, Kan. Member National White Wyandotte Club.

WHITE WYANDOTTES BRED FOR QUALity and heavy egg production. 100 eggs $6.00. 50-$3.50. 30-$2.50. 15-$1.50. Extra Choice pen 15-$2.50. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

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BREEDERS CHEAP ALL VARIETIES chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, eggs, incubators, brooders, catalogue free. Bare Poultry Co., Box 870, Hampton, Iowa.

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FANCY S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS AND S. C. Rhode Island Reds. Eggs, $1.50 for 15; $4 for 50; $7 for 100. Eggs from selected show stock, $2.50 for 15. W. A. Dunmire, Lawrence, Kan.

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

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WANTED—500 INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS and other leading varieties of thorobred poultry, also Belgian hares. Write quick what you have, give lowest wholesale price. P. W. Frehse, Clarinda, Iowa.

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Advertising in your paper certainly gets results. Have sold all the Rhode Island Red baby chicks I can hatch during the entire summer as a result of my advertising. Please discontinue the ad.

MRS. R. E. HAILEY.

**Mrs. Hailey's 15-word advertisement appeared in only three issues—February 16 and 23 and March 2.**

## On the Altar of Freedom

What is a patriot? A patriot is any person who, regardless of sex, nationality, party affiliations, occupation, profession or business, co-operates with all the energy at his command in developing the men and motive power necessary to win this war. He cultivates the spirit of victory while praying for an early peace. He does all uncomplaining. His every word, act or deed is that of good advice and good service given to those in authority in the proper spirit, and bravely backing up the government at home and the boys at the front.—American Co-operative Journal.

# FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

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

## LIVESTOCK.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS $50. PERCY Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

CHOICE ABERDEEN ANGUS BULLS. ALEX Spong, Chanute, Kansas.

FOR SALE: ONE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bull. L. A. Swartz, Bancroft, Kan.

BERKSHIRE PIGS AND ROSE COMB RED eggs. Victor Farm, Lawrence, Neb.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: 3 JACKS, 1 STALlion. Ulysses Grant, Burlington, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—GUERNSEY BULL (REGistered). C. D. Matthews, Wellington, Ks.

FOR SALE—BLACK, FRENCH DRAFT stallion, age 6. Harry Haldeman, Hope, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE, CHEAP MAMMOTH Jack 15½ hands high. Will Walton, Newton, Kan.

FOR QUICK SALE—TEN CHOICE HOLstein cows; need room for sheep. V. E. Conwell, Wetmore, Kan.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE CHESTER White pigs and one brood sow. Adolph Petersen, Jamestown, Kan.

FOR SALE—2 REGISTERED PERCHERON stallions, 1 jack and 5 jennets. Write R. R. Johnson, Orlando, Okla.

THREE JACKS FOR SALE VERY CHEAP. Would exchange for cheap land or stallion. Geo. W. Siders, Moran, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—GOOD GRADE Percheron stallion, 1900 lbs., reasonable. John Harms, Westmoreland, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD REG. ABERDEEN Angus bull 2 years old. Good breeder. R. W. Miller, Nekoma, Kan., (Rush Co.)

REGISTERED JERSEYS. SIX YOUNG cows. One two-year-old bull. Choice stock bargain prices. C. H. Mills, Waterville, Kan.

FOR SALE—FOUR REGISTERED PERCHeron stallions, all blacks. Two coming 3, two coming 2. F. J. Burns, Clay Center, Kan.

POLAND CHINA BRED GILTS SIRED BY Hercules Jr. (84679), also tried sows and fall pigs. Pedigree furnished. Aug. J. Creveny, Ada, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL-CALF you'll be proud to own. Born Sept. 27. Large, nearly white, individually superfine. Sire, over ton. O. S. Andrews, Greeley, Kan.

TWENTY AYRSHIRE COWS AND HEIFers and five heifer calves, all high grades well marked, cows high producers, bred to Jean Armour's grandson. L. E. Johnson, Waldron, Kan.

FOR SALE—REG. JERSEY BULL, 7 months. Dam, Exiles Golden Streamer. Sire, Financier of Mound, by Oxford Brigadier 2nd, half bro. to Oxford Wardner. J. E. Barnes, Mound City, Kan.

FREE: THE BEST HOG OILER OR DIP Dispensing Machine for the hog lot: To one farmer in each township. Easy to get. Write for our plan. Weighs over 70 lbs. Saltonic Company, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

FOR SALE: ONE REGISTERED PERCHeron stallion coming four years. Color dark gray. Weight 2,000. Sound. Price $600.00. Charles Breuninger, Frankfort, Kan.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

## DOGS.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES FOR SALE. W. H. Kropf, Dwight, Kan.

COLLIE PUPPIES. $2.50 TO $5.00. VICtor Mesehe, Altavista, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES. CECIL Hinds, Mound Valley, Kan.

FOR SALE—WOLF HOUNDS, TWO SHOTguns. Fred Knowles, Kling, Kan.

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES. Western Home Kennels, St. John, Kan.

FEMALE COLLIES, FOUR MONTHS, fancy, $7.50. Frank Barrington, Sedan, Kan.

WANTED—WHITE ESQUIMO-SPITZ PUPpies six to eight weeks old. Brockways Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

AIREDALE PUPPIES. PEDIGREED. FIVE dollars and up. Satisfaction guaranteed. State wishes plainly. Avalon Kennels, Valley, Colo.

DOGS—ONE LITTER OF WOLF HOUND puppies about six months old. Sire and dam are very large. Either will catch and kill a coyote. Write me for prices. F. M. Larkin, Clay Center, Neb.

FOR SALE, MY TWO COON HOUNDS. ONE bitch, one dog. Absolutely trained, guaranteed on coon, skunk and opossum, none better. Price $100. F. B. Cunningham, 1181 Woodward Ave., Topeka, Kan.

## RABBITS.

NEW ZEALAND REDS. BRED DOES, $5 each. Chas. Luengene, Topeka, Kan.

## SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

DRY LAND ALFALFA SEED. DE SHON, Logan, Kansas.

FETERITA HEADS 5C LB. 50 LBS. UP. H. Moyer, Danbury, Neb.

FREED'S WHITE DENT SEED CORN $4.00 per bu. A. M. Dunlap, Carlyle, Kan.

RECLEANED WHITE SWEET CLOVER seed. Alex Spong, Chanute, Kansas.

WANTED TO BUY 100 BU. ALFALFA Seed. Ernest Raasch, Norfolk, Neb.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, $2.50 PER 1000, list free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

SEED CORN. BOONE COUNTY WHITE. Very carefully selected, splendid corn. $4 bushel sacked. J. H. Crouch, Garnett, Kan.

ENGLISH BLUE GRASS SEED. 15C PER lb. Recleaned. D. J. Standiferd, Reading, Kan.

## SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

FINE ALFALFA SEED $9.50 PER BU. F. O. B. H. R. Potter, Chandler, Okla.

GOOD AMBER CANE SEED $5.00 PER BU. Sacks extra. C. J. Miller, Stratton, Neb.

200 BUSHELS CHOICE RED AMBER CANE seed. $10 cwt. J. W. Holm, White City, Kan.

SEED SWEET POTATOES. WRITE FOR prices and list of varieties. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

BLACKHULL WHITE KAFIR SEED, WELL matured. $4.75 hundred sacked. Arthur Lee, Tuttle, Okla.

SUDAN GRASS SEED. PURE, RE-cleaned Kansas grown. Write T. N. Beckey, Linwood, Kan.

BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFIR TESTED seed, $2.50 per bu. Sacks extra. R. E. Mariner, Fredonia, Kan.

SEED CORN, OATS, COWPEAS. WRITE today for prices. Southwestern Seed Co., Dept. C, Fayetteville, Ark.

FOR SALE—PURE TENNESSEE EVERgreen broom corn seed $8.50 per bushel. Donald Pierce, Moran, Kan.

WELL MATURED BLACK HULL WHITE kafir $4.50; cane seed $8.50; milo $7, all cwt. J. T. Lemon, Tuttle, Okla.

STANDARD BLACK HULL WHITE KAFIR tested seed $2.50 per bushel, sacks extra. Chas Wasmund, R. 4, Wichita, Kan.

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

GOOD BLACK AMBER CANE. NEW CROP, 9c lb., track here. Can ship Santa Fe or Mo. P. Order early. Sharp Bros., Healy, Ks.

PURE KANSAS SUNFLOWER SEED FOR sale, shelled and tested $3.25 per bushel. 10 bu. lots $3.00. Fred Carlisle, Burrton, Ks.

FOR SALE—1916 REID'S YELLOW DENT corn, shelled and graded; fine condition; $5 a bushel. McCall & Williams, Oneida, Ks.

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

SELECTED PURE BLACK HULL WHITE kafir heads. Stillwater germination test 98%. 6c lb. Claude Randall, Nardin, Okla.

GOOD SEED CORN—BOONE COUNTY White and Calico Corn, $2.50 per bu. Shelled. Sacks extra. John Casey, St. Paul, Kan.

SEED CORN. BIG IOWA SILVER MINE. Matured early. Shelled and graded, $3.50 per bu. Sack free. John Post, Mound City, Kan.

SEND $1 AND WE WILL SEND YOU 12 Concord Grapes, 2 years (postage prepaid). Catalog free. Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Iowa.

FETERITA SEED, RECLEANED, GERMINation guaranteed, $6.00 cwt. Sacks free, 8c lb. in smaller lots. C. B. Thowe, Americus, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED $11.00 BU., SACKS FREE. Send for sample. Potato, onion sets 40 cts. qt. prepaid. Howard Vail, Rural, Marysville, Kan.

FOR SALE—FINE WHITE SEED CORN AT $3.50 per bushel in the ear. Shelled at $4.50 per bushel. Assaria Hardware Co., Assaria, Kan.

YELLOW SWEET CLOVER 20C LB., SORghum cane 10c lb., Sudan grass 20c lb., all recleaned and graded. Zlatnik Bros., Delia, Kan.

SEED CORN—CHOICE WHITE, SELECTED and hand shelled. For particulars address G. H. Wittram, 840 S. Judson St., Fort Scott, Kan.

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

SUDAN GRASS SEED $22 PER 100 LBS. Less than 100 lbs. lots 25c pound. Sacks free. This is fine seed. Geo. D. Buntz, Chase, Kan.

MORTGAGE LIFTER SEED CORN. YELlow, a wonderful bottom land yielder $5 bushel. Bank reference. J. J. Fritz, LaCygne, Kan.

FOR SALE—ALFALFA; Fall River bottom grown white Kaffir; black hull cane seed; all 1917 crop. Ask for samples. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

SEED CORN FOR SALE. BOONE COUNTY White and Calico, at $3 per bushel, sacks furnished. Tested. F. O. B. Yates Center, Kansas. F. W. Miller.

JOHN BAER TOMATO SEED, EARLIEST grown; large package 25c; plant forcing cloth equal to glass, square yd. 40c. A. O. Womack, Decatur, Ark.

PLANTS—PLANTS—100 DUNLAP STRAWberry plants, 12 Rhubarb Roots, 12 Asparagus Roots, all $1.00 postpaid. McKnight & Son, Cherryvale, Kan.

FOR SALE—GOOD YELLOW SEED CORN testing 95%. Shelled and graded. Price $3 per bushel extra charge for sacks. I. L. Dresher, R. F. D. 6, Lyons, Kan.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS DIRECT TO grower at wholesale prices. Pinto beans, Cane, Sudan, Grass, etc. Inter-State Seed Co., Box 344, Clayton, N. Mex.

SUDAN—1917 CROP GUARANTEED FREE from Johnson grass, 20c per lb; $18 per cwt.; also best grade alfalfa seed $7.50 per bu. H. Struebing, Winfield, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHWEST Kansas, 95% pure, good germination, $7.50 per bushel. Order early. Freight will be slow. Geo. Bowman, Logan, Kan.

KAFIR CORN—BLACK HULLED WHITE, dwarf, graded, well matured, $5 per cwt. Spanish peanuts $3 per bushel. Sacked, our track. W. R. Hutton, Cordell, Okla.

WHIPPOORWILL OR SPECKLED PEAS, per pound 7c. Black Eyes 9c, Creams 10c. New crop planting seed. F. O. B. Winnsboro, cash with order. Nothing shipped by parcel post. Reference Merchants & Planters Bank. J. W. Rhone, Winnsboro, Texas.

EAR SEED CORN. HILDRETH'S YELLOW Dent heavy yielding big yellow kind, large select ears 1917 crop well matured, will germinate 80%, will ship 100 big ears weighing about 85 pounds for one bushel. This allows surplus for testing out. $5 bushel crated; fifty ears $3. B. H. Pugh, R. F. D. No. 27, Topeka, Kansas.

## SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

FOR SALE—WHITE SILVER SKIN ONION sets, 10,000 to bushel, $4.50 per bushel F. O. B.; bushel lots only. Reference Citizens Bank. G. C. Curtis, R. R. No. 1, Hutchinson, Kansas.

SEED CORN—BOONE COUNTY WHITE, Reid's Yellow Dent. Grown on Sock river bottom, extra fine seed, graded, tested, sold on approval, $4.00 per bu. Sacks free. W. H. Scribner, Nevada, Mo.

WANT CANE SEED, MILLET, SUDAN Grass, Fancy Alfalfa, Hulled Sweet Clover, Shallu or Egyptian Wheat, Bloody Butcher and Strawberry or Calico Corn. O'Bannon, Claremore, Okla.

EARLY OHIO POTATOES, NON-IRRIgated, large, smooth, ripe, good cookers, good seed, $2.00, 100 lbs. here. Pinto beans $9.00, White Beans, $12.00, 100 lbs. here. W. H. Townley, Rush, Colo.

MY WHITE CORN AWARDED FIRST prize corn show recently held at Agricultural College. Tested 93. Commercial White and Wilson's Pride, $4.00 bushel, sacks 35c. J. W. Harrod, Manhattan, Kan.

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

KAFIR SEED, BLACK HULLED WHITE. Well matured and graded, 1917 crop. 5c per lb. Send South for early maturing seed. Send self addressed and stamped envelope for samples. J. C. Lawson, Pawnee, Okla.

NANCY HALL SEED SWEET POTATOES. $3.25 per bushel F. O. B. cars Tulsa, stocks limited, order early. Ask us for prices on Seed Corn. Whippoorwill Peas, Cane seed, etc. Binding Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFIR. 100% germination. Test at Manhattan. $3.50 per bu. in 2 bu. lots. Order direct from this ad. (Supply Limited). (Also 50 bu. cane seed). H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, HOME GROWN, NONirrigated. Good germination. $7.00 to $10.00 bu. Sacks 50c. White Blossom Sweet clover, Amber and White Cane, local or car lots. Ask for prices and samples. L. A. Jordan Seed Co., Winona, Kan.

FROST PROOF CABBAGE PLANTS GROWing in open ready for shipping. Leading varieties 1000-$2.50, 500-$1.50 delivered. Potato plants 1000-$3.25; 5000-$3.00 delivered. You get plants or money back. Fort Worth Truck and Plant Grower, Ft. Worth, Tex.

CORN IN THIS TERRITORY WAS FULLY matured before frost. Germination 90 to 95%. We can furnish yellow, white, Bloody Butcher and Strawberry at $5 per bu. Mexican June and Hickory King at $6. Samples sent on request. Muskogee Seed House, Muskogee, Okla.

FETERITA SEED FOR SALE. MATURED in 70 days; maize and kaffir in same field complete failure; makes fine fodder; recleaned and graded; $7.00 per cwt., my station; sacks free. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. J. H. Statton, Lexington, Kan., Clark County.

OKLA. DWARF AND STANDARD BROOM corn seed, Cream and red dwarf Maize, and Dwarf Kafir $7, Red Kafir $8, Feterita $10, Amber, Orange and red top cane $12, Sudan $26 all per 100 lbs. recleaned, freight prepaid, prepaid express $1 more. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE—PROgressive Everbearers, $1.00, 100; $7.50, 1,000; $35.00, 5,000. Dunlaps, $2.25, 1,000; $10.00, 5,000, as long as they last. Packed F. O. B. American or Wells Fargo express. Healthy. State inspected. G. W. N. Howden, 726 Walnut St., Lawrence, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED. ALL RECLEANED, non-irrigated, home grown, at from $6.00 to $12.00 per bu. Write for samples and prices on white or yellow Sweet clover, Sudan, Feterita, Red or White kaffir, Sumach, Orange or Amber Cane Seed. The L. C. Adam Mer. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

SIXTY BUSHELS TO ACRE YIELD MY last year's crop Yellow Dwarf Maize Maize Seed and Black Hulled White Kaffir, $5.00 per hundred lbs. Boone County White seed corn. Drouth Resister, shelled, $5.00 per bushel. All seed graded and sacked F. O. B. my track. C. C. Miller, Elk City, Okla.

SUDAN SEED 25 CENTS POUND, RED TOP 12c, Orange Cane or African Millet 11c, Red Dwarf, Maize Red and White Kafir 7c, Hygeria 10½, Feterita 10½. All seed recleaned guaranteed free Johnson grass. No orders accepted less than fifty pounds. Wire, write prices larger amounts. Robinson Bros., Lubbock, Texas.

WE HAVE SOME FINE WHITE, WELL matured Kafir seed, that is native grown and of excellent germination. It is put up in 2 bu. sacks only, 112 lbs. each. While it lasts we will make price of $3.65 per bu. on cars here, in new sacks, sacks free. Good seed like this will be hard to get. Don't take a chance with inferior seed. Order this while you can get it, and know that it is good. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.

FOR $1 WE WILL SEND YOU, ALL charges prepaid, 20 Apple, Pear or Apricot, or 10 Cherry, all budded trees; or 25 grapes; or 100 Asparagus; or 50 Raspberry, Blackberry or Dewberry; 150 Spring or 75 Everbearing Strawberry plants; or 50 Red Cedar or Chinese Arbor-Vitae Seedlings; or 10 transplanted 4 year old Evergreens; or six climbing Roses 2 year old. Many other bargains. Catalog free. Manhattan Nursery, Manhattan, Kansas.

## FARMS WANTED.

WILL TRADE FOR FARM LAND. 12-room, modern Kansas City residence, value $4500. Address W. H. Webb, 4515 Forest Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

I HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR SALable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give full description, location, and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

FARM LANDS WANTED. I HAVE $36,500 worth Kansas City property, six-apartment flat, seven residences all rented, and clear vacant. Can match most any size good farm. Will trade them separate or together and give liberal deal. Write for description. H. B. Hines, 312 Lathrop Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE SEASONED CATALPA POSTS. H. G. Brookover, Eureka, Kan.

FOR SALE—WALNUT AND WHITE OAK posts. Carlots. A. I. Armstrong, R. R. No. 1, Lecompton, Kan.

CANARIES, BEAUTIFUL SINGERS AND hens. Will also buy. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Jamestown, Kan.

FOR SALE—BIG 4-20 TRACTOR WITH five bottom plow in good condition. Arthur Huckstep, Lewis, Kan.

FOR SALE—500 TONS NO. 1 ALFALFA and prairie hay. Ask for prices. Severy Mill & Elevator Co., Severy, Kan.

