April 21, 1917

The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

Vol. 47. No. 16

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE 21 APR 17 LIBRARY

Speed Up the Farming

A Patriotic Contribution Demanded from the Soil Exceeding Other Years

By J. C. MOHLER, Secretary

PRODUCE! Produce! Produce! That was the paramount necessity as urged by the agricultural representatives who met in St. Louis last week to confer on the agricultural situation in response to the call of Secretary D. F. Houston, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Conservation of supplies and strict economy in the home were also strongly emphasized as important in the nation's war program. The pronouncement issued by the St. Louis conference is an appeal to the patriotism of the country to make unusual efforts to increase food production this year. A vitally important feature of our part in the war, and a present duty demanding immediate attention, is to produce maximum quantities of food for export as well as for home needs. The source and foundation of national strength lie in a country's agriculture. This the belligerent European nations realize. To make their fighting forces efficient has required agricultural organization of the highest order. Food is as important as munitions. We should profit by the experience of those who have been engaged in war for the last three years. One of the purposes of the St. Louis conference was to lay plans for thoro organization to employ to the fullest possible extent the well-nigh unlimited agricultural resources of America to meet the needs of the situation that now confronts the nation. There is no doubt that Kansas will do its part. In fact, this great movement to increase food production was initiated in Kansas by Governor Capper, when he called the first food conference of the country at Topeka in March. Since then a state of war has been declared to exist, and a nation-wide campaign to "speed up" agriculture has developed. The leadership of Kansas in beginning this movement must be maintained in final results. Doubtless before this appears in print the governor will have taken steps to organize this state into an effective working unit, co-operating with the government, in mobilizing the agricultural resources of Kansas, with a view not only of meeting immediate needs for enlarged areas in crops, but to guide the campaign intelligently during the period of the war.

The immediate responsibility of the farmer is a big one. In assuming it he is manifesting a patriotism of the highest order. While he may well be concerned with future developments, there is no hesitancy in responding to the call of his country to produce. He may well trust the government to see that he is not allowed to suffer by unforseen contingencies that may arise.

The program outlined by the St. Louis conference is a comprehensive one, and adopted by Congress and strictly followed, as there is every reason to believe it will be, the farmer will be thoroly safeguarded should his efforts to increase production be realized. In any event, both the producers and consumers are to be assured of a square deal under the plan proposed.

In this connection it was pointed out that owing to the world shortage of food it is scarcely possible that the yields of staple crops this year can be too great, and that there is every reason to believe that generous prices will be paid for the harvest of the fields.

But in order to protect all interests, the St. Louis conference recommended: Creation of agencies that will enable the government to fix maximum and minimum prices of food if necessary, altho such a step was not considered necessary at this time. Congress to authorize the Council of National Defense, if it deemed necessary, to purchase, store and subsequently distribute food products, or to fix prices in any national emergency caused by temporary or local over-production, or by the sudden ending of the war.

Authority for the Secretary of Agriculture to establish market grades and classes of farm products, and standards for receptacles for such products.

To authorize by law the Secretary of Agriculture to license warehouses, packing plants, mills, cold storage plants and kindred concerns engaged in distributing farm products, and empower him, under direction of the President, to operate any of these businesses in receivership proceedings.

A thorough survey of the food, labor and other resources of the country. The Secretary of Agriculture clothed with power to obtain, in co-operation with the Federal Trade Commission, the necessary data on the nation's food outlook so that congress may "legislate suitably for the production of crops." Immediate mobilization of the nation's men who do not meet the qualifications for military service for use in producing farm products. The plan of military enlistment to be broadened to utilize for agricultural labor, manufacture of munitions and other national service: First, men beyond military age; second, men of military age but not accepted for active service; and third, boys under age for enlistment. Such enlistment to be regarded as part of the public patriotic service in the present war emergency and to be given proper official recognition; authority granted the Secretary of Agriculture to advance to farmers under proper safeguards seeds required to insure production of crops decided to be necessary for the welfare of the nation; increasing the corn acreage and substituting sorghum crops in the districts where wheat has been killed and corn is not dependable; increasing the areas planted to navy beans, Mexican and Tepary beans, buckwheat, barley, oats, potatoes, sweet potatoes and peanuts; urging the youths to plant gardens, and the forming of boys' and girls' clubs to encourage gardening; the establishing of municipal drying and canning plants; early increase in animal products, and the enlarging of milk production one-fourth by intelligent feeding; increase in pork producing by raising fall litters, and doubling the poultry products by increasing flocks, and by more careful management; urging that as a measure of economy the nation makes its diet as nearly vegetarian as possible, without lowering food efficiency; home storing and preserving of foods, as eggs, vegetables, fruits and meats; elimination of serious food wastes in households thru instruction in better methods; full use of governmental agencies in preventing animal losses from controllable diseases, and crop losses from insect pests; preference movement of freight shipments of farm machinery and farm supplies; to avoid undue encroachment on the area used for pasturage or hay which is required for livestock production; to maintain and increase breeding stock and animal products; appropriation of 25 million dollars or as much thereof as may be necessary, to be available immediately for use of the Secretary of Agriculture in such manner as he may deem best.

The conference report closed with this statement:

"The situation which now confronts our country is a great emergency—the greatest perhaps (Continued on Page 31.)

Live Stock Barn—Robbins & Sons, Horace, Ind.

Draw Your Own Conclusions

We could very properly tell you in this advertisement that we believe Goodyear Tires will serve you better than any others.

And we could do it honestly, for that is our profound conviction.

But we prefer that you get your information from less interested sources—from sources you know are unbiased, and uninfluenced by any consideration save the character of the tires themselves.

We prefer that you get it from people right around you—from your neighbor, and the fellow farther up the road—from any of the motor car owners in your township.

So we suggest that you ask any of these people what sort of service they are getting from the tires they use.

Compare the results enjoyed by Goodyear users as against those delivered users of other tires, and draw your own conclusions.

Doubtless this suggestion awakens your astonishment. Manufacturers are not as a rule in the habit of recommending indiscriminate and searching comparisons of their product with others.

But Goodyear recommends it with supremest confidence.

For we know that the materials and makeup of this tire are of the highest and most efficient character it is possible to put in such a product.

And we know that the skill and precision of the men and machines in our factories are given without reserve to the unqualified goodness of this product.

That it will serve far beyond ordinary capacities we feel with the deepest certainty.

And supporting our belief is the fact that today Goodyear Tires are bought by more motorists than is any other brand. These motorists would not buy Goodyear Tires, and continue to buy them, if they did not offer conspicuously better value.

When *you* come to Goodyear Tires, buy them from a Goodyear Service Station Dealer. There's one near you, pledged to help you get bigger returns from your investment.

He has Goodyear Tires in stock, and Goodyear Tubes. *Better* tubes—able to support the casing in its hardest work without faltering.

He has Goodyear Tire-Saver Kits in stock, also. Ask him about them, for your own good. They are a most important detail in tire conservation.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio

GOODYEAR
AKRON

THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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

Volume 47
Number 16

TOPEKA, KANSAS, APRIL 21, 1917

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Farm Editorials

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
21 APR 17
LIBRARY

"The man who tills the soil and supports the soldier in the field and the family at home, is rendering as noble and patriotic a service as is the man who bears the brunt of battle.

"Upon the farmer rests in large measure the final responsibility of winning the war."—St. Louis Conference, April 11.

How About Farm Labor?

BY CHARLES DILLON

I HAVE BEEN wandering around a great deal in the last two or three weeks. Chiefly I have been visiting small towns and farm communities in Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska. Some of these communities were 18 or 20 miles from railroad tracks. I have had a chance to form some first hand impressions about farm conditions, instead of basing my opinion, as too many do, on Pullman car observation. Probably one of the most interesting questions I encountered in the last 20 days on farms was that having to do with the supply of hired men, farm labor, particularly for harvest.

Obviously the farmers of the entire country will have to work very much harder this summer and probably for several years than they have ever worked in the past. Unless the Federal government should devise some war measure to regulate farm labor, it is quite clear to thoughtful men that very radical changes will have to be made in systems of farming in the immediate future. I suppose nothing will have a greater effect in this connection than farm power. In some parts of Kansas and Nebraska I found farmers who owned a section or two sitting idly about waiting for favorable weather before attempting any spring work. This idleness was not so much their fault as it was due to the fact that the horses, their farm power, were not equal to the task of breaking the ground until rain came. This is a mighty serious situation for a farmer. In other parts of the state it was encouraging to see farmers with tractors, some pulling 12 plows and a set of harrows, getting the ground in first class condition for a big corn crop. These plows were going down 6, 7 and even 9 inches, and doing it without any apparent strain. In some parts of the state where a long time had elapsed since the last rain or snow, the plows were turning up ground damp enough to be rolled into a ball. No horses could have done this kind of work, at least without a very severe strain. It seems to me that no man can see the work done by a tractor, large or small, without seeing the great labor-saving possibilities of the machine. I have seen one or two men with a tractor plowing from 15 to 20 acres a day, and in doing it saving the labor of five or six men and as many teams of horses.

Kansas and Nebraska are going to grow a great deal of barley this year. I have found farmers, particularly in the Western half of Kansas and the Eastern half of Nebraska putting out great acreages of this grain. In most cases the barley will be ground, and used to take the place of corn chop, which is now getting beyond the reach of ordinary mortals at $1.25 a hundred.

I spoke a moment ago about a needed change in getting and keeping farm labor. I believe the farmers everywhere are years and years behind the times in the treatment of hired men. The towns and cities offer so much more attractive openings for men, even of mediocre ability, that farmers will have to do something to make life more pleasant for the men they employ. I see no reason why farm communities should not arrange a general meeting for Saturday nights at the neighborhood church or school. This might be the getting together of all the people in the community for 10 or 12 miles around. Usually in such gatherings there will be several persons able to provide entertainment, not forgetting the other possibilities. Something certainly will have to be done to provide entertainment for the hired man just as it is necessary to provide it for the farmer's children. Neither the hired man nor the children will remain on the farm unless something is done to off-set the influence of the town or city with its picture show, its lecture course, its dances and general sociability.

Another thing farmers will have to think over, this year: Don't be stampeded into selling the heifer calves, the lambs and the brood sows. It has happened in the past, and if the markets continue to go up it is likely to happen again. One of my visitors, a man who goes everywhere and sees about everything worth seeing, was talking a few days ago about this strange feature of farming. "Why should we eat veal?" he demanded a bit truculently. I didn't know, and I admitted it, adding that personally I don't use it. It makes me sick. "Veal!" my friend continued, his nose up in the air. "It's immature, unripe meat. Why not save the heifer calf for its increase? We kill millions of calves annually without a thought for the future. What about the next year or two, with the increased demand for cattle? Already we are short of livestock, and now we must send food to our allies beyond the sea.

"And the lambs! Why eat lamb? Why not eat mutton? Why not let the animal live until it can provide a fleece to put into soldiers' clothing? Why not have a law to punish men who kill calves and lambs and brood sows? Imagine a man in the commercial world selling the foundation on which his building rests! That's what the farmer does when he sells his producing livestock. Even the bull calf should be saved this year."

I think there's a lot in what this man said. Some farmers will be tempted by high prices to sell their brood sows this spring instead of having them bred for fall litters. Indeed many farmers already have done it. Borrow money if necessary, but try to keep the she-stuff.

Let Your Congressman Know

Citizens of Kansas and of other states who desire to align themselves against the liquor traffic during the war, and who agree that congress should prohibit it, are asked by Governor Capper to fill out the following coupon and mail to him. Address letters, "Arthur Capper, Governor, Topeka, Kan." The governor will forward the petitions to the proper congressman. Paste this on a sheet of paper and get other signers.

(CLIP HERE)

Hon. .....
Senate Office Building, House of Representatives.
Washington, D. C.

I appeal to you for legislative prohibition against the use of food products in the manufacturing of intoxicating liquors.

....
(P. O. Address) (Signature)

Close the Breweries

A nation-wide movement for national prohibition at least during the period of the war was started last week by Governor Capper when he sent a telegram to President Wilson, urging that the use of any food materials in manufacturing intoxicating liquors be prohibited. Messages also were sent to the governors of all the states in the Union, urging them to take similar action as a patriotic move to bring every available resource, both in men and materials, to the aid of the country in fighting for victory. This is the message:

Honorable Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

The people of Kansas are mobilizing their agricultural resources in the defense of the nation and in the aid of our allies abroad. In view of the dire need of the world for food, I respectfully suggest to you, in the name of the loyal people of this state, that you recommend to the Congress the immediate prohibition of the waste of grains and other food-stuffs in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages.

With the nation at war and every possible source of food production certain to be strained to the utmost, we have neither men nor war materials to waste in continuing an evil agency. Millions of bushels of grain are used annually in breweries and distilleries. The hundred thousand laborers wasted in the business should be farming or ready to fight.

All Kansas regards this as an imperative war measure from an economic and patriotic standpoint, leaving out moral aspects.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Governor.

Confronting the impending food shortage and high prices, and the need of every resource of the country, there are many who agree with the governor of Kansas that the continuance of the liquor traffic during the war, at least, is an action that weakens the whole nation in its fight for liberty for all the world.

You can help to bring about this much-needed action by signing and mailing the coupon appearing on this page. Do it today.

Since Governor Capper's telegram was sent to President Wilson the entire country has been awakened to the gravity of the situation. The brewers, with their customary effrontery, have offered to reduce the amount of grain used. But the nation will never compromise with evil.

Enlist for Farm Work

The plan of military enlistment should be broadened so as to include in a national service those who, by reason of their age or physical condition, are permanently or temporarily incapacitated for active military duty but who are able to render to the government equally indispensable service in the production of food, supplies and munitions.

This enlistment should include three classes: men beyond military age; men of military age but not accepted for active military duty, and boys under age for enlistment.

The government should make plans at once for the mobilization of this important resource for the production of food and other necessities. This proposed enlistment in the national service should be regarded as part of the public patriotic service in the present war emergency and proper official recognition be given it.

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

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

The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

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

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

Passing Comment—*By T. A. McNeal*

Why I Don't Print Them

I have several letters from readers still arguing the question as to whether or not this government was justified in declaring that a state of war exists between this nation and Germany. I am not going to publish these letters and I wish to make it entirely clear why I do not publish them. Up to the time that war was declared these arguments were entirely proper and timely. It was the privilege of every citizen to declare his opinion frankly in regard to this, the most momentous issue that has come to this nation for more than half a century. But now, whether this declaration was a mistake or not, it seems to me to be no longer a question for discussion. We are theoretically at war. How soon the theory will become an actuality none of us knows. It may be tomorrow. It may be next week or it may not be for six months, or possibly the war may end without the United States being actually called on to take part in the fighting.

But the fact remains that we are at war so far as the official declaration is concerned and the American citizen must now choose whether he will support his government or will not support it. To continue to criticize the government for the step that has been taken is simply giving encouragement to the enemy and can only tend to embarrass our government and make the German government believe that our own government does not have the support of its own people.

During the war of the Rebellion there was always a very considerable number of citizens in the Northern states who opposed the war bitterly and heaped unstinted abuse upon Abraham Lincoln. They did not stop the war. They did not prevent the ultimate triumph of the Union, but they did render a great deal of encouragement to the Confederacy. It is the opinion of perhaps the most virulent historian of the South that the hope of an uprising in the North prolonged the war for at least a year. In that year many tens of thousands of men, in the North and the South, died fighting one another. Many thousands of brave young men were starved in Southern prisons. Vast numbers of young men were maimed for life, and almost untold millions of property were destroyed, all because these men in the North continued to criticize President Lincoln and denounce the conduct of the war.

And yet many of those people in the North were conscientious in their opinions. They were opposed to the war but lacked the courage actually to take up arms and fight for the South.

Now there are many thousands of people, I might say many millions of people in the United States who were very honestly and earnestly opposed to this country's taking any part in the European war. I respect their opinions and as I have said up to the time that war was declared, they had a perfect right to express those opinions. I have no sympathy with those who denounce as traitors and cowards all who protested against the declaration of war, but now that we are compelled to choose whether we will stand by the government I trust that no reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will hesitate about which side he is to take.

So, my friends, it is not worth while for you to write letters arguing the question as to whether this nation should have kept out of war, or whether England has given us as much cause for hostility as Germany. With me those are no longer debatable questions.

It is to the interest of humanity that the United States and the allies shall win in the present war and it is to the interest of humanity, including the German people, that the war shall be won by the allies just as soon as possible.

I shall not, therefore, either do anything myself or permit anything to be done if I can prevent it that will give aid and comfort to the enemy. I shall not publish any letter no matter how sincere the writer of it may be that seems to me to create the impression in the mind of German sympathizers that our government is not going to bring to bear whatever force is necessary to bring victory just as speedily as possible.

If the allies, and that now includes the United States, are to win it means the triumph of democracy over autocracy, it means a world-wide democracy, and I think a world-wide and permanent peace. It means better conditions, as I honestly believe, for the common man; a fuller participation in government, a more equitable distribution of wealth and happiness. Believing this, I am unreservedly for my government. For it to lose would be in my opinion a terrible calamity. For it to win means an equally great blessing.

More About Credit

In reading over my article which appeared in a recent issue on the right of a municipality to use its credit, I discover that I have not made my meaning so clear as it should be, and I will try to make it clearer.

I will take the example of the city of Topeka by way of illustration. I have not the exact figures at hand showing what the taxable wealth of the city is but let us say it is 50 million dollars. Under the plan I suggested the city would have the right to issue 5 million dollars in non-interest bearing bonds. These should be issued in a series running let us say from one to 50. Every number would amount to $100,000 and the bonds would fall due in one, two, three, four, five and on up to 50 years.

These bonds are then deposited in the treasury of the United States to be held as security by the government, which then issues to the city the currency as fast as needed up to 5 million dollars. This currency can be used in paying for such public works and improvements as the people of the city desire, such as installing a complete electric lighting and heating plant, purchasing the street railway system, building municipal dwelling houses to take the place of the huts and hovels which are an eye-sore and a disgrace to our civilization and so on.

Now let us assume that the ordinary running expenses of the city are $200,000 per annum. A tax of 6 mills would be levied which would yield an annual revenue of $300,000, of which $200,000 would be used in paying the running expenses of the city. Then $100,000 would be sent to the United States treasury to take up the first of the series of non-interest bearing bonds, and this currency would be cancelled and the bonds destroyed. If in 10 years it was necessary to make further public improvements the city would have the right to again issue 1 million dollars in non-interest bearing bonds to take the place of those which had been redeemed during the 10 years previous, and again the government would issue currency to the city equal to the face value of the bonds.

The total outstanding bonds of Topeka amount to $2,114,000, on which the average rate of interest is 4½ per cent, or about $95,000 per annum or nearly $2 per annum for every man, woman and child in the city. It will be observed that the present interest on our bonded indebtedness would nearly be sufficient to pay the non-interest bearing bonds as they came due.

In 50 years the saving in interest would amount to 4½ million dollars.

Now Topeka bonds are considered gilt edge. So would the non-interest bearing bonds be gilt edged security for the currency issued.

The Man and the Job

A reader of the Farmers Mail and Breeze sends me a column article sent out to the Democratic press of the state by J. W. Howe, who for four years held the position of secretary of the state board of control, more than two of it under the administration of Governor Capper. The article which might properly have been headed, "The Wail of a Man Who Has Lost His Job," begins:

Now that I am no longer in the service of the state, having been removed because I was a Democrat, I am free to say and do what I please. This I have not been permitted to do for over two years, as it is the policy of the Capper administration to punish anyone who tells the truth about his work as governor, or attempts in any way to make a legitimate criticism of his official acts.

A person holding a state position under Capper must devote most of his time telling about the wonderful work of Arthur Capper, and continually boast and brag about him. If you do not do this you are playing politics, and he immediately plans to get rid of you.

It is perfectly proper for Capper to have Charley Sessions as private secretary, and at the same time correspondent for the Kansas City Journal, in order that the Journal will get only laudatory articles to print about Capper.

We also find Tom McNeal, editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and a member of the state text book commission, drawing a salary from the state and at the same time writing fine editorials about Capper in Capper's paper. In this way Capper's inconsistent acts and failures do not get mentioned.

Then we also find his own state house reporter writing for several Kansas dailies, and all of his articles are commendations of the Capper administration.

There is J. L. Bristow, editor of the Salina Journal, drawing $4,000 a year as chairman of the utilities commission, and at the same time devoting considerable space to the exclusive praise of Capper.

These men are all fine fellows, according to Capper, and are doing the state a great service, but any man who writes anything derogatory to Capper has no business in the state's service. The writer was told some time ago, that he must not write any political articles. Just why this discrimination is a matter for the public to decide. If a man who is drawing a salary from the state is permitted to use the state's time, boosting the Capper administration why isn't a person who may take opposite views entitled to the same privilege?

This is followed with another half column or more of abuse of the governor concluding:

Thus Kansas, because of deception on the part of Capper's controlled press, is receiving the worst fee-grabbing, the most expensive, as well as partisan administration the state ever had.

I have been acquainted with Joseph for several years; that is I supposed I was acquainted with him. I have frequently visited with him. He and I were quite chummy in fact, and I was laboring under the impression that he was a pretty good scout; that he was a game sport politically, and that he was possessed of a reasonable amount of brains.

I discover to my sorrow that my judgment is at fault; that I am not a judge of men. Every once in a while a man's opinion of his powers of judgment gets a rude jolt that way. Here is my erstwhile friend and sometime companion, who by his own words convicts himself of being not only a whiner but a man who was willing to sell his principles for a dinky little position that pays, I believe, $1,500 a year. Just listen to his wail, will you?

"Now that I am no longer in the service of the state, having been removed because I was a Democrat, I am free to say and do what I please. This I have not been permitted to do for over two years."

Sad, isn't it? For two years, two months and 21 days to be exact, Joseph's pure soul has writhed and seethed in silent horror on account of the "fee grabbing and expensive administration" but it didn't seethe hard enough to induce him to give up his job and tell the people of the evils he had witnessed going on for 26 months. Not only that but he virtually confesses that if he had not been separated from his job he would have continued to let his soul seethe on in silence while he drew his regular monthly pay check.

Admitting for the sake of the argument, Joseph, that the Capper administration was as extravagant and altogether bad as you now declare, was there any good and sufficient reason why you should have remained there a silent participator in the fruits of the crime?

Does it not occur to Joseph that if he really were the pure-minded patriot he professes to be he would have cut loose from that job at least two years ago and proclaimed to the people of Kansas just the kind of an administration the state was being afflicted with? But he admits that he kept still even while the governor, with his papers, was basely deceiving the people.

Joseph kept still and drew his pay check, and by so doing admitted that the price of his silence was the job.

According to your own admission, Joseph, you are a very cheap skate.

One of the counts against the Capper administration is that "Tom McNeal, editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and a member of the state text book commission, is drawing a salary from the state and at the same time writing fine editorials about Capper in Capper's paper."

Now it happens that within the last two years, during which time I have been a member of the state text book commission I have not written one editorial about the Capper administration or about the governor. So Joseph seems to be something of a liar as well as a whiner who is willing to remain silent about administrative abuses so long as he is permitted to hang onto a public teat, and a small teat at that.

But I shall have to own up to the charge that I have been drawing a salary as member of the state text book commission. I have been a member of that commission now for two years and during that time have drawn in the way of salary exactly

$140, or an average of $70 a year or $5.83 a month.

I want to say, however, that the smallness of my official salary has not been the cause of my not writing any "fine editorials about Capper in Capper's paper." The fact is that I would have written editorials defending Mr. Capper and his administration if I had thought it necessary. I knew that he was doing his best to give the people a good administration, and I felt sure that the people generally knew it, too. Evidently they did or they would not have given him more than double the majority ever given any other candidate for governor in the history of the state.

But now I am inclined to think, since reading Joe's editorial, that I should have criticised the administration. Any administration that would permit a whiner and self-confessed cheap skate to remain in office two years and three months is deserving of rather severe criticism.

In view of Joseph's unexpected and disagreeable revelation of his true character I am moved to believe that if he had lived in the time of the celebrated Madame DeStael, and she had happened to become acquainted with him she would have repeated her cynical remark, "The more I know of men the better I like dogs."

Make Wealth Pay Bills

The time for discussing whether we should go to war with Germany has passed and the time to consider methods to be pursued in the war is here. It is proper and patriotic that the people in this democracy should use their minds in devising plans for winning the war in such a way that the burdens shall fall as nearly equally as possible upon all the people. Absolute equality, of course, cannot be had but we should try to come as near that as the best thought can devise. The soldier boy who may lose his life and those closest to him by ties of love and kindred will suffer more than others who bear no such direct loss. All the army and navy men will find the small pay will permit little or no saving during the war. In addition to this financial sacrifice the soldier is exposed to the dangers of war. This brings me to the conclusion that the rest of the people who will not be called on to chance the dangers of actual service should be called on to contribute all their incomes during the war in excess of say $2,000 a year as a special war tax. The good that would result from such a tax and as a policy of the government, is so obvious to a man of your mind that I will not risk being stale by trying to set it forth in detail here. D. L. HEASTON.

Powell, Wyo.

Mr. Heaston is in favor of digging somewhat deeper than I had suggested, but I am in full accord with the idea that wealth should be made to bear the financial burdens of this war as it goes on. Not only should those who enjoy large incomes be compelled to surrender so much as may be necessary for the purchase of arms, ammunition and other military equipment required but they should be taxed to make good the financial sacrifices necessary to be made by the men who serve in the ranks. Just how much it may be necessary to tax the possessors of fat incomes, of course, I do not know.

It may be interesting in this connection to know something about the number of persons who have paid income under our present Income Tax Law, and something about the size of their incomes. I do not have the figures for last year. According to the report of 1915 there were in the United States 357,515 persons who paid income taxes. Of these 282,806 were married, 51,729 were single men and 22,980 were single women. The incomes ranged in this way:

174 incomes exceeded $500,000 a year.
69 incomes were between $400,000 and $500,000 a year.
147 incomes were between $300,000 and $400,000 a year.
130 incomes were between $250,000 and $300,000 a year.
283 incomes were between $200,000 and $250,000 a year.
400 were between $150,000 and $200,000 a year.
1189 incomes were between $100,000 and $150,000 a year.
1501 incomes were between $75,000 and $100,000 a year.
3660 incomes were between $50,000 and $75,000 a year.
3185 incomes were between $40,000 and $50,000 a year.
6008 incomes were between $30,000 and $40,000.
5,483 incomes were between $25,000 and $30,000.
8672 incomes were between $20,000 and $25,000.
15,790 incomes were between $15,000 and $20,000.
34,141 incomes were between $10,000 and $15,000.
127,448 incomes were between $5,000 and $10,000.
66,525 were between $4,000 and $5,000 a year.
82,754 incomes were between $3,000 and $4,000 a year.

Of the incomes exceeding $500,000 a year many reach up into the millions. Under the present law all incomes of heads of families below $4,000 a year are exempt and the incomes of single persons below $3,000 a year are exempt. Undoubtedly within the last two years a great many more incomes have climbed above the limit and the incomes of the great multimillionaires have tremendously increased. The financial burdens of the war and preparation for war should be laid on the shoulders of the big income gatherers.

As Revealed

I have read in sorrow, not in anger, your editorials since the issue with the headline, "Will We Have War?" I looked in the crystal ball a good many weeks ago and saw that you would of necessity recede from your human welfare program, and I wrote the hasty letter prophesying it which you published under the title, "Comes to My Defense." That was a good title but the thing I wished to defend you from was all within yourself—it was not from your readers.

I saw the warring forces within your thoughts and I tried to give you the chance to work "in the sun" that has come to me since I accepted definitely the theory of evolution in human affairs. It enables me to forecast political consequences, to be reconciled to occasional defiections and to preserve an absolutely unfaltering front on any question of public interest, and time always justifies my position.

I was elected to public office at 21 years of age, boring my way in as the path was not made ready in that day for women. I never argued or got excited over suffrage. I knew 23 years ago when I could not vote for myself that sometime I would vote. I was admitted to the bar at the same time, not because I expected to practice but to serve my sex by disproving the theory of the mental inferiority of my sex so far as I could.

I have got more excited about prohibition than I ever have over any other of these new and vital things of my generation, but I never have left my job to join any club, society or other organization on any of these subjects. I married at 24 years of age; I am the mother of five children, the wife of a farmer and stockman and am not seeking even the notoriety of having my letters published. But a large intelligence—freely moving—sometimes forces these expressions out of me. I won't say that I listen to "voices" because I have gone far enough into a doctor's business to know that is a well-recognized form of insanity—but altho I have my invalid husband, my 83-year-old father, my 83-year-old mother-in-law, my garden, chickens and hired men to care for I cannot quit gazing at my crystal ball—nor can I quit interpreting what I see by the light from my pet theory, evolution.