1 25-HORSEPOWER GAAR SCOTT ENgine; 1 36-56 Aultman Taylor Separator. Joe H. Larson, R. No. 1, Lindsborg, Kan.

22 HORSE POWER ENGINE, 1 ROLL shredder and corn grinder, good as new. Albert Mueller, R. 1, Bx. 206, Moline, Ill.

FOR SALE — LARGE NON-IRRIGATED potatoes for eating or seed two dollars hundred. Vallery Greenacre Farms, Vallery, Colorado.

FOR SALE: USED AND NEW 1916 BIG Bull tractors $400 to $800, also 2-3 bottom plows, bargains. M. O. Koesling, Bloomington, Kan.

FOR SALE—18HORSE GARR SCOTT Steam Engine 36-60 Rumely Ideal Separator in good running order. Jacob Ehrhardt, Ramona, Kan.

ONE NEW 1916 BULL TRACTOR, NEVER used. One rebuilt 1915 Bull Tractor, good as new. For sale cheap. Chas Daenzer, Sterling, Kan.

FOR SALE—PEERLESS THRESHING RIG complete. 20 H. P. eng., a 36x56 separator, and 10 disk eng. plow. Will Milne, Lock Box 171, Sedgwick, Kan.

WANTED FOR CASH—GOOD TRACTOR not less than 12-25, plows to go with it, name lowest price and full description first letter. Jas. Stephenson, Clements, Kan.

FOR SALE: A STAND PIPE AND TANK, suitable for small town or ranch purposes. Tubular steel derrick 60 ft. high and tank capacity 15,000 gal. Edgar Zinc Co., Cherryvale, Kan.

BALE TIES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, lumber direct from mill in car lots, send itemized bills for estimate. —Shingles and rubber roofing in stock at Emporia. Hall-McKee Lumber & Grain Co., Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—SET OF BLACKSMITH TOOLS, anvil, blower, vise drill disc, all other tools. Price $100. For sale—¼ sec. unimproved land, 10 miles southeast of Sharon Springs in Wallace Co. $10 an acre. Mrs. Katie Peoples, Kingsdown, Kan., Ford Co.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

## LANDS.

LAND ON CROP PAYMENT PLAN. JESS Kisner, Garden City, Kan.

FOR SALE—320 ACRE HOMESTEAD RElinquishment, well located. H. W. States, Hartman, Colo.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, WELL IRrigated stock ranch, cattle and horses. H. P. Vories, Pueblo, Colo.

SIX THOUSAND ACRES GRASS TO LEASE Western Oklahoma. Address G., 711 S. Harvey, Wellington, Kan.

IDANA, CLAY CO., KAN., R. NO. 1 FOR sale or trade 160 acres Sherman Co. residence in best town in Kan. 1 pair jack colts coming 3 and 4 years old, eastern Kan. or Western Mo. land will assume. R. J. McNee.

SNAP—HIGHLY IMPROVED 873 ACRES. 200 acres alfalfa first bottom, 40 acres now in alfalfa, 350 pasture, bal. in cult.; 300 acres in wheat ⅓ goes. 8 room house, large barn, water in house and corrals. Work shop and hen houses. $40 acre. A. H. Karns, Owner, Ford, Kan.

## PATENTS.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Books and advice free. Send sketch for free search. We help market your invention. A. M. Buck & Co., 532 7th St., Wash., D. C.

INVENT SOMETHING. YOUR IDEAS MAY bring wealth. Send Postal for free book. Tells what to invent and how to obtain a patent through our credit system. Talbert & Talbert, 4215 Talbert Building, Washington, D. C.

YOUR IDEA WANTED. PATENT YOUR invention. I'll help you market it. Send for 4 free books, list of patent buyers, hundreds of ideas wanted, etc. Advice free. Highest references. Patents advertised free. Richard B. Owen, Patent Lawyer. 34 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WANTED AN IDEA! WHO CAN THINK of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 35, Washington, D. C.

WANTED NEW IDEAS—WRITE FOR LIST of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send Sketch for free opinion of patentability. Our Four Books sent free. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans Co., Patent Attys., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

## LIVESTOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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

## MALE HELP WANTED.

ALL YEAR FARM HANDS. HAVE POSItions for several hundred, at fifty dollars up. Come or write at once. South Dakota Industrial Commissioner, Huron, S. D.

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE WITHOUT children to work on farm. Must be reliable and experienced. House, cow and irrigated garden furnished $55 per month. Walter Clark, Garfield, Kan.

**TANNING.**

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

**AGENTS WANTED.**

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

**EDUCATIONAL.**

KANSAS CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE. THE great business Training School of the great Southwest. For free catalog address C. T. Smith, 1029 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED by R. Harold, Manhattan, Kansas.

WOULD TRADE STOCK FOR MEDIUM size separator. Frank Jordon, R. 3, Baldwin, Kan.

THE KNIFE WEEDER, FOR LISTED corn, has never yet been equaled for saving moisture and killing weeds. Send for circulars. H. D. Clayton, Hill City, Kan.

TRACTOR FARMING AND ENGINEERING. 412 pages, 175 illustrations; finest book published on this subject, $1.80 prepaid. Send 1c for catalogs,—100,000 book bargains. McCarthy, 217 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

BIG BARGAIN FOR SHORT TIME ONLY. Send only 10 cents and receive the greatest farm and home magazine in the Middle West for six months. Special departments for dairy, poultry and home. Address Valley Farmer, Arthur Capper, publisher, Dept. W. A. 10, Topeka, Kansas.

YOUR FORD WILL USE HALF COAL OIL if you use our 1918 carburetor. 34 miles per gallon guaranteed. One-third more power. Use cheapest gasoline or one-half kerosene. Quickly starts cold motor even at zero and moves right off with full power. No sputtering or popping. Slow speed on high. Fits exactly. Attach it yourself. 30 off list where no agent. Big profits selling our goods. We fit all motors. Write for 30-day trial offer and money back guarantee. The Air Friction Carburetor Co., 560 Madison Ave., Dayton, Ohio.

## 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.)

Buying of corn for export by elevators with orders from the Wheat Export Company continued the dominating feature of the grain market last week. There was a broadening demand also for domestic use, when it became apparent that exporters could not use all available cars, owing to limited ocean tonnage.

Carlot prices for corn were strengthened substantially. Receipts altho large, did not equal expectations, and demand was kept active by continued export and domestic buying. Advances of a cent or two a day put carlot prices for all grades of corn, with few exceptions, 6 to 10 cents higher Saturday than a week ago. Elevators were slow to follow the advance. Choice No. 2 yellow brought $2.10, the top price, and the lowest quotation Saturday was $1.55 for No. 5 mixed. No. 3 and No. 4 mixed and yellow, comprising the bulk of export purchases, ranged from $1.65 to $1.84. A week ago sales were at $1.45 to $2.10 and a year ago at $1.16 to $1.10.

A rather abrupt decrease in receipts occurred from the high level reached the preceding week. Four important markets had 5,6[illegible] cars, compared with 7,104 the week before and 2,008 a year ago. Slowness with which cars are returned to corn shipping territory and the fact that the weather was favorable for field work on the farms, accounted for the reduced movement.

The government crop report Friday showed almost the expected quantity in farmers' hands, 1,293 million bushels, or 40 per cent of the crop. Farm reserves are the largest ever reported with one exception. The Department of Agriculture reported only 60.3 per cent of the crop merchantable, the smallest ever reported. The estimate, however is somewhat deceptive, as a good deal of the low grade corn now moving to market probably was classed as unmerchantable by the government correspondents. A year ago the merchantable percentage was 83.9 and two years ago 71.1.

At the Food Administration offices a more hopeful view prevails as to the prospective wheat supplies for the remainder of the crop year, and an order has been issued allowing mills to grind 90 per cent of their normal production, instead of 75 per cent, the limit of a previous order. Some of the million bushels in Kansas City elevators is moving to the Gulf for export. Receipts at terminal markets, however, are not encouraging. Five principal markets received only 1,077 cars last week, 150 less than the preceding week, and less than a third as much as a year ago.

The government report on farm reserves of wheat showed a total of 111¼ million bushels, 10½ million more than a year ago, the only with that exception the smallest reported in recent years. Kansas has only 3,0[illegible] bushels, compared with 10,782,000 a year ago and 25,569,000 two years ago. Nebraska has 2,753,000 compared with 15,-081,000 a year ago. Northwest and Central states have more than last year.

A falling off in receipts of oats and a continued strong demand advanced prices for carlots 3 to 4 cents and the market is now within a few cents of the high records reached two weeks ago. The movement was kept down by the preference being given corn shippers.

White oats sold as high as 94 cents, mixed 91 cents and red 91 cents. Demand for oats for human food continues to increase and the normal requirements for livestock seem to be large. The market shows no sign of weakness. Exports last week were 767,000 bushels.

Three important markets received 1,739 cars, 377 less than in the preceding week, tho 386 more than a year ago.

Prices of substitutes for wheat continue to advance. Rye advanced 20 cents last week and is selling for 60 cents a bushel more than the fixed government prices of wheat. Barley also advanced 20 cents and is worth more a pound than wheat. Use of substitutes is broadening under the Food Administration regulations requiring that all retail flour sales shall be accompanied by an equal amount of other cereal products sold to the consumer.

Carlot prices for grain at Kansas City Saturday were:

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

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

Corn: No 2 mixed, $1.83@1.90; No. 3, $1.75@1.81; No 4, $1.65@1.70; No. 5, $1.55@1.62. No. 2 white, $2.00@2.10; No. 3, $1.95@1.98; No. 4, $1.83@1.88; No. 5, $1.70@1.72. No. 2 yellow, $1.95@2.10; No. 3, $1.80; No 4, $1.68@1.75. Ear corn, $1.50@1.70.

Oats: No. 2 white, 94c; No. 3, 93½@94c; No. 3, 92½@93c. No. 2 mixed, 90@91c; No. 3, 89½@90c. No. 2 red, 90@91c; No. 3, 89½@90c.

Kafir: No. 2 white, $3.83@4.00; No. 3, $3.78@3.83. No. 3 mixed, $3.80.

Total receipts of hay last week were 649 cars, compared with 919 cars in the preceding week and 635 cars a year ago.

Quotations were: Prairie, choice, $26.00, No. 1, $25.00@25.50; No. 2, $22.00@24.50; No. 3, $15.00@21.50. Lowland prairie, $11.00@17.00. Timothy, No. 1, $29.50@30.00; No. 2, $28.00@29.00; No. 3, $22.00@27.50. Clover, mixed, light, $29.50@30.00; No. 1, $28.00@29.00; No. 2, $26.00@27.50. Alfalfa, choice, $31.00@31.50; No. 1, $29.50@30.50; standard, $27.00@29.00; No. 2, $24.50@26.50; No. 3, $20.00@24.00. Straw, $9.50@10.00. Packing hay, $11.00@$11.50.

The big decline week before last of hogs had the usual effect of such slumps, in prompting enough holding back by country shippers to cause a big decrease in receipts, and as a result rose almost continuously last week, closing today about 60 cents higher than a week ago, after Saturday's setback.

The week's receipts at five markets were about 425,000, or 125,000 less than the preceding week, tho 98,000 more than a year ago.

Quality of hogs averaged high, tho there are indications that feeders are economizing in the use of corn.

Trade in cattle was slow all week, with a sagging tendency in prices. Receipts at five principal markets were about 134,000, an increase of 70,000 over those of a year ago, and more than were needed for current uses. The fact that offerings exceeded the demand for meat, forcing an accumulation in packers' coolers, accounts for the depressed state of the trade. Prices show irregular declines for the week, generally around 25 cents, tho there has been much variation.

Prime 1,237-pound Kansas fed steers sold for $13.50, the high price of the week, and best Colorado beet pulp steers brought $13.10, the highest this year for that class, but most of the fed cattle sold under $12.50. Some hay and grain fed steers from Arizona brought $12, the record price for that kind of cattle.

Liberal receipts of stockers and feeders in the opening days of the week and a falling off in the demand for the plainer kinds resulted in a decline of about 25 to 40 cents, in some cases more, in prices. A good many of the plainer grades accumulated in the traders' pens.

Substantial advances in prices of sheep and lambs occurred early in the week, but part of the gain was lost later, closing prices showing about 25 to 50 cents net gain. Feeding and ewe lambs are in strong demand. The week's receipts were larger than for some time past, and 56,000 more at five markets than a year ago. The rise in prices in the face of increased supplies reflects larger consumption of mutton.

## Spraying

Of all the orchard practices to consider, the most important is spraying. It was not the size of the apples nor the size of the crop that disappointed the growers who planted our bearing orchards of today and yesterday, but it was the fact that insects and diseases so affected the crops that they were unsightly and unsalable. We are safe in saying that the lack of proper spraying has ruined more orchards and caused more growers to lose interest in the apple industry than any other item.

There was a time when an apple tree would flourish without attention but that time passed when the insects of the forests and imported pests came upon the scene. Our climate is just as desirable as it ever was for fruit production and this is proved by the fact that Kansas is producing apples which are winning prizes in the national shows. Nature is ready and willing to do her part and the grade of apples harvested at picking time is largely due to the thoroness and promptness of the spraying program.

## Cucumbers

The soil for cucumbers should be rich, and it is a good plan to apply well-rotted manure under the rows or hills. If planted in rows, open the fur row and scatter the manure along the furrow, turning fresh soil over the manure before planting the seeds. If the seeds are planted in hills, confine the application of manure to the area occupied by the hills.

As cucumbers are injured easily by cold, it is not advisable to plant until all danger of frost is over and the ground has begun to warm up. For very early cucumbers the seeds should be planted in a hotbed in old strawberry boxes, plant bands, inverted sods, or directly in the soil of the bed. By starting the plants in hotbeds the cucumbers will be ready for the table two or three weeks earlier than if started in the open. For the main crop, drill the seed in rows 5 feet apart and after the plants reach a height of 3 or 4 inches thin them to stand 12 to 18 inches apart in the row, or plant the seeds in hills 4 feet apart each way and thin to three or four plants to the hill.

Cucumbers should be given frequent shallow cultivation until the vines fill most of the space between the rows; after this, very little attention will be needed, except to pull out weeds by hand. Do not allow any fruit to ripen on the vines until the end of the picking season, as new fruits will not form while the older ones are ripening.

Young cucumber plants are often destroyed by the cucumber beetle. It is possible to protect the plants by covering them with small wooden frames over which mosquito netting has been stretched, or a square of mosquito netting dropped over a peg set in the middle of the hill, the edges of the netting being covered with earth to prevent the netting from blowing off, may be used. Air-slaked lime sprinkled over the small plants is an added protection against the cucumber beetle.

The varieties recommended are White Spine, Davis Perfect, and Emerald.

For further information on cucumber growing, read Farmers' Bulletin 254, entitled "Cucumbers."

## Railroad Snake in the Grass

Recently Uncle Sam made a bargain with the railway magnates.

"I will do your work for you," he said, "and pay you your regular wages, for permission to run your roads as I must have them run in wartime. I will keep them in as good or better condition than I find them."

More generous terms were never made and they were promptly accepted.

Now, the president of the railway trainmen, the chairman of the railway wage commission and the president of the conductors, all charge that the recent paralysis of the roads when coal was so urgently needed in all parts of the country was deliberately brought about by "rotten railroading" on the part of the railroad managements who are trying to discredit government operation. Engines were allowed to freeze up over night, green men were placed at important terminals Trains were deliberately delayed for hours.

The source of this treasonable and traitorous work is believed to be the four railroad financing banks in New York. With this country engaged in the most destructive war in history, with ships waiting for supplies and for coal, with fuel bitterly needed in thousands of American homes, these dirty, traitorous little men schemed and planned for a breakdown of the railways at a critical time to further their own sordid little ends.

## Success With the Squashes

There are two types of squashes, the bush varieties and the running varieties. The bush varieties should be planted in hills 4 feet apart each way and the running varieties 8 to 10 feet apart each way. Squashes are prolific, and a supply for the average family will ordinarily be grown by five or six hills of each sort. Squash seed should not be planted until danger of frost is over and the soil is quite warm. The cultivation and care of squashes should be the same as for cucumbers or muskmelons.

The summer squash is prepared for the table in several ways. It may be boiled and eaten with butter, pepper, and salt, or it may be parboiled and then fried. It may also be sliced without boiling, soaked in water and with a little salt, and then fried in egg and bread crumbs or cracker crumbs, like eggplant. Winter varieties are stewed or steamed, to be served with butter and salt, or are prepared in the same way for pie filling. They may also be baked and served in the shell, or the flesh may be scraped out after baking and served with butter and salt.

Varieties of summer squash commonly grown are the Pattypan, Summer Crookneck, and Vegetable Marrow. Of the winter squashes, the Delicious, Pike's Peak, and Hubbard are among the best.

## Growing Rhubarb

The soil for rhubarb should be deep and there is little danger of having it too rich. Like asparagus, the seedling plants of rhubarb can be grown and transplanted. Ten to 12 good hills are sufficient to produce all the rhubarb required by the average family, and the plants are most easily established by planting pieces of roots taken from another bed. Good roots may be secured from dealers and seedsmen at about $1.50 a dozen. The old hills may be divided in the early spring or late fall by digging away the earth on one side and cutting the hill in two with a sharp spade, the part removed being used to establish a new hill.

The usual method of planting rhubarb is to set the plants in hills about 4 feet apart in a single row along the garden fence. If more than one row is planted, the hills should be 3½ or 4 feet each way. The thick leaf stems are the part used, and none should be pulled from the plants the first year after setting. Rhubarb should receive the same treatment during winter as asparagus, and the plants should never be allowed to ripen seed. The roots may be brought into the greenhouse, pit, coldframe, or cellar during the winter and forced. Rhubarb does not thrive in warm climates.

The use of rhubarb is principally during the early spring for making pies and sauces, but the stems may be canned for winter use.

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

# Special Subscription Blank

**Publisher Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.**

Dear Sir—Please find enclosed $1.00, $2.00 for which send me the Farmers Mail and Breeze for one year. two

My subscription is.....
(Say whether "new" or "renewal.")

My Name .....

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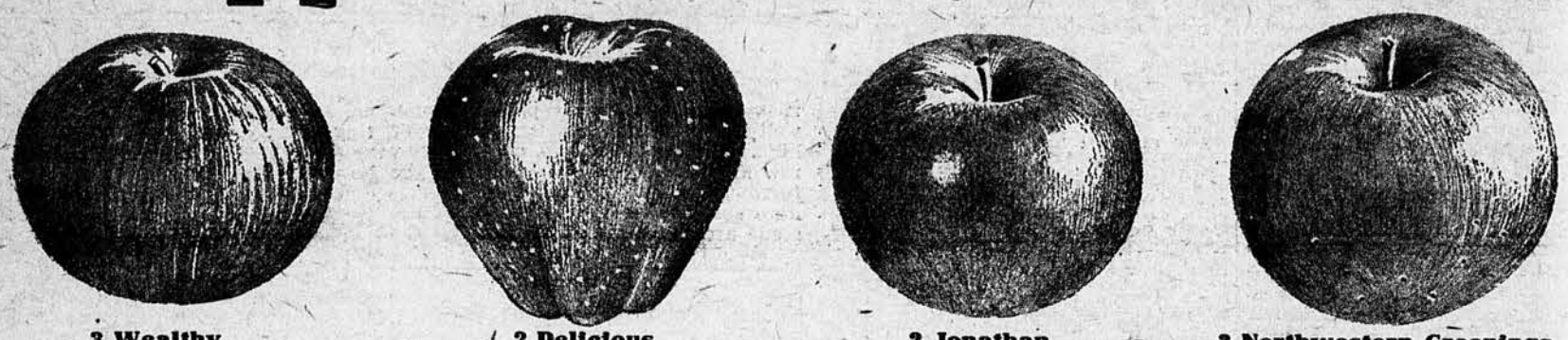
State..... St., Box or R. F. D. .....