What do I see now? I see a union of the old parties for war a short time in the saddle, a short social revolution and a new and better adjustment of our boasted democracy.

Spearville, Kan. CAROL REED BREAKEY.

I have neither the gift of prophecy nor the powers of divination. It would avail me no more to gaze at a crystal ball than at a baseball or a golf ball.

Mrs. Breakey may be able to read what lies in the future. I cannot.

I am only trying so far as the limits of my knowledge and ability will permit to do the things and advocate the things that from day to day and from time to time seem to me to be the right things to do and the right things to advocate. I am not always certain that I am right. Sometimes the things I think best I afterward decide were not the best. The things I do not know vastly outnumber the things I do know, and so I try to avoid being dogmatic.

A person must be wiser than I to be able to say positively what would have been the wisest course for the United States to have pursued from the beginning of this war, but whether the course that has been pursued was the wisest under the circumstances or not, the alternative which now seems to me to be presented to the citizens of this country is this: shall we support the government; shall we do our part, whether that be large or small, in seeing it thru to a successful end or shall we oppose it and so give encouragement to the enemy? It seems to me now to be a case where the American citizen who is not with the government is against it. Feeling that way I cannot hesitate to declare my willingness to do what little I can to help my government. And in saying that I do not subscribe to the often repeated saying, "My country right or wrong."

The citizen who votes with the minority always believes that a better state or national policy might have been pursued than the one sanctioned by the majority, but that does not prevent his giving loyal support to those who in opposition to his vote have been vested with authority.

I cannot help feeling that it is in the interest of humanity, of liberty and democracy that the German autocracy be overthrown. It is that which reconciles me to the thought of this nation engaging in war. To cherish a desire for vengeance against a whole people because a U-boat had ruthlessly sunk a ship on which there were American citizens does not seem to me to be altogether a worthy thing to do. I cannot feel that more than a few individuals were really responsible for that outrage. It was the act of a ruthless autocracy which would not hesitate at anything to carry out its purposes. That is why I feel that it is necessary for the permanent peace of the world that it be overthrown.

As to what will be the outcome I do not know. It is not unlikely that we will have our own serious troubles growing out of the war, and it may be that what Mrs. Breakey sees in her "crystal ball" may be a picture of the future. That we must have a change in our economic and social system I have no doubt. Just how and when that change is to come I do not pretend to know. But we are confronted with the necessity of deciding right now what course we will take in this immediate crisis. Other things must wait. I think in this crisis we should support the government with whatever force and means are necessary.

He Approves of the Editor

I think you hit the nail on the head in your comment of March 24 under the titles, "The Conference" and "The Threatened Strike."

You have the big idea. Co-operation is a world term, and I believe it is the main issue of Christ's gospel. I ascribe the great number of creeds and the differences of the churches directly to the fact that the social message of the Gospel is or has been silenced.

If we were to open the question of economics and religion and look for the evidence of a union, what would we find? Moses, one of the greatest organizers and leaders the world has known, knew by experience that an attempt to elevate Israel out of slavery in the brickyards at first was wasted. But when he came armed with a message from the Most High, in which a personal interest in their condition was expressed, the exodus shortly resulted.

Read the Psalms without learning their economic message and they are a bubble of words. Interpret them by their social significance—they are illuminated. Take economics out of the Prophets and nothing is left.

Economic salvation is the soul of them all. There we find the eternal truth that without a deep religious motive any movement is surely doomed to failure. How does the kaiser encourage his disheartened troops? He tells them God is on their side.

When did we get such sweeping prohibition measures? When organized Christianity attacked the saloon. When were any measures of importance tending to elevate man put into effect as laws? When religion backed it.

So, I believe progress will be based on co-operation and socialism. I think I look down the dim avenues of the future and see democracy coming into its own. E. S. SUTTON.

Elk Falls, Kan.

Some Encouragement

I noticed a letter in the Farmers Mail and Breeze by one Windbigler of Parsons, lambasting you on your position on war and other things. I don't wish you to think that this letter represents the sentiment of the people of Labette county. I have lived in the county for 50 years and know that you boldly speak and write the sentiments of 90 per cent of our people. The reason you do not receive more letters congratulating you on your course is because as you said many years ago, a farmer would rather plow 5 acres of corn than write one letter.

Don't be discouraged but keep up the fight for universal disarmament which is the only safeguard for permanent world peace and the only reasonable course for the countries now engaged in war to pursue, as they are financially wrecked and it is impossible for them to continue to keep up the vast military establishments. The instinct of self-preservation should induce us to fight the proposed universal military training if for no other reason than that we need all our boys at home to produce the food to feed the millions of hungry people.

Ex-soldier of the Civil War. D. M. BENDER.

Mr. Ragle of Iola also takes a shot at Mr. Windbigler in a letter which winds up as follows: "Now, Mr. W., I'm getting to be an old man and in the course of my life have tried about all kinds of remedies, but can't think of a single thing that I would recommend for you. Possibly this bone dry law will help you some. There are several things I might say about what I think of our rights and duties in connection with this world's war, but what's the use? Find out what you can about the Geneva convention. Find what Germany demanded as the condition under which it would sign those articles. Read the history of what Germany really did, and then as an honest man and a lover of your country, say whether we have exceeded our duty in supplying war materials to avenge bleeding Belgium and Armenia or whether we have not fallen short of our duty."

Why Draft a Loyal Nation?

Governor Capper to the Annual Convention of Woodmen of the World at Pittsburg, Kan., April 10.

Kansas stands for a league to enforce peace and for the enforcement of law between nations. But it is and has always been a fighting state. It was settled by soldiers and fighting men. Just a handful of pioneers were in the little band that held a horde of savage foes at bay and later fought a bloody four-years' war on the border to make Kansas a free state. None of these men had to be drafted.

After them came the real settlers of Kansas, the 128,000 or 130,000 veterans who took up homes here or went into business here after the Civil War. They volunteered for that war and then they volunteered for Kansas, for they underwent many hardships in the then young state.

And let me tell you what will be telling you no secret: Kansas is ready now to more than fill its quota in this war, and the young men who are to fill it are descendants of these volunteer soldiers of the 60s. I am in a position to know that Uncle Sam won't have to draft or conscript these young men to get them to fight for him as heroically as their fathers or their grandfathers did before them. They will beat him to it if he will give them half a chance. There will be 50,000 volunteers in Kansas just as quick as President Wilson calls for them.

The one thing, I discover, of which these fine young fellows are proudest is that their fathers served the country in their day not because they had to but because they wanted to. They have always heard that to be drafted was to be disgraced.

I fear our professional military men at Washington have let themselves be carried away by an admiration for the Prussian system, which turns out machine-made soldiers. I am one who believes that the best fighting men never are drafted. I would not only conscript wealth in war time. Drafting an army is properly a last resort. It is not the way to begin a war. But now the war has come there is only one sentiment in Kansas or in the Nation, and that is to stand loyally and unitedly behind the government at Washington. In spirit we are already a nation in arms. Uncle Sam need not and I think should not compel his young men to fight for him when they are willing, ready and glad to offer him their lives. But when the war is over they want to lay aside the sword and again take up the peaceful occupations of life, not remain as a cog in a military machine.

It Beats Out the Grain

THE big cylinder throws straw, chaff and grain against the "Man Behind the Gun." 90 per cent of the grain is forced out here. The straw goes over; then shakers *beat out* remaining grain. The farmer saves more of his grain—the thresherman makes more profits. Hire or buy a

Red River Special

and save your high-priced grain. "The fastest thresher and the best grain saver we have ever seen," says W. T. Wilson and three other farmers of Wanesville, Ohio.

If you are a thresherman, write and learn why Red River Special owners get the big money-making runs. Red River Special outfits are built to thresh *fast* and *well*. Speed up your run—get in more *good* jobs—please more customers—make a bigger income. Save the farmer his thresh bill by saving his grain and time.

Write for Free Description.

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In Continuous Business Since 1848
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Feed Cotton Seed Meal

No Feed supplies protein at such low cost. No feed gives such rich manure.

Manure Worth $38 Per Ton

The value of manure from animals fed cotton seed meal almost pays for the feed. For cotton seed meal is not only a rich feed, but one of our richest plant foods. At present prices it is worth, as a fertilizer, $48. Feed it and 80% of its plant food is retained in the manure. Thus, the manure is worth $38 per ton. At average fertilizer prices, the manure is worth $25 per ton. The manure from corn is worth $6 and the manure from oats but $7.

6c Per Lb. for Protein—or 24c

In no way can you get protein so cheap. In Indiana it was found that "a ton of cotton seed meal saved $55.40 worth of corn and clover hay." At present prices for corn, each ton saves $88. The figures below show just the number of pounds of protein to a ton in different feeds, and the cost of protein in each at present prices. Our valuable book on feeding cotton seed meal sent free. Address nearest office. (24)

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6c lb.	13c lb.	15c lb.	24c lb.
COTTON SEED MEAL 37% PROTEIN 740 lb.	WHEAT MIDDLINGS 15% PROTEIN 300	WHEAT BRAN 15½% PROTEIN 270	OATS 9.2% PROTEIN 184 lb. IN TON

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years, all find their exact sizes in

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at every store. Special orders obtainable from us in twenty-four hours. These strong work clothes are tailored of pure, indigo, blue denim in 22 sizes. Durable as wheat leather, they last longer and save you money. Be wise and insist on having Fitz Overalls.

BURNHAM-MUNGER-ROOT
Kansas City, Mo.

Farm "Pep" in Harvey

The County Bureau is Developing a Better Rural Life

By F. B. Nichols, Associate Editor

FARMERS in Harvey county are making good progress in developing systems well adapted to that section. This has been due largely to the work of the farm bureau, which now has 260 members, of which more than 250 are actually engaged in farming. F. P. Lane is the county agent; he has been working in this county since 1913.

There are many lines of crop work taken up by this bureau, of which the tests with wheat are perhaps the most important. In this work P-762 has shown that it has an extraordinary adaptation to that section. The yield with this variety in 1914 was 28.3 bushels; with ordinary Turkey wheat it was 27.1 bushels, while with Kharkof it was 26.6 bushels. There was a still greater difference in 1915; the yield of P-762 that year was 18.3 bushels, while with Turkey it was 14.1 bushels, and of Kharkof 11.1 bushels. The yield of P-762 last season was 19.7 bushels, while that of Turkey was 14.6 bushels, and the yield with Kharkof was 11.4 bushels. These are average yields obtained from tests over the county.

In connection with the variety tests with wheat, experiments have been run to determine the best methods to use in the control of the Hessian fly. This table shows the yields in 1916 from the date of seeding test on the farm of F. B. Lawton, where seven plats of wheat were sown a week apart.

	Bu.
Plat 1—September 20	1
Plat 2—September 27	1.4
Plat 3—October 4	3.3
Plat 4—October 11	15.1
Plat 5—October 20	16.9
Plat 6—October 27	16.5
Plat 7—November 1	15.1

A date of seeding test is being run this season. The entomologist who made an examination of the plats last December reported this infestation of Hessian fly.

Plot sown September 18	34 per cent
Plot sown September 25	37 per cent
Plot sown October 2	6.7 per cent
Plot sown October 9	Not infested
Plot sown October 16	Not infested
Plot sown October 23	Not infested

This data would indicate that if wheat had been sown at the usual date, the last week in September, there probably would have been a general infestation of Hessian fly again this year.

Considerable work was done in 1916 in conducting spraying demonstrations over the county. In addition to the five regular demonstrations the county agent spent considerable time last year in helping farmers to get started in pruning their orchards. Twenty-five men were given assistance. The farm agent is provided with a spray pump that may be carried in a Ford, and many spraying demonstrations were given. Six farmers who had small orchards were given special help in spraying.

"The results obtained from our season's work, while by no means phenomenal, were gratifying," said Mr. Lane. "Out of five special co-operators, one orchard was almost ruined by fire blight, a disease that cannot be controlled by spraying, one had a fair crop of apples, and three had a good crop of marketable fruit. It scarcely needs to be said that farmers who did not spray had no apples left on their trees that season."

Considerable attention has been given

An Orchard Demonstration on the Farm of E. N. Byler; Good Progress is Being Obtained in Raising More and Better Fruit.

to the work with the different varieties of corn, with a view of developing strains adapted to that section. In speaking of this, Mr. Lane said:

"Harvey county being so largely a wheat county, little attention has been given to developing types of corn best suited to our conditions. As a result, there are many varieties grown with types ranging thru large, medium and small without regard to type of soil, state of fertility, or climatic conditions. The average yield of corn in our county for the last 15 years has been 20 bushels an acre, a yield which farmers cannot afford to stand with land valued at $100 an acre. While we cannot control weather conditions, the kind of seed used is often the difference between success and failure, and this factor is under our control. Some farmers fail because of trying to grow a large type of corn. Others fail from a practice of buying outside the county rather than raising their own seed. There is no reason why seed selection is not as important for Harvey county farmers as for the Iowa or Illinois farmers.

With a view to determining what types or varieties are most suitable for Harvey county, tests of corn have been run for the last three years with varieties ranging from Minnesota No. 13 to White Wonder. The following conclusions may be drawn from the results obtained.

"Medium sized varieties, medium early maturing, such as Pride of Saline, Silvermine, and Kansas Sunflower, are better suited to our conditions than the larger, later maturing varieties, such as White Wonder, Boone County white and Commercial white. Pride of Saline has given the highest yield. Yellow corn does not yield so well as white corn in the greater part of the county. Kansas Sunflower is superior to Reid's Yellow Dent; in fact the latter tends to produce a small chaffy corn, save in seasons when conditions are exceptionally favorable. On the creek and river bottoms a larger type can be grown profitably than on the uplands."

The dying out of the pasture grass in Harvey county has caused a great demand for something to take its place. While alfalfa grows ideally, on account of the danger from bloat it cannot be used for pasture for cattle, hence the interest in Sweet clover. During the last two seasons several bureau members have tried out Sweet clover and without a single exception they are enthusiastic over the results. L. Vetter, Newton township, pastured 20 head of cattle during the spring and early summer on 6 acres and later on obtained a seed crop. T. S. Hunt, Lake township, seeded Sweet clover on growing wheat in April and cut a splendid hay crop the last week in September. A. E. Danner, Pleasant township, sowed Sweet clover with wheat in the fall of 1915, and after the crop was cut in July the clover came on and gave good fall pasture.

E. W. Steiner, Emma township, used Sweet clover as a hog pasture all spring and summer and found it satisfactory. Oscar Jones, Burrton township, reports that it makes good hay for cows. Another farmer says that he cut 10 acres for hay and the horses ate it with relish. On the farm of Charles Sohnrey, Richland township, Sweet clover was seeded in a pasture where the grass was thin, the ground having previously been disked, and the crop made a satisfactory growth until dry weather came on. Among other farmers of the county who report favorably on Sweet clover are L. T. Woods, Newton; C. I. Rose, Hesston; J. C. Corfman, Whitewater; Charles Weede, Walton, and J. H. Krehbiel, Moundridge.

In view of the experience of these farmers Mr. Lane has no hesitancy in recommending Sweet clover to farmers who need pasture. Practically all the soils in the county are adapted to growing Sweet clover, except very sandy and poorly drained fields. To seed Sweet clover successfully, a compact seedbed is necessary, with just enough loose soil on top to enable the seed to be covered. Late February or early March probably are the best dates for seeding in Harvey county, altho the seed may be sown any time up to the last of May.

The experiences of farmers in Harvey county in the last two seasons with Sudan grass justify its being given a prominent place among the forage crops of the county. Homan & Son, Walton township, find it makes good hog pasture. B. P. Krehbiel, Halstead township, recommends it as pasture for cows. W. L. Severance says it is a profitable soiling crop for cows. O. N. Coble, Sedgwick township, says it makes good calf pasture. L. E. Fife, Darlington township, found it a profitable cash crop in 1916. From a 3-acre patch he sold 1,200 pounds of good seed at 25 cents a pound, or $300 worth. He had left 90 pounds of seed valued at $22.50, and $5 worth of second class seed. The forage he valued at $30. Pretty good returns for a bad year.

Much work has been done with the other kinds of sorghums. This has shown that sorghums should be grown more generally in Harvey county both for grain and for forage.

Loading Wheat at Hesston; This Crop is Grown very Extensively in Harvey County, and High Yields Frequently are Obtained.

The fellow who would "die rather than fight for his country," would do a patriotic thing, anyway.

If the hens do not wish to sit, buy an incubator, for early chicks mean greater profits.

Comanches Out to Win

More Boys Line Up for the Special County Prize

By John F. Case, Contest Manager

PATRIOTIC Pork Producers—that's what Capper Pig Club boys are going to be, and the suggested title certainly made a hit. If the available food supply in Kansas isn't increased by many thousands of pounds because Kansas boys have been called to the colors as food producers I'll miss my guess. Our boys were doing their best before but now every live chap in the club is doing just a little better than his best. Regularity in feeding, clean quarters and prompt attention if disease appears will mean more pigs reared to market age and cheaper pork production, too.

All over the nation folks are asserting that the food producer will have just as important a part in winning the war

Manley Dustin and Duroc Pride.

as will the boys who fight And it is true. You boys who get into the spirit of this great work and realize that as soldiers of the soil you are fighting for Kansas and the nation will forget about being tired and hungry when chores are to be looked after this year. I want you to talk this over in your country club meetings. Show your loyalty by adopting a patriotic county slogan. Let's have suggestions as to how best we can serve our country at home. As citizens of one of the greatest food-producing states we must do more than "our bit" in increasing the food supply. Aren't you going to help?

Take it from me, fellows, that if loyalty to the county leader will win the pep trophy, Arthur Barlow of Comanche county has a fine start in the race for that prize. Every Comanche club member is behind Arthur and is writing to tell me about it, too. No group of boys in the state is showing more pep and they are going about their work in a businesslike way. This county club was a little late about meeting, but they had been corresponding with one another and felt acquainted when they did get together at Arthur's home.

Arthur has a Duroc sow entered in the contest. He paid $49 for her and he asserts that "dad says she is the best sow he ever saw." This sow was purchased at the Eagle Canyon Ranch in Kiowa county, Arthur and his uncle driving 40 miles or so and taking the 270-pound sow home in the car. Glenn Russell, county leader for Kiowa, lives at Eagle Canyon Ranch and the two boys had a fine visit. But this isn't telling about what happened when the Comanche club met.

Raymond Shoup and James Wardrop live near Protection; Arthur Barlow and Lee German live near Coldwater, and Edwin Wagner lives near Wilmore. "The boys from Protection came at 11 o'clock," wrote Arthur, "and we talked about our hogs until dinner time. After dinner we got into our car and went over to see Lee German's sow. Lee's sow only has four pigs, but they sure are dandies and the sow is, too. After looking at the pigs we got in the car again and went back to my home again to meet Edwin Wagner. Believe me, I was surprised to see how much smaller than us other boys he is. After he had looked at my sow and we had visited awhile we got into the car and went up town. After we had looked around awhile we went up to my uncle's farm and looked at his pigs. We are going to show the men who doubted our pork production records that we can raise pigs as well as they can. When the boys started home they said they all had a good time at our first club meeting."

Of course they had a good time. And the boys tell me that Mrs. Barlow provided a mighty fine dinner. Arthur, Lee and James are 15 years old; Raymond is 16 and Edwin is 12. And when it comes to showing pep the little chaps are right there with their big brothers. Edwin and James have Poland sows, Arthur and Lee have Durocs, and Raymond has an O. I. C. Another fine lot of hustling chaps.

Arthur Barlow has a reason for being so enthusiastic over the club work. He was our Comanche county member last year and altho his sow farrowed late in June he produced 1,074 pounds of pork at a cost of $2.90 a hundredweight and when the contest closed had a profit of $84.30 to show for his work. He exhibited at the Comanche county fair and won a blue and red ribbon and $6 cash, receiving $3 additional from Arthur Capper in duplication of the prize won on his contest sow. Arthur fed shorts, kafir and corn and had rye pasture. The ten pigs were weaned when 9 weeks old, placed in a separate pasture, provided a separate house, and Arthur said they grew like weeds. His experience should prove encouraging to the boys whose sows will farrow late this year.

Many county clubs have been organized within the last two weeks. I know that you are eager to hear from the boys all over Kansas, but I think it will be best not to tell about these meetings until the pictures are shown. Few meetings have been held tho with every member present and where one or two were missing the county leader decided it would be best not to have a picture taken until all were together. I want to urge you boys to attend these get together metings. It is unfair to the other members where one or two members show a lack of interest in the club work. And I desire to appeal to the parents of our members and ask them to give the boy an occasional half holiday when these good time meetings are to be held. "Father says I would be much better off at home working than gadding around over the county," wrote one boy, plainly discouraged by the lack of sympathy at home. I'm sure that we have few fathers who feel that way about it. Instead, almost every one is a real partner with his boy. "Dad's sow lost her pigs," wrote a member whose father had started keeping records in competition with his son, "but I wanted to give him a square deal, so I'm allowing him to enter another sow. But, believe me, he'll have to dig if he makes a better showing than I do in this race."

All you boys will be glad to learn that Stanley Garrity is improving so rapidly that he was taken back home again last week. "I'm feeling fine," wrote Stanley, "but I will have to lie with my leg in a cast for 30 days longer. The time will soon pass away tho. I have had a great many letters from the boys and I want you to thank every one of them for me. There are so many that I can't answer all." Stanley's address is McAllaster, Kan. I hope you will keep on writing to him, for it's fierce to be kept in bed these fine spring days. Isn't it fine to have this feeling of friendship in our club?

More than a dozen boys have written, telling me how sorry they were to hear about Lionel Holm's bad luck, and suggesting that the club "chip in" and pay for the sow lost or buy another. I appreciate this spirit and I know Lionel does, too, but it isn't best nor would Lionel desire such help. Our boys want to stand up and take their knocks like men. A boy with the spirit shown by that small chap can be depended on to come back without any help except friendly boosting. "Wasn't it fine that Lionel had one pig left," wrote Philip Ackerman, "so that he still could stay in the contest and work with the county club? He sure is a gritty chap."

Noble Naugle, county leader for Doniphan county, reports that Willis Toms of Cowley hasn't the only 12-pig entry in the contest. Loyde Keller of White Cloud has 12 Chester White pigs that are doing fine. These boys with the big litters entered have a fine chance for pork production if they can mature the lot, but total pounds of pork produced is only one consideration in awarding the prizes. Boys with smaller litters also have an excellent chance to win.

Manley Dustin of Washington county is only 10 years old but he's a live one and proud of his Duroc sow. Washington county is planning to organize soon. Arlo Wolf, who won second prize last year, is county leader.

Wouldn't it be fine if I could spend a month or two visiting you boys? Invitations come in every mail and not only the boys but their parents are writing, asking me to visit them when the county clubs meet. I appreciate these invitations, for I know they are sincere. And I'm going to try and visit at least five county clubs before the contest ends.

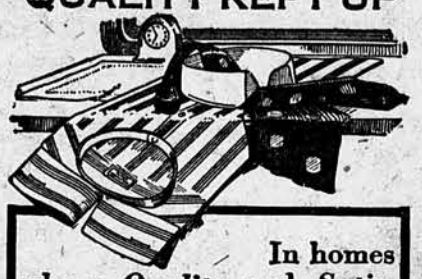
Five Comanche County Boosters Out to Win. Left to Right: Lee German James Wardrop, Edwin Wagner, Arthur Barlow, Raymond Shoup.

To my mind the solution of the problem of farm help, especially the proper kind of farm help, will require years. I think we should begin at once to plan for this work. The idea of working from 4 o'clock in the morning until late at night will have to be abandoned. In times of harvest when things are pressing we may get some extra help by paying for overtime. This sounds absurd to those of us who know what it means to pull the last load of grain into the barn at 10 o'clock at night, but nevertheless, I think we will have to come to some such plan if we are to get permanent help.—F. E. West, Michigan Farmer.

Yes, we'd rather see an American child picking daisies than a sharpshooter hidden behind a stump. But each picture may have its uses.

About 10,600,000 head of livestock will be pastured in the national forests during the coming season.

QUALITY KEPT UP



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Men who dress well, know that every HALLMARK is "Standard in Quality, Fabric and Workmanship"—exclusive and distinctive in pattern — Fade-proof Colors, of course. Full fashioned body. French or laundered cuffs.

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LAKIN McKEY Overalls

BUY LAKIN-McKEY OVERALLS

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Boys' overalls like men's.

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Take no chance of "turning turtle" or "leaving the road." You can avoid these accidents, and steer your Ford the way you want it, through mud and sand and on center-crowned or hard, bumpy roads—with an

Irreversible Worm Steering Gear

IRREVERSIBLE WORM STEERING GEAR

Absorbs the vibration, shock and strain your arms and shoulders take up without it—makes driving a pleasure. All high-priced cars have it.

Inexpensive — Easily Attached — Guaranteed against interference in any way with the mechanism or operation of a Ford. Worm made of Vanadium steel.

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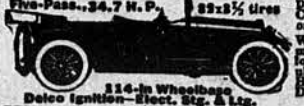
Five-Pass., 34.7 H. P. 32x3½ tires



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Both Prices F. O. B. Chicago

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Because it has steel to steel Bearings, Arrow-Tip Beam, Large platform, wide wheels.

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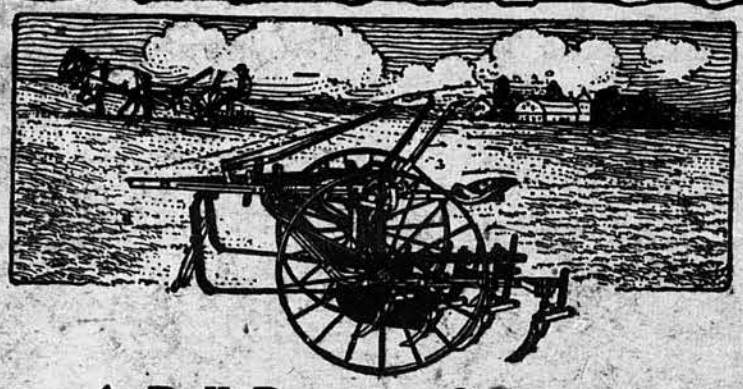

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Manure Helps the Alfalfa

Higher Yields Can be Obtained With This Legume

BY F. B. NICHOLS
Associate Editor

AN APPLICATION of 2½ tons an acre of manure a year for the last six seasons to the alfalfa fields of the Kansas State Agricultural college has returned a profit of about $4 a ton. The return from the application of 5 tons an acre has been about $3 a ton. These prices do not take into consideration the large amount of fertility stored in these fields which has not been used—the prices are merely the honest-to-goodness dollars that already have been obtained. The value of the unexhausted fertility would raise these profits greatly.

The yields from the fields which received no manure—the test is on ordinary Riley county upland—has been 3,132 pounds a year for the last six years. The value of this hay at $8 a ton is $73.97. Where 5 tons an acre of manure was applied the average yield of alfalfa has been 6,069 pounds, which has had a value in the six years at $8 a ton of $160.05. The value of the additional alfalfa obtained from the applications of manure has thus been $86.08, and 30 tons was applied to get this extra yield. The value of this manure thus was almost $3 a ton, not including the unexhausted fertility.

Where 2½ tons an acre of manure has been applied, the average yield for the six years has been 5,486 pounds. The value of this hay for the six years was $131.20. This gives an additional value from the 15 tons of manure of $57.23, or almost $4 a ton, not including the considerable amount of fertility that still is in the soil.

This unexhausted fertility is of the greatest importance, for the yields on the manured plats have been increasing gradually. Now, for example, consider the results in 1916. The yield on the field where 5 tons an acre of manure had been applied was 11,254 pounds, while the yield on the unfertilized field was but 5,307 pounds. This was an increase in yield of 5,947 pounds from the manure, or almost 3 tons. If the value of the alfalfa is taken at $16 a ton, this gives an income from the 5 tons of manure of $48, or $9.60 a ton. Now what do you think of that?

Even more extraordinary results were obtained from the alfalfa manured at the rate of 2½ tons an acre. The yield from this plat was 9,027 pounds, which was an increase over the unmanured plat of 3,720 pounds of hay. The value of this hay at $16 a ton was $29.60, or $11.84 a ton, for the manure. A good profit from manure?

Of course the returns from the manure for the last season were abnormal. But there is a constantly increasing spread between the yields from the plat that is unmanured and those which have received applications. Judging from the returns from the whole test for the series of years, I think that the application of alfalfa in small amounts, from 3 to 5 tons an acre, will give a profit of about $5 a ton.

Tests in other parts of the state, and the experience of good farmers generally, have supplied additional proof in regard to the value of manure on alfalfa. It is evident that the value of manure for this purpose needs to be appreciated more generally.

"Applications of manure to the alfalfa fields under conditions similar to the ones we have here will pay well," said R. I. Throckmorton, assistant professor of soils, who has charge of the work with alfalfa. "In applying the manure it is well to spread it thinly, and to make it go as far as possible. The manure applied at the rate of 2½ tons an acre has given us a higher return than that applied at a heavier rate."