## Ten Apple Trees and Two Big Magazines for $1.00

For only $1.00 I will send you prepaid ten one-year old Apple Trees (2 Delicious, 3 Northwestern Greenings, 2 Jonathans and 3 Wealthy) and a two year subscription to the Household Magazine and a two year subscription to the Missouri Valley Farmer. Address, R. W. Macy, Box 20. Capper Bgld., Topeka, Kansas.—Advertisement

Concrete makes the best base for the separator. It reduces vibration and lengthens the life of the machine.

# 10 Apple Trees Free To You



3 Wealthy — 2 Delicious — 2 Jonathan — 3 Northwestern Greenings

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

**Two one-year subscriptions to Capper's Weekly**
**10 Splendid Apple Trees . . . . . .**
**(3 Wealthy, 2 Jonathan, 2 Delicious and 3 Northwestern Greenings)**
**All shipping charges prepaid.**

**All for only**
**$1.00**

### Wonderful Value

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

### Complete Instructions

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

### This Offer

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

### Description of Varieties

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

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

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

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

### What Is Capper's Weekly?

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

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

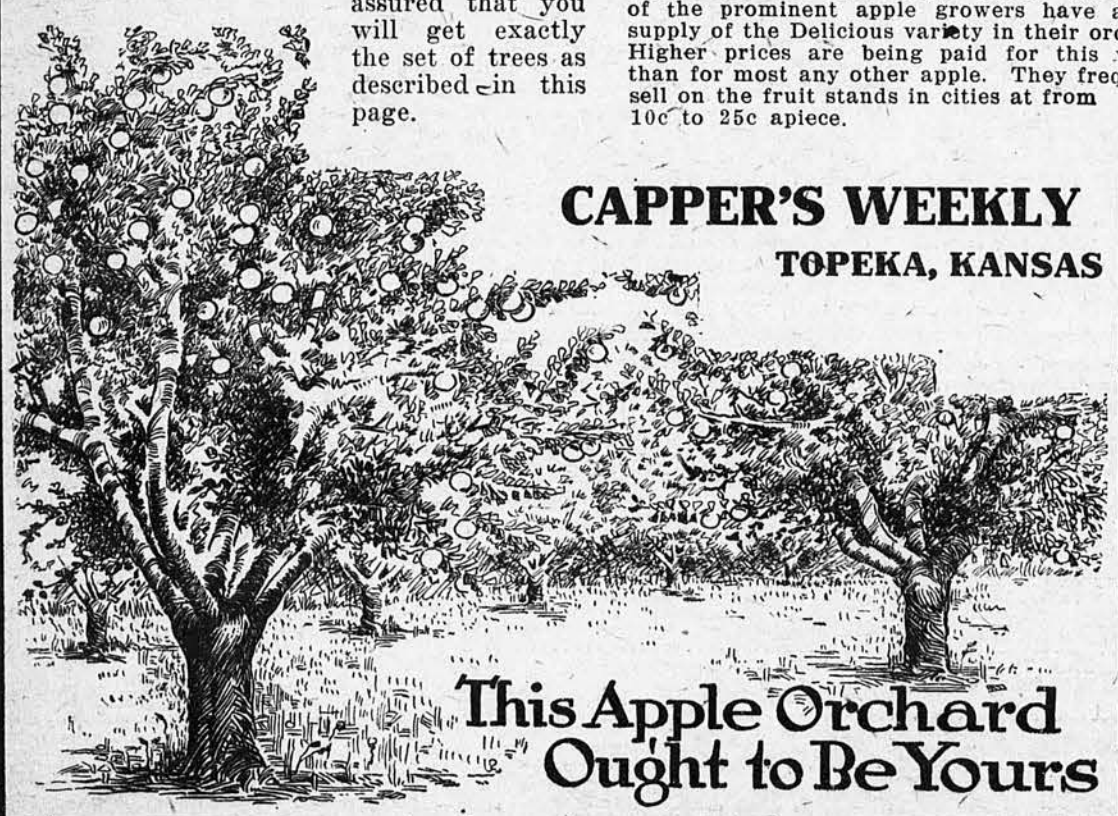
This is How They Come to You

### When to Plant

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

### Arrival of Trees

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



**CAPPER'S WEEKLY**
**TOPEKA, KANSAS**

**This Apple Orchard Ought to Be Yours**

### Apple Orchard Coupon

M&B.3-16-18

CAPPER'S WEEKLY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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

1. Name.....

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

2. Name.....

TOWN.....

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

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

Name.....

TOWN.....

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

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

## A Round Up at Hays

The livestock experiments on the Fort Hays station will close April 10, with the fifth annual round up meeting. At this time the experiments will be explained and visitors may see the results for themselves. Already much interest has been shown, in correspondence and by visitors, and the prospects are strong for a larger attendance than ever. Among the speakers will be E. E. Frizell of Larned, state labor commissioner for Kansas. Several men of national reputation will be present, and a complete program will be announced at an early date.

One experiment of particular interest is on the development of breeding heifers. Three years ago the station took 80 Hereford heifer calves. Forty of these were fed the best way possible, and 40 were fed the way an ordinary farmer feeds his breeding stock. Half of each lot was bred to calve the first time at 2 years old. This half will recalve again this spring, and the second half will calve this spring for the first time at 3 years old. The object of this experiment is to see whether we get enough growth in the developed breeding cows, and enough more and better calves to pay for extra feeding. To see this and other livestock experiments will be well worth a trip to Hays April 10.

## A Diseased Milk Cow

I have a cow that has lumps on her right side in her flank. There are five of these and they are about as big as hen's eggs. They have been there for some time; the lower ones have openings and occasionally they break and run. This cow will be fresh in about two months. She is giving about 2 gallons a day now.

R. J.

This animal may be suffering either from tuberculosis, actinomycosis, or Hodgkin's disease. From the standpoint of using the milk, tuberculosis is the most dangerous and therefore animals should be tuberculin tested by a competent graduate veterinarian. If the reaction is negative, and if a positive diagnosis is desirable, the pus discharge from the swellings should be examined under the microscope for the presence of ray fungus. This latter is the cause of actinomycosis. Actinomycosis, commonly called lumpy jaw, usually affects the region of the head, but occasionally is seen in other parts of the body. If ray fungus is found, then the condition should be treated the same as lumpy jaw affecting the tissues of the head. If the foregoing findings are negative, then Hodgkin's disease, which is a very rare malady in animals, remains as a possible condition. This latter is considered to be incurable. The chances are that the animal is suffering either from tuberculosis or actinomycosis.

K. S. A. C. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.


# FERTILE KANSAS LAND CHEAP

Those who located in Central Kansas 20 years ago are the big farmers today. Their land has made them independent.

Your chance now is in the five Southwestern Kansas counties adjacent to the Santa Fe's New line, where good land is still cheap.

With railroad facilities this country is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the place today for the man of moderate means. Wheat, oats, barley, speltz, kafir and broom corn, milo and feterita grow abundantly in the Southwest counties referred to. Chickens, hogs, dairy cows and beef cattle increase your profits.

You can get 160 acres for $200 to $400 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6 per cent—price $10 to $15 an acre. Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy-purchase contract. Address

*E. T. Cartlidge,*
*Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.,*
*1891 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kan.*


# BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

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

**GOOD WHEAT SECTION;** well located; will split; some in cultivation. $25 per acre. Good terms. **C. W. West, Spearville, Kan.**

**600 ACRES,** well improved, lays good. Price $50 per acre. Other farms for sale. **John J. Wieland, Emporia, Kan.**

**360 ACRES GOVE CO., KAN.**
180 cultivated, balance pasture. $12.00 acre.
**W. P. Dorman, Girard, Kan.**

**160 ACRES,** 20 acres wheat, 4 miles county seat. Incumbrance $5000, price $75 acre. **Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kan.**

**RANCH 1500 A.,** part river bottom, improved. About 6000 acres pasture, $15 per acre. Terms. **Box 364, Syracuse, Kansas.**

**320 A., 3 MI. TOWN. ALL IN GRASS.**
All level, no imp. Price $7,000. Terms on part. **H. J. Settle, Dighton, Kan.**

**4 SECTIONS** of good ranch land in a body located about 11 mi. S. W. of Elkhart, Kan. $10 a. **Earl Taylor, Elkhart, Kan.**

**320 ACRE STOCK AND GRAIN FARM.**
Well improved. 400 cult., bal. grass. $60 acre. Investigate. **W. P. Dorman, Girard, Kan.**

**ONE HUNDRED SIXTY** acres close to good town. Seventy acres in wheat, half goes. Quick sale $3,500.
**The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.**

**160 ACRES,** well improved, abundance of water, 3 miles good town. Price $9,000, good terms. Some good exchanges.
**Holcomb Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.**

**FOR SALE**—All kinds of farms in Northeastern Kansas. Send for printed list.
**Silas D. Warner,**
**727½ Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.**

**LANDS IN STEVENS** and Morton Counties, Kansas, and Bacca County, Colorado. Write us for prices.
**John A. Firmin & Co., Hugoton, Kan.**

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

**LANE COUNTY.**
Highly improved section, on state road, between 2 towns, terms $30 an acre. Level quarter grass land $10 an acre. Get a list of bargains. **C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.**

**240 A. PART IRRIGATED.**
Well improved, $3,000 worth of stock and implements go with place at sacrifice price; $5000 down, $3000 in 8 yrs. at 5%. No trade.
**Templeton, Spearville, Kan.**

**FOR SALE.**
153 acre dairy farm and high grade Holstein herd. Help gone, poor health, must quit. **G. W. Savage, North Side Dairy, Winfield, Kan.**

**INCOME PROPERTY** wanted for 320 a. good smooth land. Good location for farming, or raising cattle. Price $17.50. Mortgage $1,000, 5 years 6 per cent.
**J. M. Edmiston, Garden City, Kan.**

**IMMEDIATE POSSESSION** of 80; 120; 160; 400 acres. No matter what size tract you may be interested in, come at once.
**MANSFIELD LAND CO.,**
**Ottawa, Kansas.**

**160 ACRES** creek bottom near Emporia, well improved, 40 acres in alfalfa, near school; $70 per acre. 80 acres, 3 miles from Emporia, 60 acres in alfalfa, 15 wheat, extra good improvements; $10,000. 160 acres, well improved, 80 fine wheat, smooth land, 6 miles town; $10,000. Write for list
**T. B. GODSEY,**
**Emporia, Kan.**

## 227 ACRE FARM

In Polk County, Mo., highly imp., ½ valley land, to trade for good farm in Okla. Price $55 per acre. **R. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.**

## 160 ACRES FOR $2500

Near Wellington; valley land; good bldgs., 35 past., 25 alfalfa, 30 wheat, bal. cult.; pess.; only $2500 cash, bal $500 year. Snap.
**R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.**

## NESS COUNTY

Good wheat and alfalfa lands at from $15 to $30 per acre. Also some fine stock ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature.
**Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kan.**

## A Good Stock Farm

**160 a., 5 room house, cow and horse barn,** silo, sheds, scales, everlasting water, 50 a. alfalfa, good pasture, phone and mail, ½ mile school, 4½ miles to railroad. 70 acres wheat goes if sold soon. Reason for selling, old and boys at war. $62.50 per acre if sold soon. Write owner.
**Wm. Littlefield, Belvue, Kan.**

## Improved and Unimproved

Cheap lands in Wallace county, Kansas; one crop wheat, barley, broom corn, cane seed, pays for land. Have few choice tracts for eastern clients to sell. Big money being made in western land. Correspondence invited. Agents wanted.
**W. E. Ward, Co. Att'y.,**
**Sharon Springs, Kansas.**

**GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS:**
For sale on payments of $1,000 to $2,000 down. Also, to exchange for clear city property. Address **The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.**

**½ SECTION** unimproved, one mile from town. 3 eighties improved two miles from town. Both exceptional bargains on good terms. Will take in tractor or Ford.
**Sam Yaggy, Wilburton, Kan.**

**294½ ACRES** 2 mi. town, level land, no stone, 110 acres fine blue grass, 70 wild grass pasture, 114 cultivation, 250 tillable, house, horse barn, cattle barn 34x120, other bldgs Price $50 acre $4000 will handle.
**P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.**

**CHASE COUNTY** stock farm, 282 acres, 5 mi. Elmdale, ½ mile school. Daily mail, telephone, good roads. 100 acres cultivated including 25 acres alfalfa, 20 acres wheat, 180 acres pasture, timber, creek. Fair improvements. No trades. Price $15,000.
**J. E. Bocook & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.**

**IMPROVED QUARTER.**
$1750. Only $600 cash. Bal easy terms. Small house, cave, windmill, milk and chicken houses—20 acres now in cultivation. 80 acres fenced pasture. 10 miles from town. Write quick.
**Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.**

**175 A., ½ MI. AGRICOLA,** 4½ Waverly, 10 alfalfa, 20 clover, 20 blue grass pasture, 18 wheat goes. New house and barn, granary and crib, two chicken houses, two good wells, never failing. Will carry $4,500, 6%. $12,000.
**W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kan.**

**TWO 80 ACRE FARMS ON EASY PAYMENTS.**
Both of these farms located in Franklin county, Kansas. Both within 5 miles of good railroad towns, on the Santa Fe, both of them good, all tillable farms; fair improvements. $65 per acre. $1500 cash, long time on rest at 6%. Possession March 1st.
**Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.**

**ONE 80 ACRE FARM,** small imp., in oil field, Chautauqua Co. $30. One 200 acre farm, good imp., in oil fields, Chautauqua Co. $30. One 1120 acre tract of grass land in Chau. Co. at $30. One $5000 acre tract in Arizona on R. R. at $5.00. All smooth. One 24,000 acre ranch in N. M. at $2, a little rough. One 4500 acre ranch in Barber Co., Kan., fine imp. at $17.50. Write me at once.
**Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kansas.**

**680 ACRES WELL IMPROVED,** 2½ miles of town, accredited high school, ½ mile of country school, R. F. D. and phone, 260 acres wheat all goes, half under cultivation, all tillable, best of soil, inexhaustible supply good soft water, new 5 room house with 28 ft. square basement, out door cave with underground entrance to out door, arched cave, two good granaries, windmill, chicken house, wash house, good barn 28x40 with loft, nearly all under fence, in good neighborhood, price $35.00 per acre, easy terms or might take good quarter section as part pay in Central or Southern Kan., bal long time.
**Box 141, Utica, Kansas.**

## NEBRASKA

**3200 ACRE RANCH.**
One of the best stock farms in the state of Nebraska. 250 acres under cultivation, fine corn ground. 700 acres can be cultivated, good creek bottom land. Fine summer and winter range, 75 acres alfalfa. Can put up 200 tons of prairie hay each year. Living water in stream running thru ranch. Pastures all fenced and cross fenced. Good ranch improvements. 200 head Angus cattle and fifty head of horses can be bought with the ranch if desired, together with all ranch equipment. Would consider small farm in exchange on deal. Owner desires to retire. Boys gone to war. This ranch has always been a money maker. Present owner has lived on it for past thirty years. Price $25 per acre.
**THE DODGE AGENCY,**
**Box 518, Salina, Kansas.**

## OKLAHOMA

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

**40 A.** 4 mi. McAlester, city 15,000, all dry black bottom, 30 a. cult. Fair imp. $35 a. Terms. **Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.**

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

**OKLAHOMA:** Wheat farms for sale. Well improved, smooth upland or bottom farms, in best farming section of Oklahoma; also in the oil belt. Price $50 to $100 per acre. Write or call on
**J. R. Sparks, Billings, Okla.**

## ARKANSAS

**160 ACRES** 5 miles Leslie, 40 acres cultivation, good improvements, good water, orchard, 140 acres can be farmed. $1800, terms.
**Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.**

**LAND SEEKERS.**
Fine climate, pure water, fertile soil, cheap homes, write today. **Pinkerton & Orebaugh, Green Forest, Carroll Co., Arkansas.**

## FARM LANDS

**PRODUCTIVE LANDS.** Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. **L. J. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.**

## COLORADO

**DETERMINED TO SELL MY THREE IRRIGATED FARMS**
in the famous Arkansas Valley near Rocky Ford and Pueblo. Best climate for lung troubles. Good water. Easy terms. For guaranteed description address owner, **E. A. Holtz, 1515 Cheyenne Road, Colorado Springs, Colo.**

## WISCONSIN

**80,000 ACRES** our own cut over lands. Good soil, plenty rain. Write us for special prices and terms to settlers.
**Brown Bros. Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.**

## MISSOURI

**BATES CO.,** Mo., stock, grain, blue grass and clover farms. **Duke, Adrian, Mo.**

**240 ACRES** fine imps., all tillable, $85 a.
**E. M. Houston, Archie, Mo.**

**FOR STOCK** and grain farms in Southwest Missouri and pure spring water, write,
**J. E. Loy, Flemington, Missouri.**

**BLUE GRASS,** Corn and clover farms. 60 mi. south of Kansas City. Best buy you can make. Write me.
**Parish Real Estate Exchange, Adrian, Mo.**

**80 ACRES,** 5 miles from Carthage, all smooth, all tillable. Well improved. $85 a. Farms of all sizes at special bargains.
**D. W. Replogle, Carthage, Mo.**

**CASS COUNTY.** 300 acres highly improved; ideal for fine cattle ranch; close to Harrisonville; all second bottom and half in grass. **Charles Bird, Harrisonville, Mo.**

**220 A.** 11 miles Bolivar, 80 cultivation, 25 pasture, bal. timber. Spring; 3 room house; new barn. Bargain $30.00 acre.
**Lamun & Pemberton, Bolivar, Mo.**

**280 A., 10 MI. COUNTY SEAT.**
200 a. cultivated, bal. timber pasture, 150 a. valley, R. F. D. and school. Abundant water. Two improvements. $40 per a., terms.
**John W. Goff, Willow Springs, Mo.**

**BARGAIN 1040 A. RANCH,** 720 fenced, $10 a. 319 a. valley, 250 in grass, fine imp. 4½ mi. out, $65 a. 80 a. 5 mi. out, 50 cult., good house, $40 a.
**J. A. WHEELER,**
**Mt. Grove, Mo.**

**20 A. IMP.,** fruits of all kinds, 1½ mi. town, $3,000. Very desirable.
280 a., well imp., 125 cult., 100 a. bottom, bal. pasture and timber, living water. If sold soon $25 a. Four miles town.
110 a. imp., 50 cult., bal. timber and pasture, living water, $25 a. Terms. Exchanges made. Have farms to suit every one.
**R. J. Frisbee,**
**Mt. Grove, Mo.**

## SALE OR EXCHANGE

**GOOD FARM** lands and ranches ex. or trade. Write **A. D. La Rue, Humansville, Mo.**

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

**OZARKS OF MO.,** farms and timber land, sale or ex. **Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.**

**14 BEAUTIFUL** residence lots in Beebe, Ark., for sale, or will trade on farm.
**C. C. Chumley, Beebe, Ark.**

**IMPROVED** eighty, near county seat, for thousand dollar value in late model touring car. **Box 388, Scott City, Kan.**

**$30,000 RESIDENCE,** 1836 Pendleton Ave., Kansas City, Mo. Exchange for ranch. Pay cash difference. **W. P. Dorman, Girard, Kan.**

**STONE & MAYDEN**—Real estate and exchange, farm land, stock ranches; any kind of land for sale; cheap. Address
**Stone & Mayden, Sparta, Mo.**

**INCOME PROPERTY FOR GOOD FARM.**
Choice income property, best residence section Kansas City, Mo. Income $2400. Price $24,000. Will exchange for farm.
**M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kansas.**

**EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE:** 418 acres in Thomas Co., Kansas, 4½ miles from town, $12,500. 160 acres in Jackson Co., Okla., $9,000. 160 acres improved, 6 miles from Coffeyville, $10,000. **The Pratt Abstract & Investment Co., Pratt, Kan.**

**80 ACRES UNIMPROVED** timber land in S. E. Mo. Want automobile, tractor or livestock. 312 acres well improved Wilson Co., Kansas, for merchandise or rental. Oil and gas leases for sale.
**C. A. Long, Fredonia, Kansas.**

**IMPROVED** half section, 10 miles Ogallah, Kansas. 50 acres can be plowed, balance rather rough but good pasture. Price $25 per acre. Mortgage $2500. Trade equity for grocery stock, residence or suburban property, clear. **Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kan.**

**FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE**
Northwest Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska choice farms; the greatest grain belt in the United States. Get my bargains.
**M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.**

**MONTANA** The Judith Basin offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Surecrops by ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—not once in awhile. No irrigation, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from the owners. Prices lowest; terms easiest. Free information and prices sent on request.
Address THE COOK-REYNOLDS CO., Box K-1405, Lewistown, Montana

## 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.

**SALE DATE—STOCK SALES**

April 3—Dunn & Ridings, Salina, Kan.