Tests have been made with commercial fertilizers and with lime, with no special results. There was a small increase in yield in some cases. The feature of the whole thing has been the excellent profit produced by the manure. Applications of this kind should pay just as well on hundreds of other fields in Kansas.

Representative Yields of Alfalfa for the First Cutting Last Year from Plots that Received 5 Tons of Manure, no Application and 2½ Tons.

Looks Better in Cowley

BY W. H. COLE

Corn planting on this farm has been finished, and the first of the seed is germinating nicely. When the ground was being plowed for it the harrow was used every half day. In this manner the moisture was conserved and in the absence of rain it came in very handy. A few acres of ground nearby that had been plowed at the same time and not harrowed is dry and cloddy and will not be in condition for seed of any kind until a rain comes. The last of the planting was done with a lister on ground that was "busted out" last fall, and we think this will come quickly too for in listing we found an abundance of moisture beneath the ridges.

The grass in the pastures is starting nicely and it will be but a few days until the big herds will be turned out for the summer. The past winter was excellent for feeding stock as the feed yards were dry at all times, and no feed was lost by being tramped into the mud. Every bundle of feed produced results, and it was well that such was the case for roughness was none too plentiful.

After a feeder has lived with a big bunch of cattle all winter, feeding them night and morning and devoting practically all his time to caring for them week in and week out, and seven days to the week, too, it is a great relief to have the time arrive when they can be turned out. Most of the cattle are going to the pastures in good physical condition. In years past it was quite a common custom to rough them thru on cane and fodder or prairie hay and fodder. If the grass was poor they made no gain at all. The present day stockman, with his better grade of stock and also better methods of handling them, finds it advisable to feed oil cake with the other feeds. Stockmen have found that the steer that is in good condition when grass comes is the one that will make the more satisfactory and more profitable gains. Then, too, the present day feeder has the alfalfa hay to feed thru the winter, a ration of the very best sort, and one of which the stockmen of an earlier day knew nothing.

A great amount of kafir will be planted here this season. The farmers are learning that it can be depended upon to produce a crop when the seasons are so bad that corn is a failure. Then, too, many prefer the roughness to that of cornfodder. For spring feeding it has long been our notion that the cornfodder produced the better results but during the first half of the winter the kafir seems to produce excellent results.

Sheep can take care of themselves as well as most animals on the farm except at lambing time. If you are not prepared to spend a lot of time with them then, don't keep them.

But It Rained the Next Day

Coffey County was Getting a Bit Dusty

BY H. C. HATCH

SOUTH of this farm about 3 miles the rain which fell the last of March filled the creeks and made all the sloughs run. Here there was not sufficient rain to start the roadside ditches to flowing. Since June 25, 1916, there has been only one rain here which made water run, and you may know the smaller creeks and pasture ponds are getting about dry. At this writing there is no water in half the pastures in this region and, altho we still have two or three weeks before the pasture season arrives, many are beginning to fear that May 1 will find a large part of the pastures without water. Where creeks do not run thru these pastures the supply is furnished by ponds which are made by damming up some run.

It seems to be plain that if ponds are to be depended upon to furnish water in our pastures in dry seasons as well as wet ones that these ponds must be made deep. I know of a number of ponds in this neighborhood which have never failed in having plenty of water at all times no matter how dry the season. It is just a matter of putting in work enough on the dam; if that is done, the water is assured. It is cheaper to build a good dam than to dig a well and one is more certain of getting water. In addition, no pump or mill is required and if the pond is fenced to keep the stock out the water is of good quality. If we are to depend on ponds for pasture water we must make them deeper than we have been doing in the past.

On this farm the water for the pasture is supplied by a small creek which runs thru it. This creek has run no water since last August but there is still water in the pools sufficient to last some time. In former years these pools were much deeper and so would last thru almost any dry spell, but of late years they have been filling up with the wash from the cultivated fields. This means that the water supply from the creek is no longer to be depended upon for the length of time it formerly could be. We have a well in the pasture which makes considerable water but not enough to depend upon. Just outside the pasture fence we have another which was dug three years ago. This well taps a spring which empties into the bed of the creek, consequently all the storage water we have in this well is what is below creek bottom level. We think this well a pretty good one but we might change our minds if the dry weather continues long enough. So far we have not been called upon to use any of these wells.

A business trip this week took the writer from Burlington to Junction City and from there to Manhattan and on to Lawrence and thence home again. Part of this trip took me thru country which I had never seem before. Over the whole route the need of rain was apparent but as one proceeded farther north it could be seen that wheat had received much damage which rain could not repair. On the whole, however, wheat looked fairly well, but as we traveled by train most of the way and seldom left the river bottoms we saw only the best of it. By far the best wheat prospect was along the Neosho River from Burlington to where the railroad leaves the river north of Council Grove. Most of the wheat in the Smoky Hill bottoms also looked well being of good color and of the usual size for the first week in April.

All along the road farmers were making preparations for corn planting. Most of the ground we saw prepared will be listed except in the Neosho Valley where much plowing is done. The soil in this valley is of a heavier nature than that of the Smoky Hill or lower down on the Kaw and often does not drain out so well, so that plowing and top planting is a good way to raise corn along the Neosho. While the Neosho Valley soil is heavy and works harder it seldom blows, and then merely dusts off a little. No one type of soil has all the good features.

One notable feature was the lack of stock on the farms. A fair sized bunch of hogs was so scarce as to cause comment whenever seen, and cattle seemed to be fewer than usual in the yards around the farm buildings. I don't think any farmer need fear a reaction in livestock prices for some time and when it does come I doubt whether it carries prices below the profitable point. Our farms need the stock; they are losing in fertility because of the fact that we sell our grain and do not feed stock. It is possible that it often pays best to sell the grain and hay rather than feed it to stock, but that does not alter the fact that such a course tends to run down the soil.

You may recall that sometime ago I said in this column that it appeared probable that corn might sell cheaper when we neared the time for turning out on grass. At that time corn could have been bought locally for $1.08 a bushel. Today the price is $1.35. It would seem from this that my reputation as a prophet is likely to suffer to some extent. But I think I have plenty of company, otherwise many would not now be buying corn at $1.25 to $1.35 when they could have had it for around $1 a bushel. No one can make more than a guess at the future course of prices. Many are saying today that present prices for wheat and corn will look cheap before July. Maybe so, as the Indian says, but I don't intend to speculate any on the course of the markets. It is too much like fooling around the fireworks on Fourth of July night when the boys are around with their pockets full of matches.

Many of the young men in this county are talking of enlisting and a number have already enrolled. Should the war last long many will be enlisted whether they like it or not. What effect this will have on farm production remains to be seen. If the young men between the ages of 21 and 28 are largely taken it means that us oldsters are going to have to work this summer a little harder than usual whether we like it or not.

If our young men enlist to fight for us, we must enlist to feed them and those depending on them.

The man who raises 1,000 bushels of wheat or a like amount of corn is doing a lot for his country. The more grain we can raise and the more meat we can make this summer the better it will be for this country and its friends among the nations. A bushel of corn is of almost as much value to the country now as a bushel of wheat, so that if we can't raise the wheat we can bend every effort toward increasing the corn supply. As we have elected to take part in this war our motto ought to be "all for one and one for all."

Here's the first part of April and we have planted no corn on this farm. The weather remains very cool for corn and I doubt whether anything is to be gained by risking seed until the weather and soil have warmed up a little more. On the trip which I took as noted in a foregoing paragraph I saw only one field of corn planted and that was in the Neosho bottom just above Emporia. I know from reading local papers that many have planted small amounts during the last week but the main corn planting has not started yet and will not until these cold winds stop. It would also be better if we could have a rain before fitting a good deal of the plowed ground; if the top were moistened it could be put in much better shape.

W. T. C. asks if English bluegrass sown this spring will make a seed crop or furnish pasture this year. It will not make seed until another year. It might grow large enough by September to give some pasture but it is best not to pasture it the same year it is sowed. It is by pasturing young grass too soon that so many stands are killed out. And if a seed crop is wanted the next year this grass should not be pastured the fall before whether the stand is old or young.

Do not put dirty eggs in an incubator or under a hen. Keep them clean by keeping the nests clean and, if necessary, wash them carefully before setting.

Scientist finds way to save friction in gasoline engines

60c to make test will save you over $50 a year

The greatest cause of friction in your automobile or tractor engine is sediment in the oil.

The center bottle shows the amount of black sediment in ordinary automobile oil after 500 miles of use.

Sediment is caused by heat. The temperature of any engine ranges from 200° to 1000°. This terrific heat breaks down all ordinary oil, causing sediment and friction.

Damage is permanent

Oil that contains a large amount of sediment causes friction and wear. That is because the sediment takes the place of the liquid oil. Then the metal to metal surfaces are pressed into each other and the microscopic teeth grab and cut.

Damage caused in this way cannot be repaired. Sooner or later you must throw away the worn parts and buy new ones.

How scientist saves friction

Mr. F. E. Faulkner, of the Platt & Washburn Refining Company, has discovered a way to eliminate almost all sediment and save friction.

Notice the sediment test illustrated above. It shows 50% of sediment in ordinary oil, as against 5% or 6% in Veedol—over seven times as much in the ordinary oil as in Veedol!

This is the best test of a lubricant's efficiency. It is used and endorsed by the U. S. Bureau of Standards.

Veedol is unlike ordinary oil because it is made by the Faulkner Process. This new discovery, used exclusively by this company, gives Veedol its remarkable heat-resisting and wear-resisting properties.

Veedol resists heat—does not evaporate rapidly—does not carbonize if your motor is in good condition—and reduces sediment 86%. This means that by using Veedol, you will save friction and wear, and greatly reduce your operating expenses.

60c to make test will save you over $50 a year

For 60c more than the cost of ordinary oil, you can buy five gallons of Veedol—enough to run 2,000 to 5,000 miles. So you can easily compare operating costs.

Make the test as follows: Clean out the crank case of your engine. Fill it with kerosene. Run your motor *30 seconds* under its own power. Draw out all kerosene and refill with Veedol. Then make a test run over a familiar road, including steep hills and straight, level stretches.

Since sediment is the greatest cause of friction, when you eliminate 86% of the sediment, you save wear and expense.

The road test will prove this. You will find that your motor has acquired new pick-up and hill-climbing ability, It will have less vibration and will give greater gasoline mileage. That is due to the saving of friction.

Users of Veedol find that these savings average from $50 to $115 a year.

Veedol is the ideal lubricant for all gasoline engines—automobile, motor boat, tractor and stationary engines. One test will prove to you the efficiency of this wonderful heat-resisting lubricant.

Buy Veedol Today

Over 12,000 dealers sell Veedol. Each dealer has a Veedol Lubrication Chart which specifies the correct grade of Veedol for your car or tractor for both Summer and Winter use. If you cannot get Veedol, write for name of dealer who can supply you. Buy a can of Veedol today—begin now to get full efficiency from your car.

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½-gal., 1-gal., 5-gals.
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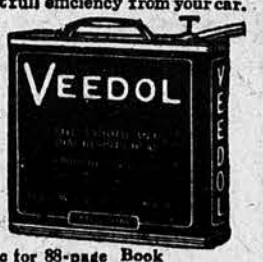

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3. VEEDOL TRANS-GEAR COMPOUND—For gears
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For washing your car try Keal, the new soap.

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With one hand stroke the hair the wrong way, with the other sift in Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer. Rub well into the skin. Try it and see how easily you can rid your horses, cattle and calves of lice. You'll find

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

an excellent thing in the poultry yard. Sprinkle freely in nests, on roosts, about pens, yards, houses, run-ways. Don't fail to put it into the dust bath. That's the easy way. Fowls and chicks will work it all through their feathers—no guilty louse escapes. It comes in handy sifting-top cans.

1 lb. 25c; 3 lbs. 60c (except in Canada)

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$100.00 reward if you show me a team that cannot be stopped and controlled with this wonderful Bit. Every farmer and ranchman needs a pair.

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I will send you these Bits on 10 days free trial, prepaid parcel post if you furnish bank reference. If as represented, send $1.25 each, if not, return the Bits.

Wm H. Niemann, Litchfield, Ill.

Don't fuss around half drenched when the FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER $3.50 will keep you dry and comfortable.

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The Largest Mower in the World

Cuts a swath any width up to 8 ft. wide. Compensating lever and spring carries the cutter bar on the drive wheels, increases traction, does away with side draft and weight on horses' necks. Standard Mowers are one of the many implements in the E-B line. Backed by 65 years' experience. Look for the E-B trade mark on the implements you buy. It is our pledge of quality and your guide to easier, better, more profitable farming.

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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Congress.

What was the number of the last Congress? T. R.

The Congress which expired March 4 was the 64th. The Congress called by the President to meet April 2 is the 65th.

Could Not Collect.

An agent A, sells B a mower, taking a note payable to the factory. Instead of A sending the note to the factory he sells it to a bank. At maturity B pays the note and gets possession of it. Can the company compel him to pay it again? C.

No.

Mortgage Dated Sunday.

A mortgages his farm to B. The papers were drawn on Sunday. Was the mortgage legal? J. D. T.

Yes; provided, of course, that it was properly executed in other respects. The mere fact that it was executed Sunday would not invalidate it.

Illegitimate Child.

Could a child born out of wedlock legally go by his father's name when it is proved in court that the man charged is really his father and is required by the court to support the child? S. E.

Our statute makes no provision concerning the name of the child in such a case, but I know of no legal objection to the child taking the name of his father.

Condensed Smoke.

Can packing houses use condensed smoke on meat? Doesn't the pure food law condemn it? N. A.

I find nothing in the law that forbids the use of condensed smoke as a preservative. I also am informed by one of the physicians of the health department that there is no order of the department forbidding its use.

Liability of Endorser.

A note is given for six months and is signed by A, B and C, A receiving the money. At the expiration of the six months A gets an extension of the note for six months longer, making a new note which is pinned on the old note. Can B and C still be held as security in case A fails to pay? A. O.

Not unless they consented to the extension or waiver and a notice was expressly made in the original note.

About the Dog.

A's dog comes on B's premises and molests his cattle and other stock. B shoots the dog. What can A do to B by law? A has never given any valuation on his dog to the assessor. E. W. C.

A could not recover anything. Even if the dog was killed by B maliciously A is only permitted to recover twice the assessed value of the animal. As it had no assessed value nothing could be recovered.

Fur Bearing Animals.

Is a person permitted to rear furbearing animals in captivity without a permit from the game warden? Would he have to give bond? A. R.

There is nothing in the game law which prohibits the rearing of fur bearing animals in captivity either with or without the permission of the game warden. Persons propagating game birds in captivity are required to have a permit and give bond.

Mail Routes.

What process does an applicant have to go thru in order to obtain a rural mail route?

Can you tell me of a place where there is an opening in either the rural or city deliveries? I. R. L.

It will be necessary for you to take a civil service examination. Apply to the postmaster at your county seat. He may also be able to tell you whether there are any vacancies on the city delivery force.

Personal Injury Damages.

I was a brakeman on the C. R. I. & P. R. R. on the El Paso line in 1902 and 1903. I fell from an engine Thanksgiving Day, 1903, at Hutchinson, Kan., receiving personal injuries. March 15 I settled with the claim agent for one-half time I was off with the agreement that I was to go to work as a passenger brakeman. The train master also agreed to put me to work but failed to do so. I signed the release in good faith. Can I collect by law any damages from the company for time lost? L. W.

That will depend on whether you were guilty of contributory negligence on account of which you were injured in the first place. If not you cannot only collect for the lost time but for damages on account of injuries received. The fact that you signed a release under the conditions mentioned in your letter would not release the railroad company from liability. You should lay your case before an honest and competent attorney.

Property.

1. Can a husband will his property to his children and leave his wife out?
2. May the surviving wife claim any part of notes outstanding and not yet due?
3. Can a surviving husband claim a wife's property which she had before marriage, if she wills it to a child by her first marriage? SUBSCRIBER.

1. No.
2. Yes.
3. He can claim half of it.

The Husband.

1. Can a husband will his property to whom he pleases and leave out his wife?
2. Where a note and mortgage are given by a renter to the owner to secure the payment of rent, is such a note taxable? W. J. B.

1. The husband can dispose of one-half his property by will; the other half goes to his wife if she survives him.
2. I am of the opinion that such a note and mortgage are not taxable.

Who Will be the Heirs?

A has an interest in his father's estate from which he has been getting an income for several years. His wife is dead and he has no children. At his death who will be his heirs? He has several living brothers and several dead sisters who left children. Will the living brothers be his heirs or will the sisters' children come in also? M. J.

If his parents are living they will inherit his property; if both are dead the heirs will inherit it. Their heirs would be his living brothers and sisters and the children of his sisters who are dead.

Homestead.

1. Can a man take a homestead and never see the land before he homesteads it?
2. Must a man have a well on the place before he can make final proof?
3. If a man files on a homestead in Oklahoma but never lives on it and relinquishes it without receiving any benefit from it can he homestead 640 acres in Colorado?
4. If one has filed on a homestead and relinquishes it can he take 640 acres under the new law? W. T. C.

1. One can file on a homestead before seeing it but he could not complete his homestead entry without living on it.
2. No.
3. Yes.
4. Yes.

A Short Cut to Divorce.

If a husband and wife have lived apart, for three years and find it impossible to ever live together again as husband and wife and each sign an agreement before a notary public releasing each other as fully as if legally divorced, and one or both should marry again, could any citizen, other than the parties to such contract, legally prosecute for bigamy? There are no children in the case and property rights are agreed upon by both persons. B. J. W.

If either person should marry under the conditions mentioned, he or she would be guilty of bigamy. There is only one way in which a divorce can be obtained in this state and that is by an action brought in the district court setting up some one or more of the statutory grounds for such action.

School Meeting.

If at a school meeting there is less than a majority of the legal voters present and a majority of those present vote to have a cistern dug, where there is a well on the school grounds that had served very well for a good many years, will the district have to pay for the improvement if a majority of the voters of the district are opposed to it? SUBSCRIBER.

If the proper notice was given and in other respects the school meeting was legally called and organized I am of the opinion that the action taken was legal. If a majority of the voters of the district are opposed to the action of the majority of those present at the school meeting they slept on their rights by not being present.

Rights of Widow.

If a man dies leaving no will would his wife get one-half of land? Would not her share be the home place with the buildings and quarter adjoining the home place? Would she get one-half of the cattle, horses and machinery? Could she make a will disposing of her land as she wished? When the estate is settled can the children touch her land or dispose of it? Could the widow make a will affecting the children's share? If the livestock and machinery should be sold would the widow get half the money? Could the children sell her chickens? ANXIOUS READER.

The widow is entitled to one-half of all her husbands estate in case there are children. She could not hold any particular tract of land. When the children are of age they can ask for a division of the real estate. If the farm machinery and livestock are sold half the proceeds must go to the widow. The children cannot touch or interfere with their mother's part of the estate. After partition is made she can dispose of her estate as she sees fit. She can will it or otherwise dispose of it as may suit her fancy. If the chickens are her personal property they cannot be taken from her. If they belonged to her late husband's estate they would be divided as the other personal property is divided.

Information.

1. Does the incoming mail have to be stamped with the date it is received at the office?
2. Are men allowed to work more than 8 hours a day on public work?
3. How long does it take to outlaw a labor debt?
4. Is the widow's pension bill nation wide? What amount is she allowed for each child? She owns a small house and lot but has no way of supplying herself and three little girls. Her people are not able to help her financially.
5. Who is the governor of Texas? Caney, Kan. M. G. J.

1. No.
2. The legal day for public work is 8 hours. In cases of emergency the employe might be worked overtime, but would be entitled to overtime pay.
3. If the debt is an account it would outlaw in three years, if in the form of a note in five years.
4. There is no national widows' pension law, except for soldiers' widows. You would be entitled to a mother's pension, not to exceed $25 a month, in Kansas, but the granting of it is optional with the board of county commissioners.
5. James E. Ferguson.

The Case of John Smith.

John Smith and Mary Smith, his wife, have two farms. One was bought by each paying one-half with inherited money. The other farm was paid for by the personal efforts of both. The deeds to both farms read 'To John Smith and Mary Smith, his wife.'

Now, upon the death of Mary Smith will her children inherit ¾ of each farm or is John Smith entitled to all of the property and can he give a clear title to the farms without the signature of Mary Smith's children who are all of age? The children are John Smith's children also. SUBSCRIBER.

That will depend on the date of the deeds. If they were made prior to 1891 the surviving husband would inherit all of the joint estate. If the deeds or either of them were made after that date the children would inherit one-half of their mother's share; that is if both deeds were made prior to 1891 the children of Mary Smith would inherit one-half of her half of both tracts of land. If the deed to the first tract of land was dated prior to 1891 and the deed to the second tract subsequent to 1891 the children would inherit one-fourth of the second tract but none of the first tract until after their father's death.

The right of the surviving husband to dispose of the land without the consent of the children of course depends on the same condition: The date of the deeds to their father and mother.

HEALTH POSTUM FIRST

Scientific facts prove the drug, caffeine, in coffee is harmful to many, while the pure food-drink—

POSTUM

is not only free from drugs, but is economical, delicious and nourishing.

Made of wheat and a bit of wholesome molasses, Postum is highly recommended by physicians for those with whom coffee disagrees.

Postum is especially suitable for children.

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers.

What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO

Tobacco.

I have accumulated a sheaf of letters about tobacco. Here they are:

Will you please tell what are the effects of tobacco on the human system? Especially pipe and cigaret smoking. Should a person quit after once forming the habit?
A MOTHER OF THREE.

Would you mind giving me information as to the effects of smoking in cases of catarrh and lung trouble? I have a friend who was bothered with catarrh so that he couldn't sleep, and took some kind of smoking cure for it. It relieved him temporarily but when he quit it was as bad as ever. He began smoking tobacco and it had more effect than the cure. If breathing hot air in the lungs kills the bacteria of consumption why won't the hot smoke of strong tobacco cure consumption? I have known of several deaths from consumption but none of the victims smoked tobacco. It would interest me to know the comparative number of deaths of smokers and non-smokers. NON-SMOKER.

Why is it any worse for me to use tobacco than for my wife to drink coffee or for coffee to be served at a church supper, since both are stimulants?

Is it not true that the use of tobacco encourages manly virtues?

Is it true that the use of tobacco keeps off smallpox?

If tobacco is harmful how does it come that the armies of the whole world allow its use? The efficiency of their men is of great importance.

Some of the longest-lived men in our neighborhood use tobacco. How has it hurt them?

I want a sound mind and body but I get a lot of comfort out of tobacco. Why should I quit? FATHER.

You wrote something about alcohol a short time ago. Why don't you show up the effects of tobacco? It seems firmly entrenched now but it is as harmful to the human body as alcohol, and everybody supposed that was firmly entrenched a few years ago. L. V. S.

These letters came so close together that I conclude that an active anti-tobacco campaign is being waged in some parts of the country. I can tell what I think about tobacco quite briefly. I don't agree with L. V. S. in classing tobacco with alcohol, and I do not think it will ever have the same kind of a fight made upon it. The reason is aptly stated by "Father" when he compares his tobacco with his wife's coffee.

Mother of Three asks me to tell the effects of tobacco on the human system. Without lengthy argument I will say that tobacco is a narcotic poison which has been known to cause death by acute poisoning in certain cases, and which is well recognized by the medical profession as a factor in diseases of the heart and nervous system. I will reproduce just one item from Henry Ford's "Little White Slaver."

As a result of a series of experiments by Dr. A. D. Bush, it has been ascertained that tobacco smoking causes a decrease of 10.5 per cent in mental efficiency. There was a series of 120 tests on each of 15 men in several different psychic fields. The men who volunteered for the tests were all medical students from 21 to 32 years old, of varying previous experience, from the farm laborer to the life-long student. The mental capacity of the students varied from the failure to the honor student. The subjects were attendants at the University of Vermont where Dr. Bush is an instructor in physiology.

Poisons often have medical properties, but I must deny the therapeutic virtues claimed for tobacco in these letters. Neither tobacco nor any other hot air treatment will have any effect upon bacteria that are lodged in the lungs. Anything hot enough to kill the bacteria would send the patient where bacteria cease from troubling and the microbes are at rest.

I think "Father" will find tobacco fumes a protection against smallpox only when accompanied by a good vaccination scar.

Manly virtues encouraged? Scarcely! A narcotic may dulll reason so much that prudence is banished and thereby an imitation bravery is set up. I see no other way. I think possibly that is one reason why tobacco is not discouraged in army service. It serves to dull the soldier's realization of his misery. I am informed, however, that at West Point, where the finest soldiers in the world are trained, there is a regulation against the use of tobacco.

"Father" speaks of the comfort he gets. I don't dispute it, yet I doubt its wisdom. I had a little 3-year-old chap who went to bed every night with an old piece of wool that he called his "cuddly" in his hand and his thumb in his mouth. Given these conditions and he was at peace with the world. Yet I had to cure him of it for his own good.

Now comes the question, "Should a person quit?" It all depends. If the person is seasoned in the smoke of many years, if ambition and achievement are things definitely put aside, if life is merely waiting for the end, let me not rob him of his comfort. But if he is a young man with the world before him, one who wishes to be counted in on things, who cannot be satisfied with anything but the best, who has no desire to be writing to this column 20 years from now to ask what to do for failing vigor, or high blood pressure, or tobacco heart, or insomnia, or smoker's sore throat, or pipe-stem cancer or any of the other trifling ailments that tobacco may produce—to such a man I say, quit by all means, quit.

Care of Teeth.

A tube of toothpaste lasts my family just about a week. Can you tell me some less expensive way in which I may encourage my children to keep their teeth clean?
G. A. R.

The one great aid to a tooth brush is a plentiful supply of clear water. Nothing else is absolutely necessary from the standpoint of prevention of decay, though the color of the teeth is enhanced by a good dentifrice. The trouble with the use of toothpastes in collapsible tubes is the temptation to waste. The directions usually advise the use of more than is necessary; a pea-sized portion is enough. Rub it well around the teeth and follow with repeated applications of water. I use a very helpful paste that costs 45 cents a tube and lasts three persons three months, which is about 5 cents each a month. I cannot give the name here but will do so by letter if desired. If you prefer you may use any good toilet soap to clean the teeth, and for preserving color a little peroxide of hydrogen is useful.

Miscellaneous.

M. E. R.:
Equal parts of cocoa-butter and boric acid powder would not injure mucous membranes.

Frightened:
Certainly you have injured yourself, but not irreparably. Don't take medicines but keep your eyes wide open, your senses alert, and do your best.

G. S. E.:
The difference between pink-eye and conjunctivitis is not quite so great as that between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee. Try a wash of a saturated solution of boracic acid. You may apply it directly to the eye two or three times daily.

B. S. A.:
I can't recommend it.

Want Volunteer Farmers

I have just read Governor Capper's address to the people of Kansas in regard to producing more foodstuff. The first trouble is the cost of seed which will lower the acreage in this section 10 per cent. Second, 10 per cent of the farm land now is idle and will remain so, which will tend to shorten the farm produce. It seems to me the United States should call for 1 million volunteers to till the soil, which in my judgment is as necessary as to go to war. If the call for men should come now and one-half of them should come from the farms, we would be unable to till one-fourth of the land now in cultivation. In my opinion low prices for farm products are responsible for the present condition of affairs. J. E. Lambert.
R. 2, Grenola, Kan.

War Facts

The United States is the eleventh nation to enter the fight against Germany.

We are the fifteenth nation in the war.

America entered the fight on the last day of the 154th week of the war.

All of our wars have been declared in April, except the War of 1812, which started in June.

This is the seventh war of the United States.

It is 19 years this month since we declared war upon Spain.

This is the first war in which America and England will fight on the same side.

War followed 64 days after Germany's note breaking her pledges to the United States.

The so-called eight "great powers" are now all at war.

This will be our first war against a combination of countries.

The first, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh strongest navies are ranged against Germany. The German navy stands second, and the Austrian eighth.

The United States brings in 112 million people against the Central Empires.

A Tip on Tractors

WHEN you buy a tractor, look first to the frame, the foundation. A tractor is only as strong as its frame. Frame weakness throws motor bearings out of line. The Allis-Chalmers 10—18 H. P. Farm Tractor is the only tractor with a one-piece steel heat-treated frame—no rivets to work loose—cannot sag under heaviest strains.