**Jacks, Jennets and Stallions.**

Mar. 26—H. T. Hineman, Dighton, Kan.
Mar. 28—W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.
March 26—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.

**Aberdeen Angus Cattle.**

Apr. 5—Wm. Palmer, Liberty, Neb.
April 9—Carroll Co. Breeders' and Feeders' association, Carrollton, Mo.

**Hereford Cattle.**

April 2—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
April 5, 6—S. E. Kan. Hereford Breeder, Coffeyville, Kan., Sam'l Drybread, Elk City, Kan., Mgr.

**Holstein Cattle.**

March 19—Standard Dairy Co., Wichita, Kansas.
Mar. 20—E. J. Dixon and Chas. A. Smedley, Agra, Kan.
Mar. 26—Kansas State Holstein Breeders' sale at Topeka Fair Grounds, W. H. Mott, Sec., Herington, Kan.
Mar. 27—F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan., dispersion. Sale at Topeka Fair Grounds.
April 17—Nebraska Holstein Breeders, State Fair Grounds, Lincoln, Neb.

**Polled Durham Cattle.**

Mar. 26-27-28-29—H. C. McKelvie, Sale Mgr., Lincoln, Neb., sale at Omaha, Neb.
April 10—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

**Shorthorn Cattle.**

Mar. 26-27-27-29—H. C. McKelvie, Sale Mgr., Lincoln, Neb., sale at Omaha, Neb.
Shorthorn Week, Fair Grounds, Oklahoma City, Okla. Under auspices Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., S. B. Jackson, Mgr., El Reno, Okla.
Mar. 26—Breeders' Shorthorn Sale, Oklahoma City.
Mar. 27—J. R. Whisler, Watonga, Okla. Sale at Oklahoma City.
Mar. 28—Scott & Wolsey, Watonga, Okla. Sale at Oklahoma City.
Mar. 29—Breeders' Shorthorn-Sale, Oklahoma City..
March 30—Southwest Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale at Springfield, Mo. T. A. Ewing, Morrisville, Mo., Sale Manager.
April 2—Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Neb. Sale at Hastings, Neb.
Apr. 3-4—Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Farnam, Neb. E. W. Crossgrove, Mgr.
April 5, 6—S. E. Kan. Shorthorn Breeder, Coffeyville, Kan., H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kan., Mgr.
April 6—Thomas Andrews, Cambridge, Neb., and A. C. Shellenberger, Alma, Neb. Sale at Cambridge.

**Duroc Jersey Hogs.**

Mar. 18—Geo. Briggs & Sons, Clay Center, Neb.
Mar. 19—Robt. E. Steele, Falls City, Neb.
Apr. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

**Poland China Hogs.**

March 30—Phil Dawson, Endicott, Nebr. Sale at Wakefield, Nebraska.
April 3—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.
April 4—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
April 10—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.
Apr. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

## S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan., will hold a bred sow sale at Sterling, Kan., April 3. In this sale you will find plenty of quality and a uniform lot of strictly large type Poland Chinas. Included will be 15 tried sows that carry the blood of noted sires; some have pigs at side and others are due to farrow soon to the service of their good herd boars. They will sell 15 spring gilts and 20 fall gilts and 5 boars. You will like the kind of Poland Chinas they offer. Write today for catalog. Sterling is on both the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific, only 17 miles west of Hutchinson where A. J. Erhart sells the day following, April 4th. Come to both sales. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**Reed & Sons Offer Duroc Pigs.**

In sending in a change of copy for their advertisement, John A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kan., write as follows: "These fall boars and gilts that we are offering are the very best of our fall pigs. These boars are making real herd boars of the big easy feeding type. They are of splendid length, nice arched backs, well filled hams and shoulders, and are fine boars in every way. They have not been pampered with feed, but have been properly grown out. They will now weigh from 100 to 135 pounds. These boars are of September farrow and are from very large litters. They are sired by our undefeated champion herd boar, Reed's Gano, Crimson's Golden Model, and Reed's Illustrator 2nd. Boars that will weigh from 700 to 900 pounds. These boars are dammed by sows that will weigh from 500 to 600 pounds. The dams of these boars are of such blood lines as Defender, Critic B, Crimson Wonder, Golden Model 34th, Illustrator, and King The Col., all being sired by a noted grand champion at the leading state fairs. Our sows started farrowing the last of February. The litters so far have been an average of 12 pigs.—Advertisement.

**Erhart & Sons Sell Again at Hutchinson.**

A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan., will again sell at Hutchinson, Kansas, Thursday, April 4, 50 large type Poland China bred sows and gilts. We wish to impress you with the great worth and quality of this offering. Erhart & Sons February sale was fully up to expectations and contained many big brood sows of great scale and quality, but do not let yourself get the idea that this sale on April 4 is not to be up to the Erhart standard on account of their February sale taking all the good ones for such is not a fact. In this April sale will be 40 bred gilts of wonderful size and many of them real attractions. Among the attractions will be two daughters and eight granddaughters of Lady Jumbo's Equal, full sister to the sow that sold for $1,550.00 in their February sale. These sows and gilts are sired by or bred to the grand champion, Big Hadley, Jr., A Big Wonder, first prize senior boar Oklahoma 1917, Long Bob, junior and reserve grand champion at Kansas State Fair 1917 and Col. Bob Wonder, by Big Bob Wonder. If you want the Erhart kind, and they are the popular kind, write today for a catalog and arrange to attend this sale. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**Uniform Prices.**

In the Shorthorn auction sales during the year 1917 550 animals sold for $1,000 or more per head. It is a significant fact that of this large number only 26 exceeded $2,500 and but three passed the $5,000 mark. How clearly it indicates the stable condition of Shorthorn trade. Private transactions were more extensive than in any previous year in the breed's history and yet there were no spectacular prices announced. Not only does this reveal the wholesome condition of the Shorthorn business, but it indicates also that Shorthorn breeders are not inclined to the spectacular, that they frown upon any attempt to attract attention to the merit of the breed by quoting fictitious values. Of the 250 sales held during the year, the average that fell below $200 was an exception and less than half a dozen reached or exceeded the $1,000 mark. The great majority ranged from $350 to $550, average price per head, with less than a handful in excess of $750. It is the evidence of stable trade conditions and the safe and sane attitude on the part of the breeders, and the reliability of the Shorthorn as a profit maker on the farms and ranches that is causing the general inclination in all parts of the country to the Shorthorn. So far this year activity in Shorthorn affairs has far surpassed the record of 1917 and the prospect is that this trade will gather momentum as it increases in volume.—Advertisement.

**400 Shorthorns at Auction.**

J. R. Whisler, Watonga, Okla., whose annual sale has always been held at Watonga, Okla., will sell at Oklahoma City March 27, 35 cows and heifers with calf at foot or bred to his great bulls. Most of the young heifers are by Baron Avondale and Ardmore's Choice and bred to the outstanding Canadian bred bull Choice Goods, that topped the Oklahoma sale last spring. He also sells 15 bulls 8 to 20 months old. They are richly bred and the kind that are needed to head good herds. Scott & Wolsey, Watonga, Okla., sell at Oklahoma City, March 28. They have consented to contribute 30 females and 15 bulls that will rank with the best as they have only bought the best in foundation cows and heifers for the last six years. The Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders association will offer the largest consignment of registered Shorthorns ever sold in an Oklahoma sale. They consist of cows and heifers for the beginner and 200 bulls for the farmer and ranch man. If you have not yet bought that bull or car load of bulls here is your opportunity. Beginning March 26, and continuing both forenoon and afternoon these great Shorthorn sales will continue March 26, 27, 28 and 29. J. R. Whisler, Watonga, Okla., and Scott Wolsey, Watonga, Okla., will be glad to send you one of their catalogs and for a catalog of the Shorthorn Breeders association address S. B. Jackson, Sale Manager, El Reno, Okla., mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

## N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Attention is called to the big sale of high grade Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn cattle to be held at the Grant Dunn farm seven miles north of Salina, Kan., Wednesday, April 3. The sale is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. If you are short of feed you can arrange with them to hold and feed until May first at cost.—Advertisement.

R. H. McCune, Poland China breeder of Longford, Kan., writes that he has a few good fall boars and some open gilts that he will price worth the money. Mr. McCune breeds the spotted Poland Chinas. Write him if you are in the market for some extra good young boars or gilts. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Darrah Bros., McPherson, Kan., are well known dairymen and Holstein breeders of that place who are adding modern equipment to their dairying and breeding establishment. They are erecting a modern dairy barn that will be completed this spring costing over $3,000, with all modern equipment. At present they are selling over $600 worth of milk in McPherson and hope to double it within the year. When completed this will be one of the most modern and up-to-date dairy farms in the state.—Advertisement.

D. O. Bancroft, proprietor of the Walnut Grove Stock Farm, Osborne, Kansas, is changing the copy of his Duroc Jersey advertisement with this week's issue of the paper. Mr. Bancroft is now offering some September boars and open gilts or gilts will be bred to order for September farrow. He is also booking orders for early March pigs to be shipped at weaning time. Correspond with Mr. Bancroft if you are in the market for good Duroc Jerseys.—Advertisement.

B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kan., while not one of the oldest breeders in the country is, because of what he has been able to accomplish, one of the best known breeders. His great herd boar, Royal Grand Wonder, by the great Grand Wonder and out of the great sow, Grand Model, was himself a prize winner, having been awarded first in class in a strong class at the Kansas State fair at Hutchinson last season. In his bred sow sale in McPherson, February 14, he made an average of $105.70 on 41 bred sows and gilts with a top of $195. It was almost exclusively a breeders' sale as only five were sold in McPherson county. The great sire, Royal Grand Wonder, is a wonderful individual and will be seen again at the leading shows this fall. He is also using a splendid son of Pathfinder and he will be bred to a few sows for fall litters. Mr. Anderson has for sale some very good fall boars, sired by Royal Grand Wonder which are for sale. Write him for prices and descriptions.—Advertisement.

Loomis Bros., Lost Springs, Kan., sold spotted Poland Chinas at that place last Saturday, regardless of the day, which was the worst wind storm ever experienced in that part of the state. Undoubtedly the bad day kept many from the sale that had intended to come. The tried sows sold for an average of nearly $90, while the younger stuff pulled the general average down to below that figure. The herd boar, King of Spots, was not sold. The sale was conducted by Col. L. R. Brady on the block, assisted in the ring by Cols. Merilatt, Nelson and others. The offering was a good one, consisting of nice young gilts and a few very choice tried sows. The Red Cross gilt brought $285. She was sold the first time to M. F. Shupp, representing a number of Lost Springs people. She brought $120. The second and third time she sold to H. L. Faulkner, Jamesport, Mo., for $40 each time. Mr. Faulkner stated that he was trying to play even with Dr. Loomis who bought the Red Cross gilt the second time in his recent sale at $100 and re-sold her for the benefit of the Red Cross. Col. A. C. Merilatt bought the Loomis Red Cross gilt the fourth time at $50 and re-sold her at $35. The sale was very satisfactory to the Loomis Bros.—Advertisement.

**Choice Shorthorn Bulls.**

J. H. Taylor of Chapman, Kan., is offering some young Shorthorn bulls for sale. His advetrisement may be found in the Shorthorn columns of this issue. His offering includes two bulls sixteen months old and three bulls eight months old. They are reds and roans Scotch topped. Mr. Taylor has one of the good collections of Shorthorns in the state. Write him if interested and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**Holsteins Doing Well at Holton.**

Segrist & Stephenson, Holstein breeders of Holton, Kan., report that their herd is doing well and has made some exceptionally good records lately. They have one four-year-old cow making 503 pounds of milk and 25 pounds of butter in seven days. A bull out of this cow will be included in the consignment which Segrist & Stephenson are making to the Holstein breeders sale at Topeka Fair Grounds, March 26. If you are in the market for some good Holsteins, cows or bulls, write today to Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kan.—Advertisement.

**Red Polled Cattle.**

Charles Morrison, the well known breeder of Red Polled cattle of Phillipsburg, Kan., writes that he has been having good results from his advertising in Farmers Mail and Breeze this season. He has a few choice bull calves for sale and he can spare a few heifers and a few young cows. Mr. Morrison is thoroly reliable and his cattle are dependable. If you want something good in Red Polled cattle write Charles Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kan., and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**Lamer Buys Good Herefords.**

In the J. A. Southard Hereford sale at Comiskey, Kan., March 2. C. W. Lamer, Salina, Kan., bought the great two-year-old bull, Overton Fairfax for $5,800. He also bought a cow at $975 and one at $950. The Lamer herd of Herefords at the Pioneer Stock Farm near Salina, which is Mr. Lamer's well known farm, is becoming well known because of the number of high class Herefords that have been placed there recently. There are about 100 breeding cows on the farm and the addition of this great bull is the fitting climax to this great foundation herd.—Advertisement.

**Good Horse Sale at Beloit.**

The Mitchell county Percheron Breeders' association sale at Beloit last Saturday came off as advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. The day was terrible because of the high wind but a fair crowd was out and the sale was very satisfactory. Prices ranged rather low because of the fact that the offering was mostly young and not very well fitted for a sale. Col. Will Myers, the sale manager, stated after the sale that it was his belief that it was a very satisfactory sale to all concerned. Twelve stallions sold for an average of $261, and 11 mares sold for an average of $285. The top stallion was Brilliant Prince, consigned by C. P. Albert, Glen Elder, Kan. He sold for $500. Col. Gross of Kansas City conducted the sale.—Advertisement.

**Last Call Dixon & Medley Sale.**

This is the last call for the E. J. Dixon and C. A. Medley combination sale of pure bred Holstein cattle at Kensington, Kan., Smith county, which will be held next Wednesday, March 20, at that place. Forty-five head of cows and heifers, 31 of them registered and the rest pure bred but not eligible to registry. It is a dispersion sale of two herds that affords a splendid opportunity to get the best that these breeders have been able to get together in the two herds. The sale is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. It is under the management of W. H. Mott, the well known Holstein breeder at Herington, Kan. All the cows old enough are giving milk now or will be fresh soon. A nice string of heifers will be sold that will freshen in the fall. The catalog is ready to mail and will be sent upon application to either Mr. Dixon or Mr. Smedley. Look up the advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

**Don't Forget the Holstein Sale March 26-27.**

This is the last call for the Holstein-Friesian Breeders' association sale at Topeka, Kan., March 26. The annual meeting of the association will be held in the Chamber of Commerce club rooms at Topeka the day before and a big banquet for all members and those who are in Topeka for the sale on the day following. One hundred and twenty head consiged by 20 breeders, who are members of the big Kansas association, will be sold. As has been said before, the sale management has insisted all along that not a common individual be consigned and it is indeed a high class lot of cattle that have been selected from these herds for this big sale at Topeka. Every breeder is selling the very kind that he likes to keep, but in order to make it a sale worthy of the breed and the big Kansas association, they are putting in this class of cattle. Frank Searle, the well known breeder, has sold his farm at Oskaloosa, Kan., and is dispersing his well known Sunflower herd on the day following. Both sales will be held in the big cattle barn at the Fair Grounds. Mr. Searle will sell 80 head and it is a complete dispersion of the noted Sunflower herd. For the catalog of the breeders' consignment sale address, W. H. Mott, Secretary, Herington, Kan., and for Mr. Searle's catalog of his dispersion sale address F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan. Both sales are advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

**World's Championship Jacks.**

H. T. Hineman & Sons, of Dighton, Kan., announce a jack sale on March 26 which should interest every man in Kansas who wants to buy an outstanding jack or jennet. The offering will include 50 head, 20 jacks and 30 jennets. A number of the jacks are by Kansas Chief, the world's fair champion jack at San Francisco. Others are by Pharaoh, champion at Tennessee State Fair and Kansas State Fair. These two champion jacks are at the head of the Hineman herd. There will also be jennets by Kansas Chief and Jennets


**SHEEP.**

**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**
Raising sheep for wool and lambs makes 100 per cent profit. Buy thoroughbred registered Shropshire ewes. Can furnish bred ewes from best flock in America in any quantity; also registered bucks.
**Geo. C. Richardson, Tonganoxie, Kan**

**HORSES.**

**For Sale—One French Draft Stallion**
3 yrs. old. One large young white-pointed jack; these are good ones. S. L. Ashcraft, Little River, Kansas, Box 341

**Pleasant View Stock Farm**
For sale: two yearling registered Percheron stallions, weight 1600 lbs. each. Priced right. HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KAN.

**For Sale: One 2-yr. old Belgian Stallion**
one Shetland stallion and any one of five big jacks. Extra good. H. R. Cowdery, Lyons, Kansas

**Prize Winning Percherons**
at a bargain. 2 stallions coming 2 and 3 years old. Reg. in P. S. of A. 2 weanling stud colts. One span of aged brood mares both in foal. C. H. WEMPE, Seneca, Kansas.

**50—Registered Stallions—50**
30 Belgians. Biggest collection in the West. Also Percherons and Shires. One to five years old, mostly out of imported sires and dams. Barn in town.
M. T. BERNARD, GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA

**For Sale: One Black Percheron Stallion**
six years old, a ton horse. One black Percheron mare five years old. Both are registered. Both are my own raising. JOHN LORTSCHER, Fairview, Kan.

**Percherons—Belgians—Shires**

2, 3, 4 and 5-yr. stallions, ton and heavier; also yearlings. I can spare 75 young registered mares in foal. One of the largest breeding herds in the world.
FRED CHANDLER, Route 7,
Chariton, Iowa. Above Kan. City.

**Registered Percheron**
Mares and Filleys. Three mares in foal, 2 filleys coming 3 years old, 3 coming 2 years old, 1 coming one year old and 4 extra good young Reg. stallions. This stock is all black and sound. A. J. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

**Percheron Stallion to Trade**
For Holstein cows or heifers. He is registered, black, four years old. A good trade if write soon. ALEX C. HILL, HOPE, KAN. (Dickinson County)

**Riley County Breeding Farm**
Headed by the Grand Champion Jeun 76167, 89555. Sired by the $40,000 Champion Carnot. Scarcity of help forces me to reduce my herd.
Offering for sale my old herd horse Cassimir 93388, by Casino. (Casimir was the Grand Champion colt at St. Louis World's Fair.) Cavalier 94829, black, 7 years old, weight 1900 lbs., sound, 2 stallions coming 3 years old and some young fillies. 2 five-year-old jacks, 1 will weigh 1200 pounds.
ED. NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN. (Riley Co.)

**Pleasant View Stock Farm**
**Percherons and Herefords**
Two stallions, one coming 3, one coming 2; also one yearling of my own breeding; are good ones. Can show sire and dam
Also have a number of good bulls from 10 to 19 mo. old; can spare a few heifers bred to my herd bull, Domineer, a son of Domino.
Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas

**WOODS BROS. CO.,**
**LINCOLN, NEBR.,**
**Imported and Home-Bred Percherons, Belgians and Shires**

75 young stallions of the three breeds—coming 2, 3 and 4 years old and a few older horses. We have never had such a collection of real drafters.
Come and make your choice. Our prices, terms, and guarantee will suit you.
Barns opposite State Farm. A. P. COON, MANAGER

JACKS AND JENNETS.

**Stallions and Jacks** 40 Percheron stallions and mares from weanlings up. 20 big boned Mammoth Jacks, 10 fine jennets at reasonable prices. Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.

**Jacks, Jennys and Percherons**

Four good Jacks and four good Percheron Stallions of breeding age; also a number of extra good Jennys. Priced to sell.
M. G. BIGHAM & SON,
OZAWKIE, KAN., 20 MI. N.E Topeka

**34 — MULES — 34**

For Sale—34 Weanling mules. Mostly mares. Heavy bone and best quality. Carefully selected. Mothers are high grade Percheron mares. Priced right.
F. M. GILTNER, WINFIELD, KANSAS

**Malone Bros.,**
**Jacks and Percherons**

We have 2 barns full of extra good jacks ranging in age from weanlings to 6 yrs old, all over 2 yrs, well broke to serve. Several fine herd headers among them. Also jennets in foal to home bred and imported jacks. A few imported Percheron stallions royally bred. We can deal. Write or call on
J. P. & M. H. MALONE, CHASE, KAN.

**MAMMOTH JACKS**

40 jacks and jennets, 3 to 7 years old. Big boned, young jacks, broke to service. A good assortment from which to select. Marked down to rock bottom prices.
**Philip Walker**
MOLINE, ELK COUNTY, KANSAS

**FOR SALE**

22 Jacks, 2's, 3's and 4's, our own raising, from $150 to $500; one Percheron stud and mares, reasonable. Sale or trade; time or cash.
OAKLAND STOCK FARMS,
Box 207, Chillicothe, Mo.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRES** 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immuned Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

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

**Hampshires On Approval**

A few choice bred gilts for sale. Fall pigs, either sex, pairs and trios. F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

**SHAW'S HAMPSHIRES**
200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed.
WALTER SHAW, R. 6,
Phone 3818, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

**500 HAMPSHIRES BRED**

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

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

**GARRETTS' DUROCS** Bred gilts and fall pigs special prices on Sept. male pigs with up to date breeding.
R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

**Duroc Bred Gilts**

Spring gilts bred to farrow this spring. Popular breeding. Farmers prices. Write at once.
W. J. HARRISON, AXTELL, KANSAS

**Durocs of Size and Quality**

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

**Wooddell's Durocs**

Eight choice red fall boars for sale. I want to move these out at once; therefore you may expect an attractive price. Yours for better Durocs.
G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

**IMMUNE RECORDED DUROC GILTS**

with size, bone and stretch, guaranteed in farrow. Shipped to you before you pay.
F. C. CROCKER, BOX B, FILLEY, NEBRASKA

**BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM**
DUROC-JERSEYS
Fall pigs, either sex, and prize winning blood for sale at reasonable prices.
SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

FROM WORKMAN RUSSELL, KANS

**Duroc-Jerseys**
Johnson Workman,
Russell, - Kansas

**Jones Sells On Approval**
**Bred Sow Sale March 15**
Write For Catalog
W. W. Jones, Clay Center, Kan.

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

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE


bred to Kansas Chief. There will be a number of Pharaoh jennets carrying Kansas Chief colts. The Hinemans are noted for the high Kansas jack stock they raise and sell and this offering is the best lot they have ever offered. There will also be included in this sale three young Percheron stallions. If interested write today for catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

### Last Call Searle's Dispersion.

This is the last call for the F. J. Searle dispersion sale of the famous Sunflower herd of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle at the fair grounds, Topeka, Kan., Wednesday, March 27. This is the day following the big breeders' consignment sale of 120 registered Holsteins, consigned by 20 leading Kansas Holstein breeders. The F. J. Searle dispersion of the famous Sunflower herd is one of the most important dispersion sales of recent years. Anyone in the market for real "down-to-date" Holsteins should not miss this sale. Both sales can be attended with the same expense. The annual association and banquet to be held in the rooms of Topeka Chamber of Commerce, Monday, is free to all attending the meeting or either or both sales. Mr. Searle will be pleased to mail you his catalog. In fact you should write for both catalogs and plan to attend both sales. The Throop hotel will be headquarters for all attending the association meeting on Monday and the two sales following on Tuesday and Wednesday. Write today for the catalog. Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when you write.—Advertisement.

## Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Altho greatly handicapped by bad weather conditions and a shortage of cars, the sale, held at Lincoln, Nebr., by the Nebraska Pure Bred Horse Breeders' association on February 28th and March 1st was a very successful one. They sold a total of 109 head for $39,595, an average on the entire sale of $363.25. The top of the stallion offering sold for $1,750.00, and the top on mares was $700. A great many of the young stallion colts sold for much less than they were worth, and buyers took home some mighty good bargains.—Advertisement.

### Dawson Sells at Wakefield March 30.

Phil Dawson, the well known Poland China breeder of Endicott, Neb., has announced a public sale to be held Saturday, March 30, 1918 at Wakefield, Dixon Co., Nebraska. The sale will be held in town in one of the garages. Mr. Dawson's offering consists of 50 of the very best of big type Poland Chinas, 45 bred sows and gilts and 5 young boars good enough to go at the head of someone's herd. These hogs are all immune. The sows in this offering are by such boars as Panorama, sire of the 1200 pound Robidoux, by Buckaneer, a full brother to Robidoux, Hather's Big Orphan, The Giant Uhlan, Big Wonder and Expansion strains bred to such boars as Nebraska Bob, son of Caldwell's Big Bob, 20 are bred to Fontanelle Bob and others to Big Bone Jumbo, by Jumbo Chief. These sows are bred to farrow in April and May and are in first class condition to go ahead and make good money for the man who buys them. Write today to Phil Dawson, Endicott, Neb., for catalog but remember that the sale is to be held in Wakefield, Nebraska, on March 30. If you cannot attend the sale send mail bids to Jesse R. Johnson in Mr. Dawson's care at Endicott. Please mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

### Southwest Nebraska Shorthorn Sale.

A group of the progressive Shorthorn breeders living in the Southwest part of Nebraska will hold their annual surplus sale at Cambridge, on April 5. There will be about twenty consignors and each one will put in the tops of his last season's crop and many of them, in order to make the most creditable offering possible, have cataloged females that should have been kept in the herd. Of the 100 head selling, 50 are bulls, nearly all of them of good ages, including eight mature bulls that have been in service in herds of the association. Nearly half of the females will be young cows with calves at foot or near calving from the service of the good bulls that are in service in the different herds of the association. The offering will consist of Scotch and Scotch topped animals sired by and bred to such great bulls as Village Contender, College Cromwell, Glendale Sultan, Scottish Stamp, Lord Prince and Village Avondale. Plenty of the young bulls cataloged are good enough individually and well enough bred to head pure bred herds and the females are the kind that are suitable to start herds with. It is a good offering all the way thru. The catalog gives all information. Write for it, mentioning this paper, to W. E. McKillip, Cambridge, Neb.—Advertisement.

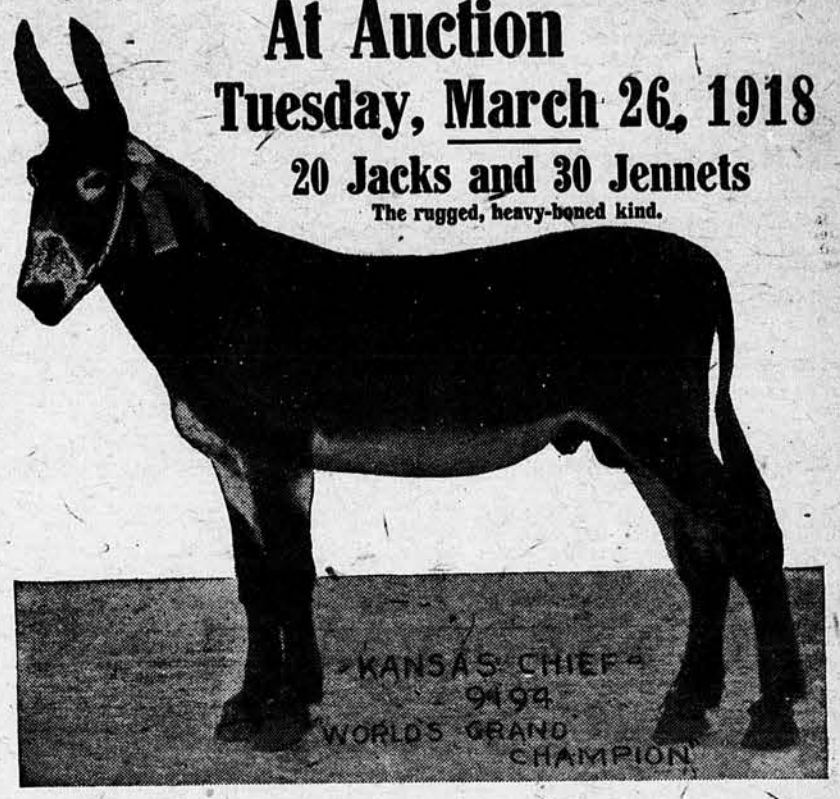
### The Andrews-Shallenberger Sale.

No reader of this paper that is looking for real quality in Shorthorns, coupled with rich breeding, should fail to attend the Andrews-Shallenberger sale to be held at Cambridge, Neb., April 6. The prominence of these two old established herds and the men representing them makes this sale an inviting one. Half or more of the offering is straight Scotch, the balance from three to five Scotch tops. The entire offering is one that will give a good account of themselves in any herd. Such great breeding bulls as His Highness, Imp. Scottish Sentinel, Lancaster Lad and Scotch Mist have helped to make these herds prominent. The females in the sale are sired by the bulls mentioned, with others by Imp. Strowan Star. They are bred to such sires as Gainford Marshall. Many of the cows selling will have calves at foot or close to calving to the bulls mentioned. Among the real attractions of the sale will be the young bulls that sell many of them real herd bull prospects and some of the choicest young heifers that will sell this year will be in this sale. The offering as a whole is extra good both in breeding and individuality. It is impossible to mention the many attractions in this reader but the catalog gives all information. Write for it and mention this paper. Address Thos. Andrews, Cambridge, Neb.—Advertisement.

### The Highline Shorthorn Sale.

The best cattlemen of Central and Western Nebraska and other states that adjoin, look forward with considerable interest to the two days' Shorthorn sale held annually by the Highline Shorthorn breeders. These sales will be held this year as usual at the town of Farnam. The dates are April


**World's Championship Blood At Auction**
**Tuesday, March 26, 1918**
**20 Jacks and 30 Jennets**
The rugged, heavy-boned kind.




A number of the jacks are by KANSAS CHIEF 9194, our World's Grand Champion jack at San Francisco, Cal., 1915; and by PHARAOH 5861, champion at the Tennessee State Fair, 1910, and champion in Kansas in 1913. All jennets bred to Kansas Chief. A number of jennets with Kansas Chief colts by their sides. Pharaoh jennets carrying Kansas Chief colts. We can truthfully say that this is the best lot of jacks and jennets we have ever offered for sale and we think them as good an offering as will be sold this year. Why go east to buy a jack when you can buy the best of blood at home from a firm that is reliable? There will also be included three young Percheron stallions.
Our drayman here will haul any animal sold by truck a reasonable distance for the same as freight rates. Sale will be held on farm three and one-half miles south and one mile east of Dighton, Kans., in new sale pavilion, regardless of weather. Come early and look them over. Write for fine, illustrated catalog.

**H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.**

Auctioneers: Col. F. M. Holtsinger, Moberly, Mo.; Col. John D. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan.; Col. Floyd Yocum, St. John, Kan.; Col. Wiley Clouston, Ness City, Kan.

**Important Change**
In the Date of my Public Sale of Jacks and Jennets
**Originally Announced as Mar. 20**
**Changed to Mar. 28**
**W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Missouri**

DUROC JERSEYS.

**Sept. and Oct. Boars and Gilts**
20 Duroc Jersey boars and gilts of top breeding. Good individuals. I want to move them before my spring pigs arrive.
F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

**Duroc Boars** Summer and fall farrow. Thirty Dollars. Premium stock.
JACKSON & COUNTER, Room 43, Crawford Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

**DUROC BOARS**
Sired by Illustrator's Climax. Sows bred to same. Gilts bred to Gano.
WOODS DUROC FARM, WAMEGO, KAN.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

**TRUMBO'S DUROCS**
Herd Boars, Constructor 187651, and Constructor Jr. 234259. First prize boar pig Kansas State Fair, 1917. A few fall pigs for sale.
W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KANSAS

**Bancroft's Durocs**
September boars and gilts open or bred to order for September farrow. Early March pigs weaned and ready to ship May 8th.
D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kansas.

From JOHN LUSK, JR. LIBERAL KANSAS

***The Famous Bluestem Duroc-Jerseys***
*Hogs of all ages and both sexes.*
*Everything shipped on approval.*

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

**John D. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan.** LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

**Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.**
My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

**JOHN VAN RIPER, Auctioneer**
372 Michigan Ave., Topeka, Kansas.
General Farm Sales Solicited.

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

**CHESTER WHITE HOGS** Five good smooth spring boars for sale. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.

**I must close out my entire herd of Chester Whites**
If you want a good tried sow or herd boar write me at once. Also summer boars and gilts. F. C. GOOKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

**Kansas Herd of Chester Whites**
25 Fall boars for sale, extra choice. A few bred gilts still on hand.
ARTHUR MOSSE, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

**SPOTTED POLANDS** Boars large enough for spring service.
CHAS. H. REDFIELD, BUCKLIN, KANSAS.

**SPOTTED POLAND CHINA GILTS**
A few fall boars and gilts, open. All well spotted. Best breeding condition. Write at once. R. H. McCune, (Clay Co.) Longford, Kan.

**SPECIAL PRICES ON SOME CHOICE BOAR PIGS**
very nicely spotted, heavy boned, the big type with size and quality.
CARL F. SMITH, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

**FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS**
40 heavy-boned fall pigs. Can furnish pairs, not related. Also a few serviceable boars. Pedigreed and priced to sell.
P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

**Townview Polands**
Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 77326, I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas

**FORTY BIG TYPE BOARS**
Forty big husky spring boars, sired by Illustrator 2nd Jr., G. M.'s Defender, G. M.'s Crimson Wonder, C. W. Again Jr., Great Wonder and Critic D. These are from big mature sows. Immunized. Priced to sell.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

**ERHARTS' BIG POLANDS**
A few September and October boars and choice spring pigs either sex out of some of our best herd sows and sired by the grand champion Big Hadley Jr. and Columbus Defender, first in class at Topeka State Fair and second in futurity class at Nebraska State Fair. Priced right, quality considered.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

**50 BRED POLAND CHINA SOWS AND GILTS**
100 fall pigs, either sex, at private sale. Best of Big Type breeding.
PLAINVIEW HOG AND SEED FARM, Frank J. Rist, Prop.
Box 3, Humboldt, Nebraska.

**Mar. Boars**
and gilts sired by Hercules 2d and Grandview Wonder. 75 fall pigs for sale, in pairs and trios not related. (Picture of Hercules 2d.)
ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

**Engleman's POLANDS**
The best that the breed affords. I have decided not to hold a sale and am offering at private treaty 25 of the best bred gilts in the southwest. Every one an outstanding individual and immune. They are bred to
Buster King by Giant Buster.
Blackhawk by Storey's A Wonder.
Chief Model by Chief Leader.
We are pricing these gilts at about one half of what you would pay for them in a sale. Write for prices. We guarantee satisfaction or your money back.
ENGLEMAN STOCK FARMS, Fredonia, Kans.

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

3-4 and the sale will be held in the big new sale pavilion built by the progressive breeders that live in that territory. Eighteen up-to-date and progressive breeders are consigning the cattle that make up this sale offering and the offering is by far the best the association has ever been able to assemble for one of its sales. Of the 190 head selling, 63 are bulls, the remainder choice young cows and heifers. Many of them with calves at foot and bred again to good Scotch bulls. The offering as a whole was sired by good Scotch bulls, most of them have several good Scotch tops. They descend from the best bulls such as Whitehall Sultan, Choice Goods, Merry Hampton, His Highness, Diamond Rex, Bar None, Young Abbottsburn, Rosewood Sultan, Avondale, Villager and many others that have helped to make Shorthorn history. The cattle that go in this sale are raised under natural conditions, out in the open, they are rugged, well coated, and will go right out and make money for their new owners. Nice colors, splendid individuals, nicely conditioned but not fat. Come to Farnam, spend the two days. See a lot of good cattle and a bunch of the best fellows that ever bred Shorthorns. For catalog write E. W. Crossgrove, Farnam, Neb. Mention this paper.—Advertisement.