ALLIS-CHALMERS 10-18 H.P. FARM TRACTOR

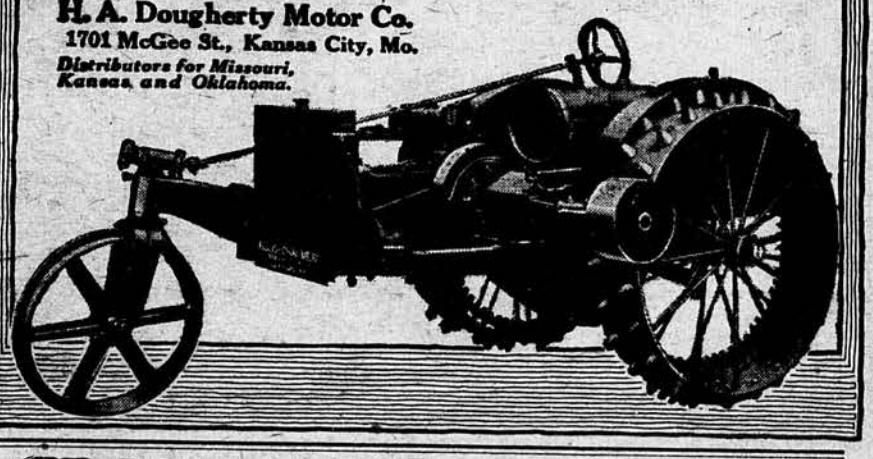
Four years of hard work in the field have proved that the original design of this sturdy three-plow machine was right. Dust and grit, the arch enemies of the tractor, can never get at moving parts. The Allis-Chalmers tractor is dust-proof. Unequalled not only for pulling, but also for belt work of all kinds.

The name Allis-Chalmers is your guarantee of correct design, highest grade steel and bearings, accurate workmanship, good service. For many years the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Company has stood unrivalled as designers and manufacturers of high grade machinery—ask your banker.

Tear out this advertisement, write your name and address on the margin and mail to us, or write for Folder O, with illustrated description and testimonials.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

H. A. Dougherty Motor Co.
1701 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.
Distributors for Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma.



GRAND DETOUR PLOWS

Any Tractor—Any Size—Any Soil

There's a plow for *you* in the Grand Detour line—one that will save you money, time and labor.

Sizes for every farm—one bottom to eight.

Hitches adjustable to fit any tractor perfectly.

Bottoms for every soil—12 or 14 inch any style.

Write us for information about the Grand Detour "Junior". Comes in 1-2, 2-3 and 3-4 bottom sizes, each with detachable rear beam and bottom. Power-lift, back-up-able; light-strong. The most popular plow made for light tractors. Our folder will tell you why it's the right plow for *you*. Mention size and make of your tractor.

GRAND DETOUR PLOW COMPANY
Established 1837
267 Depot Avenue Dixon, Ill.

Splendid Saxon Auto for You

4		7
	7	3
6	4	

I want to tell you about the great contest in which I am going to give away a splendid Saxon Roadster. Write me today so I can send you a free certificate of entry in this grand contest. In case of a tie a Saxon car will be given to each person tied.

Soldier Boy Postcards Free

I also offer you a chance to get a packet of six beautiful Soldier Boy postcards. These cards are in many colors and show our gallant soldier boys in action.

Here is the missing number puzzle. What numbers placed in the vacant squares will make a total of fifteen for each column when added either up and down or across? Fill in the missing numbers and send me 4 cents stamps to pay cost of mailing and I will send you the set of beautiful postcards in the same letter that tells you about the grand auto contest.

The Auto Man 213 Popular Building
Des Moines, Iowa

Here's a Danger Spot—Watch It

The garbage can is a menace to the health of your family. The foul odors it emits, brings around flies—noted carriers of disease germs. If you sprinkle your garbage can every day with 20 Mule Team Borax you'll find that it will neutralize foul odors and keep the flies away. Of course this is but one of the many uses for

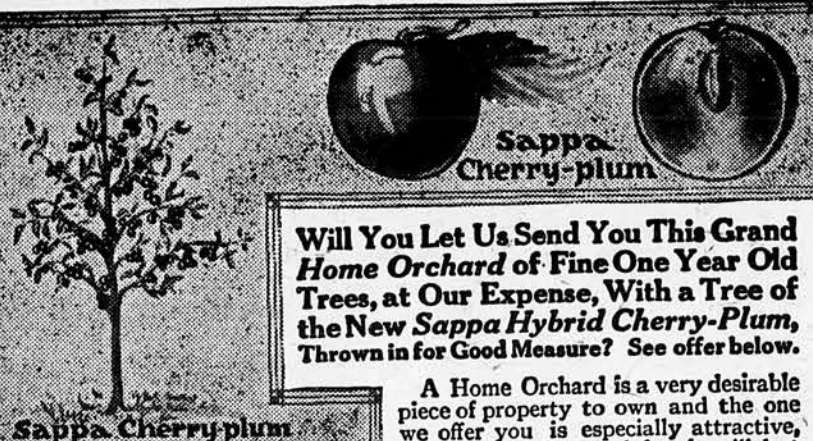
20 MULE TEAM BORAX

Its greatest use is in the laundry and kitchen. This Borax is the greatest known water softener. It saves soap—saves scrubbing, makes the clothes white and scrupulously clean. This Borax sprinkled in the dish water will relieve you of a lot of disagreeable work.

20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips

Soap in chip form. Saves you soap cutting. Blended in the right proportions, one part Borax to three parts of *pure* soap. *Not* a substitute for Borax but a time, labor and money saver that will pay you to use every wash day. See the picture of the famous 20 Mules on each of the above packages.

Sold by all dealers



Will You Let Us Send You This Grand *Home Orchard* of Fine One Year Old Trees, at Our Expense, With a Tree of the New *Sappa Hybrid Cherry-Plum*, Thrown in for Good Measure? See offer below.

A Home Orchard is a very desirable piece of property to own and the one we offer you is especially attractive, for if properly cared for it will last practically a lifetime and bear you barrels upon barrels of the choicest of Apple and Cherry-plums. The Orchard contains 10 fine 1-year old trees in the following varieties. 3 DELICIOUS, 3 WEALTHY, 3 NORTHWESTERN GREENING and 1 new SAPPA HYBRID Cherry-plum. We have made a special cooperative advertising arrangement with our nursery that enables us to send you these 10 trees, all charges prepaid, at proper planting time in your locality, if you will accept our offer as given below.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES

DELICIOUS. Probably the highest quality apple now in existance. Beautiful in shape and color and a good keeper. One of the very best apples for home garden. Tree is a thrifty grower and comes into bearing at an early age. Originated in Iowa.

WEALTHY. A beautiful red apple that is fast becoming a popular favorite the country over. Tree is iron-clad for hardiness.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. A fine hardy apple especially desirable for late winter use. Large showy fruit and of good quality in its season.

SAPPA HYBRID CHERRY-PLUM. As its name indicates this is a new fruit being a cross between the cherry and plum. The fruit is somewhat larger than the regular sweet cherry, is of good quality and is borne in great profusion on young trees, commencing the next year after planting. An extremely valuable new fruit.

We want to send you this fine ORCHARD, all charges prepaid, with plain directions for planting and care, all at our expense. Just read our offer below, then fill out the coupon and mail to us at once and we will have the 10 choice one-year old trees as described above, sent to you at proper time for planting in your locality.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

I enclose $1.40 for which send me the Farmers Mail and Breeze for one year and the 10 guaranteed one year old trees, postpaid, as my premium.

Name. . . ..

Postoffice. . . ..

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

Let's Can All We Can

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON
Jefferson County

Our neighborhood is planning some canning club work for the summer. We hope to have two or three groups of five each. These groups are free to use our pressure canner and tools on one condition—that they wash their dishes used in doing the work. The newer bulletins suggest ways of canning that are an improvement over the old methods. For that reason, we expect that many of our club members will find it easy to can many vegetables in home contrived hot water bath outfits. We do not expect to use tin cans for much of our canning this year. The high price of tin plate has increased the cost of cans so much that glass is to be preferred for most vegetables.

The cost of tin cans is a good argument in favor of home canning. The factory products must, of necessity, command a higher price than ever before. Early vegetables in Southern states were severely injured by frost. This reduces the supply for canning. The state of war, too, will be another factor that will increase the demand for canned goods. Let the unambitious woman who thinks it isn't worth the trouble required to can, remember that the supply is less and the demand more.

We think our unusually busy month just passed accounts in part for the argument we are able to make in favor of home canned vegetables. Had we gone to town oftener on week days, we doubtless should have sent for more groceries. As it was, the groceries we actually bought during March cost $1.10. This does not mean that our living cost that amount. We had flour, bought last summer, sugar, rice and beans, and our own potatoes, milk, cream, butter, eggs, meat and canned vegetables—peas, beans, corn, tomatoes, and soups. These tin cans saved us from making extra trips to the grocers and saved much work and worry at meal time as well.

It may seem a trifle early to be planning our canning business. Much of the preliminary work, however, is done when the garden is well planned and well planted. It would be a mistake to have only one planting of peas or beans, as much more should be planted than would be necessary for table use. We have three kinds of peas, two kinds of beans, and so on. A subscriber wrote some time ago asking what variety of beans we had found such good bearers that they served for both green beans and dry beans. The name was the Bountiful. An additional good feature of this bean is that at no age was it at all stringy. We are trying some white beans as well. A neighbor tells us that one year she planted Michigan Navy beans wherever the potatoes failed to grow. As a result she had a bushel of beans, when threshed.

Our greatest canning efforts are put forth to save tomatoes and corn. Tomatoes, canned by the cold pack method, are about the easiest to preserve of any vegetable. Sweet corn for seed is selling at 20 cents a pound. We saved 10 bushels for seed two years ago so we shall not lack. A large patch of sweet corn is planted here every year for table use and canning. When the corn is too mature for use, seed is gathered and the hogs are turned in for the rest. Our variety is an extra early Evergreen. We should think farm women who understand seed selection might make some pin money in supplying local markets with such seed.

It is generally conceded that the cheapest food product in the market today is rice. One magazine recently called it "the food of a hundred dishes." We are likely to be wedded to one way or at most two ways of cooking rice. As a result we don't use this excellent food-stuff as much as we should. A chicken or meat of any sort boiled with rice is certainly as good as meat and potatoes. The Chinese, we are told, do not sweeten rice. The English use of the food as a pudding calls for sugar, raisins, milk and eggs. We think rice baked in milk is better by far than rice boiled in water and sweetened. There is really little comparison—the dishes are in two separate classes.

Our local Sunday school has brought its enrollment up to 112, almost twice as much as usual. This has been accomplished largely by organizing a class for women and a class for men. In securing members for the men's class a contest was arranged. The few who started the class were divided into two groups with leaders. Cards were printed which read, "Many a man has been helped up by being helped in." There is a space for a new member's name and for the name of the one who induced him to join. The side having the more members by Easter Sunday, it was agreed, should have a cat fish roast at the expense of the losers. Easter Sunday found one side with 23 and the other 21. Doubtless many drop out of a class when their entrance is due to contest work. Many others, however, remain and become active members.

If one had passed our school ground on the last day of school he might have thought some farmers' institute was in session. The yard was lined up with cars and rigs of various descriptions. The schoolroom was arranged for a basket dinner and heavy baskets were there, in plenty. A program was given largely by the school children. Neighbors and friends had a chance to visit and a good time was enjoyed by all.

Some to whom we have spoken concerning our gatherings in the district schoolhouse report that their efforts at dinners and the like have had discouraging results. They say that dozens of uninvited guests, largely boys, will arrive in time for dinner bringing no contribution and entertainments frequently are interrupted and disturbed by some of these boys gathered outside. It would be interesting to hear how these difficulties have been overcome in localities that have had them to contend with.

To Fill Summer Needs

A convenient apron which covers the entire dress is 8161. It is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure.

A pretty style for a summer blouse of organdy or voile is 8233. The pattern is cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure.

Girls' dress 8258 is a good model for

embroidery flouncing. It is cut in sizes 6 to 14 years. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each.

Submerged

The little things that fretted us—
How trifling they appear—
The overcrowded omnibus!
The rainy day so drear!
The sneer that thoughtless envy flings!
The luckless games we play!
We have a lot of other things
To think about today.

How we disdain the trifling ills
That hurt us in the past
When once the call of Duty thrills
Across the country vast.
The small success—the vain regret—
'Tis like an idle dream.
The things which used to make us fret—
How frivolous now they seem!
—Washington Star.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Food Facts That are Twisted

Many of our Pet Ideas Have no Scientific Foundation

BY LUCILE BERRY WOLF

IF INSTEAD of wandering blissfully around the Garden of Eden on foot, Adam had stepped into a six-cylinder motor car and had taken the first hill he came to on high, by this time around the science of automobile driving, there would be a horde of silly superstitions. Because their grandfathers thought so, men would say that to honk 60 times before coming to a place where the road turns to the right would ward off any danger of a puncture; if you get into the car from the left side, and look backward three times before touching the wheel you'd get to the end of your journey safely, but to crank the car before everyone was out of the house was a sure sign of a blow out. But Adam didn't get into a motor car, neither did Eve. About the first thing he did was to eat. Eating has been going on ever since. It is enjoyable work. Everyone

Beef Tea Doesn't Nourish.

likes it. No one would think of doing without it. People like to talk about it. Any subject that has been talked about for more than 30 days is colored, distorted and twisted; and eating has been discussed longer than anyone is prepared to say.

"Son, the extra piece of meat must go to father this noon. He's been working hard out in the field all morning and he must work hard in the field this afternoon; he needs more meat today. He must earn money to buy your shoes—"

You know that speech. Youthful hunger has been stifled with it for centuries. What if father couldn't work? No new shoes, no ribbons, no books, no slates—and father gets the meat. Grandfather did, and his father, and all his grandfather's father's brothers when they were chopping and hewing and plowing their way into history. More work, more meat—that's what they all said. It is one of the superstitions in the eating business. Father didn't need more meat when he was building the silo than he did the time his leg was broken and he lay in bed for weeks. Hungrier? To be sure, and he needs more of other kinds of food, more potatoes and gravy, more cabbage, more tomatoes and bread and butter. Meat is eaten to obtain protein food, and a person requires no more of this sort of food when working hard than when in bed. This is worth thinking of, since protein is the most expensive food material, and hunger may be satisfied and energy supplied with better results by using foods containing fats, starches and sugars—foods such as rice, potatoes, wheat, cornmeal, macaroni, raisins, prunes and bread. Protein is used to build up broken down cell walls in the tissues and to form new ones.

Drink if You Wish.

Many worthy persons don't believe in drinking with their meals. Someone said that it was a bad idea to drink with meals, that it made a person—that it—well, he was a doctor and he ought to know. He said not to do it, and the very next time you see him you're going to ask him just why it was. If a person doesn't wash half masticated food down with water, there can be no harm in drinking at meal time. The drys will tell you that water dilutes the gastric juice so that it cannot act readily on the food in the stomach.

Those who know will say—and they have a right to say it—that experiments have shown that digestion is not made slower by drinking water. One pint has no effect whatever, 2 pints—more than one ordinarily would drink—delays digestion very slightly, while it takes 3 pints to make any marked delay. Food in the stomach is made softer by water and the digestive juices can act more readily on softened material than on a gummy mass. Hot water is a powerful aid to sluggish digestion, since it increases the activities of the stomach walls, and causes the opening of the valve thru which the food must pass to the intestines. The fact that the use of water at meal time makes the meal more enjoyable increases the digestibility of the food.

Beef Tea Doesn't Nourish.

Have you ever been ill? Ill enough to be convalescent? They've asked you to "sit up and take just a bit of this beef tea. It's so nourishing—grandmother always used to make it when someone didn't feel well. That's it, just a spoonful more, now. We'll have you out mowing the lawn before long. Nothing like beef tea to make a sick person strong!" Every time anyone says that, he is slipping out of the George Washington class. It isn't true. There is about as much nourishment in a cup of ordinary beef tea as there is in a cup of water. A person could live as well on water as on beef tea, but he'd die on both. Not so swiftly. Even authorities aren't ready to abolish beef tea. They look out over their black rims and say, "The meat extractives which such a preparation conveys have a stimulating effect on the secretion of digestive juices. They seem to encourage feeble appetites and are useful additions to other foods." But to serve beef tea, without something to go with it, isn't feeding a person, it's fooling him. The small amount of solids which are found in clear soups are not important enough to be considered.

No Food For Thought.

Sometime you've been asked to eat something you'd have given heaven and earth not to eat, because it was "brain food."Perhaps it was fish, or perhaps it said "brain food" on the package. No food can be a particular food for the brain. At one time it was thought because phosphorous was found in the brain and nerves, that foods containing phosphorous should be eaten by those who are taxing their brains severely. Some wise man years ago, said, "Without phosphorous there is no thought," and since that, lawyers, and financiers, and teachers have been nibbling phosphorous. When it comes to fish, another foundation falls from beneath the fallacy. Generations have reasoned, fish—phosphorous—gray matter. However, a fish is not rich in phosphorous, and even if it had phosphorous under every fin, if every scale were lined with the stuff, if every bone were phosphorous plated, eating it wouldn't help the brain any more than it would benefit the sole of the foot.

Stove Pipes Stay Black

We enjoy reading the Farmers Mail and Breeze very much and find the page of household hints especially helpful to us women. Perhaps the following suggestion will be welcomed by housekeepers who dislike to polish stove pipes in the ordinary way as much as I do. My way keeps them like new and one treatment is all that is needed during the life of the pipe. Set a pint of linseed oil in a tin vessel on the stove and let it come to the boiling point, then set it off to cool. When it is lukewarm, apply the oil to the pipes with a woolen cloth, rubbing until well oiled. The pipes should be slightly warm and entirely free from dust when they are thus treated. Then start a slow fire to allow the gradual absorption of the oil. This treatment gives the pipes that new appearance so much sought by particular housekeepers and keeps them free from rust when not in use in the summer.

Mrs. Mary A. Barta.

Trego Co., Kansas.

Give a good incubator a fair chance and it will hatch more and better chicks than hens, especially during the cold weather.

AJAX TIRES

GUARANTEED IN WRITING 5000 MILES

97% Owners' Choice

Ajax Tires Are Singled Out by Motorists Who Know

OVER 97 per cent of all Ajax Tires in use are *chosen* by their owners. They are singled out to take the place of the original tires supplied by the automobile manufacturer. This record stands alone in tire-selling.

Here is a big fact when you consider what your tires must do on country roads. Ajax sales are enormous—growing every day. And practically all this great output goes to owners—less than 3 per cent to automobile manufacturers.

Proved Against Other Tires

For Ajax Tires are bought on their road showing. In thousands of cases an Ajax buyer starts with one Ajax Tire. He puts it on and makes it prove itself against his other tires. Because it gives better tire service than he has known before, as his other tires wear out he fills their places with Ajax Tires.

Ajax materials, workmanship and formulae are right. But the peculiar vim, the wonderful *uniformity* of Ajax Tires are in the Cure. Note what Electricity has done for tire-making. The Ajax Automatic Heat-Control Device—

"The Clock With a Trigger"

—measures and regulates, to the smallest fraction, time and heat—automatically "blows-off" the terrific heat volume just as a perfect Cure is reached. One Ajax is another's twin — in life and strength and service.

Guaranteed in Writing—5000 Miles

No other maker gives you written tire insurance. And 5000 miles is the least you may expect. With proper care Ajax Tires should add many miles to this. They are Registered at the home office in the tire owner's name—so we make doubly sure that they make good their guarantee. No other tire for the same money will serve you as well. Why not call on your Ajax dealer for proof!

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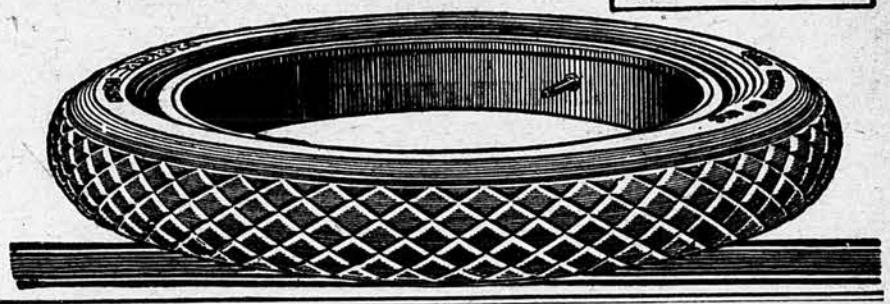
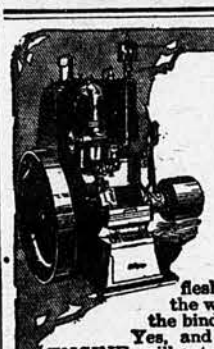
While others are claiming Quality, we are guaranteeing it





WHERE ARE YOUR PROFITS?

Did the weather get them? Because you could not get all your crop in on time on acconnt of the soft, muddy soil or on account of the sizzling heat? Are you not paying too much for labor, in time, money and health? If an ENGINE will save your grain, you'll get one in a hurry, won't you? If an ENGINE will save you labor, time, money and health, you'll get one, won't you?

The "New-Way" Engine

Equip your grain binder with an engine and you'll get all your crops in on time regardless of weather conditions. And you'll save horseflesh, too. The ENGINE does the work—the horses just draw the binder as they would a wagon. Yes, and two horses, WITH AN ENGINE, will cut one-third more grain than four horses without an engine.

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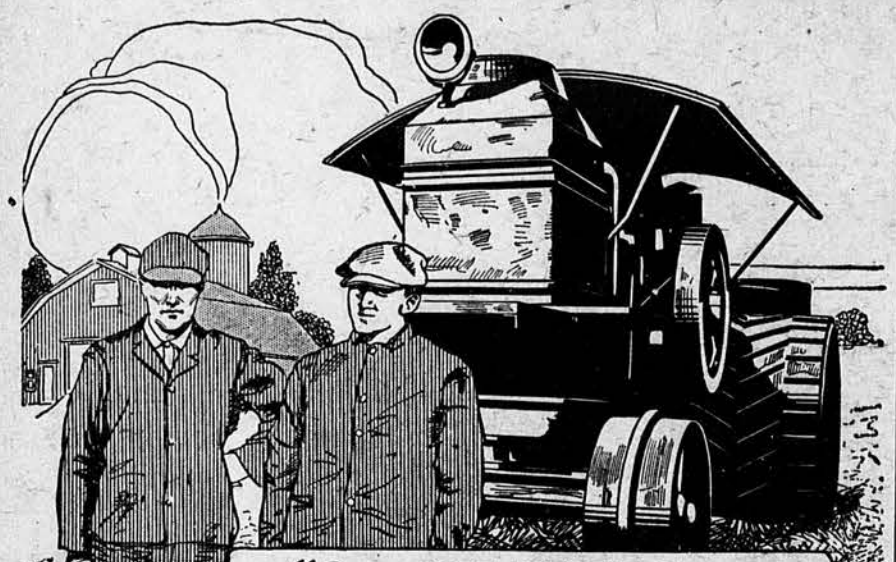


"Our OIL PULL has worked for Seven Years—and is good for a Life Time"

In 1910 Pinnow Bros. of Farmington, Michigan, bought Rumely OilPull tractor No. 11—one of the very first OilPulls made.

"We did not spend one cent for repairs until last January, and then we only replaced a connecting rod.

"The gears look as good as new. We don't know what a leaky radiator is. We have never re-babitted a bearing box.

"We have booked between two and three thousand dollars worth of business each season. Our OilPull has paid for itself many times over.

"Its power is as steady as steam. It is reliable, strong, simple and lasting. Tell anyone who is undecided as to which tractor will pay the biggest profit on his investment to write us."

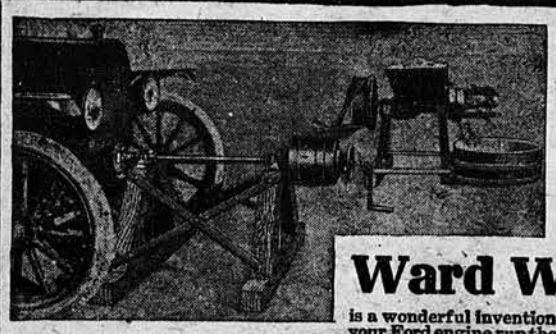
That is the kind of *service* and *lasting satisfaction* that is built into *every* OilPull tractor.

The OilPull is built in two sizes—15-30 and 30-60 h. p. Ask our nearest branch for special catalog of this famous *guaranteed* kerosene tractor.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO.
LAPORTE (*Incorporated*) INDIANA
Address the branch nearest you
Kansas City, Mo.—Wichita, Kan.

Raise a full crop of $1.00 Corn
on your high priced land by using a
Kemper Disc Furrow Opener On Your Planter
Pays for itself on one acre. Made by the
Walker Manufacturing Company, COUNCIL BLUFFS IOWA

Let Your Ford do the Work



Just run your Ford up to the Ward Work-a-Ford. It takes **only 3 minutes** to couple up. With brake set, engine is free from transmission and **full power** of engine goes **direct to belt.**

Does all farm work up to 12 H P.

Ward Work-a-Ford

is a wonderful invention for owners of Ford cars. It lets your Ford engine run the pump, grinder, saw, sheller, cutter, baler, and **all other work up to 12 H. P.** Instantly ready—just run your Ford up to the Ward Work-a-Ford, take out one pin, remove starting crank, slip steel coupling that we furnish over end of engine crank-shaft—and you are ready for a day's work.

No wear, no pull, no strain on car. The Ward Work-a-Ford takes power direct from engine without passing through transmission, consequently full power of engine goes direct to belt. Engine runs free of all automobile machinery. **Flexible Coupling** takes care of any difference in alignment and of vibration. **Friction Clutch Pulley** on end of shaft, with starting crank fitted into end. **Ward Governor,** easily attached, run by fan belt, gives perfect control of engine.

The Ward Work-a-Ford saves buying a 12 H.P. stationary engine, besides making it easy for you to use power anywhere on the farm. It is a wonderful invention and money-saver. Both Ward Work-a-Ford and Governor protected by application for Patent on each.

Shipped on trial anywhere. Deliveries can be be made at once. If in a hurry, telegraph. Price, complete with Governor and all attachments, $49. **Circular sent free.**

Ward Tractor Company, 2021 N Street, Lincoln, Neb.

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The President to the People

In a personal appeal, addressed to his fellow countrymen, President Wilson addressed an open letter to the people last Sunday night calling upon every American citizen—man, woman and child—to join together to make the nation a unit for the preservation of its ideals and for triumph of democracy in the world war.

"The supreme test of the nation has come," says the address. "We must all speak, act and serve together."

Putting the navy on a war footing and raising a great army are the simplest parts of the great task ahead, the president declares, and he urges all the people with particular emphasis on his words to the farmers, to concentrate their energies, practice economy, prove unselfishness and demonstrate efficiency. That part especially directed to farmers says:

"We must supply abundant food not only for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made commop cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting.

"The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national, a great international service army—a noble and honored host engaged in the service of the nation and the world, the efficient friends and saviors of free men everywhere. Thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands of men otherwise liable to military service, will, of right and of necessity, be excused from that service and be assigned to this fundamental work.

World Needs Food.

"The supreme need is an abundance of supplies and especially of food-stuffs. The importance of an adequate food supply, especially for the present year, is superlative. Without abundant food the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will break down and fall. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency but for some time after peace shall have come both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the harvests in America.

Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in large measures, rests the fate of war and the fate of the nation. The time is short. It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible be done to make sure of large harvests. I call upon young men and old alike and upon able bodied boys to accept and act upon this duty and make certain that no pains and no labor is lacking in this great matter.

"The federal government and the governments of the several states stand ready to co-operate. They will do everything possible to assist farmers in securing an adequate supply of seed, an adequate force of laborers when they are most needed at harvest time, and the means of expediting shipments of fertilizers and farm machinery as well as of the crops themselves when harvested. The course of trade shall be as unhampered as it is possible to make it, and there shall be no unwarranted monopolization of the nation's food supply by those who handle it on its way to the consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great democracy and we shall not fall short of it.

Look to Gardens.

"This let me say to the middlemen of every sort: The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service. The country expects you to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments, especially of food with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of the people.

"Let me suggest also that everyone who creates or cultivates a garden helps greatly to solve the problems of feeding of the nation; and that every house wife, who practices strict economy, puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation. This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

"The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act and serve together.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

The Food We Have

The total stocks of frozen beef reported by 259 firms April 1, amounted to 139,529,215 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 264 firms on March 1 amounted to 159,615,065 pounds.

The total stocks of cured beef reported by 283 firms April 1 amounted to 30,635,487 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 280 firms on March 1, 1917, amounted to 38,211,205 pounds.

The total stocks of frozen pork reported by 236 firms April 1 amounted to 62,721,468 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 233 firms on March 1, 1917, amounted to 60,775,078 pounds.

The total stocks of dry salt pork reported by 333 firms April 1 amounted to 218,551,175 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 346 firms on March 1, 1917, amounted to 249,218,917 pounds.

The total stocks of sweet pickled pork reported by 417 firms April 1 amounted to 326,917,806 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 429 firms on March 1, 1917, amounted to 352,736,147 pounds.