### Palmer's Big Aberdeen Angus Sale.

Friday, April 5, is the date of William Palmer's big sale of registered Aberdeen Angus cattle. This sale will be held at Mr. Palmer's farm near Liberty, in Gage county, Nebraska. This sale is practically a dispersion as everything is being sold except a few aged cows and the last year's crop of calves. The Palmer herd is one of the largest and best in the West. For years Mr. Palmer has been busy building this great herd. He has bought the best bulls to be had regardless of cost and in the St. Joe and Grand Island sales consignments from this herd have in most cases sold at the very top. Representatives of the herd have always won the lion's share of ribbons wherever shown. The 26 bulls selling contain herd bulls good enough to go into any herd, also good bulls for the range. The females of which there are 70, are all young cows and heifers, nothing younger than 2 years old and only a very few as old as eight. Every female in the sale is bred, many of them will have calves at foot sale day and a big per cent of the others will be close to calving. They represent all of the best known families as a glance at the catalog will show. The big illustrated catalog is now ready, write for it and read every word. Free transportation will be furnished from Liberty on the Burlington, Virginia on Horton-Fairbury branch of Rock Island, and Barnston on Blue Valley branch of Union Pacific. Parties from a distance will be taken care of and everyone made comfortable. Sale under cover and no postponement. Readers of this paper that are interested in this great beef breed should write at once for catalog to William Palmer, Liberty, Neb. Please mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

### Blank Bros. & Kleen Sale.

In their annual Shorthorn sale to be held at Hastings, Neb., April 2nd, Blank Bros. & Kleen will sell one of the very top offerings of cattle of the season. There will be some real herd bull material and any breeder, no matter whether he is new or old in the business, can find females in this sale good enough for his herd. Half or more of the offering will be pure Scotch and the remainder will consist of cattle with several good Scotch tops. In making up this unusually choice offering the five herds have been drawn upon and not one single poor individual has been cataloged. Quite a big per cent of the females will have calves at foot or bred to the bull Village Knight, a bull of great merit, and a Villager bred bull out of a dam by the great show bull Snowflake. Others are bred to the older herd bulls Bridegroom, Missies Sultan, a pair of bulls that need no comment, both having long ago established their ability as sires in their herds. A few are bred to Imp. Strowan Star, one of the best known sires of the breed in the state of Nebraska. Much of the offering was sired by the last three bulls mentioned. Others by Imp. Scottish Sentinel, Augusta Villager, Scotch Mist, and others. Bridegroom is a bull of great size and quality sired by Victor's Roan Duke and his dam was Lady Lavender 7th by Prince Victor 2nd, second dam by the great Harris bull, Godwin. Missie's Sultan is a bull of splendid Shorthorn character and is included in the sale. He was sired by Victor Sultan and his dam was a Missie cow sired by Imp. Red Knight. It is impossible to mention the attractions in this fieldnote, write for catalog and mention this paper. Try and attend all the sales of the circuit.—Advertisement.

## S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

The 50 head of Polands and Durocs that Fred G. Laptad will sell in his coming sale are the best for their age that the writer has seen this season. If you are looking for a herd boar or a fall pig for the next fall shows, don't forget this sale.—Advertisement.

### Finley Sale Changed to March 28.

Owing to circumstances beyond his control, W. J. Finley, of Higginsville, Mo., has found it necessary to change the date of his public sale of jacks and jennets from March 20th to March 28th. The display advertising which ran in Farmers Mail and Breeze in the issues of March 2 and 9 carried the date of March 20th, but remember that the date has been changed to March 28th. Mr. Finley will notify all who have inquired for catalogs of the change. This sale will include 20 jacks, all of serviceable age, including a number of herd jacks, and 30 jennets bred to Dr. Wood. This is an unusual opportunity to buy good breeding jacks and jennets. If you have not already written for catalog, do so today.—Advertisement.

### Shorthorn Sale March 30.

The Southwest Missouri Shorthorn Breeders association, thru their sale manager, Mr. T. A. Ewing of Morrisville, has claimed Saturday, March 30 for their annual spring sale. This sale will be held in convention hall at Springfield, Mo. The fifty head of cattle that have been selected for this sale are from fourteen good herds and will eclipse the fine offering made by the association heretofore. There will be quite a bunch of pure Scotch breeding offered, such as some Orange Blossom cows with heifer calves by their side and bred again, a choicely bred Scotch heifer well along in calf to Overlook Flash, a good bull by

HEREFORD CATTLE.

**Spring Creek Herefords**
Smith Center, Kansas
Old Established Herd
SPECIAL BULL OFFER:
Two big coming two year old bulls. Six younger bulls that will do for light service this season. Prices and descriptions by return mail.
S. D. Seever, Smith Center, Kansas

HEREFORD CATTLE.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

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

**Morrison's Red Polls** Nine bulls from 6 to 12 months old, by Cremo 22nd. Cows and heifers.
CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.

**Sunnyside Red Polls**
I have young bulls with quality that will please the up to date breeder. Come and see them or write for description.
T. G. McKINLEY, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

**Red Polled Bulls**
Two sons of Bob Evans 25387, one of the best sires of the state. They are in good condition, 10 months old, and are ready for service. Priced for quick sale. No females to offer at present.
I. W. POULTON, MEDORA, KANSAS.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

**DOUBLE STANDARD POLLED DURHAM BULLS** for sale. Forest Sultan at the head of the herd. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

**FOR SALE** Young registered Polled Durham and Shorthorn breeding cattle.
J. H. HELD, STERLING, COLORADO.

**POLLED DURHAM BULLS**
From 10 to 16 months, including 2 extra-herd prospects.
S. R. BLACKWELDER & SONS, Isabel, Pratt Co., Kan.

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

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

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

**Aberdeen Angus Cattle**
FROM WORKMAN RUSSELL, KANS
Herdheaded by Louis of Viewpoint 4th. 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

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

**FIVE ANGUS BULLS**
20 months old. All registered and breeding of popular blood lines of today. For prices and descriptions address
E. J. SAMPSON, OAK HILL, KANSAS

**Sutton Angus Farms**
40 Bulls—50 Heifers
Also 25 Bred Heifers
Prices and descriptions by return mail.
Sutton & Wells, Russell, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

**PROSPECT PARK SHORTHORNS**
Five choice young bulls, reds and roans, Scotch topped. Two 16 months old, three 8 months old. J. H. Taylor, Chapman, Kan.

**Shorthorn Bulls for Sale**
Scotch top, descendants of Searchlight, Royal Gloster.
R. M. Donham & Sons, Morse, Kansas.

**SHORTHORN BULLS**
I have an attractive lot of Shorthorn bulls 8 to 18 months. Two with quality and breeding to head pure bred herds. One out of an extra heavy milking dam.
WM. B. PARKER, LAKIN, KEARNY CO., KAN.

**Pearl Herd Shorthorns**
Village Heir by Imported Villager and Orange Lovel by Victor Orange in service.
FOR SALE—Young bulls from 8 to 14 months old, reds, whites and roans. Scotch and Scotch topped. Inspection invited. Can ship on Rock Island, Union Pacific or Santa Fe Railway.
C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

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

**Cumberland's Knight**
by Cumberland's Last sired the five young bulls from 8 to 13 months old (reds and roans) that I offer for sale. Parties met at Wamego, Kan. Phone 3218, Wamego. These bulls are right and priced right.
W. F. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kansas.

**Stunkel's Shorthorns**
Scotch and Scotch Topped Herd headed by Cumberland Diamond bulls, reds and roans 8 to 24 months old, out of cows strong in the blood of Victor Orange and Star Goods. No females at present to spare. 15 miles south of Wichita on Rock Island and Santa Fe.
E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS.

**Shorthorns**
Young Scotch Topped Bulls
Cows and Heifers For Sale
Scarcity of pasture compels me to sell.
Poland China Bred Gilts
A few choice big type gilts bred for spring farrow. Address
R. B. DONHAM, TALMO, KANS.
(Republic County.)

**50—Bulls for Sale—50**
**Shorthorns and Herefords**
in age from 12 to 24 months. Choice selections. Prices range from $100 up. Also Shorthorn females of different ages. Inspection invited.
200 bred ewes.
Elmendale Farm, Fairbury, Nebr.

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

**Lancaster Shorthorns**
Lancaster, Kan., Atchison Co.
Imported and home bred cattle. Headquarters for herd bulls. All within three miles of Lancaster. Twelve miles from Atchison. Best shipping facilities.

**Ed Hegland**
Some choice cows and heifers and young bulls for sale.

**K. G. Gigstad**
20 bulls, 9 to 7 months old. Reds and roans.

**W. H. Graner**
12 yearling bulls, 8 and 9 months old.

**H. C. Graner**
4 yearling bulls, also bred cows.

**C. A. Scholz**
Bulls from six to eleven months old, by Rosedale 367, 546 and Orange Victor 454255.

Address these Breeders at Lancaster, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

**PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS**
Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. Some fine young bulls. R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE.

**Say, Jersey Breeders**
I offer five young bulls, ready for service for sale at attractive prices. Write for breeding and prices.
J. A. CRAIK, OKETO, KANSAS.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

**Holstein Calves** from high grade stock. either sex Prices right.
Blankinship & Blankinship, Rosalia, Kansas

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

**OAK HILL FARM'S HOLSTEIN CATTLE**
Yearling bred heifers and bull calves, mostly out of A.R.O. cows Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. BEN SCHNEIDER, Norlonville, Kan.

**HOME DAIRY FARM, DENISON, KAN.**
Some young bulls for sale. Also females. Member H. F. Ass'n. of Kansas. J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.

**Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas**
Watch our consignment in the Holstein Breeders' Sale at Topeka, March 26.

**HOLSTEIN CALVES,** 25 heifers and 4 bulls, 15-16 pure, 5 weeks old; from heavy milkers. $25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. Send orders or write EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.

**Registered and High Grade Holsteins**
Practically pure bred heifer calves, six weeks old, crated and delivered to your station $25 each. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Write us your wants.
CLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

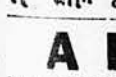
**Braeburn Holsteins**
Lots of bull calves, a week old to a year, outcome of 25 years' improvement.
H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. "Tredico is the herd with wonderful constitutions." If the last bull you bought had a weak constitution from a forced record or a disease, visit Tredico at once.
GEO. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS.

**Registered Holsteins**
For Sale: Hamilton Pully's Lad, born June 10, 1917, a show bull; Hamilton Humboldt Duke, born Aug. 23, 1917. Also some younger bull calves. Will send pictures. S. E. ROSS, R. 4, IOLA, KANSAS.

**REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS**
From A.R.O. cows. All our own breeding. Bred for milk and fat production.
LILAC DAIRY FARM
R. F. D. 2, TOPEKA, KANSAS

**Our 3 Year Old Registered Holstein Herd Bull**
for sale, and his sons, ready for service and younger. They are dandies and priced to sell. G. H. ROSS & SONS, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS. R. F. D. 1.

**1500 Lbs. of Butter in One Year from one purebred HOLSTEIN.**

Learn about this profitable breed. The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Box 292, Brattleboro, Vt.

**A BARGAIN!**
Registered Holstein bull, born July 7, 1916, more white than black, a fine individual. He was sired by Walker Copia Champion whose dam and sire's dam held world records in their day. His dam won 1st at Lewis and Clark Exposition for individuality. A. R. O. backing to give away. Priced for quick sale, $150.00 f. o. b. here.
D. G. HOBSON, MELVERN, KANSAS

**STUBBS FARM Offers:**
Sir Clara Gem De Kol, born Oct. 9, 1916, about half black, half white, perfect individual, straight back, broad level rump, wonderful barrel and a world of style and quality.
His dam, sire, 30 sisters and all four grand parents are in A. R. O. Price $175 crated f. o. b. Mulvane. Guaranteed free from tuberculosis and to be a breeder. A bargain for quick sale. Address
Stubbs Farm, Mulvane, Kansas

**The Cedarlane Holstein Herd**
Our consignment to the Kansas Holstein Breeders' Sale at Topeka, March 26 will consist of the high cow of the Montgomery County Cow Testing Ass'n. last year, semi-official-record a little over 627 pounds butter in 305 days, a 15½ pound sister to above cow, a 20.66 pound daughter of the 15½ pound cow, a 2 year old daughter of same cow and a yearling daughter of a 14-pound 4 year old.
All these cattle were raised in this county and all records were made on this farm, not by an eastern expert, but by a plain old Kansas farmer.
T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kansas


Village Flash, a 2-year-old double Diamond-bred bull that is a good one, a good Scotch bull from the H. C. John's herd and a lot of others that space will not permit us to comment upon. In order to make this sale an unusually attractive event several of these breeders are consigning individuals that they have refused to sell at private treaty. To fully appreciate the significance of this offering you should have a catalog. Address sales manager, Mr. T. A. Ewing, Morrisville, Mo. Please mention this paper when you write.—Advertisement.

## Spring Rains Help Out

Recent rains have improved dry soil conditions in numerous Kansas counties, also bringing out the green in pastures and wheat fields. Oats sowing is in progress in many places and spring work is going rapidly ahead. Wheat, as a rule, appears in good condition, tho thinness and evidences of winterkilling are occasionally found.

**Neosho County**—We have had plenty of rain since the last report. Wheat turned green after the rain and looks fine now. None was winter killed. Oats sowing is in progress. Some threshing is being done. Stock is doing well and brings good prices at sales. Corn $1.75; oats 90c; eggs 25c; butter 40c; kafir seed $2.50; potatoes $1.50. —A. Anderson, Mar. 9.

**Osborne County**—With favorable weather wheat will make a good crop. Livestock came thru the winter in excellent condition considering the shortage of feed. Everything is high at sales.—W. F. Arnold, March 9.

**Brown County**—Farmers have begun to sow oats. Most of the wheat is coming out fine, altho some fields were damaged during the winter. We need rain badly. Wheat $2.05; corn $1.70; oats 80c; eggs 28c; cream 48c; hogs $16.25.—A. C. Dannenberg, March 8.

**Johnson County**—A soaking rain March 3 brought out the green grass and the wheat. In a few wheat fields the stand appears a little thin at present but it may grow out better as the weather warms up. All stock has wintered well.—L. E. Douglas, March 10.

**Marion County**—We are having ideal spring weather and farmers are preparing the ground for oats. Wheat fields look very well, altho some were damaged by blowing.—Jacob H. Dyck, March 8.

**Chautauqua County**—Farmers are preparing the soil for spring crops. Labor is high and difficult to secure. Oats sowing is in progress. Wheat prospects are not very good. Corn $1.60; butter 45c; eggs 40c. —H. B. Fairley, March 7.

**Clark County**—Rains last week will greatly benefit the wheat. The extent of damage done by the long drouth and high winds cannot be determined yet. Stock has wintered well. Fat hogs and cattle are scarce. Owing to scarcity of help some farmers will be compelled to Hooverize on their spring crop acreage. Horses and mules are selling at high prices. Corn $1.85; oats $1.— H. C. Jacobs, March 6.

**Leavenworth County**—I have never seen the wheat look better at this time of the year. Every field is green. Farmers are ready to sow oats as soon as the ground dries. Pastures are green. Some land is selling, and there are many farm sales. Corn $1.50; oats $1, hay $20.—George S. Marshall, March 8.

**Sherman County**—The soil is in excellent condition for spring wheat and barley. Some wheat fields are in fine condition, tho others do not look so well. We believe there is plenty of homegrown 1915 corn on hand to plant. There is some millet seed and black cane seed for sale here, but some red cane seed is being procured and shipped in almost daily. Stock is coming thru the winter without loss. Roads are hardly passable in places. Barley $1.80; millet $2; white spring and Macaroni wheat $2 to $2.25.—J. B. Moore, March 9.

**Woodson County**—We have had several good spring rains and the wheat is looking fine. It shows a good stand and color with the exception of a few pieces of late planting. Oats are being planted in some parts of the county.—E. F. Opperman, March 9.

**Lane County**—We had a good rain and snow February 27 which was a great help to the wheat. Not much farming has been done, but work soon will begin if favorable weather continues. Seed is scarce and high. Barley $2; oats 97c; corn $1.80; bran $1.90; eggs 30c; cream 50c; potatoes $2.25.—F. W. Perrigo, March 8.

**Miami County**—Wheat looks well and the prospects are much more promising now. A few farmers are plowing for oats, and a large acreage will be sown. We expect to put in the maximum acreage of all crops. Farm sales are numerous and everything sells high. Lots of corn and oats going to market. Corn $1.45; oats 83c; eggs 26c; butterfat 44c; brood sows are high.—L. T. Spellman, March 9.

**Sumner County**—This county has had several excellent rains and the ground is in fine condition for spring work. A good acreage of oats will be planted, as well as kafir and cane. Wheat looks fair, but it is a question whether the late crop will amount to very much. Wheat $2.05; eggs 93c; corn $1.70; eggs 25c; butterfat 46c; butter 35c; flour $2.70; hogs $16.70.—L. L. Stocking, March 10.

## A Rebuke

God of us all, who gave Thine Only Son
That men might live, judge Thou the little one
Who says: "I'm sick of giving my precious gold
To funds for soldiers!" Let it be told
To him in many ways how shrunken is his soul!
For, look ye! From his niggard store
He gives a beggar's bit—no more.
And they, those same repudiated ones, baptized by fire,
Give of their glorious youth, their splendid manhood, their desire,
Give hopes, ambition, yea the love of wife
And all the rest—and some give life.
While he, skulking behind the barricade they make
Of their young bodies, takes
A tighter twisting to his purse strings and laments
A few mean cents!
God of us all, who gave Thy whole,
Judge Thou his soul!

—Grace M. Sherwood.


1887. J. M. Lee brought the first Holsteins to Kansas.
1917. Lee Bros. and Cook have the largest herd of Holsteins in the West.

**Blue Ribbon Holsteins** 3 bred heifers and a registered bull $325.

**450—Holsteins—Cows, Heifers and Bulls—450**

We sell dealers in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Why not sell direct to you? 50 Fresh Cows, 100 Springing Cows, 100 Springing Heifers, 100 Open Heifers, 40 Pure Bred Bulls, all ages, many with A. R. O. breeding. Bring your dairy expert if you wish. Calves well marked, high grade, either Heifers or Bulls, from 1 to 6 weeks old. Price $25.00 delivered to any express office in Kansas.
We invite you to our farms. Come to the fountain. We lead, others follow. Herd tuberculin tested and every animal sold under a positive guarantee.

**50—REGISTERED COWS AND HEIFERS—50**

Some fresh, others fresh soon. Many with A. R. O. records. All ages from 6 weeks to 8 years old. Remember we have one of the Best Bulls in the World, Fairmont Johanna Pietertje 78903. A calf from him is a starter on the road to prosperity.
We want to reduce our herd to 250 head on account of room and will make very attractive price on either pure bred or grade stuff for 30 days only.
**LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee County, Kansas**
Wire, Phone, or write when you are coming.

**Special Holstein Bargains For 60 Days**

Having purchased the Holsteins of the Healy estate and having more cattle than I can handle I will make close prices for the next 60 days.
70 extra choice, high grade, heavy springing heifers to freshen in January and February.
50 choice, high grade heifers, (long yearlings), bred to my herd bull whose sister holds the world's record for milk production for a two-year-old.
Choice, registered heifers sired by a 40-pound bull and bred to a 40-pound bull. A few young bulls with A. R. O. backing for sale. Many of them old enough for service. Address
**M. A. Anderson, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kan.**
Note: Hope is on the Main line Missouri Pacific, Strong City branch of the Santa Fe and only 8 miles from Herington on the main line of the Rock Island.