The total stocks of lard reported by 374 firms April 1 amounted to 60,691,012 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 388 firms on March 1, 1917, amounted to 81,368,248 pounds.

The total stocks of frozen lamb and mutton reported by 145 firms April 1 amounted to 4,937,131 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 133 firms on March 1, 1917, amounted to 5,042,545 pounds.

Reports from 275 cold storages show that their rooms contained 6,239,268 pounds of creamery butter, while on March 1, 316 storages reported 15,932,420 pounds. The 214 storages that reported holdings on April 1 of this year and last show a present stock of 6,022,389 pounds as compared with 8,442,527 pounds last year, an increase of 2,676,499 pounds or 80.0 per cent.

Reports from 347 cold storages show that their rooms contain 8,768,185 pounds of American cheese, while on March 1 353 storages reported 13,840,301 pounds. The 236 storages that reported holdings on April 1 of this year and last show a present stock of 6,901,289 pounds as compared with 8,442,527 pounds last year, a decrease of 1,541,138 pounds or 18.3 per cent.

Reports from 549 storages show that their rooms contain 792,942 barrels and 1,297,788 boxes of apples on April 1, 1917. The information received indicates that there were 42.5 per cent less apples in storage than on April 1, 1916. The barreled apple holdings of April 1, 1917, show a decrease of 52.6 per cent from those of April 1, 1916, while the boxed apple holdings show a decrease of 5.2 per cent from those of April 1, 1916.

Reports from 322 cold storages show that their rooms contain 172,944 cases of eggs, while on March 1, 333 storages reported 5,473 cases. The 243 storages that reported holdings on April 1 of this year and last show a present stock of 160,601 cases as compared with 263,644 cases last year, a decrease of 97,043 cases or 36.8 per cent.

Two Ways of Working

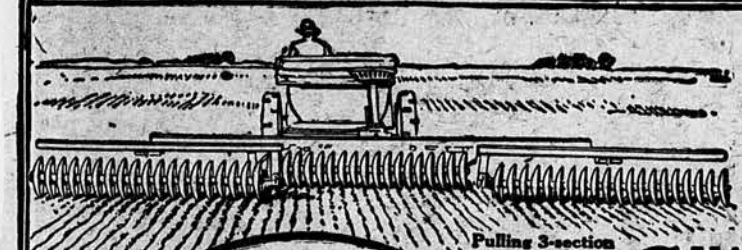
"The beauty of work depends upon the way we meet it—whether we arm ourselves each morning to attack it as an enemy that must be vanquished before night comes, or whether we open our eyes with the sunrise to welcome it as an approaching friend who will keep us delightful company all day, and who will make us feel at evening that the day was well worth its fatigues."—Lucy Larcom.

Nature and environment give every man a character, but where it comes to marketing his farm products, he will have to work out his own reputation, and reputation is based on deeds.

In raising baby beef it is necessary to have cattle of good beef type and the purebred sire route is the only one to take. Then see that the youngsters are fed well from start to finish.

make a guaranteed powerful

Staude Mak-a-Tractor



The Final Step in Keeping Horses Off the Farm

GUARANTEED four-horse working ability in any farm work. Demonstrated twice the daily plowing ability of four horses—seven acres a day against three and a half to four acres with big, strong horses. Equally superior efficiency in all other work. Use it twenty-four hours a day if you want your farm work done quickly. No fear of dead horses in hottest weather. No expensive cost for feed, veterinary or stabling.

The wonderful ability of your Ford converted into money saving, profit earning work without injury to your car for pleasure driving — and with actual cash savings up to 50% over the cost of doing the work with horses.

Pulling 3-section concave disc with Staude Mak-a-Tractor

5th wheel attachment which received bolster and reach of ordinary farm wagon

Staude Mak-a-Tractor pulling 10,000-pound Minneapolis Threshing Machine

Pulling binder in heavy oats with Staude Mak-a-Tractor

Sell Your Horses

Put all your farm work on the basis of mechanical efficiency. Do your plowing, listing, discing, drilling, harvesting with Staude Mak-a-Tractor. It takes the output of five acres to support one horse—twenty acres to support four horses. Turn these wasted twenty acres into cash in the bank. And get bigger yields from your entire farm by doing your farm work with Staude Mak-a-Tractor.

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The special Staude tractor radiator, six times as efficient as the Ford radiator—and the patented force feed oiler furnished with every Staude Mak-a-Tractor guarantee real service.

We would not think of selling you our attachment without these big features—no tractor attachment can operate satisfactorily without them.

With them you get perfect tractor operation and a wonderfully improved Ford.

20 Minutes Makes the Change

It takes only 20 minutes to change your Ford touring car or runabout to a tractor—the same time to change back—less time than it takes to hitch up four horses. And for every two teams of four horses you can use one Staude Mak-a-Tractor. This is a real saving—in time, in actual money. Anyone who can drive a Ford can drive a Staude Mak-a-Tractor. Get one for your farm now.

Built for Work

Staude Mak-a-Tractor is built for the hardest work. The driving power is applied to keep all strain off the Ford and get the utmost working ability. The hitch is extra wide to get the pull where you want it without side draft.

The working parts are built of the finest materials—to last under all kinds of work.

Do not be content with half-way measures. Staude Mak-a-Tractor is owner-proved, time-tried, for your benefit.

Order Today, Start Low Costs Now

Plan to do your Spring work this year with Staude Mak-a-Tractor. Save real money from today on. We are prepared to ship your Staude Mak-a-Tractor as soon as we get your order—as soon as you can get in touch with our nearest dealer. If you do not know his name, write to us—we will send him to see you at once.

But don't lose the money that you can save by doing what 22,000 farmers have already done—by buying Staude Mak-a-Tractor.

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This Book FREE

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Please send me FREE your literature on Staude Mak-a-Tractor. I would also like to see the Staude Mak-a-Tractor demonstrated on my farm. This does not obligate me in any way.

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My Automobile Dealer's Name is .....

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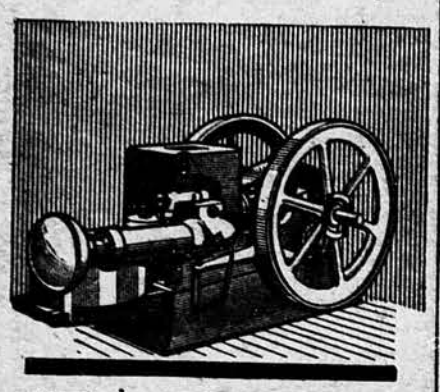
Proved Kerosene Engine

The time has come when you can put common kerosene oil into an engine tank, much like filling a lamp, and have the kerosene run the engine about as easily as it gives off light from an ordinary house lamp.

"Today," said Ed. H. Witte, of the Witte Engine Works, 1544 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Missouri, "we sell four kerosene engines to every six gasoline engines. Within a few years a gasoline engine will be more unusual on the market than the kerosene engine is now. In our 30 years of engine building, we have aimed to keep in the forefront in our line. Our kerosene engine is no exception, in our record. I had it designed and proved out, and we have been selling liberal numbers of them—for years before any of the present-day, so-called kerosene engines came onto the market. Recently we put in a good deal of new special



WITTE Kerosene Engine, burns kerosene, gasoline, distillate, naphtha, tops or any other like fuels, delivering practically the same horse-power per gallon from each.

factory equipment, which enables us to build kerosene engines to much better advantage. We are now pricing them lower than most gasoline engines.

"We sell direct to user, under a most binding five-year guarantee covering fuel consumption, as well as reliability of operation, and durability of construction. Doing the same work with engines of the same rated horse-power, the WITTE 4-cycle kerosene engines require no more kerosene than other engines require of gasoline, and, as against 2-cycle engines, the WITTE 4-cycle requires a third less fuel, and is more certain of continuous operation under full load."

Anyone interested can, by writing Witte, at his address given above, get by return mail complete description and illustration of his engine together with comparisons of value of it, as against other types and styles of engines.—Adv.

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Prices Lower Than Ever

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

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The above offer includes one free pattern. Select pattern from first number you receive of Today's Housewife Magazine. Send pattern order direct to publisher enclosing a 2 cent stamp. Address subscription order to

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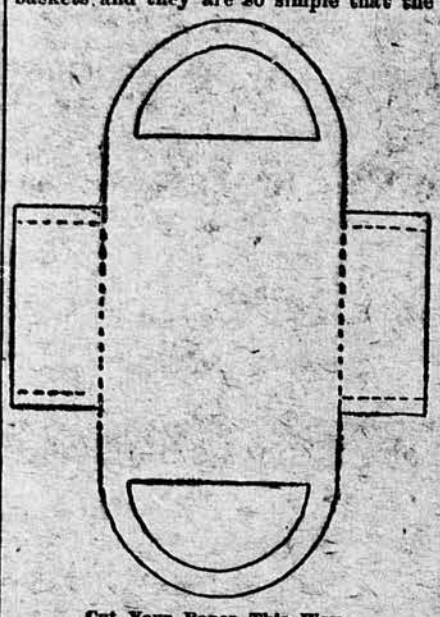
Ever Make a May Basket?

Even the Smallest Child Can Make Someone Happy

BY STELLA GERTRUDE NASH

DON'T forget the green places in the woods where the spring flowers blossom, and don't pick all the flowers now because May Day is coming soon. Perhaps someone whom you are very fond of will come creeping quietly thru your garden after supper on May Day Eve, will run up to your front door and hang a May basket full of the dainty, new spring flowers on the door knob, and then run away before you can find out who it is. When you discover the basket, and take out the blossoms, tucked in among them there may be a slip of paper with a bit of rhyme on it, all about spring, and flowers, and the other happy things of May.

Wouldn't you like to hang May baskets, too? It's lots of fun to make the baskets and they are so simple that the



Cut Your Paper This Way.

smallest girl can make them. For the one shown in the illustration you will need some heavy paper of any color you wish and your water color paints. Cut the paper into the shape shown and make the dotted lines with a pencil and ruler. Paint a pretty little design around the edge and then fold up the basket on the dotted lines. Paste the edges together firmly and the basket will be ready to fill with flowers. Put in damp moss first and lay the flowers on it. Don't you think a basket of this kind filled with pretty blue violets would be a pretty May Day gift?

An old cardboard candy box will make a charming May basket, also. Remove the cover and cover the outside of the box with pink crepe paper, wider by an inch top and bottom than the width of the box. Ruffle the overlapping edges of the paper when it is glued to the box and decorate the box with paper flowers. Cut a strip of the cover and wind it with pink crepe or pink ribbon and fasten it to the box with a few strong stitches for a handle. Tie some more flowers to the handle and the basket is finished.

A basket made in the shape of a heart is very attractive. Cut a cardboard heart as large as you wish the basket to be for the bottom of the basket. Six inches at the widest part is a good dimension for this basket. Sew a strip of cardboard 3 or 4 inches high to the edge of the heart with over and over stitches, joining it at the point of the heart. Then cover the basket with pale blue crepe paper, ruffled at the top, and add a wire handle wound with blue ribbon and having a big ribbon bow at the top.

When you have the moss and the flowers arranged carefully write an appropriate verse on slips of paper and lay in the top of the baskets. Here are two such verses

Here is a nosegay, sweet and gay
Plucked for you on this eve of May.
Blue, blue violets—they are your eyes—
Pinks—your cheeks where the dimple lies.
Trailing wind flowers—your curling hair—
Forget-me-nots—for my love are there
All in a nosegay, sweet and gay,
Plucked for you on this eve of May.

Sunshine and laughter and joy together
These do we wish you this sweet May weather.

Nowadays May baskets sometimes hold a surprise beneath the flowers too. The surprise is something good to eat, the very daintiest and best, and most perfect something that can be made or found. It may be candy, or fruit, or cake, or a batch of perfect muffins, a few fresh rolls, a loaf of new bread, or only a jar of jam or jelly.

Send a May basket to someone who does not have many things to make them happy along with those you prepare for your friends. A May basket sent to such a person may be one of the very sweet memories in his or her life and you will get much enjoyment out of it, too.

May Day Superstitions

In olden times among the Irish and Scotch Highlanders May Day was known as "Beltine," or "The Day of Belens fire," and among the observances of the day are found superstitions which entered into so many of their celebrations.

There was an ancient superstition among the natives of one of the villages that if a woman was the first to cross the river on May Day, the salmon would not come into it for a whole year. To guard against this disastrous possibility, a man was appointed every year to cross the river as soon as sunrise, and no woman dared stir out until this important citizen had fulfilled his annual duty.

The poet, Gay, describes another first of May superstition:

"Last May Day fair I searched to find a snail
That might my secret lover's name reveal;
Upon a gooseberry bush a snail I found,
For always snails near sweetest fruit abound.
I seized the vermin; home I quickly sped,
And on the hearth the milk-white embers spread.
Slow crawled the snail, and if I right can spell,
In the soft ashes marked a curious L.
O, may this wondrous omen lucky prove,
For L is found in Luberkin and Love!"

Another superstition for the day is that if you look thru smoked glass into an unused well, you will see your future husband or wife. Another is: Throw a ball of yarn into an old cellar or barn and wind, repeating the words:

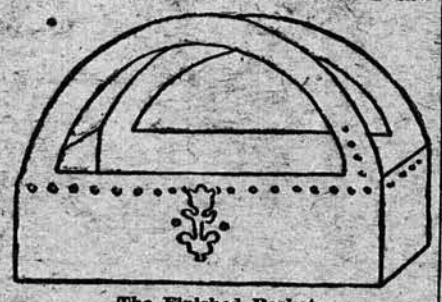
"I wind, I wind, my true love to find,
The color of his hair, the clothes he'll wear,
The day he is married to me."

If you are patient and wind long enough your "true love" will appear and wind with you.

Are You Watching the Birds?

This letter was written to Bird Lore by a boy whose name is Knox Kinney. Isn't it a good one? Have you ever watched the birds build their nests? If you haven't begin this spring and notice just how they go about it. Then in a few weeks the children's editor will ask Farmers Mail and Breeze boys and girls to write letters telling how they have seen birds build their nests. Here is Knox's letter:

"One day as I was on the porch I saw a bit of straw in the corner of the roof. I looked and looked until I saw



The Finished Basket.

a Robin come. It was a beautiful bird and was bringing bits of straw, mud, hair, and feathers.

"Two days after as I looked from my window I saw that the nest was all built. Four days later I took an extension ladder and climbed up to the nest. The mother bird was on the nest as I began to climb, but as I got up she flew away and I saw two small blue eggs. Next day as I looked in the nest I saw there were three eggs in it, and the next day there were four eggs in it. Five days later when I looked in the nest I saw three small, dingy wet birds. The mother then came with a worm in her mouth. She did not notice me, but gave some of the worm to one of the birds. Then she gave some to the next

Standard Plumbing Fixtures

are used everywhere. They stand for *quality*—in a great variety of styles and wide range of prices—and are backed by the company best equipped to serve you. Whether

For Bath, Kitchen or Laundry

"Standard" fixtures should be specified—and be sure you *get* "Standard". Talk to a good plumber about fixtures and see that the Green and Gold label is on what you buy. Write for two free helpful books—"Standard" Plumbing Fixtures for the Home" and new Sink booklet. They will give you needed information for equipping your new or remodeled home.

These Books FREE

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Dept. 210 Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED A Man To Travel For A Profitable Business

YOUNG MAN—21 years or over, with some farming experience preferred. To take charge of a profitable retail business in your county. Good reference required. If interested, samples on request.

A Rare Opportunity

You owe it to yourself to investigate.

For complete particulars, write (mention this paper) to

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The Oregon Almanac

contains a vast amount of interesting and valuable information covering that great state.

If you are thinking of farming, or are seeking a business location, in the West, you should certainly have that book. I will send a copy of it to you, absolutely FREE. Write to me today.

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Big demand for trained men. Earn from $75 to $150 per month. Learn in 6 weeks by the

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FREE Big 64 page catalogue with views of men at work in largest and best equipped auto school in world. Send name today. Address

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1171 East 15th Street,
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Fool The Batter, Boys!

Baseball Curver Free

Boys, you can simply make monkeys of the other boys with this curver. You can be as big a hero in your town as any big league pitcher. The curver which is worn on the hand enables the pitcher to give the ball a rapid whirling motion thus causing a wide curve. It is so small that the batter cannot see it and they all wonder where those AWFUL CURVES come from. You can fan them out as fast as they come to bat. A complete set of directions for throwing curves with each curver.

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

HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Dept. C6, Topeka, Kan.

and then to a third. The fourth egg was pipped and a little bird's head was out but the bird was very weak.

"In five days the birds began to flutter and become uneasy and were crowded out of the nest. They had to fly to keep from falling. They gave a few feeble flaps. All of them were so surprised that they did not fall that they flapped and flapped until they were raised in the air."

Let Your Guests Make Garden

This garden game provides good entertainment for guests at a May Day luncheon or dinner after the last course has been removed. Give each guest a pencil and a slip of paper on which the following questions are written and ask them to guess the answers:

1—I planted a product of the dairy and a dish with a handle. What came up? Buttercup.
2—I planted a happy facial expression and a tool used for chopping wood. What came up? Smilax.
3—I planted a lot of sheep. What came up? Phlox.
4—I planted a dude and a very ferocious animal. What came up? Dandelion.
5—I planted a man's name and a feather. What came up? Jonquil.
6—I planted a song-bird and something worn by a horseman on the heel of his foot. What came up? Larkspur.
7—I planted a sly little animal and something worn in boxing. What came up? Foxglove.
8—I planted something that wants to be remembered. What came up? Forget-me-not.
9—I planted a part of a railroad train and all the people in America. What came up? Carnation.
10—I planted an animal of the bovine genus and a cutting from a vine. What came up? Cowslip.

You All Know This One

By guessing these 12 words you can get the letters in the quotation from Ella Wheeler Wilcox and tell what it is. See how many can get it. Send in the words and the quotation. A package of postcards for the first five correct answers received. Address the Puzzle Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., by May 2.

I am composed of 48 letters.
My 14, 46, 36, 48, 35, 25, is a gnawing animal.
My 40, 44, 7 is pale.
My 21, 41, 6, 8 is that which contains the organs of sight.
My 27, 13, 19 is not me.
My 22, 10, 28, 23 is to place in sight.
My 5, 39, 42 is a color.
My 17, 2, 29, 4, 26 is what we like to see baby do.
My 12, 24, 47 is to conquer.
My 9, 34, 16, 43, 38, 1, 32 sometimes found in rain water.
My 3, 20, 45, 37 is not pretty.
My 33, 11, 18, 15 is a sound.
My 30, 31 is a personal pronoun.

The answers to the puzzle in the March 31 issue are captain, major, corporal, and lieutenant. Prize winners are: Ruth Dillon, Center, Colo.; Alice Blount, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Ella Niemaller, Wakefield, Kan.; Roy Wheeler, Concordia, Kan., and Jacob William, Arcadia, Kan.

Try These on Your Friends

Have you heard these riddles?

What is the difference between dead soldiers and repaired garments? The former are dead men, and the latter are mended (dead).

Which is easier to spell—fiddle-de-dee or fiddle-de-dum? The former, because it is spelled with more e's (ease).

What is the difference between a made-up belle and a burglar? One wears false locks, the other false keys.

Which are the most contented birds? Crows, because they never complain without caws (cause).

Who may marry many a wife and still be single all his life? A clergyman.

Why is a naughty school boy like a postage stamp? Because you lick him with a stick and stand him in the corner.

What time of the day was Adam created? Just a little before Eve.

Origin of Violets

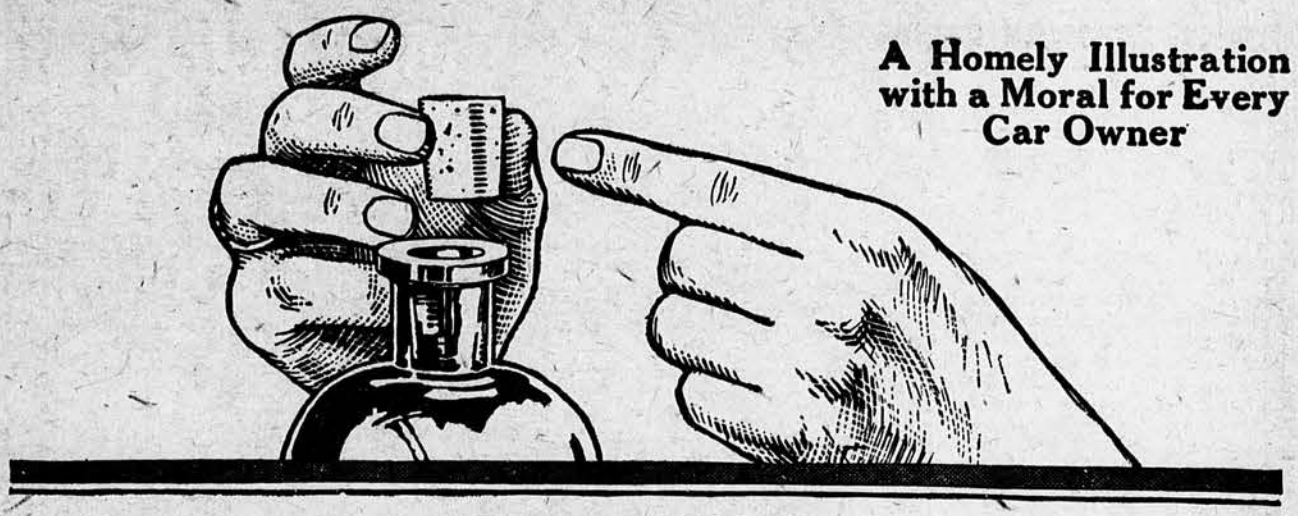
I know, blue modest violets,
Gleaming with dew at morn—
I know the place you come from,
And the way that you are born!

When God cut holes in Heaven,
The holes the stars look thru,
He let the scraps fall down to earth,—
The little scraps are you.

—Selected.

Farm labor is yearly becoming more costly and inefficient. Pigs generally pay for this labor, so why not let them do the work themselves, thus saving the cost and worry of poor help? Plan now to have crops ready for the pigs to harvest in the fall. Let them hog down some of your corn crop; let them eat the rape, rye and pumpkins that you plant with your corn. They will not only save the cost of harvesting labor, but they will derive more benefit from the feeds so consumed.—Swine World.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.



A Homely Illustration with a Moral for Every Car Owner

Why is the Cork Tapered?

The humble cork is as efficient in service as it is simple in principle.

It always fits. Why? Because it's tapered.

What has this to do with the bearings on an automobile, motor truck or tractor? Everything.

For a well designed bearing must not only carry the load—it must serve as a "stopper." That's the reason for the cork-shaped form of a Timken Bearing. It must stop the impact that comes with every sway of the vehicle from side to side, with every turn of a curve or corner.

This impact is more technically known as end-thrust—the force that presses the whole weight of your car and its burden sideways into the hub of the front wheel as you turn a corner.

Such an impact must be cared for in some way and it is perfectly "stoppered" by the tapered rollers of the Timken Bearing, revolving inside the conical cup which fits into the hub of the wheel.

You cannot wear out a cork. After long use it will simply go into the neck of the bottle a little farther, or a little more snugly.

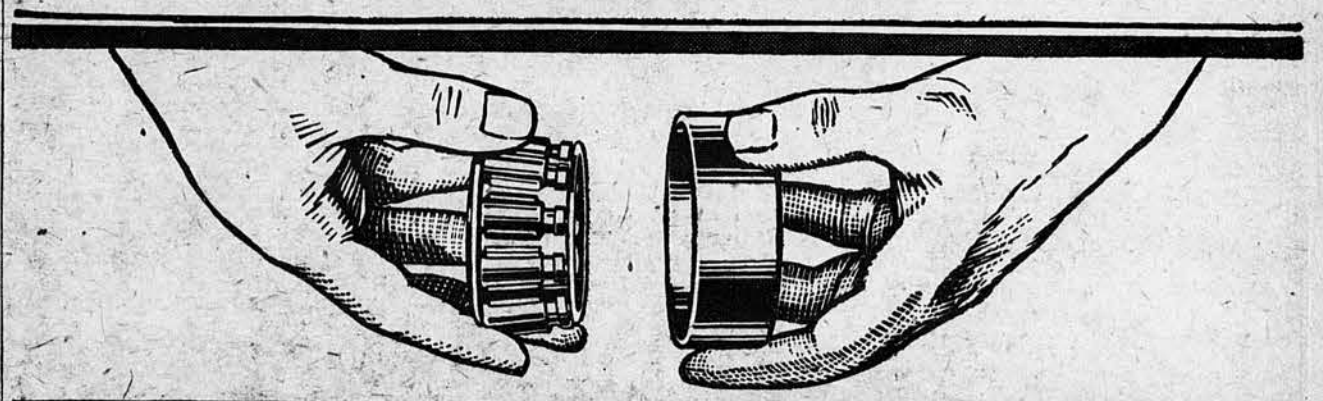
It's the same way with your Timken Bearings. All bearings will wear in time. With Timken Bearings, the wear is evenly distributed over a large surface. Even after thousands of miles it is difficult to detect this slight wear. But when wear does come in the Timken Bearing it can be entirely taken up by a slight adjustment—merely moving the cone with its rollers a little farther into the cup—and all effect of wear immediately vanishes, leaving the bearing as good as new.

Car manufacturers realize the importance of having bearings *that will not wear out* at the points of severest service. That is why 83 per cent of the higher grade 1917 cars priced above $700 and made in plants having an annual capacity of 1,000 cars or more are equipped at front or rear wheels, differential, pinion or transmission with Timken Bearings.

That is why Timken Bearings are best fitted for the rough usage that bearings must undergo in farm tractors.

THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING CO.
Canton, Ohio

TIMKEN BEARINGS



FARMER'S GRANARIES THAT IMPROVE QUALITY OF GRAIN AND ARE LOW IN PRICE

THE BEST GRAIN STORAGE IS WOOD
It cures grain perfectly and does not injure the color—absorbs the moisture.

RICHEST IN WOOD FEEDING SILAGE IS CURED
Makes a perfect sweet cure and no waste around the edges like metal or cement.

The Tung-Lok SOLID AS A ROCK SILO and GRANARY

They are the Cheapest and Strongest Good Silos and Granaries. Write for Descriptive Literature and Special Prices. TUNG-LOK SILO CO., Box 114, Kansas City, Mo.

YOU CAN SELL IT

through the advertising columns of Farmers Mail and Breeze. You read the advertisements of others. Others will read yours. If you have purebred poultry for sale, a few hogs or dairy cows, a piece of land, seed corn, or almost anything farmers buy, it will pay you to tell about it through our advertising columns, either classified or display. The circulation of Farmers Mail and Breeze is 105,000 copies each issue. The cost of reaching all these subscribers and their families is very small. If it pays other farmers in your state to advertise with us, will it not pay you? Many of the largest, most experienced advertisers in the country use our columns year after year. It pays them or they wouldn't do it. Others in your own state are building a growing, profitable business by using our columns in season year after year. Why not you? If you don't know the rates, address Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

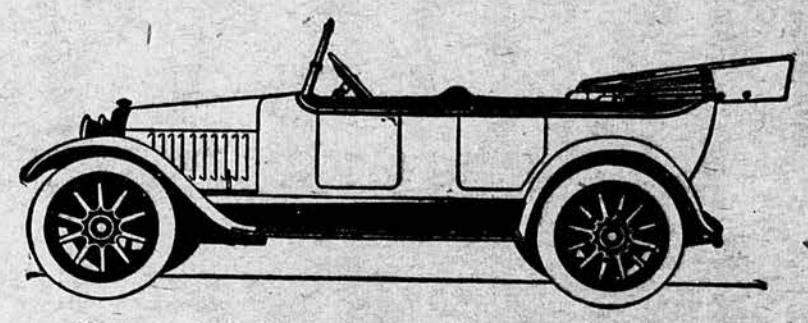
Box Kite Given Away!

Boys! What is greater sport than flying a kite? The box flier doesn't need any tail but will sail right up into the sky like an aeroplane. The kite shown in the illustration is 30 inches long and 14 inches square. It has unusual lifting power and will carry up flags, banners, pennants and even a lantern if you wish to fly it at night. Built to stand rough knocks, will sail in any wind.

How To Earn This Kite

We are going to distribute them among our boy readers for only a small favor. Every boy who will get us two one-year subscriptions to our paper at 25c each and will send them to us with the 50c he collects will be given one of these kites. Take this copy of our paper and go right out among your neighbors and get the two subscriptions. They will be glad to subscribe when you tell them the prize for which you are working. Address THE HOUSEHOLD, Dept. K7, Topeka, Kan.

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze



Chalmers 7-Passenger Touring Car—Price $1350 Detroit

Daily You Will Find
New Charms in This Chalmers

Some cars are noted for their comfort. Others are distinguished for their beauty. Others, for the strength of their chassis. But the Chalmers is an all around car. It has power, comfort, beauty, strength. All four.