**50 Registered Holsteins**
**At Auction, Tuesday, March 19**
Included in the sale are 30 cows and heifers of milking age, 10 yearling heifers, 7 open heifers and heifer calves, 3 yearling bulls.
All females to be sold are bred by Sir Johanna De Kol 19th, 64143 who weighs 2500 pounds. He has 6 producing sons and 11 A. R. O. daughters.
Cedar Lawn Wit.....3½ yrs.....28.63
Johanna Eliner Rue.....3½ yrs.....27.15
Netherland Johanna De Kol 5½ yrs.....24.93
He is a half brother to the $7,000.00 cow, Johanna De Kol Van Beers, 40.07 pounds, whose two sons sold for $45,000.00. Here is an opportunity to buy cattle that are bred right and individually right.
We received the Blue Ribbon, Red Ribbon and Grand Champion prize at the Kansas National Live Stock Exposition.
**STANDARD DAIRY CO., Walnut Grove, Wichita, Kansas**
Sale starts at 1 P. M. sharp. Auctioneers, Newcom and Temple, Wichita, Kansas.
Mark the date, March 19th. One mile north of city.

**Big High Grade Cattle Sale**
At the Grant Dunn farm, seven miles north of
**Salina, Kansas, Wednesday, April 3**
Parties will be met at the Union Depot, Salina, Kan.
110 high grade Angus heifers, bred or with calves at foot.
110 high grade Shorthorn and Hereford steers, especially suitable for the range, coming two years old.
20 high grade Shorthorn milk cows to freshen soon. 25 good high grade Shorthorn yearling and two-year-old heifers, some of them bred.
1 registered three-year-old Angus bull. 1 three-year-old Hereford bull, 15-16 pure.
Some bred Poland China sows and 50 shoats weighing about 100 pounds.
Note: If desired we can feed until May 1st at actual cost for purchasers.
**Dunn & Ridings, Salina, Kansas**

The Maplewood Consignment of Holsteins at The Breeders' sale at Topeka on March 26th will include Four Beautiful Daughters of that Greatest of Kansas Bulls, Canary Butter Boy King, one granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs from a 20 pound dam—a handsome lot of heifers. Come to the sale prepared to buy the lot for a foundation herd and stay until you get them.
Four of them bred to the Junior Herd sire of Maplewood, Duke Johanna Beets, who has a twenty-five pound dam and who has two thirty pound daughters, one of which is a full sister to our bull.
What will heifers from Canary Butter Boy King bred to a bull like Duke Johanna Beets be worth? Your bids will be the answer.
MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

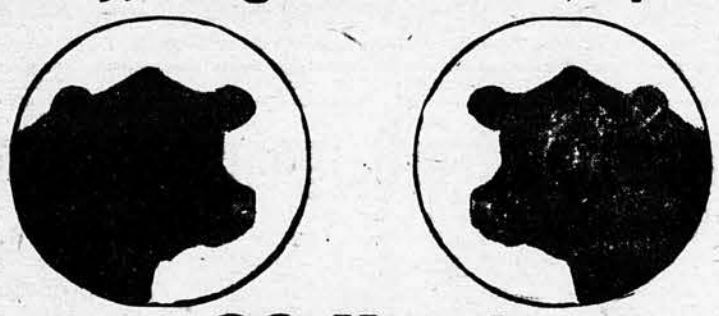
**We Are Offering Bargains in Yearling Bulls For the Next Thirty Days**
**Can Also Price You Several Cows and Heifers Reasonable**
HIGGINBOTHAM BROTHERS, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS

**WAIT FOR DATE**
and more information on our sale of pure bred and high grade Holsteins, to be held some time in April.
Sale to include all ages, from calves to mature animals in females. Also some good young bulls.
Sale to be held on Grand View Farm, the new home of Eshelman's Holsteins.
**A. L. Eshelman, Abilene, Kansas**


KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE 15 MAR 1918

# Palmer's Registered Aberdeen-Angus Sale

## Liberty, (Gage Co.,) Neb., April 5



## 96 Head

**OUR ENTIRE HERD, except a few aged cows and some calves.**

**26 Bulls** in age from 12 to 26 months. **70 cows** and heifers, all bred, many with calves at foot, others close to calving. All of the best known families represented, such as Trogan Ericas, Heather Blooms and Barbas. This offering is first class in every way and must be seen to be appreciated. Write for catalog and mention this paper to

## Wm. Palmer, Prop., Liberty, Neb.

### M. A. Judy, Sales Manager

Fieldmen—Jesse R. Johnson, J. W. Johnson.
Auctioneers—Cols. W. H. Cooper, F. E. Kinney.

Free entertainment for parties from a distance. Trains met at Virginia on Rock Island and Barnston on Union Pacific. Liberty is on the main line of the Burlington between **St. Joseph** and **Denver.**

# Big Shorthorn Sale

## Springfield, Mo., Sat., March 30

### The Southwest Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association

**Will hold their annual spring sale at Springfield in Convention Hall, March 30. Offering will consist of**

## 50—Head—50

**Scotch and Scotch Topped Cows, Heifers and Bulls**

Representing some of the breed's most noted families. There will be some Orange Blossom cows with heifer calves by side and bred again; a good Scotch heifer bred to Overlook Flash, a good bull by Village Flash and a lot of other good ones.

They have been selected from the herds of the following breeders: H. C. Johns, Carthage, Mo.; W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Greenwood, Mo.; Cowgill Blair, Carthage, Mo.; Wilson Stock Farm, Mansfield, Mo.; V. H. Marbut, Monett, Mo.; W. A. McMehen, Walnut Grove, Mo.; Ewing Bros., Morrisville, Mo.; J. R. Teague, Billings, Mo.; J. D. Albers, Northview, Mo.; N. F. Gresham, Hartville, Mo.; K. J. P. Blamas, Purdy, Mo.; E. H. Thomas, Aurora, Mo.; W. J. McCanse, Mt. Vernon, Mo.; Wm. Noel, Neosho, Mo.

For catalogs address **T. A. EWING, Morrisville, Mo., Sales Mgr.**

**THE SOUTHWEST MISSOURI SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION**

C. H. Hay—Fieldman. Col. P. M. Gross—Auctioneer.

## 80 Head Dispersal 80 Head

## of the Sunflower Herd Holsteins

### F. J. Searle, Prop., Oskaloosa, Kansas

**Sale to be held at Fair Grounds Cattle Pavilion**

### Topeka, Kansas, Wednesday, March 27th

My farm has been sold and immediate possession to be given. Included in this sale will be found:

12 daughters of Model Segis Butter Boy 115602, a grandson of King Segis and from the three times thirty-pound cow, Annie DeKol Butter Girl. These heifers are a mighty fine bunch and have calves by side by the great young sire, King Pontiac Concordia Konigen 130856, whose sire, King Pontiac Konigen 75348, recently sold for $10,000, and whose daughter, Lady Netherland Pontiac, recently has broken the world's records as a junior 4-year-old with over 43 pounds butter in 7 days. King Pontiac Concordia Konigen has for dam the 31.46-pound cow, Nellie Concordia De Kol.

A. R. O. cows of splendid breeding and great individuals.

33 head now milking, heifers, heifer calves and a few choice young bulls.

WE HAVE ALWAYS USED GOOD HERD SIRES. Every animal in this dispersion will have been bred to either King Segis Pontiac Maia (a son of King Segis Pontiac from a 20-pound 2-year-old daughter of King of the Pontiacs, his weight 2,300 pounds) or Sunflower King Walker 134166, a splendid grandson of King Walker from a 25-pound cow of great quality, his weight 2,000 pounds at 4 years.

SUNFLOWER KING WALKER will be sold. Arrange to attend this sale and see the finest lot of cattle ever sold by Sunflower Herd, and our many customers know that we have sold some mighty good ones. Send for catalog to

## F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kansas

Auctioneers: Boyd Newcom, Wichita, Kan.; Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; C. M. Crews, Topeka, Kan.

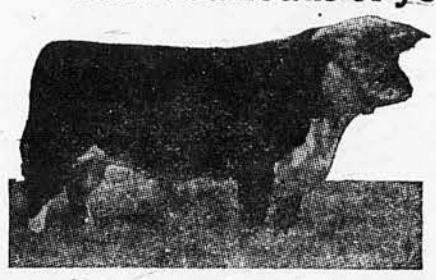
**Note: Remember that my sale follows the Kansas Breeders' Sale; also remember that we are consigning grand daughters of King of the Pontiacs, King Segis Pontiac, Pontiac Jewel Butter Boy and King Pontiac Champion to the Breeders' Sale. A consignment of choice cattle from the herd of W. H. Mott, Secy. Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas, will be included in the Sunflower dispersion.**

# W. I. Bowman & Co. Hereford Sale

**At Stock Yards**

## Hutchinson, Kan., Tuesday, Apr. 2

### 80 Cows and Heifers, 50 Bulls and 2 carloads of yearling range bulls



## Big Boned Bowman Bred Bulls

**25 coming two year old bulls, 25 coming yearling bulls.**

Several Herd Headers and show prospects including a yearling son of the show bull Samson and several splendid sons of Generous 5th.

50 young cows in calf to **Generous 5th**, Imp. Shucknall Monarch and Lawrence Fairfax.

30 coming two year old and yearling heifers.

This entire offering is bred by Bowman & Co., and sired by and bred to their great breeding bulls.

If you want bone, size and substance, start right, lay your foundation with the kind of Herefords you will find in this sale.

Write today for catalog, Address

## W. I. BOWMAN & CO., NESS CITY, KAN.

**Auctioneers: Reppert, Miller, Newcom and others.**
**Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.**

# Grand Dispersion Sale of Two Pure Bred Holstein-Friesian Herds

Two foundation herds, closely culled and carefully bought and reserved. A complete dispersion of both herds at

## Kensington, Kan., Wednesday, March 20th

**45 Head in the sale**

All pure bred. 31 are registered and 14 are purebreds with which no papers can be furnished.

The 31 registered cattle consist of 7 cows, three to nine years old, all giving milk but one and she will be fresh in March. Seven two year old heifers, just fresh or to freshen soon. Five yearling heifers to be fresh in September and October. 12 calves, four bulls and eight heifers. 16 of this number are by a grandson of **King of the Pontiacs.** The rest are closely related to **De Kol 2nd's Butter Boy 3rd** and **Sarcastic Lad.** The pure bred cattle not registered are of the same breeding. Catalog ready to mail. Address,

**E. J. Bixon, Agra, Kan., or C. A. Smedley, Kensington, Kan.**

**W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., Sales Mgr.**

Auctioneers: Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.; W. Mendenhall, Oronoque, Kan.; L. C. Hopkins, Phillipsburg, Kan.; J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

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## ROSS & VINCENT'S
# BIG POLAND SALE

In new pavilion at farm adjoining town

## Sterling, Kan., Wed., April 3rd

On Mo. Pacific and Santa Fe, only 17 miles from Hutchinson, where A. J. Erhart & Sons sell April 4.

### 50 SOWS AND GILTS AND 5 BOARS

Sired by or bred to such sires as Model Wonder by Big Bob Wonder and Big Mint by The Mint. They are strictly Large Type fashionably bred and the real utility kind. There will be 15 tried sows and 15 spring gilts sired by and bred to our splendid herd boars, also 20 fall gilts. Among the boars will be one of our tried herd boars, Big Mint. Several of these sows will have litters at side sale day. We are putting in this sale hogs for the breeder, farmer and Pig clubs. Write today for illustrated catalog, address,

**Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.**

Auctioneers: Price, Groff and Potter, Fieldman A. B. Hunter.

---

# 50 Head of Best of Big Type Immuned
# Poland Chinas at Auction

## Saturday Afternoon 1 o'clock March 30, 1918

In Garage Building, at Wakefield, Dixon County, Nebraska

45 Bred Sows and Gilts

5 Young herd header Boars

These sows are by such boars as Panorama 53423, sire of 1200-pound Robidoux; 10 by Bukaneer 61283, full brother to Robidoux, and himself a 960-pound winner at Nebraska State Fair, Hather's Big Orphan, The Giant Uhlan, Big Wonder and Expansion strains bred to such boars as Nebraska Bob 82325, son of World's Champion 1200-pound Caldwell's Big Bob, 20 bred to Fontanelle Bob, others to Big Bone Jumbo, he by Jumbo Chief, 1st prize 800-pound yearling boar, Nebraska, 1917, and others. These sows to farrow in April and May and in prime condition for future use. For further information or catalog write,

## Phil Dawson, Owner, Endicott, Nebr.

Auctioneers—H. S. Duncan, Clearfield, Iowa; W. C. Neeley, Wayne, Nebraska; S. W. Mosher, Randolph, Nebraska.

Jesse R. Johnson will represent this paper.

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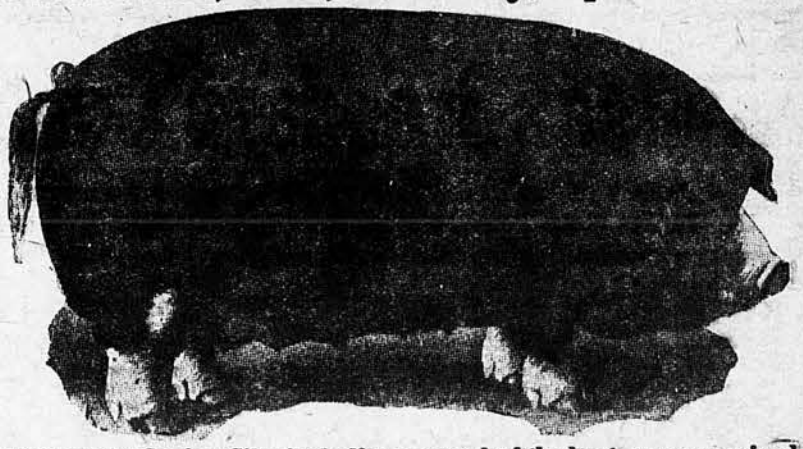
# Erhart & Sons' Second Draft Sow Sale

## 50 Large Type Poland Sows and Gilts

At State Fair Grounds Pavilion

## Hutchinson, Kan., Thursday, April 4, 1918



**40 Growthy Spring Gilts including several of the best we ever raised.**

**A Number of Real Attractions**—Among which are two daughters of Lady Jumbo's Equal full sisters to the $1550.00 sow sold in our February sale. Three daughters of Lady Jumbo who sold for $350.00. Eight granddaughters of Lady Jumbo's Equal and bred very much on the same lines as the top sow in our last sale. They are out of the best herd sows we have ever kept on the farm and are sired by or bred to our great battery of herd boars. The grand champion Big Hadley Jr., A Big Wonder, the mammoth senior first prize winner Oklahoma State Fair 1917, Long Bob, Junior and Reserve Grand Champion at Kansas State Fair 1917 and Col. Bob Wonder by Big Bob Wonder. We have developed and mated these sows and gilts to produce the best breeding results. All immune. Write today for illustrated catalog. Address.

**A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KANSAS**

Auctioneers: Snyder, Price, McCormick, Groff, Kramer. Fieldman, A. B. Hunter.

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**Roan's Clover Leaf Valley Farm Sale**

## 20 Mammoth Jacks
## 15 Jennets

**La Plata, Mo., Friday, March 29**

**MO. BOB**, a 4-year-old by Mo. King, sire grand champion mules Missouri State Fair 1914-15-16, heads a great string of serviceable age jacks. All good colors, heavy bone, good bodies and ready for service. All carry Roan's guarantee. Col. Gross, auctioneer. Send for illustrated catalog. Address, mentioning this paper,

**G. C. ROAN, ETHEL, MISSOURI**

## 250 Bulls for the Farmer and Ranchman

# SHORTHORN WEEK

# March 26, 27, 28, 29, 1918

**At the Live Stock Pavilion, Oklahoma State Fair Grounds** **Oklahoma City, Oklahoma**

**Under Auspices Oklahoma Shorthorn Breeders Association**

**4 DAYS**

**400 Shorthorns**

**Bulls for the Breeder, Farmer and Ranchman.** Herd bulls of rich breeding and exceptional individuality good enough to head the best of herds, farm bulls and range bulls in great number. **Ranchmen can select carlots of bulls at a saving of time and expense.**

**THE SALE PROGRAM**

MARCH 26, 1:00 p. m., OKLAHOMA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' SALE.
MARCH 27, 10:00 a. m., OKLAHOMA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' SALE.
MARCH 27, 1:00 p. m., J. R. WHISLER'S 9TH ANNUAL SALE.
MARCH 28, 10:00 a. m., OKLAHOMA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' SALE.
MARCH 28, 1:00 p. m., SCOTT & WOLSEY SHORTHORN SALE.
MARCH 29, 10:00 a. m., OKLAHOMA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' SALE.
MARCH 29, 1:00 p. m., OKLAHOMA SHORTHORN BREEDERS' SALE.

**4 DAYS**

**250 Bulls, 150 Females**

Cows with calf at foot. Bred cows and heifers and yearling heifers. Breeders desiring select females can find them in this offering. If you want foundation stock for a herd of Red, White and Roans attend this sale!

## The J. R. Whisler 9th Annual Shorthorn Sale

A select offering of the richest breeding in which the most popular Scotch tribes are represented. The females comprise 5 cows with calf at foot, 5 cows safe with calf, 15 heifers coming 2 years old and 10 yearling heifers. The 15 2-year-old heifers are bred to Choice Goods, the outstanding White Canadian bred bull that topped the 1917 sale at the Southwest American Live Stock Show.

15 bulls 8 to 20 months old sired by Baron Avondale, Ardmore's Choice, Cumberland Type and Parkdale Baron. These are herd bull prospects of great promise that Mr. Whisler selected and held for his 9th Annual sale. They are the kind that will satisfy the man that wants a "real one" to head a purebred herd. For catalog of the Whisler sale address

**J. R. WHISLER, WATONGA, OKLAHOMA.**

## Scott & Wolsey Sell 45 Shorthorns

30 females comprising 10 cows with calf at foot, 12 heifers safe in calf and 8 yearling heifers.

15 bulls, 8 to 20 months old.

Messrs. Scott & Wolsey have been breeding Shorthorns for the past six years; they secured the foundation stock from the Whisler and Lookabaugh herds. Their cows are real producers and show it; the big, roomy kind that the breeder likes. The cows and heifers are bred to, and the calves at foot are sired by herd bulls of exceptional merit in conformity, bloodlines and their ability to transmit their excellent qualities to their get as these two young breeders have a most uniform lot of calves on their farms. For catalog of sale address

**SCOTT & WOLSEY, WATONGA, OKLAHOMA.**

**Reds, Whites and Roans for the Showman, Breeder, Farmer or Ranchman. Carloads or Single Lots. Fieldman, A. B. Hunter.**

## S. B. Jackson, Mgr., El Reno, Okla.

# Kansas Breeders' Consignment Sale

**Twenty of the leading Kansas breeders have consigned for sale in the big cattle pavilion of the Kansas State Fair association at Topeka, Kan., Tuesday, March 26th, following the annual meeting and big banquet of the Holstein-Friesian association the night before.**

**Fill In, Cut Out and Mail Coupon Today Sure**

**W. H. MOTT, Sec'y Holstein-Friesian Ass'n, Herington, Kan.**

Please send me free catalog of the Kansas Breeders' Consignment Sale at Topeka, Kan., March 26, as advertised in Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Name.....