Comfort

Picture a 122-inch wheelbase. With a front seat 41 inches wide, and a tonneau that extends from front to rear more than the reach of the average man.

Power

Imagine an engine that weighs 550 pounds. And turns up 45 horse-power. One horse-power for every 12 pounds of weight. Which with a total car weight of 3005 pounds means power ease on the hill. One horse-power for every 67 pounds of car weight.

Strength

Then turn over in your mind the extreme strength there must be in a car that is largely built of drop forgings, chrome nickel steel, Lynite aluminum, crucible nickel steel and carbon steel.

All expensive metals. But placed in the Chalmers chassis for a specific purpose—to make it rugged and strong, though light in weight.

Such quality makes for durability and economy. For a thing made of good materials, always is well made.

Beauty

And a car made of the kind of materials you find everywhere in the Chalmers would be indeed incomplete without beauty and distinctiveness of lines.

See the high narrow radiator, the double cowl, the sweeping body lines, the finish that denotes hours of patience and care. And provides beauty, not for a day, nor for a month, but for years.

All the above means quality. The kind of quality you need in the car you buy and the kind of quality you GET in the Chalmers.

Touring Car, 7-passenger .	$1350	Touring Sedan, 7-passenger	$1850
Touring Car, 5-passenger .	1250	Roadster, 3-passenger .	1250
Limousine, 7-passenger .	2550		
Town Car, 7-passenger .	2550		

(All prices f. o. b. Detroit.)

Chalmers Motor Company
Detroit, Michigan

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

The Superb Everbearing Strawberry is bound to revolutionize the strawberry business. Imagine a berry having the quality of the Sample, the size of the Brandywine, the firm texture of the Dunlap (making it a good shipper), the heavy yielding qualities of the Aroma—then imagine a strawberry having all of these points of excellence, and in addition, the habit of fruiting continually from May until snow flies.

Early fall frosts, if severe, will kill the blossoms that are open, but new blossoms take their place and the vines go on fruiting.

Several Michigan growers have been shipping these berries to Chicago during the fall months, the past two or three seasons, and have received as high as $5.00 per 16-quart crate for them on the wholesale market. We can furnish four nice, strong plants that will bear a crop of fruit in summer and fall of first year, and mammoth crops every year after.

Everbearing Strawberry Seed

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

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

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

Injector

DR. REA'S BLACKLEG VACCINE
(Pill Form)

Made and tested under Government Supervision in Government Licensed Laboratory.

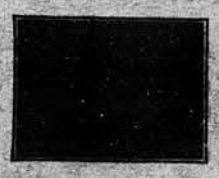
This Vaccine prevents Blackleg. Each pill is a dose. Vaccination with Dr. Rea's pill form of vaccine is simple, safe, sure. Made and sold for the past sixteen years. Thousands of testimonials.

20 doses	$1.60
50 doses	4.00
100 doses	8.00
Injector	1.00

Mailed on receipt of order. WRITE, PHONE OR WIRE.

DR. CHAS. L. REA
Firestone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

SEED CORN



ECHTENKAMP'S BIG yielding Seed Corn was picked before freeze. Each ear is fire dried on a rack with air and steam heat. Sure to grow because germ is preserved. Also Clover, Alfalfa, Oats, Rye and Garden Seeds. Write for catalog—it is FREE and it will save you money. Address

Echtenkamp Seed House, Arlington, Neb.

Notes from Johnson County

BY ROBERT McGRATH

We began planting corn here April 3. Our first planting was made on bluegrass sod that had been fall-plowed. When the ground opened in fine weather it was mellow; hence it did not need much working down. But a disking helped matters and the seed went into the ground in what appeared a perfect condition. We sowed in conventional style on the average of three to four kernels to the hill. We checked, for we think it the only logical way to plant corn on top of the ground.

Down in a 2-year-old brush tract on the creek, we have finished a warm campaign. The ground was plowed. The work required patience, as the stumps were solid. Every time we hit a stump we had to stop, apply lots of elbow grease and remove the lodged share. But with two patient horses and a model brush plow, the work was finished to the queen's taste. We will list out that ground before we plant.

The ground that was disked for oats yielded a better stand than that fall plowed field on this farm. Both fields formed a crust after the sowing, but this was broken shortly by a rain. Part of the stand came up, part remained in the ground until after the rain. As both fields received equal amount of grain in the sowing, the difference in stand was doubtless due to the hardness of the crusts.

Our work in the orchard has consisted in the removal of a great number of watersprouts from the base of the trees and hewing down some top limbs that had a tendency to grow too high. It is not good to let the young trees grow too tall. The winter had a damaging effect on a number of the trees. The dry summer of last year cracked open the ground around the base and the winds gave the trees a noticeable slant. The rabbits have not left any severe signs of their work there last winter.

The last two years have not been favorable for the growth of an orchard. We have had to fight borers a great deal. A row of peach trees have harbored the borers extensively. Thither they went to the apple trees. We sought out their holes in season, about June, and filled them with kerosene. The kerosene did its work well. It killed some and some it made come out of the holes.

A crow robbed the henhouse of an egg this morning and we tested our militaristic ability on the plunderer by shooting at him on the wing with our old shotgun. The bird dropped the egg and fell to earth. We were not long in getting our trophy and hanging it up in the orchard. That makes the living crows wary. The crows are bolder here this year than ever. The kafir and corn are gone from the fields and the number of dead stock in the community has not been large.

A neighbor has had such success in getting a start in Kentucky bluegrass by running his planter through the pasture that the method was employed on this farm. We filled the boxes, opened the throttle full extent and drove at random through the meadows. The idea is to get a start in spots and get a stand by having the grass scatter. Our pasture can well stand a good bluegrass sod. It was formerly in meadow and has been pastured two years. But the dry seasons and the hoofs of cattle have pretty well gotten the better of things.

A hive of bees came to an old maple stump in the yard last May. We enticed the bees into a hive by placing it near the stump. Before the insects woke up this spring we transported the hive to a more becoming location in the orchard. Our farm is fairly well fixed for bees. A large clover field adjoins the orchard; a variety of wild flowers spring up along the hedges and creeks and there is an alfalfa field at a distance. However, our stands are few.

Biding His Time

Every man must patiently bide his time. He must wait—not in listless idleness—but in constant, steady, cheerful endeavors, always willing, and fulfilling and accomplishing his task, that, when the occasion comes, he may be equal to the occasion.—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

A Council of Defense

A Council of Defense, suggested by the Secretary of War, was appointed last week by Governor Capper. The council was called to meet last Tuesday in Topeka. These are the members:

Dr. H. J. Waters, president Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan.
W. R. Stubbs, president Kansas State Livestock association, Lawrence.
M. McAuliffe, president Farmers Union, Salina.
B. Needham, grand master State Grange, Lane.
O. F. Whitney, secretary Kansas State Horticultural society, Topeka.
L. H. Wulfekuhler, president Kansas Bankers' association, Leavenworth.
Ex-Senator Edwin Taylor, truck gardener and potato grower, Edwardsville.
D. J. Fair, wheat grower, Sterling.
Prof. F. W. Blackmar, University of Kansas, Lawrence.
Dean W. M. Jardine, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan.
Prof. Edward C. Johnson, Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan.
Dr. W. A. Lewis, president Hays State Normal school, Hays.
Mrs. Cora Wellhouse Bullard, Tonganoxie.
Mrs. Noble Prentis, Newton.
Mrs. May Belleville Brown, Salina.
Mrs. Theodore Saxon, Topeka.
Henry Lassen, miller, Wichita.
Charles F. Scott, newspaper publisher, Iola.
Frank P. MacLennan, newspaper publisher, Topeka.
Emerson Carey, salt, Hutchinson.
F. C. Fox, general manager Santa Fe railway, Topeka.
Charles S. Gleed, railroads, Topeka.
William Allen White, newspaper publisher, Emporia.
A. H. Gufler, wholesale grocer, Emporia.
Robert A. Gray, coal, Wier City.
E. V. Lanyon, zinc, Pittsburg.
O. A. Boyle, commission merchant, Wichita.
W. E. Brown, oil, Augusta.
J. F. Cochrane, packer, Kansas City.

The scope and purpose of the organization is explained in the following statement.

The Kansas Council of Defense will cooperate with the national council for the general public good. It will be charged with the safeguarding of property, the promotion of production, the conserving of food-stuffs, the care of dependents and a general mobilization of the resources of Kansas in the defense of the country.

Of course, no one questions the intelligence or the patriotism of Kansas farmers but this crisis calls for extraordinary effort on the part of every citizen, and the closest co-operation is necessary to avert calamity, therefore this statement addressed to all.

With the situation such as it is, we must run no risk regarding the area planted, the vitality of the seed used, the attention given to the preparation of the soil, the cultivation of the crop or the care with which the product is saved.

The council will deal with all problems affecting the food supply and agricultural raw materials, such as increased production, adequate distribution, thoro utilization, conservation and the prevention of waste.

It will call to its aid representative men in every line of industry in the state; the specialists in agriculture and home economics connected with the state schools; county agents and farmers' organizations of every kind.

It will form county and city organizations to work in conjunction with it, in order that the state may be thoroly covered and every citizen aroused to a sense of his imperative duty. It will conduct a seeds survey; urge schools to test seeds; discover localities in which more co-operation in the use of tractors or other resources will produce better results; to arrange for the financing of farmers who need seeds or equipment; to mobilize farm labor, taking to the farm boys too young and men too old or unfit for military service; to assist in determining what crops may be grown in different sections of the state for the maximum yield of food; to stimulate the organization of boys' and girls' clubs for the production and preserving of food products; to induce towns to provide cheap means of drying and canning surplus garden products and fruits for use next winter; to encourage a larger meat and poultry production; to make systematic arrangements for labor for the wheat harvest; to investigate, whenever necessary, price conditions and safeguard against speculation in food-stuffs; to encourage economies in the home that the frightful wastes of food to which we as a people are addicted may be stopped; to give publicity thru the press, the pulpit, by posters and in every available way to the farmer's responsibility and the consumer's duty in this national crisis.

Governor Capper urges the press of the state to co-operate by bringing again and again before the people the gravity of the situation and by giving the fullest publicity to the work of the council.

Concerning the Ballot Law

Governor Capper has in one instance shown himself to be above the peanut politician. When the legislature at the finish passed the election—or rather the modified form of the ballot law and wiped out the Massachusetts ballot he refused to be a party to political cowardice and vetoed the measure. The bill as passed gave back to the politicians the circle within which the voter could make his mark and thus vote 'er straight.—Smith Center Journal.

The Right Side

I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true. I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what light I have. I must stand with anybody that stands right, stand with him while he is right and part with him when he goes wrong.—Abraham Lincoln.

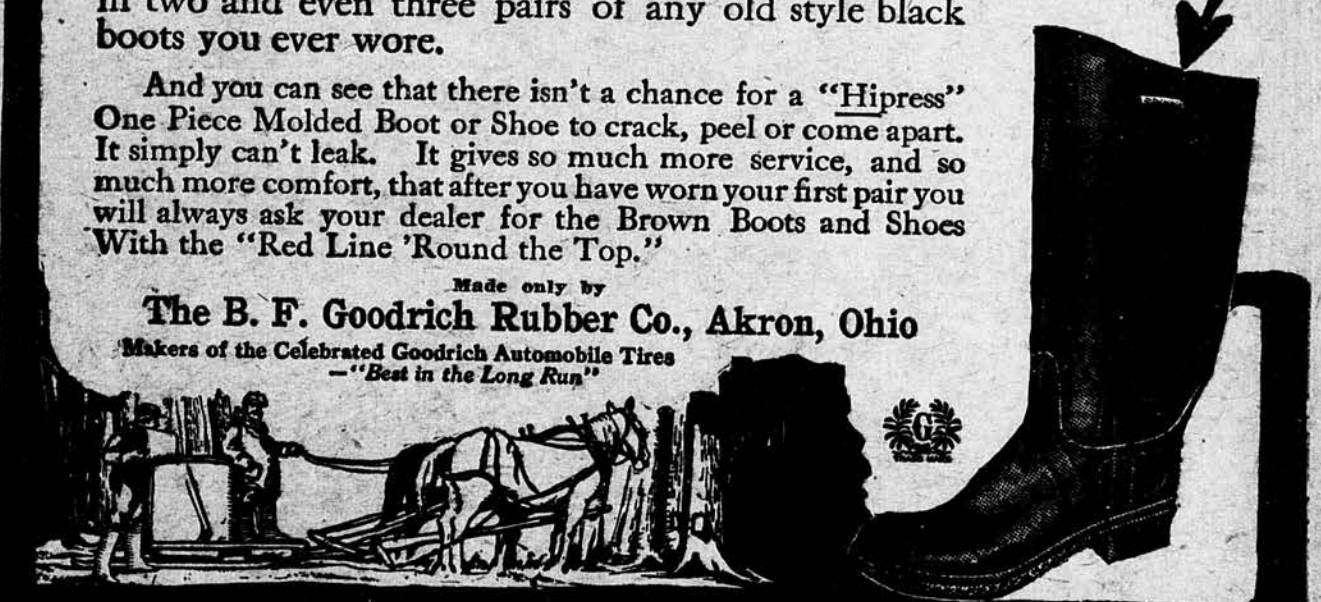
"HIPRESS" with the RED LINE 'round the top

Better Footwear for Farmers

Every "Hipress" Brown Boot or Shoe is Just ONE SOLID PIECE of tough, gristly rubber—actually the same kind of rubber that has made Goodrich Automobile tires known all over the world as the strongest, longest wearing tires ever made. That means *wear*—more of it in one pair of "Hipress" than in two and even three pairs of any old style black boots you ever wore.

And you can see that there isn't a chance for a "Hipress" One Piece Molded Boot or Shoe to crack, peel or come apart. It simply can't leak. It gives so much more service, and so much more comfort, that after you have worn your first pair you will always ask your dealer for the Brown Boots and Shoes With the "Red Line 'Round the Top."

Made only by
The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio
Makers of the Celebrated Goodrich Automobile Tires
—"Best in the Long Run"



Moline Two-Row Lister Cultivator

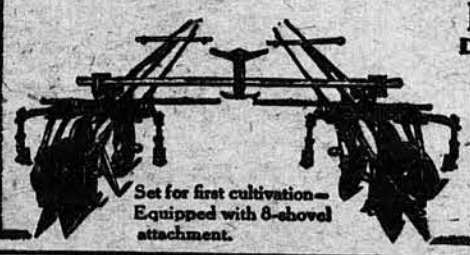
Here is a cultivator which properly protects the young corn, yet loosens the earth thoroughly and destroys the weeds and grass. Throws in or out, does the work quickly.

Adaptable to Any Kind of Cultivating

Discs, shovels, wheels and shields are quickly and easily changed to suit any condition or style of cultivation.

Built almost entirely of steel, light and strong; will withstand wear and strain in most difficult conditions. *Ask your dealer about the Moline Two-Row Lister Cultivator, or write us for illustrated literature.*

Moline Plow Co.,
Dept. 23 Moline, Ill.



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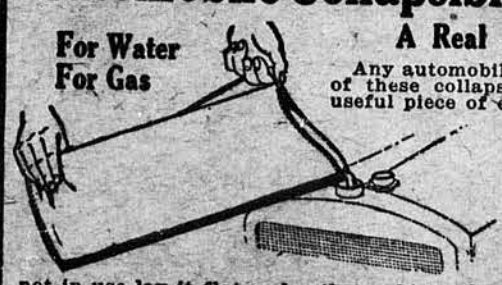
THE MOLINE LINE INCLUDES
Corn Planters, Cotton Planters, Cultivators, Corn Binders, Grain Binders, Grain Drills, Harrows, Hay Loaders, Hay Rakes, Lime Sowers, Listers, Manure Spreaders, Mowers, Plows (chilled and steel), Reapers, Scales, Seeders, Stalk Cutters, Tractors, Farm Trucks, Vehicles, Wagons.

Automobile Collapsible Water Bucket

For Water
For Gas



A Real Automobile Necessity

Any automobile owner will be glad to get one of these collapsible water buckets. A really useful piece of equipment and so novel that it has caused a great deal of comment. It takes little space but has large capacity.

NO FUNNEL NEEDED

In case the radiator goes dry when in the country, this collapsible bucket provides a means of filling it without borrowing a bucket, hunting a tin can or using a hat. When not in use lay it flat under the cushion where it is out of the way and always handy. You can pour as small a stream as desired with no slopping.

How to Obtain This Collapsible Water Bucket Free We will send one of these collapsible water buckets free and post paid to anyone who sends us 50 cents to pay for a yearly subscription to Capper's Weekly or given free for a three years' subscription at $1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address,
CAPPER'S WEEKLY, Dept. C. B. 4, Topeka, Kansas

Canada Offers 160 Acres Land Free to Farm Hands

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

The demand for farm labor in Canada is so great that as an inducement to secure at once the necessary help required, Canada will give one hundred and sixty acres of land free as a homestead and allow the farm laborer, who files on land, to apply the time he is working for other farmers as residence duties the same as if he had lived on the land he had applied for. This offer made only to men working on Canadian farms for at least 6 months during 1917, thus reducing the necessity of actual residence to 2 years instead of 3 years, as under usual conditions. This appeal for farm help is in no way connected with enlistment for military service but solely to secure farm laborers to increase agricultural output. A wonderful opportunity to earn good wages while securing a farm. Canadian Government will pay all fare over one cent per mile from St. Paul and Duluth to Canadian destination. Information as to low railway rates, etc., may be had on application to

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The Green Ledger, - - Miss M. E. Braddon
Barbara, - - - - The Duchess
Circumstantial Evidence, - Miss M. V. Victor
The Heiress of Arne, - Charlotte M. Braeme
Eve Holly's Heart, - - Mary Kyle Dallas
Quatermain's Story, - - H. Rider Haggard

Send 10c today for a 3 months' subscription to The Household and this collection will be sent by return mail. Send 25c and we will send all of the above; also our paper for one year. Address
THE HOUSEHOLD, Dept. 242, Topeka, Kansas

FROM CHICK TO CHICKEN IN SIX WEEKS

A healthy chick will weigh a pound at the age of six weeks if fed on Otto Weiss Chick Feed. Its the healthy food for the healthy brood. It saves the little ones—starts them right and keeps them right. They like it.

OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED

Is made for "new" chicks. A clean, pure, wholesome, natural feed. Contains just the right proportions of oats, kafir, milo, wheat.

Ask your dealer for it or write for circular.

OTTO WEISS CO.
Wichita, Kan.

DITCHES and Terraces

Also grade roads, build dykes, levees with

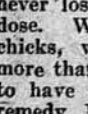
Martin Farm Ditcher and Grader

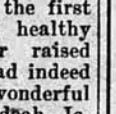
Works in any soil. Makes V-shaped ditch or cleans ditches up to 4 feet deep. Does labor of 100 men. All Steel. Reversible. Adjustable. Write for free book and our proposition.

Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co. Inc. Box 216 Owensboro, Ky.

$8.55 Buys World's Champion Belle City Incubator

140-Egg Size—Hot Water—Double Walled—Self Regulated, with $4.85 Hot-water 140-chick Brooder—both $12.50. Frt. Paid E. of Rockies. Satisfaction Guaranteed.





$1000 In Prizes

Conditions easy—Save time—Order Now. Write for Free Book, Hatching Facts and Today. A postal will do. Jim Rohan Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21 Racine, Wis

SEED CORN The Guaranteed Kind

Reid's Yellow Dent and Boone County White. Hand selected, Butted and Tipped, Shelled and graded, $2.50 a bu.; Cash with order. As I have only a limited amount to offer, better order right now while you're thinking about it and not be disappointed, and remember it's absolutely guaranteed or your money back.

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

FARM FENCE

16¾ CENTS A ROD for a 26-inch Hog Fence; 24½c. a rod for 47-in. 68 styles Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fences. Low prices Barbed Wire.

FACTORY TO USER DIRECT.

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

INTERLOCKING FENCE CO
Box 125 MORTON, ILLS.

Drilling Wells is a Year Round Business

Drilling Water Wells is a profitable, healthful year-round business. There are wells all around you to be drilled. Don't you want to get into a money-making business for yourself? Write for particulars. Star Drilling Machine Co. 644 Washington St., Akron, Ohio

Cause of White Diarrhea

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

HOW TO PREVENT WHITE DIARRHEA

Dear Sir: Last spring my first incubator chicks when but a few days old began to die by the dozens with White Diarrhea. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged. Finally, I sent 50c to the Walker Remedy Co., L. 3, Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko White Diarrhea Remedy. It's just the only thing for this terrible disease. We never lost a single chick after the first dose. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks, where before we never raised more than 100 a year. I'd be glad indeed to have others know of this wonderful remedy. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Ia.

DON'T WAIT.

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send for 50c box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., L. 3, Waterloo, Ia.—Advertisement.

Make the Hens Do Their Part

Capper Poultry Club Girls are in Their Country's Service

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS

KANSAS folks are patriotic. There isn't any doubt of that. Kansas men have fought for their flag and for the cause of freedom every time the call has come since first there was a state, and Kansas women have given their husbands and sons and lovers bravely and kept the home going until their return. Now Kansas girls are eager and glad to do their part. "I'm proud to think the Capper Poultry Club girls can do something to help our country win the war," is what the girls are writing to the secretary these days. Poultry club girls must learn the best ways to care for the flock so that they will get the most eggs for the least expense. They must learn, too, how to keep the flock healthy. We can't afford to let chickens die thru carelessness these days. I wish every girl in the club would write to the poultry department of the Kansas State Agricultural college at Manhattan for bulletins that tell the best ways of caring for chickens. Cut out the suggestions for the care of poultry you find in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, too, and make a scrap book of them. Headwork means more than handwork in raising chickens, just as in everything else. You will find the daily records you are keeping help immensely to show you how you stand. Compare your reports with those the other girls send in and see whether your flock is doing as well as you have a right to expect. If they are not, there must be a reason and you and your mothers will have to talk things over and try to find it.

Five counties have been filled since last time. Just see how the girls are enlisting for service. We have 32 counties now with a complete membership of five girls. The ones already published are Atchison, Clay, Cloud, Coffey, Crawford, Dickinson, Douglas, Greenwood, Jefferson, Lincoln, Linn, Lyon, McPherson, Miami, Montgomery, Neosho, Pratt, Pottawatomie, Reno, Republic, Rice, Riley, Shawnee, Sherman, Summer, Wabaunsee, and Washington.

Make a correction in your list of Miami county members, please. Ruth Boehm was obliged to drop out, and her place was taken by Violet Schomp, R. 1, Hillsdale. Violet is 14 years old. You mustn't think Ruth is a quitter. She was very sorry she could not keep up the work and showed her loyalty to her club and her county by sending Violet's name to fill her place. This is the new county membership list:

Name and Address	Age
BROWN COUNTY—	
Grace Martindale, R. 1, Robinson	13
Estella Chaffee, R. 1, Hamlin	11
Daisy Weltmer, R. 3, Hiawatha	17
Elsie Miller, R. 1, Netawaka	18
Ethel Reed, R. 2, Hiawatha	12
JACKSON COUNTY—	
Nola Corr, R. 2, Soldier	10
Lucille Hanavan, R. 2, Delia	13
Adealiah Hamm, R. 2, Soldier	14
Hazel Castle, R. 1, Mayetta	17
Winifred Giligannon, R. 2, Delia	10
JEWELL COUNTY—	
Elizabeth Sweeting, R. 2, Formoso	13
Mildred Gee, Jewell	17
Leota Howe, R. 4, Beloit	10
Dorothy Applebee, R. 4, Mankato	13
Claraetta Ayers, R. 4, Mankato	13
JOHNSON COUNTY—	
Ruth Wood, Overland Park	10
Ollie Osborn, R. 1, De Soto	13
Ethel Agnew, R. 6, Olathe	13
Agnes Barnum, R. 1, Merriam	10
Helen Andrew, R. 2, Olathe	11
MARSHALL COUNTY—	
Alice Radebaugh, R. 4, Frankfort	15
Luceal Jellison, R. 1, Vliets	18
Myrtle Jennings, R. 1, Home	12
Marie Melton, R. 1, Bigelow	10
Leona Casebeer, R. 1, Axtell	14

Another Prize from the Boys.

There are more prizes to tell you about this week, too. One of them, a trio of Barred Plymouth Rocks, is from another Capper Pig Club boy. Isn't it great the way those boys are helping us? We'll have to see that they have picnics and fried chicken this summer sure. James L. Wardrop of Protection is the friend who is giving this Barred Rock trio. His chickens are the quality kind, for they won first prize at the Comanche county fair last fall against stiff competition. James Wardrop and Raymond Shoup, who gives the trio of Single Comb White Orpingtons, are both in the Comanche county club. Raymond's sister, Lavera, is another girl added to the Poultry Club membership recently. She is working to fill her county. Comanche must be running over with pep in club work.

Another new prize offer is a trio of Rose Comb Rhode Island Whites from Mrs. J. M. Post of Colony. Girls who like white chickens will be especially glad of this news, for the prize birds will be beauties. For the Orpington breed club we have a fine Buff cockerel from the Pleasantview Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan. This brings the value of our breed club prizes to $160.

If you haven't filled out your farm flock entrance blank, please try to do it this week, or at least write to the secretary and tell her why you cannot. Some counties now full have girls on the waiting list who are eager to come into the club if there is someone who has to drop out. And don't forget to be planning about your 20 little purebreds. You know it may take a week or more to get the eggs after you order them, and it will be three more weeks until the chicks hatch. Time slips away mighty fast in the spring and it will be the last of June before you know it. But there, I'm afraid I've talked too much again. The space is all gone and you haven't had a chance to read a single letter. There are lots and lots of interesting letters here on my desk, but they'll have to wait until next time. Put on your thinking caps this week and see if you can guess whom the letters next week will be from.

SAVE YOUR CHICKS—FREE.

Send two names to The Wight Company, 17 Main, Lamoni, Iowa, and they will send you enough Iowite Remedy, absolutely free, to save 40 chicks from White Diarrhea.—Advertisement.

No, you can't be a military genius by training your mustache to make you resemble a pig with a split nose.

The Capper Poultry Club

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

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

My name is .....Age .....

R. R. .....Postoffice .....County.....

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

.....Mother or Guardian.

Secure the Signatures of Two Farm Women Here.

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

.....

.....

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

USE YOUR FORD FOR WORK AND PLEASURE

HERE'S just the thing for the farmer who wants an economical light truck. Indispensable for hauling milk, feed, supplies, etc. Open, it's a strong, substantial light truck. Closed, it's an attractive roadster.

BUTLER FOLDING TRUCK BODY

can be changed either way in sixty seconds without tools. Easily attached by any one. It's a money saver. Many giving satisfaction. Also made for Chevrolet. Write today for circular giving full description and showing other style bodies. BUTLER MFG. CO.
890 Butler Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

STEEL TANKS, GRAIN BINS, GARAGES.

Stack Your Hay The Easiest Way—The Jayhawk

Stackers and Sweep Rakes

Puts Your Load Anywhere.

MAKE YOUR HAY-STACKING EASY—with the Jayhawk Stacker. Time money and men saved. Lightest in weight—easiest to operate—delivers hay anywhere—ropes or pulleys—carried. Tip fully guaranteed. Made of wood or steel. Send direct to Manufacturers price.

WRITE QUICK FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST.

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Largest and best equipped auto and tractor school in the southwest. Write today for FREE booklet "The Way to a Better Job" It explains everything.

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Magazine Prices Going Up

We want to protect readers of Farmers Mail and Breeze to the best of our ability—and even if your subscription to

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

of some of the other publications does not expire for months, it's economy to accept this offer now and protect yourself against an increase in prices for at least a year.

$1.50 Gives You

Farmers Mail and Breeze..One Year
Capper's Weekly.....One Year
The Household.....One Year

and your choice of any one of the following publications for one year—a total of four magazines:

Reliable Poultry Journal—McCall's Woman's World—People's Home Journal
Home Life—Green's Fruit Grower
American Poultry Advocate

This gives you a chance to save almost one-half on your reading matter, but you must act at once as this offer will be withdrawn soon.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Club Dept. 40, Topeka, Kan.

White Diarrhoea Kills Chicks

Last spring, I started poultry raising with five purebred White Rock hens of a fine prize winning strain. Saved eggs until we had 100. Our hatch was 81 of the biggest chicks just out of the shell you ever saw; every one a lusty, bright-eyed, healthy youngster.

When a week old; they caught white diarrhoea from an infected coop. Six of the 81 survived. I tell you white diarrhoea is the worst scourge your chicks have to fight, but if I had known then what I know now, I would have raised all this 81 hatch. I have found

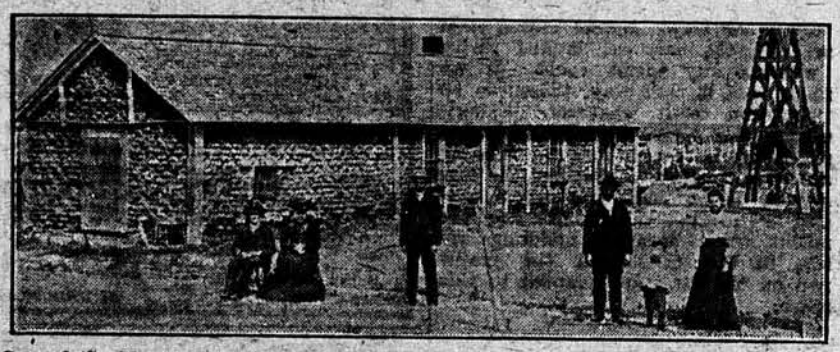
AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR WHITE DIARRHOEA.

E. J. Reefer, poultry expert, 124 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., has perfected a harmless, scientific remedy which is death to white diarrhoea. A package of this remedy costs but $1. Chickens are worth money and you can raise your entire hatch with this remedy. Mrs. N. J. Roberts, Lagrande, Ind., says, "It's worth it's weight in gold and diamonds. I haven't lost a chick since using it." Write her. G. W. Miller, Pittsburg, Okla., says he hatched 175 and by its aid raised them all. Send a dollar to Mr. Reefer today. A million dollar bank guarantees your money back if it doesn't do the work. Mr. Reefer will also send his valuable poultry book free. —Advertisement.

Ever Live in a Sod House?

A Comfort in Early Days, But not Many Remain

BY RAY YARNELL.



One of the Most Pretentious Sod Houses in Kansas, in Decatur County, Which Has a Shingle Roof and Wooden Corner Braces.

THE PASSING of the sod house, long watched and regretted by pioneers, has almost become a fact. It is doubtful if there are more than a few dozen sod houses which are now being used as homes. It seems likely that within a half dozen years the last sod house will be left to find its way back to the soil from which it came.

Unique in its origin, the sod house met a need that could not be supplied in any other way. There was little timber from which homes could be built when pioneers came to settle the prairie states. Lumber was out of the question, not only because there was none to be bought, but also because the expense of shipping it into a country without railroads was prohibitive.

The early settler had to have a home in which to live, and necessity ruled that the home must be one he could build himself.

It was when some quick-witted pioneer, who was breaking prairie ground to plant corn, noticed that the Buffalo grass roots were so matted in the soil that great slabs of dirt could be lifted from the ground without falling to pieces that the idea of a sod house was born. These slabs of dirt, from 1 to 5 feet long and 1 foot wide, were plowed from the prairie. They were cut in equal lengths and like slabs of limestone were laid one upon another, until the walls of the house reached the required height. No cement was needed. The dirt packed together as tight as the best cement binds limestone blocks. It did not crumble away.

A Low Cost.

The man who discovered the house building qualities of prairie sod told his neighbors. The word spread. It swept from one state to another. Sod houses, which could be built in 10 days to three weeks, sprang up like magic. The roofs were easily made. All that was required was a ridgepole and a matting of willows and straw. On these loose dirt was piled and smoothed. The hardest rain could never penetrate that coating.

After the first hardships of pioneering had been passed and the ground began to yield sparingly, the first improvement of the sod house was made. Plaster was spread on its inner walls. They glistened. Overhead muslin sheets were fastened to prevent dust sifting thru. Dirt floors, kept hard as stone by continual wetting, were as clean as polished oak.

In states where pioneers had to deal with Indians the sod house was a haven of safety which defied all the arts of the redskins. A bullet would not penetrate its walls. Burning arrows could not set it on fire. Only by storming the door could its occupants be routed. The sod house saved many a life during the Indian raids when many frame buildings in towns and on farms were burned. The family in the sod house was left alone.

As late as 1895 the sod house was common in Western Kansas. It was still used during the summer by those more fortunate settlers who were able to own a frame house. The soddy was cool. Its thick walls defied the hot sun, and in the winter the cold north winds and blizzards howled outside without making the slightest impression on the comfortable atmosphere which existed within the pioneer home.

But after the last sweeping drouth of 1891, which wasted the entire state, crop failures became less frequent. The citizens of Western Kansas began to accumulate wealth. The change came slowly, and it was not apparent until near the close of the century.

School Houses.

Sod houses were rapidly replaced by frame buildings after 1900. Ten years later they were few and far between. A few sod school houses were in use but the development in education soon placed them in the past.

On almost every Western Kansas farm there is a spot where weeds grow tall. Among the sunflower stalks, if a search is made, will be found irregular ridges of dirt, mixed with plaster and an occasional board. It is the grave of a sod house. In some places the walls are standing like the ruins of a feudal castle of the prairies.

A Farmer's Patriotism

The shortest definition of patriotism is service for one's country.

There are many ways in which you can serve your country while at home. Here are some:

Plant a larger garden than ever and can sufficient from it to tide you thru this year and part of the next.

Plant more potatoes, especially sweet potatoes, as these are staple food articles.

Every acre should be planted to corn or kafir, and receive the best cultivation possible.

Twenty-five to 50 per cent of the wheat land could be disked after cutting and planted to feterita.

Corn land can easily be prepared for wheat next fall, thus having the two crops overlap.

Plant cowpeas for their feed value as well as a soil builder.

Save the manure and apply 5 tons an acre.

Make this a banner year for chickens and swine.

More attention should be given to raising turkeys.

Insect pests should be combated in orchard, garden and field.

A Typical Kansas "Soddy," Used as a Residence 10 Years Ago, on a Farm 6 Miles Southwest of Oberlin.

Lice must go!

Lousy poultry *can't* pay. Lice not only sap the blood and take energy that otherwise would make growth and eggs; but they actually *suck* the *life* out of poultry and cause *more* disease and loss than *any* other trouble.

My Lice Powder will positively rid your flock of lice *at once*. Put it in dust-baths, in nests, and *powder* the birds with it *thoroughly*—especially in the fluffy feathers *below the vent*; also under the wings, between the legs, etc.

Dr. LeGear's Lice Killer

is my own formula worked out from 25 years experience both as a Veterinary Surgeon and as a practical poultry raiser. Ask your dealer for a pound can—25c—absolutely guaranteed.

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Powder keeps the flock disease free and makes poultry develop faster and lay sooner. If your dealer doesn't keep Dr. LeGear's Remedies, send us his name and we'll see that you're supplied.

Dr. LeGear's 112 page Poultry & Stockbook Free
(send 5c for mailing costs)

Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co.,
746 Howard St., St. Louis, Mo.

Farm Hands Wanted

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

Urgent demand sent out for farm help by the Government of Canada. Good wages. Steady employment. Low railway fares. Pleasant surroundings. Comfortable homes. No Compulsory Military Service. Farm hands from the United States are absolutely guaranteed against Conscription. This advertisement is to secure farm help to replace Canadian farmers who have enlisted for the war.

A splendid opportunity for the young man to investigate Western Canada's agricultural offerings, and to do so at no expense.

Only those accustomed to farming need apply.

For particulars as to railway rates and districts where labor is required, or other information regarding Western Canada, apply to

GEO. A. COOK, 2012 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.
Authorized Canadian Government Agent

NO CHEMICAL SMELL

INDOOR TOILET

No Sewer or Cesspool Needed

PLACE IN YOUR OWN HOME ON FREE TRIAL

No more outside back yard inconveniences. No chambers to empty. No sewer or cesspool. Chemical process dissolves human waste in water. No trouble. Kills disease germs. Prevents flies, filth and bad odors of outhouse. A real necessity for old, young or invalids. Preserves health.

Guaranteed Odorless

Agents Wanted.

Can be placed in any room, hall or closet, under a stairway in basement or even right in the bed room with a curtain around it. No trouble to install, no expense, no sewer or plumbing necessary. It is sanitary and odorless. Endorsed by thousands of users, doctors, sanitary experts, health boards, etc.

We do not ask you to send a cent of money—not even a deposit. You need pay nothing until you are convinced that the Kawnear is satisfactory. We don't ask you to take our word that it does what we say and more. We will send you a **Genuine Kawnear Cabinet on 10 days free trial**—right in your own home. You pay if you are satisfied. If not, return at our expense. No foolishness or argument. Two of the largest banks in Kansas City tell you that we are all right and do as we agree.

Endorsed by Kansas State Board of Health

KAWNEAR CABINET CO., Kansas City, Mo.

I am enclosing copy of letter received from Prof. C. C. Young, detailing the result of investigation of the chemical action of the Kawnear Cabinet. It would seem that the use of the Kawnear Cabinet as directed was highly efficient in that it destroys all disease bearing organisms.

I would highly recommend the use of this cabinet with the dosage of chemicals directed, for public schools, in the home and other places where the sanitary disposal of human waste is so important.

This department welcomes and desires to encourage from the standpoint of health the use of the chemical toilet. They not only safe-guard the health and the life of the people using them, but from the standpoint of cleanliness, convenience and comfort are well worth the small cost.

S. J. CRUMBINE, M. D., Secy.
Kansas Board of Health.

COSTS ONLY ONE CENT A WEEK per person to operate. Write today for full information.

KAWNEAR CABINET CO., 1600 Massachusetts Bldg. Kansas City, Missouri.

Guaranteed to do more and better work with less power

than any other; yet it *costs* no more to buy. Practically proof against breakdown. Solid oak and steel frame, mortised, bolted, braced; impossible to pull out of line.

Spiraled knives give clean shearing cut, requiring least power. 10 lengths of cut (5/16 to 2¼ in.). Frictionless self-feed table runs on chilled iron rollers. Speed of blower adjustable to least use of power for any height silo. One lever controls feed rolls and table. Automatic safety device.

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Appleton Mfg. Co., 497 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill.

THE INDIANA SILO

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

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

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

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

Let us send you our proposition—to contract now for your silo and deliver it later.

We still have openings for a limited number of farmer agents.

INDIANA SILO CO.

579 Union Building, ANDERSON, INDIANA
579 Silo Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.
579 Indiana Building, DES MOINES, IOWA
579 Live Stock Exch. Bldg., FT. WORTH, TEXAS

Not too early Decide Now!

You'll be busy later on and forget. You know you ought to have your own cutter. Get a

Dependable! Every part built *extra* strong. Right principle. Cutter and elevator in one. Light running. Even cutting. Unlimited elevating. Big capacity. Simple, safe, durable.

WRITE FOR CATALOG

It's a book every silo owner should have. Explains the different principles of building silo fillers, and describes the "Blizzard" in detail.

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Dora was Tested 23 Times

The average production of the 10 highest cows in the aged class of Guernseys, April 1, 1916, was 18,193.4 pounds of milk and 948.98 pounds of butterfat. On April 1 of this year the production of the 10 highest cows in the same class is 19,056.8 pounds of milk and 976.15 pounds of fat, showing an increase of 863.4 pounds of milk and 27.17 pounds of fat. During the year there has been an increase of 300 records in class A with an increase in fat of 6.27 pounds.

The last cow to enter the class with over 900 pounds of butterfat is Imp. Dora II. of les Marais 37737. Her recently completed record is 16664.5 pounds of milk and 904.71 pounds of butterfat with an average test of 5.43 per cent. By this production she wins tenth place.

Imp. Dora II, was bred on the Island of Guernsey by H. Du Port and is owned by W. W. Marsh of Waterloo, Ia., who has developed a number of the great cows of the breed, including Dairymaid of Pinehurst and Glencoe's Bopeep.

This is the third record which Imp. Dora II. has made. Starting at the age of 2 years and 2 months she produced during the year 9,957.3 pounds of milk and 543.22 pounds of fat and again at the age of 4 years and 2 months she made 15434.9 pounds of milk containing 770.38 pounds of butterfat.

Her sire is Imp. Princess's Jewel 24877 an Advanced Register son of Golden Jewel. Imp. Princess's Jewel has 25 Advanced Register daughters all of which were imported to this country from the Island. He has one Advanced Register son and four daughters not in the Advanced Register but having Advanced Register progeny.

Twenty-three testers in all made careful tests on Imp. Dora II. during the year. They included 12 regular monthly tests of one day each made by a representative of the Iowa experiment station, and retests in March, April, May, June, July and August by a tester from the same station. In May the Missouri station also gave a retest, making three tests for that month. Wisconsin made a two day test in September, Minnesota made a one day test in October, Nebraska made one in December and a two day test was made by a representative of the Kansas station in January.

Michigan Cow Makes Good

Michigan Holstein breeders are elated at the latest achievement of one of the members of the Black-and-White breed. They have tired of the championship milk and butter records that have so persistently been recorded from other parts of the country. Now comes the report of a world's champion junior 4-year-old record, made by Wandermeere Belle Hengerveld 193784. This cow freshened at the age of 4 years, 5 months, 12 days, gave 570 pounds of milk, which produced 42.61 pounds of butter, in her 7-day test, and in doing this she became the eighteenth cow of the Holstein-Friesian breed to make more than 40 pounds of butter in one week. Not only that, but she defeated Mabel Segis Korndyke, the holder of the junior 4-year-old championship of the world for three years, her production figures being 2.29 pounds of butter in excess of the late champion.

Wandermeere Belle Hengerveld is a daughter of Wandermeere Sir Hartog 75195 and Belle De Kol Colantha Hengerveld 152177. On her sire's side she traces back to the same blood lines that produced the great Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie and her dam is a granddaughter of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol and May Hartog Pauline De Kol, a former world's record 4-year-old. She was bred by James Wilder of Bay City, Mich., and is now owned by E. LeRoy Pelletier of Pontiac, Mich.

Calves Should Have Dry Grain

It is important that the calf should eat its grain dry. It is not bad practice to scald a little linseed meal and put it into the milk, providing we let it settle to the bottom of the pail and allow the calf time to eat it after drinking the milk. This is not necessary, however, and it consumes time that may just as well be employed in some other way. Allow the calf to drink its milk straight and eat its grain at its leisure, taking plenty of time to masticate it and the saliva will be mixed thoroly with the grain, insuring much better digestion. When the calf becomes accustomed to the grain there is no harm in giving it all it will clean up with relish, but until that time comes constant care should be exercised. Almost any of the grains grown on the farm are good for a calf. There is nothing better than corn and the calf will eat it whole quite as well as in any other way. Indeed calves shell corn from the car, eat it and thrive as well as any calves could. If we wish to feed it that way, there can be no objection to it whatever. Experiments a few years ago demonstrated that there is great loss in feeding whole corn to older cattle, but the loss was very slight when the calves consumed the grain. Whole oats, too, are excellent, wheat bran and middlings are good. In fact nearly all the grains grown on the farm are adapted to this purpose.

Silage Is Good for Calves

By the time the calf is 6 weeks old, we may begin to feed silage, very gradually at first, using care to see that it is free from mold. In a little while the calf will be able to consume quite a quantity of silage and the amount will increase as time advances. The grain fed to the calf always should depend in some degree upon the kind of roughage consumed. There is no better roughage than alfalfa hay. It is easily digested. The leaves of the alfalfa contain a principle indispensable in the development of the young animals and not present in other roughage, but alfalfa hay alone is not good for a calf. Taken in connection with skim-milk the ration is too narrow, that is to say, the amount of protein as related to the carbohydrates and fat is in excess of the demands of the animal. This condition is corrected by the feeding of silage and grain like corn, rich in carbohydrates.

Says Capper Makes Good

This newspaper did not support Governor Capper with much enthusiasm either time he ran for governor. In fact it opposed his election in his first campaign for the office. But Governor Capper has made good. We feared he had not the backbone to resist the influence of the politicians whose ambition is pie instead of service. He has proved that our fears were groundless. He has proceeded independently of political considerations in a large measure, has stood firm for real, constructive, progressive measures, and his work has counted for much for the good of the state.

A few years ago such administrations as Governor Capper has given this state would have been impossible. The politicians were so powerful that such good men as Hoch and Morrill and Humphrey were powerless to put them aside and do what they really desired to do. Those men were all honest and clean, but were forced into the doing of official acts that were strikingly inconsistent with their personal characters. Governor Capper has been less persistent and possibly less effective than Stubbs, but he appears to have been in a quieter way just as free from domination of self-seeking politicians and has, by standing firmly for progressive measures accomplished a great work in this state. His vetoing of the bill spiking the public utilities commission is but a specimen of many courageous stands he has taken. He has earned for himself a place in the history of this state as one of the few independent, effective governors she has had up to date.

Thru two legislative sessions Governor Capper has never been found favorable to a single proposed act of legislation that smacked of special privilege origin or effect, but on the contrary has himself originated a number of wholesome plans of economy and efficiency in state government. And particularly have his appointments been free from the idea of political rewards and consistent with the idea of real, efficient honest service. —From the Fort Scott Tribune.

Plan to grow all of your own seed the coming season. This means grading and planting the best strains. Then if you are successful you will have seed to sell next year. Use the grader.

Let every man remember that to violate the law is to trample on the blood of his father, and to tear the charter of his own and his children's liberty.

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$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2. Light running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. **Guaranteed a lifetime.** Skims 95 quarts per hour. Made also in five larger sizes up to No. 8 shown here.

30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog, folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

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Clip flanks and udders so that they may be easily cleaned before milking; also clip entire cow twice a year. Machine has ball bearings and enclosed cut gears that run in oil. Six feet of flexible shaft and one tension nut knife. Turns easy. Clips fast. Guaranteed.

Price Complete, $7.50

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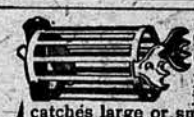

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Grows 6 ft. High

if left untrimmed, but can be trimmed by shearing to any shape.

Plant a Barberry Hedge!

We have arranged with a large Nursery for a large supply of Barberry for our subscribers. You can beautify your home at our expense by simply taking advantage of

Our Special Offer Send your name and address and only 65c for a year's subscription to Capper's Weekly, and the 25 Barberry will be sent you **FREE** and **POSTPAID**, with full instructions for planting.

Capper's Weekly, Dept. J. B. 2, Topeka, Kan.

We Cannot Do Without Milk

One-Sixth of Our Food Comes from the Dairy Cow

BY JOHN B. NEWMAN

ONE-SIXTH or more than 16 per cent of all foods consumed by the human family consists of milk and milk products such as cream, cheese and butter. The whole world is dependent upon an adequate supply of milk and milk products and it is most important that they should be produced, handled, stored and dispensed in a proper, sanitary manner; primarily, because of their highly perishable nature. In the same proportion that the product of the cow is highly nutritious to human beings and animals, so it is to all germ life. If thru the lack of proper precautions, harmful germs gain admittance, they find the very conditions which encourage their growth. If we drink milk so contaminated, we fill our systems with dangerous bacteria.

Food, taken into the system, builds or repairs tissue, creates heat and energy. Nature, the greatest of all chemists, has decreed that food for the young must contain not only the food nutrients necessary for repair, heat and energy, but also those which will build and create body structure. Milk not only is a food for maintenance, but it is a food of extraordinary construction value.

Protein, one of the principal constituents of milk, is that nutrient from which the cells and tissues, muscles and part of the bones are constructed. Later on, after full growth has been attained, it replaces worn-out and dead tissues and cells with new ones; and when food ceases to perform this function of repair, we soon die or, in earlier life, we fail in proper development.

Besides protein, fat, carbohydrates and water, certain minerals necessary for the proper development of the growing child are contained in this life-giving fluid. For instance, milk contains large quantities of lime, essential for the building of bone and teeth structure. There is 32 times as much lime in milk as in the same weight of beefsteak. This is a logical ratio because by the time we arrive at an age when we can eat meat, we already have received thru milk sufficient lime to give our body structure a good start. Meat carries with it other nutrients to replace the wear and tear to which our tissues are subjected. There is more lime in milk than in the druggist's mixture of lime-water.

Milk is comparatively rich in phosphorous and affords inexpensive means of obtaining this element. Bunge, in his book on chemistry says that phosphorous compounds are essential food substances for man; also, that in all animal and vegetable tissue, in every cell, are found two complete organic compounds rich in phosphorous. Their presence in considerable quantities in milk, also eggs, indicates that this substance is necessary for nutrition.

Some of you no doubt have read a statement, recently published, that the French government is providing milk for soldiers as a stimulant. I do not know whether this is true. It is certain, however, that milk is not a stimulant in the manner of alcohol Alcohol is not a food; it has some stimulating properties. Milk, on the contrary, is a great food.

At the Pasteur Institute a scientific test was carried out to ascertain the effect of drugs on puppies that were set to work on a miniature treadmill. Medicines such as caffeine, strychnine digitalis and quinine were given and the effect on the energy, power, endurance and strength of the animals was measured. Under the influence of the drugs, the animals were found to exhibit varying degrees of vitality and strength, but they became exhausted sooner than those deprived of the drugs.

Three of the puppies had been fed almost exclusively on cow's milk, and one of the investigators observed that they were growing more rapidly and were more active and muscular and less liable to indulge in sleep than the others. These three puppies, moreover, had exhibited a dislike for meat, broths, candy and bread. To ascertain the reason for this beneficial condition noted in the milkfed puppies, one of the physicians decided to give half a saucer of milk to one-half of the animals subjected to the drug test.

Results showed that the puppies given this milk, performed their work with a dash and vigor, three times greater than the other puppies, and were less exhausted and more playful after leaving the treadmill. In the end, all of the animals were tried out in this way, and it was found that milk strengthened the heart and muscles, slowed down the pulse, toned up the whole animal and acted as an undoubted stimulant.

Following these findings, the French government issued an official order to all hotels, restaurants, cafes and eating places, requesting proprietors to urge the sale of milk in preference to tea, coffee, chocolate, cocoa, soft drinks and liquors.

Milk sugar, from an infant standpoint and a health standpoint, is of particular interest. You have heard a great deal about intestinal putrefaction. What was accomplished by the great investigator and scientist, Metchnikoff of the Pasteur Institute, supplies us with a valuable illustration in this connection. His curiosity was aroused by the large number of persons who have lived 100 years, in the provinces of Bulgaria and Rumania. In a population of 7 million, he found 3,600 persons more than 100 years old. After an exhaustive investigation he returned, satisfied that the long life enjoyed by these people was due to an absence of intestinal putrefaction. I have read the book he published on this investigation. The frontal piece is that of a mother 121 years old, and her son 101 years old, both of whom were well and hearty at the time. Metchnikoff described this absence of intestinal putrefaction to be due to the fact that these people refrained to a large extent from partaking of foods that putrefy rapidly, and that where such foods were eaten, they were counteracted to quite a degree by the large quantities of milk and its products consumed. He was able in his own case, to get his intestinal tract well filled with lactic bacteria, or Bulgaria Bacilli, to the exclusion of the putrefactive bacteria; and he determined that milk sugar, which is slow in digestion, reached the lower intestines before it was digested and absorbed, and that certain germs that feed on the milk sugar, carry on a war of extermination with putrefaction germs. Nature, in providing for early nourishment, has put this kind of sugar in milk in order that it shall carry a property that will be a safeguard against putrefaction and a protection to the little body of the infant that at the time is too delicately constructed to combat with poisons resulting from putrefaction.

To Cure a Pig-Eating Sow

Altho the pig-eating habit of sows is one of the worst problems with which the hog raiser has to contend, yet in most cases he is to blame. If sows are cared for properly, they seldom, if ever, acquire this habit, according to the livestock men at the Iowa State college. Feeding a ration lacking in protein and minerals seems to be the main cause for the desire of the sow to eat her pigs.

Many treatments have been suggested and apparently give very satisfactory results. Prevention is the most logical thing. Give the sow a liberal allowance of such feeds as meat meal, tankage, skimmilk and alfalfa along with corn, and thus protein and minerals will be supplied.

It is advisable to give the sow a laxative of 2 or 3 tablespoons of Epsom salts in a slop made of shorts and tankage, three of four days before the pigs are born. If the sow starts to eat her pigs, chop up a dead one in several pieces. Put these in a strong salt solution and allow the brine thoroly to penetrate them. Feed the sow one or two of these pieces and she will leave her little ones alone. This method is as effective as giving salted bacon, and cheaper.

The application of kerosene, wagon grease, aloes or asafetida to the coat of the little pigs is often a good practice. These applications are repulsive to the sows, but do not harm the little pigs unless applied too freely.

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GREEN SALT CURED HIDES, No. 1, 21c HORSE HIDES (as to size) No. 1 $8.00--$8.50
" " " " No. 2, 20c " " (as to size) No. 2 $6.00--$7.50

Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.

FARM ANSWERS

To Sell the Soap Weed.

Is there a sale for soap weed?
Colorado. A. H.

The soap weed or yucca plant is used in the manufacture of a low grade of fiber. So far as I know, the only company that has purchased this material has been the American Manufacturing Co. of St. Louis, Mo. This company has in the past paid from $7 to $8 a ton at railway points for yucca plant in the bale. I am not sure that it is buying this material now. I suggest that you write for information and prices.

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

Mushroom Growing.

Please tell me how to make beds and when to plant spawn for mushrooms.
Jefferson Co. L. M.

Send to United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin 204 on the "Cultivation of Mushrooms." Limited space forbids our giving the information you request on a subject not of general interest.

Fertilizers for the Corn.

Will it pay to fertilize corn? What kind of fertilizer is best? The ground I intend to plant to corn has been in wheat and oats for two years and is fairly good soil.
Crawford Co. J. C. O.

The results obtained from fertilizing corn are not so certain as those obtained from fertilizing wheat. In a dry year, fertilized corn is often injured more by hot, dry weather than unfertilized corn. In a normal or wet season fertilized corn usually gives good results.

If you are practicing a good rotation of crops, I would suggest that you apply most of your fertilizer on wheat or oats, especially if you expect to sow grasses with these crops. I would then advise using very little fertilizer on corn and depend upon the residue of the fertilizers applied to the other crops and the organic matter supplied by the grasses to supply the plant food the corn would need.

If you wish to use a fertilizer on corn this year, I would suggest purchasing one supplying a small quantity of nitrogen and a fairly large quantity of phosphoric acid. A mixed fertilizer containing 1 to 2 per cent of ammonia and 8 to 12 per cent of phosphoric acid would be satisfactory. If the fertilizer is applied in the row or hill to the corn, not more than 75 to 100 pounds of such fertilizer should be used to the acre. If the fertilizer is spread broadcast a little heavier application may be made safely.

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

A Feed for Dairy Cows.

I wish to feed a balanced ration for milk cows weighing about 900 pounds. I have alfalfa, corn fodder, bran, corn chop, oats and peanut butter. The butter was purchased at a bargain price, and I suppose it will take the place of cottonseed meal.
Johnson Co. F. W. H.

With the above mentioned feeds at hand I would suggest the following ration: Feed a cow all the alfalfa hay and corn fodder she will eat, particularly the alfalfa hay. Mix a grain ration as follows: 4 parts corn chop, 2 parts shorts, 1 part bran, 1 part peanut butter; mixed by weight. In addition to the roughage mentioned give the cow a grain feed of 1 pound of the mixture to every 3 pounds of milk produced a day.

In calculating this ration I have used the analysis for peanut meal in the absence of an analysis for peanut butter. Shorts was added to the ration as it was stated that it was necessary to mix the peanut butter with it to get it in good condition for feeding and handling.

The subscriber says he will substitute peanut butter for cottonseed meal as a source of protein. To get the protein in peanut butter at the same price he would pay for the protein in the cottonseed meal it will be necessary for the peanut butter to be bought at practically one-half the price of cottonseed meal.

K. S. A. C. O. E. REED.

Roughage for the Calves.

What roughage should one feed to calves?
Butler Co. G. V.

Usually a vigorous calf begins during the second week to pick at the bedding on other material within its reach, and at that time both grain and roughage of the best possible quality should be provided. Clover hay, alfalfa hay, or, if these are not available, the most palatable roughage on hand should be given the calf after the second week. If alfalfa is used, care should be taken that it does not cause scours; this feed should be fed sparingly at first and increased only after the calf gets accustomed to it. The essential points are that the roughage be of good quality and kept clean. The usual mistake in providing roughage is that it is not kept clean. It is placed either on the floor where it soon becomes contaminated with the droppings, or is put into a manger or feed box, so placed that the calf can easily spoil it. Hay should be supplied at first only a handful at a time, and placed so it cannot get soiled. A latticework rack, of metal or wood, is useful if it is placed high enough from the floor so the calf cannot soil the hay in any manner but still have it within easy reach. This rack can be constructed so it can be hung on the wall or framework of the stall or pen and removed when not needed. For the first 6 months, at least, the calf should receive all the roughage of good quality that it will eat up clean. The quantity taken up to the time it is 1 month old is very small. The rack should be emptied every day and fresh roughage supplied.

Silage may be given after the calf is 1 month old, but the utmost care should be observed to be sure that it is fresh from the silo. For this reason very young calves, except in the hands of a careful feeder, should not be fed silage, as it ferments rapidly when exposed to the air. Care should be used in starting with silage, using only a little at first and gradually increasing the quantity as the animal becomes used to it. Generally there is no danger that the calf will get too much roughage that is clean and of the proper quality.