Address.....

## 120 HEAD of REGISTERED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE, MAR. 26

The sale management has had much difficulty in persuading the breeders to consign the class of cattle that will be offered in this sale, as the cattle are the kind they want to keep, but in order to make this the greatest Holstein event and sale ever held in Kansas, they have made the sacrifice and are offering you the opportunity to purchase the cream of their herds. Every animal tuberculin tested and without a blemish, and positively guaranteed by the consignors, all of whom are members of the Kansas Holstein-Friesian Association and known by the sales management to be men of integrity. Resolve now to attend this sale of all Kansas sales where you may buy a foundation herd and procure cattle that will make you proud every day that you own them, and that will declare a dividend, not annually, or semi-annually, but 365 days in the year.

**CONSIGNORS**

T. M. Ewing, Independence, Kan.
L. F. Cory & Son, Belleville, Kan.
J. P. Mast, Scranton, Kan.
Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.
F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan.
Mott & Seaborn, Herington, Kan.
Iza F. Collins, Sabetha, Kan.
W. R. Stubbs, Lawrence, Kan.
Chestnut & Son, Denison, Kan.
H. D. Burger, Seneca, Kan.
David Coleman & Son, Denison, Kan.
Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kan.
J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kan.
B. R. Gosney, Mulvane, Kan.
Harry Moilhagen, Bushton, Kan.
Schultz & Robinson, Independence, Kan.
Lee Bros. and Cook, Harveyville, Kan.
A. S. Neale, Manhattan, Kan.
D. M. Cahill, Coffeyville, Kan.
Geo. C. Tredick, Kingman, Kan.

**Be Sure to Mail Both Coupons And Get the Two Catalogs**

The annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce Monday, March 25th. All visiting Holstein breeders are invited to attend a banquet to be given by the Chamber of Commerce Monday evening. If you are a Holstein breeder and not a member of the association, apply today for membership to W. H. Mott, Secretary, Herington, Kan.

Arrangements have been made at the Throop Hotel at reasonable rates and this will be the headquarters during the Association meeting and sale. This two days' sale affords a great chance to buy pure bred Holstein cattle. Make your plans now to attend.

**Be Sure to Mail Both Coupons And Get the Two Catalogs**

## Also Big Dispersion Sale of F. J. Searle's Famous Sunflower Herd of Holsteins

## 75 Head of fashionably bred cows and heifers—also some choice young bulls, Mar. 27

Mr. Searle finds himself without a home, having sold his farm on February 16, and must give possession March 1st, 1918. This means the complete dispersion of his herd of registered Holsteins consisting of 75 head of cows and heifers of the most fashionable breeding, also some choice young bulls, some of them ready for service. The cattle are of superb individuality and will be dispersed on March 27th, the day following the Kansas Breeders' sale, at the same place. These cattle will be at the Fair Grounds Barn several days prior to the sale, and can be seen there.

**Fill In, Cut Out and Mail Coupon Today Sure**

**F. J. SEARLE, Oskaloosa, Kan.**

Please send me free catalog of your dispersion sale of Holstein cattle at Topeka, Kan., March 27, as advertised in Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Name.....

Address.....

**AUCTIONEERS**

B. V. Kelley, Syracuse, N. Y. J. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. C. M. Crews, Topeka, Kan.
J. E. Mack, Fort Atkinson, Wis. Boyd Newcom, Wichita, Kan. Fieldman: J. W. Johnson.

## Topeka, Kansas In Big Sale Pavilion At State Fair Grounds March 26-27

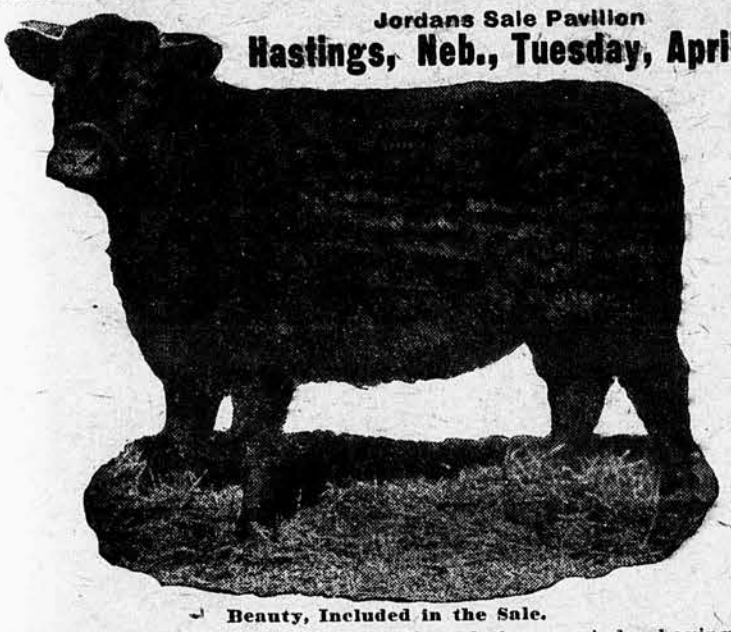
320 Head **Nebraska's Biggest** 320 Head

# Shorthorn Sale Circuit

**INTERESTED PARTIES SHOULD ATTEND ALL FOUR SALES. ONE TRIP. ONE EXPENSE.**

## BLANK BROS. & KLEEN
## Annual Shorthorn Sale

Jordans Sale Pavilion
**Hastings, Neb., Tuesday, April 2**



Beauty, Included in the Sale.

**64 HEAD,** about half straight Scotch and the remainder having several good Scotch tops. **20 bulls,** in age from 10 to 24 months, including bulls good enough to head good registered herds. We sell the great herd bull, **Missie's Sultan. 44 females,** 15 mature young cows with calves at foot and bred again to our Scotch herd bulls, **15 choice bred heifers,** and **14 open heifers.** The offer is mostly sired by and bred to our herd bulls, **Imp. Strowan Star, Village Knight, Bridegroom, and Missie's Sultan.** These cattle were raised in the open on our farms and are good specimens of the breed, choicely bred, and not a bad individual will be catalogued. They are the best from each of our five herds. Write for catalog and mention this paper.

Col. H. S. Duncan, Auctioneer.
Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

**BLANK BROS. & KLEEN, FRANKLIN, NEB.**

(Remember the other sales of the circuit.)

## Annual Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Sale

**In the big new sale pavilion at**
**Farnam, Nebraska, April 3rd and 4th**

### 110 Head In All

**Consigned by members of this association. Raised on our farms. No culls, just the tops sell.**

**64 BULLS.** Among them several good mature herd bulls and some range bulls. A big per cent last spring calves and yearlings. Low down blocky fellows; all good colors.

**46 FEMALES.** Many mature cows with calves at foot and others well along in calf to good SCOTCH bulls. Some choice open heifers are also included. The entire offering descend from such great bulls as White Hall Sultan, Choice Goods, Diamond Rex, Nonpareil, Victor, Villager and trace to some of the best cows in the herd books.

**CONSIGNORS—**

M. H. Albrecht, Farnam,
E. W. Crossgrove & Sons, Farnam,
V. C. Donnalson, Farnam,
Edwin Kelley, Orleans,
Godfrey & Godfrey, Cozad,
J. L. Hicks, Farnam,
Mason E. Hyde, Gothenberg,
Karl J. Johnson, Bertrand,
W. W. Kibben, Curtis,
R. E. Hline, Cozad,
R. J. Lydie, Farnam,
Neb. School of Agri., Curtis,
W. C. Reed, Stockville,
Geo. B. Scott & Son, Brady,
W. A. Walther, Moorefield,
W. E. Wharton, Farnam,
Jas. Wilson, Moorefield,
A. Zoller & Son, Maywood.

All lovers of this great breed are cordially invited as buyers or guests. Write for catalog and mention this paper. Remember the other sales of the circuit.

**E. W. Crossgrove, Sale Mgr., Farnam, Neb.**

Col. H. S. Duncan, Auctioneer—Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.

## Southwest Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' Sale

**In pavilion at**
**Cambridge, Nebr., Friday, April 5th**

### 100 Head
### Selling 50 Bulls and 50 Females

The bulls comprise 8 head of mature sires and 42 head ranging in age from 12 to 18 months. Nice roans and reds and nicely bred. The females consist of 20 mature young cows with calves at foot or near calving, 20 two-year-old bred heifers and 10 open heifers. Bred to and sired by such great sires as Village Contender, College Cromwell, Glendale Sultan, Victor Sultan, Roan Cumberland, Village Avondale and others.

**CONSIGNED BY—**

Bruce Babcock, Cambridge,
Joe Hougnon & Son, Cambridge,
Frank Hougnon, Cambridge,
C. F. Fattig & Son, Cambridge,
O. O. Thompson, Cambridge,
J. H. Thompson, Cambridge,
Perdue & Carr, Cambridge,
Miller & Showalter, Cambridge,
W. E. McKillip, Cambridge,
J. L. Carver & Son, Cambridge,
Joe Carmichael, Indianola,
G. F. Burt, Indianola,
Albert Burton, Bartley,
Bert Moore, Bartley,
C. S. Burnham, St. Francis, Kan.
Rensimen & Martin, Arapahoe,
Enstine & Labounty, Arapahoe,

These cattle were raised by the different consignors under natural farm conditions and represent the year's accumulation of the different herds. They are Scotch and Scotch topped, and herd bulls of real merit and females good enough to have a place in any herd are being sold. Write at once for catalog and mention this paper. Address

**W. E. McKillip, Sale Mgr., Cambridge, Neb.**

Col. E. D. Snell, Auctioneer. Jesse R. Johnson, Fieldman.
**(Remember other sales of the circuit.)**

## SHALLENBERGER-ANDREWS Shorthorn Sale

**In Sale Pavilion at**
**Cambridge, Neb., Saturday, April 6th**

**46 Head** OF RICHLY BRED SHORTHORNS OF THE BEST SHORTHORN CONFORMATION. **46 Head**

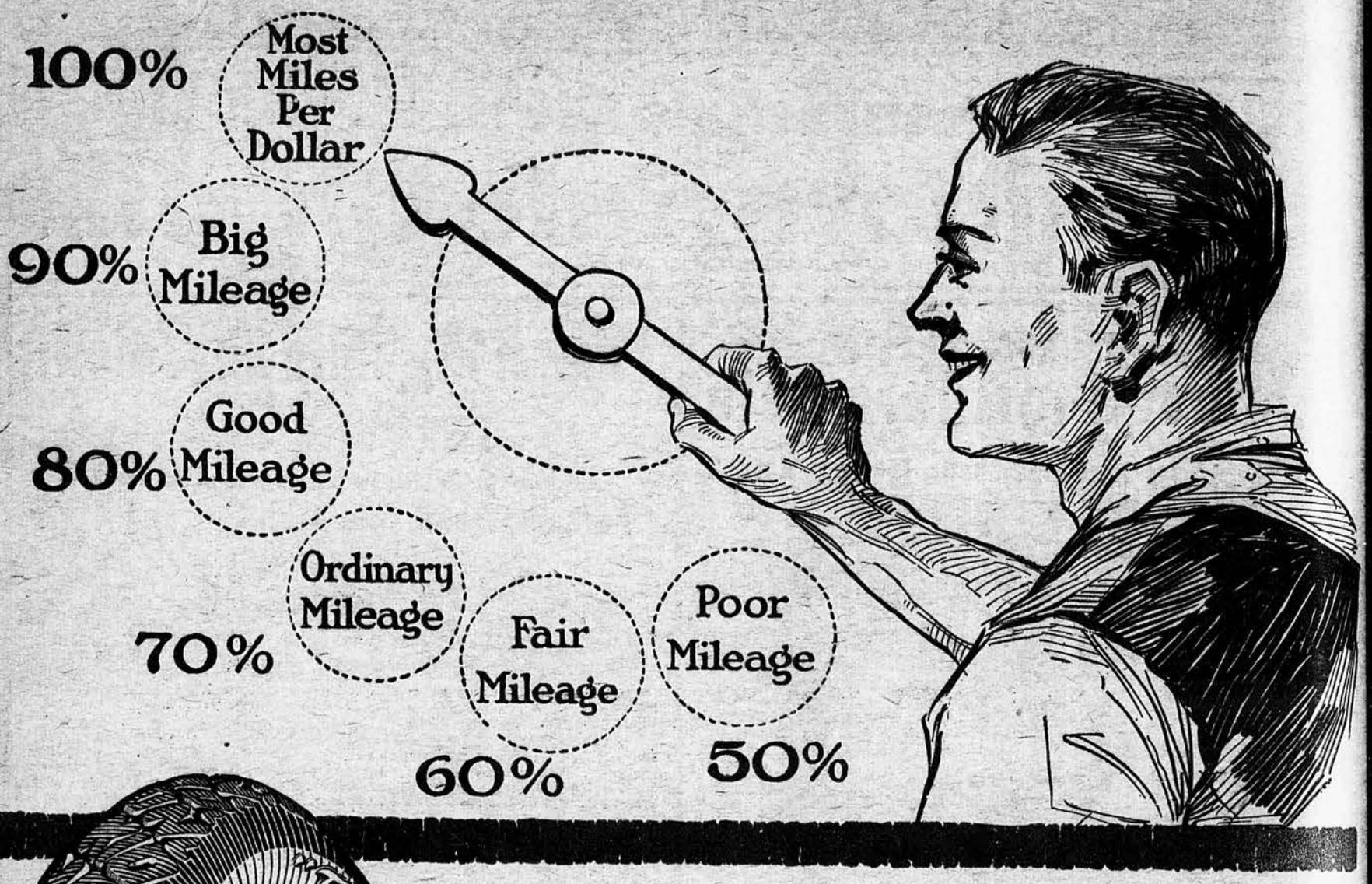
14 BULLS, ranging in age from 9 to 23 months. Among them are bulls with pedigree and individuality to match that are good enough to head any herd in America.

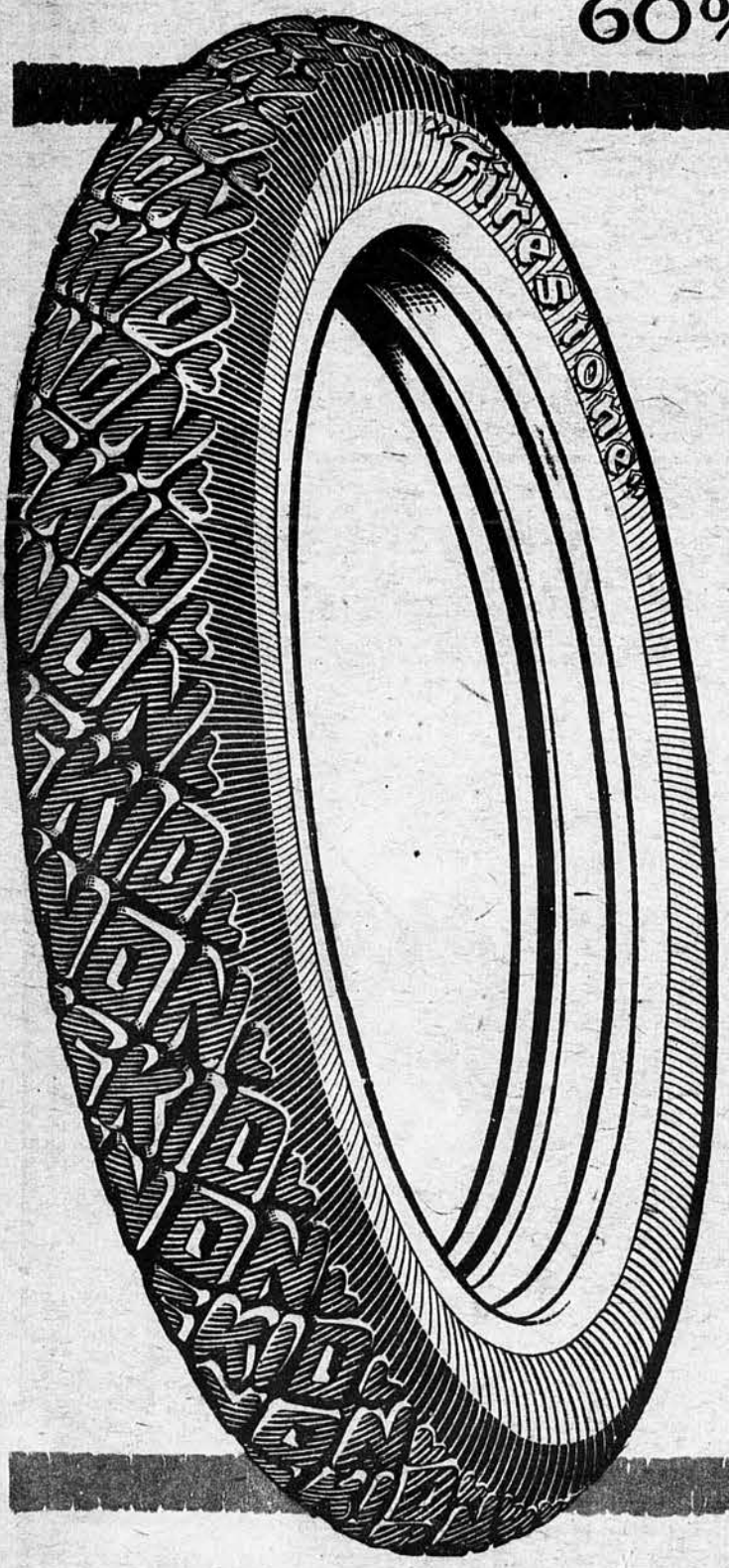
33 FEMALES, consisting of a dozen or more with calves at foot and many more close to calving by such great bulls as HIS HIGHNESS, SCOTCH MIST and GAINFORD'S MARSHALL. Half or more of the offering will be animals having straight Scotch pedigrees and the other four or five good Scotch crosses. The young bulls and heifers by SCOTCH MIST would be attractions in any sale East or West. Village Champion, a grandson of Imp. Villager and Imp. Strowan Star, is among the bull attractions. The catalog gives all information. Write for it, mentioning this paper, to THOMAS ANDREWS, Cambridge, Neb.

**A. C. Shallenberger, Alma, Neb., Thomas Andrews, Cambridge, Neb.**

Auctioneer: Col. H. S. Duncan. Fieldman: Jesse R. Johnson.

**Write for catalog to different parties making these sales. Please mention this paper when writing.**




# Men of the farms—get a maximum tire value at once

THERE are all kinds of tire values. You can have small value, moderate value, or top-notch value in Most Miles per Dollar. The choice is yours. Don't blame anyone but yourself if you choose tires carelessly and pay the penalty in tire disappointment.

These are the reasons why Firestone Tires come up to the 100% mark: In the Firestone Fabric Tire: tougher tread; more cushion stock; more rubber between layers; reinforcement in side wall. In the Firestone Cord Tire: numerous walls of stout cord; each cord imbedded in pure gum; reinforced bead; hinge thrown high where strain has least effect.

Don't be content with anything less than this tested Firestone construction and the resulting advantages. One Firestone Tire will lead you to become a Firestone enthusiast.

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