If the calf has access to good pasture during the first 6 months it need not receive other roughage. Pastures used in summer should contain plenty of shade.

Silage and Soil Fertility.

Is the practice of cutting corn green and putting it in the silo very hard on the soil? I asked a neighbor about it recently and he said the stalks would have to be plowed under green if they were to be of much value
Reno Co. C. C. C.

Cutting green corn and putting it in the silo is no harder on the land than cutting corn when it is fully matured and removing the crop from the field. There is no plant food in the corn nor any other material that returns to the soil after the crop ripens. When the crop is harvested for the silo and the stover and grain are removed, the soil is being depleted in fertility much more rapidly than when the grain only is harvested and the stalks are worked into the ground.

I cannot agree that corn stalks should be plowed under green to be of much value. I will admit that corn stalks will rot much more rapidly if plowed under green; but, if plowed under dry, they do eventually decay and release the plant food locked up in them, as well as assist in releasing plant food from the soil itself.

The man who has a silo undoubtedly has livestock, and if he has livestock and will return the manure produced by feeding the silage, he can maintain the fertility of his soil at even a higher plane than a farmer who is harvesting the grain and leaving the stalks on the field. The important thing is to see that the livestock farmer who has a silo properly cares for his manure and returns it to the land.

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

Seed of the Sorghums.

Have you any kafir seed for sale? Will Dwarf blackhull kafir produce more seed on thin upland than the large variety? How does Egyptian wheat compare with kafir for grain and forage or silage?
Lyon Co. H. L. B.

Our supply of kafir seed is exhausted. I am enclosing herewith a list of farmers who have seed of various kinds for sale.

The Dwarf blackhull kafir is smaller and earlier than the ordinary or Standard blackhull kafir and is adapted for growing where seasons are too short for the latter variety or where the annual precipitation is limited. The Dwarf variety, because of its early maturity and small stature, often will mature a crop of grain in Western Kansas when the Standard blackhull kafir fails to produce seed. Under favorable conditions in Eastern and Central Kansas a reasonably pure and well selected strain of the Blackhull kafir will outyield all other varieties. On very thin soils or in seasons when midsummer drouth prevails, varieties earlier than the ordinary Blackhull kafir; namely, the Pink and the Dwarf blackhull kafirs, may produce the best grain yields. The Pink kafir is superior to the Dwarf variety for growing in Central and Eastern Kansas. It matures almost as early as the Dwarf blackhull, yields equally as much grain and is much better adapted for the production of forage because of its greater height and more abundant leaves.

The Pink kafir has been grown for several years in preference to the Standard blackhull kafir on thin upland soils in Morris, Lyon, Osage and Shawnee counties.

I would not advise you to grow Egyptian wheat—more commonly known as shallu—in preference to kafir for grain. While shallu is capable of making good yields of grain it is not superior to kafir in this respect, while it has a number of disadvantages. The plants make a tall growth and do not stand up well after maturity, making it difficult to handle the crop. The grain shatters readily. As a silage crop any well adapted variety of sweet sorghum—Kansas Orange or Sumac—will outyield both the shallu or kafir and will produce silage equally good in feeding value. Both kafir and sweet sorghum are superior to shallu as forage crops.

C. C. CUNNINGHAM.
K. S. A. C.

When Feeding Sudan Grass.

Is Sudan grass a good substitute for timothy and clover?
Brown Co. A. T. L.

Sudan grass is a very satisfactory crop to use as a substitute for timothy and clover. In fact, it is about the only annual other than millet that would be suitable, and Sudan grass makes a better quality of hay and a heavier tonnage than millet. I would prefer fall-plowed ground if you have such ground available for the Sudan grass altho ground plowed this spring, if well prepared, will make a satisfactory seedbed. Sudan grass seed should not be sown until the ground is thoroly warm. I would consider May 15 as early as it would be advisable to seed, and in a backward season even a later date would be better. For best results, Sudan grass usually should be sown broadcast, using about 20 pounds of seed an acre. Because of the high price of seed this year, it would perhaps be better to cut down the quantity to 12 or 15 pounds. Seeded at this rate, the hay will be a little coarser and therefore not quite so good in quality.

You should obtain at least two cuttings of hay. The hay should be cut at the time it is coming into head. Sudan grass planted in rows for seed and topped makes good feed providing the stover is well stacked. The yield of feed when planted in this way is small when compared to what could be obtained if sown broadcast. If you desire to grow the crop for seed, it should be planted in rows, using from 4 to 6 pounds of seed to the acre. Sudan grass will not compare with alfalfa as a feed. It is not a leguminous plant and is therefore not so high in protein as alfalfa. I consider Sudan grass more nearly equal to timothy hay in feeding value.

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

Good Methods With Tomatoes.

Please tell me how to get better results with tomatoes.
Shawnee Co. R. K.

The tomato is classed with the warm weather vegetables and should not be transplanted to the field until all danger from frost is past. In Kansas the transplanting season lasts from early in April thru May. The earlier tomatoes are set in the field, provided they are not hit by a frost, the better. Usually the first two weeks in May will bring a late frost.

The best success is obtained by growing the tomatoes in a flower or paper pot. The plants may then be set in the open field with a ball of soil, and there is less danger of breaking the feeding roots. Large plants should be set deeply, and if long and spindling a greater portion of the stem should be placed in the ground. Set the plant a little deeper in the soil than it previously stood. If water is used some loose soil should be pulled over the puddled portion to prevent evaporation. Medium-sized plants apparently stand the hardship of transplanting better than small plants. Do not permit the roots to wilt, as any check to their steady growth will cut down the yield. During hot, dry weather we have found it advisable to cover the plants during the day with a newspaper shaped like a cone. This method is practicable only on small plantations.

Large varieties should be set at least 4 feet apart each way. The smaller or tree tomatoes may be set 2 feet apart in the row and 3 feet between the rows.

Tomatoes usually are pruned to one, two or three stems. These plants are staked and tied with some thick material to prevent bruising the stems. This pruning usually begins when the plants are from 12 to 15 inches high. Experiments have been tried which would indicate a higher yield from plants so treated. Another and very important point is the length of the picking season. Pruned vines permit a much longer picking season.

Tomatoes grow well on almost any soil, but a friable rich sandy loam is considered best for a heavy yield. These plants succeed, however, in a variety of soils.

Begin cultivation as soon as possible after the plants are set, and keep it up during the summer. Cultivate after every rain or after every irrigation, and if there is a long dry spell cultivate the soil often to conserve the moisture. Cultivation should continue as long as one is able to run a cultivator between the rows without breaking the plants. Moisture is an important factor in the growing of tomatoes. This moisture may be secured by mulching and irrigation.

Two of the most destructive diseases are blossom end rot and the Mosaic disease. The former is said to be controlled by the use of water, keeping plenty of moisture in the soil. There is no practicable remedy for the latter disease. Bordeaux mixture is helpful in the control of several other diseases of the tomato.

The potato bug and cut worm often cause considerable damage to the crop. For the potato bug, spray with arsenate of lead or Paris green. Use 2 pounds of arsenate of lead and ½ pound of Paris green to 50 gallons of water. This spray will control the large green worm that attacks the foliage. For cut worms on small areas use a paper cuff around every plant, encircling the plant to a height of 4 inches. For large plots mix 1 teaspoonful of Paris green and 2 tablespoonfuls of sirup with 1 quart of bran. Make this mixture into a stiff dough with water and place a small portion near every plant. Spraying with Bordeaux mixture helps to control late wilt and leaf spot

K. S. A. C. ALBERT DICKENS.

Get the Cut Worms

Tomatoes, cabbages, sweet potatoes, lettuce and other truck plants, especially those started under glass and transplanted, are subject to serious injury by cut worms. These pests appear sometimes in great numbers in the spring and early summer, and frequently do severe injury before their ravages are noticed. Their method of attack is to cut off the young plants at about the surface of the ground, and as these caterpillars are large, and are voracious feeders, they can destroy many plants in a night, frequently more than they can devour. The usual method of control is by the use of poisoned baits.

Take a bushel of dry bran, add 1 pound of white arsenic or Paris green, and mix it thoroly into mash with 8 gallons of water in which has been stirred half a gallon of sorghum or other cheap molasses. Arsenic and Paris green are deadly poisons. Handle them with great care. This amount will be sufficient for the treatment of about 4 or 5 acres of cultivated crops. After the mash has stood for several hours, scatter it, in lumps about the size of a marble, over the fields where the injury is beginning to appear and about the bases of the plants set out. Apply late in the day, so as to place the poison about the plants before night, which is the time when the cut worms are active. Apply a second time, if necessary. Keep children, livestock and chickens away from this bait.

When cut worms occur in unusual abundance they exhaust their food supply and migrate to other fields. This they do literally in armies, assuming what is called the army worm habit. At such times it is necessary to treat them the same as army worms. While the methods which have been advised are valuable in such cases, they may be too slow to destroy all the cut worms, and other methods must be employed. These include trenching, ditching, the plowing of deep furrows in advance of the traveling cut worms to trap them, and the dragging of logs or brush through the furrows. If the trenches can be filled with water, the addition of a small quantity of kerosene, so as to form a thin scum on the surface, will prove fatal to the cut worms. In extreme cases, barriers of fence boards are erected and the tops smeared with tar or other sticky substances to stop the cut worms as they attempt to crawl over.

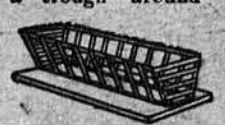
In extremely severe attacks by cut worms on choice plants there is sometimes no opportunity to prepare the poisoned bait. In such cases an arsenate of lead spray will answer quite as well. In one instance a parsley field was sprayed with 4 pounds of arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water; this killed all the cut worms, whereas if they had been left alone for a day or two longer the field probably would have been destroyed. The result was a perfect stand—the best ever made by the grower. In this case five applications were necessary.

Corn and Alfalfa Lead

Any farmer who can grow alfalfa and does not make alfalfa pasture and hay, the principal protein feed for his pigs, is not making the best use of his ability to grow pork economically. We have had quite a lot of experience in feeding hogs on alfalfa. We always keep alfalfa hay before the brood sows, and this with a little corn, and perhaps a little tankage just before farrowing time makes a most excellent ration for wintering brood sows. After farrowing, we use a little shorts and tankage to induce a larger flow of milk and get the little pigs started to eating as soon as possible. But as soon as alfalfa pasture is large enough, we expect all of them to get their protein feed from this pasture.

As soon as they are large enough in the fall to begin to fatten we put them in a yard and feed alfalfa hay and corn exclusively. We consider this the most profitable ration we can find. We never have any trouble getting our hogs to eat the hay as your correspondent says he had. I believe that if nice green third or fourth cutting alfalfa is saved, any hog will relish it.

We use a V-shaped feeding rack with a trough around the bottom which catches the leaves that fall when the hay is pulled out. Thus all the hay is eaten up with no waste. Hogs seem to like coarse bulky feeds. You can notice this when putting in fresh straw for bedding. They will chew up and eat quite a lot of it. We who live in Kansas have the best and most economical pork-producing ration, and that ration is corn and alfalfa.



R. F. Heliker.

A Trip to Guantanamo Bay

This is the third of a series of letters by Mr. Province on life in the navy. In this story he tells of leaving Philadelphia on a torpedo boat destroyer.

The first part of our journey was down the Delaware River; it is about 90 miles to the ocean. The water usually is calm near Philadelphia, but it gets rather rough sometimes in Delaware Bay, as I soon found out. I had been on duty in the engine room for 4 hours and came off duty at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. As I came on deck I found that the ship had a sort of a rocking motion, as if it was rocking itself to sleep.

This motion made me seasick, and this lasted for some time. On the third day out, however, the weather calmed down to a great extent, so I soon got over my seasickness. I was then able to do my work as well as any of the older sailors. I did not have to get anyone to stand my watch in the engine room at any time, but that is more than I can say for some of the other new boys. After a storm at sea there follows a calm; the sea on the fourth day was as calm as the water in a reservoir. You can place a safe bet that there was none of us new men who was sorry to see this condition.

The rest of our journey was uneventful. We would occasionally run into a school of porpoises. Sometimes a shark would poke his nose out of the water near us. I was impressed at the first sight I had of a flying fish. It was one morning just at dawn, and something came sailing over the deck as if it was in a hurry to get somewhere and didn't care what course it took to get there. That is the impression a flying fish gives one. This fish, however, came to sudden grief and disaster, as it failed to clear the spud locker, which is made of wire netting, and was precipitated to the deck. I at once captured him and found that what the boys had told me about flying fish was really true. A flying fish is not able to fly to any great height, and usually does its stunts from a small wave or white cap of the sea.

I have since caught many flying fish in the vicinity of Porto Rico, of considerable size, and on many occasions I have dressed and had them fried for breakfast. They are similar to other fish with the exception that they are provided with small wings similar to the wings of an ordinary locust.

We at last reached Guantanamo Bay on the southern coast of Cuba. Our captain reported to the fleet commander of the destroyers that his ship was at his service. This means that we were under orders of the fleet commander, and would be governed in the future by him in the movement of our ship.

On the following day after our arrival we recoaled the vessel as she was rather short of coal. The vessel was only 250 feet long but she was able to maintain a maximum speed of 30 sea miles an hour, and had guns and torpedo tubes capable of destroying any vessel. We finished coaling the ship and the next day took our position in the fleet of destroyers and began our daily routine of drills with the fleet. We kept this up thru all of that week.

On Saturday, after we were anchored in Guantanamo Bay, I obtained shore leave to visit the city of Caminero, Cuba. I was in the starboard watch and that meant I would be one of the first liberty party to go on shore. It was the first time I had put my foot upon foreign soil. One feels that any moment he can expect things to occur that he has not prepared for, but this soon grows out of your system for you learn that the people are just human beings like yourself. America is not the only place on the map where the people are really civilized.

Here in the little town of Caminero we discovered that the people, tho somewhat dark, were polite and at once showed a desire to treat us as guests. There was a band playing in the park for our benefit. We remained on shore the entire evening and that night were escorted by a young Cuban to a hotel where we again were shown the usual hospitality that one would expect in a hotel in our own home town. We returned on board the next morning. The crew soon was told that the ship was to sail the following Saturday for San Juan, Porto Rico. I will tell you about this trip in a future letter. Meanwhile you can get full information about life in the navy from any recruiting officer.

William Province.

Room 26, Postoffice Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

Subscription Men Were Here

The first semi-annual meeting of district managers employed by the Capper Publications was held in Topeka, Saturday, April 14. These are the men who have charge of the circulation work in Kansas, particularly for the Farmers Mail and Breeze, the Daily Capital and for Capper's Weekly. The home office staff doesn't see the district men very often. They are out on the firing line at work, and from their point of view at least are doing duty as important as any patriot in the state because they keep the people informed. And if they fail it certainly is not their fault. Their visit to Topeka as guests of the house was an exceptionally pleasant one, not only for the managers but for the members of the big staff who seldom meet them.

At the afternoon session, Saturday, D. W. Huddleston, manager of the agency division, presided. Brief talks were made by district managers, J. E. Butler, A. R. Chambers, E. Batt, A. M. Hollinsworth, Matt George, M. J. Gilkerson, J. E. Gish, J. K. Herron, E. Huff, W. N. Kelsey, C. A. Muck, L. N. St. Cyr, B. F. Sweet and field auditor A. S. Wolverton. A slogan was adopted by the district managers "Punch your own time clock at 7:00 A. M."

A chicken dinner was given for the visitors at 6:30 o'clock in the evening at which W. W. Rhoads, director of circulation, presided. Business talks were made by J. E. Griest, business manager of the Capper Publications; Marco Morrow, director of advertising; Hugh McVey, advertising counselor; Charles Dillon, managing editor of the Capper Farm Papers; T. A. McNeal, editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Other guests were W. P. Fehlman, Enos McKenzie, J. G. Disher and A. C. Knudson, of the circulation department. Members of the agency department in attendance were D. W. Huddleston, manager agency division; A. S. Wolverton, field auditor, and district managers as follows:

E. Batt, Ira Berridge, J. E. Butler, John A. Blunt, W. M. Coleman, J. W. Coverdill, A. R. Chambers, Leo Dorrell, John E. Davis, C. H. Drehmer, M. D. Duffey, A. M. Ellinsworth, H. J. Edwards, W. G. Fish, Matt George, M. J. Gilkerson, Thos. Gibbs, H. O. Golding, J. E. Gish, D. R. Hawley, G. O. Howard, J. K. Herron, E. Huff, Willis Hogarty, W. N. Kelsey, H. H. Kemper, G. L. Murphy, C. R. Miller, E. L. Marley, E. F. Mulloy, C. A. Muck, R. D. Neiswanger, E. V. Nelson, T. H. Neville, D. H. Norman, L. L. Plyley, H. M. Shaw, Karl F. Spellman, L. N. St Cyr, H. C. Strom, B. F. Sweet, Elmer Saunders, W. A. Scruby, I. V. Stewart, Thos. Tunstall, D. W. Stratton, R. L. Tharp, W. H. Vaughan, J. M. Watson, R. D. T. Wolbert, W. F. Wittenbraker, C. E. Wood.

Turkeys Save Waste Crops

Turkeys are profitable under Kansas conditions if they are handled carefully in the first few weeks. The losses usually are heavy at this time; later a turkey becomes very hardy. With this development with turkeys is coming a larger number of geese. It pays well to keep the turkeys in rather large flocks, so one will be more likely to watch the birds carefully.

Little chicks must have clean, well ventilated places to live, or they will not do well; and lice must also be kept away from them.

Man-flesh and horse-flesh cost too much to waste at heavy farm labor. To ***abuse*** them that way is extravagance. ***Use*** power. It's far cheaper and does more work. Power makes every acre a payer.

You Need a Tractor

Tractors stand the test of common sense. In farming for profit, that's all that counts. Horses can't compete with the tractor. Their unfailing appetites and uncertain strength are against them. There's nothing uncertain about a good tractor in the hands of a careful farmer.

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Grange Notes

BY S. C. COWLES
Woodson County

Woodson County Pomona Grange met with Nickletown Grange April 7 for an all-day meeting with a good attendance. A fine dinner was served by the sisters of Nickletown Grange. They had an instructive and interesting program, enlivened with songs, instrumental music and readings. Resolutions were adopted against the Overman Spy bill as passed by the Senate, and asking Congress to amend the bill to allow United States citizens, newspapers and magazines free speech, and not give our army officers a greater dictatorship than the czar of Russia had; against compulsory military service; against Congress donating money to any foreign country for war purposes; against the Interstate Commerce Commission allowing the railroads a 15 per cent raise in freight rates at present.

Woodson county has seven Granges with nearly 700 members. This leaves plenty of room in that county for a live wire deputy and Pomona Grange to get busy and work up sentiment in that county in favor of organizing twice as many Granges as they now have. If I might be allowed to offer a suggestion, I should like to say that one very successful means of creating sentiment in favor of the Grange is for the Pomona to hold an open session in a community where there is no Grange. A basket dinner provides food for the members. The program should be arranged to set the objects and work of the Grange before the people as clearly as any speaker could. After a successful meeting of this kind usually it is easy work for a deputy to organize a Grange in the community.

The lecturer of Key West Grange in Coffey county sends word that the bad weather on the night of April 7 caused their Grange to postpone their patriotic program until April 14. He says further that the Grange is offering the following prizes to the boy or girl less than 15 years old that can do the best with a setting of 15 purebred eggs of any breed, to be shown at the Key West fair; 1st prize, $7; 2nd, $5; 3rd, $3. They are also offering prizes for the best collection of vegetables raised and exhibited by boy or girl less than 15 years old; 1st prize, $5; 2nd, $3; 3rd, $2.

This Grange is holding the interest of its young people by having every other meeting open to the public, at which attractive literary programs are given, the young folks contributing an important part of the program.

To many of our Granges this may seem a difficult thing to do in the busy season when everybody is so tired, but those who attend these meetings tell me that it rests them to get out of sight of their work when they are tired.

It gives me pleasure to report that the last word from Prairie Queen Grange, near Lebo, said they instructed 15 candidates in the first two degrees of the initiatory ceremony April 5, and expect to have 20 more ready to take the third and fourth degrees April 19. In addition to this fine growth in membership in this busy season, they are carrying on their regular work with all the energy for which that Grange is noted.

Word has reached me that several of the other Granges of the county are having unusually good meetings for this busy season, and expect to send in worthwhile reports later. It will be interesting to watch for those that remember to keep that promise.

Valley Grange is planning to test the resourcefulnes of its members by giving one member $1 to provide eatables for each meeting of the Grange. No one to be allowed to provide more than two articles for a meeting. The plan is to let brothers and sisters take turns in this work. One object is to see who can provide the best eatables at the lowest price, and to have the jolly social time that goes with something to eat.

Because we are still hearing of the failure of secretaries of subordinate Granges to discharge the duties of their offices as they should, I want to quote a part of the instructions the secretary of the Ohio State Grange sent out to the secretaries of local Granges in that state.

The secretaries are especially urged to read carefully their copy of the constitution and by-laws, for it is only a chance that laws about which they have no information can be correctly followed. I have found more errors, due to the failure on the part of the secretaries to inform themselves about that portion of the by-laws referring to the payment of fees and dues to the state Grange than from any other cause; and yet this part of the by-laws is printed on the quarterly report blanks.

I want to call your attention to the words of the installation ceremony: "The duties of your office are the most arduous of all, requiring judgment, promptness and efficiency." The greatest of these is promptness.

Matters requiring judgment will receive thought because of their importance, while to be simply prompt is such a little thing that it is the very one most often neglected; and yet real efficiency is based on prompt attention to the little things.

Promptness is a little thing, but it is worth while. Take the experience of the state secretaries all over the country. They all complain that the work of getting out the Grange roster is delayed by the failure of a few Granges to send the list of officers elected in December to the secretary in time for him to get the new roster ready for the printer by January.

The co-operation of the local secretaries materially helps every department of the state Grange. The state master needs the new roster. The state lecturer, secretary, business agent, executive committee and deputies all need it, besides the county officers and many others who may want to communicate with your Granges. In addition your own Grange needs the names of its officers on the roster, in order that they may receive all the communications intended for them and which cannot be sent for want of an address. If the names of your officers have not been reported, you, Mr. Secretary, are to blame for not sending them to the state secretary.

The note on the secretary's report blank saying that the Grange is prospering means a great deal more than merely recording the names of new members, while the note saying that Grange enthusiasm is waning will denote a faithful recording of a true condition that materially will aid in seeking out those Granges that need help in the new forward movement planned by the state officers.

Let us remember that there can be no true efficiency unless duties are performed in proper season, therefore, let us be prompt.

Real High School Agriculture

BY WAYNE WILSON

A high school farm of 20 acres, worked by senior students who raise crops, feed hogs and butcher and sell the meat, is a practicable enterprise of the Winfield high school. The school farm was started in the fall of 1915, and by hard work and close figuring now has five sows, two boars, eight pigs, sufficient feed for the farm needs, implements, fences, hog houses, and about $60 in the treasury. All this was paid for by the products of the farm. The board of education "staked" the high school farmers to two sows and pigs, a boar, and two shotes in the fall of 1915. The school farmers fed that small herd and its increase, butchered and sold the fat hogs, paid back the "stake" and still have a foundation for the second herd.

An itemized account was kept of all expenses and receipts. The first year's sows and pigs cost $40 and two pigs $3, a boar $11, and a shote $5. A total of $59.20 was spent. The hogs were fed according to instructions from the agricultural college. A balanced ration was used which aided in keeping the feed bill to the minimum.

The expenses for the first year were $53.75. These included 10 sacks of shorts, $13; condition powders, $2; vaccination, $2; sacks, 60 cents; ax, $1; fence, $23; house, $11.40; and scales, 50 cents. The total expenditures for the first year thus were $112.95.

The receipts for the first year amounted to $130.17. The boar was sold for $15, a shote brought $11.67, a bunch of pigs sold for $65, a sow and pigs brought $35, and $3.50 worth of corn was sold. The value of the tools and equipment was estimated at $51.75. A 10 per cent discount for depreciation amounted to $5.17, leaving the value at $46.58. The value of the hogs owned by the class at that time was $45, and a balance of $17.22 raised the assets to $108.80. Ninety-five bushels of corn was fed.

Last fall the class butchered four hogs. The expense of fattening the hogs, in addition to the corn fed, was $7.25, and after this was deducted from the total receipts the average return for the 35 bushels of corn fed was $1.45 a bushel. The class gave a demonstration of meat cutting before the classes in domestic science of the high school.

The class is composed of boys who have taken elementary agriculture. Most of them have had experience on farms. The boys attend stock sales, visit stockyards and packing houses, stock shows, and in the course of study get a small amount of chemistry.

All seed used is tested. The hogs on the farm are purebred. The course of study includes horse production, beef production, pedigrees, milk, meats, forestry, plant propagation and soil fertility.

The latest balance of the books shows the following:

Products sold	$383.27
Hogs and implements	260.00
Total	$643.27
Expenditures	527.68
Balance	$115.59

The instructor is on the job for part of the summer. His salary for the summer work has been $600, but he also had charge of the playground. Two-thirds of his salary is charged to the playground department which leaves $200 against the agricultural department. With a salary of $200 and a balance of $115.59 this leaves $84.41 needed to defray expenses. The class owns five sows, two boars and eight pigs. The value of these hogs is placed at $105. This gives the class about $20 margin to work on, with the above estimate, which does not include the receipts from the spring garden products.

The boys take their turn at feeding the hogs. Two boys feed for one week, one in the morning and the other in the evening. A careful account is kept of the cost of the feed. The pigs are weighed every week.

A Pig Point

BY MILFORD W. FOSHAY

A friend of mine whom I see every day has been very successful in a small way with his pigs. He has three fine Berkshire sows, and sold all he wished to of the litters last spring at $5 apiece. In the early winter every year he has had a number of fat fellows to turn off at the highest price. Last winter he wished to sell six or seven, and so kept that many to fatten.

But for some reason not at first apparent, the little fellows did not do well for him—not nearly so well as ones from the same litters did for those to whom he sold. Their chief feed was middlings and milk, which heretofore has brought on his pigs at a great rate. In the summer they practically stopped growing when 3 months old, while retaining every appearance of being healthy—plump, tails curled, and active. But they lost their appetites, altho not fed more than they ought to eat eagerly.

He lessened the quantity of feed until they were ravenous, then gradually came up on it again. Yet even when they ate well they did not appear to thrive properly. Now, it so happened that a small corner of very rich land was not plowed this year, and it naturally sprang up to a rank growth of weeds. To keep these from going to seed he began cutting a forkful or two every noon as he might have a few minutes time, and threw it in to the pigs. When he began to do this he was feeding them a slightly short ration, and they pitched into the weeds as a luxury and ate the most of them.

Keeping this up for a week or so, the first thing he knew his pigs began to improve. He wondered if the weeds could have anything to do with it, so went on throwing some in to them. And the pigs went on thriving, beginning to stretch out and have some length to them instead of their former humped-up appearance. They ate their other feed much more eagerly, too. He then increased the other feed to a normal amount. They ate everything before them and started to grow rapidly. Taking the hint, he mowed alfalfa also and gave it to them. They continued to improve at a great rate, and by the time he began to throw corn to them they were a fine bunch.

As he thought it all over, he remembered that in previous years he had much more green stuff to put in the pig yard earlier in the season than he had this year. The past season was not favorable for early garden stuff, and where formerly there were surplus cucumbers, beets, squash, and so on, this year not much more came on than was required for the house use, and the pigs got almost nothing of the kind until the weeds were cut, and then the alfalfa. Previously to this he had always supposed middlings and milk to be a complete pig feed, but now he believes strongly in some kind of green feed with it. The moral is not to let a good piece of land go to weeds for the sake of the pigs, but to have some green alfalfa to cut for them, or something as an equivalent. Even if nothing better is at hand than weeds, they will be well worth cutting for this purpose from that part of the garden which has raised its crop and been let go without cultivation. Pigs require something coarse to offset too concentrated food.

Boys from the Class in Agriculture of the Winfield High School and some of the Pigs Raised on the School Farm.

Build a Silo

If you want to save on feed
Build a silo.
It will help in time of need;
Build a silo.
Build of concrete if you would;
Build of brick, or build of wood;
Build of anything that's good,
But build a silo.

Dairy feeds are soaring high;
Build a silo.
Summer seems a-goin' dry;
Build a silo.
Cows, too, go dry on hay,
Sort of seem to fall away;
They need silage every day,
So build a silo.

Pasturage costs quite a heap;
Build a silo.
Winter feeds are never cheap;
Build a silo.
Build it wide and build it deep,
'Cordin' to the cows you keep,
And for milk you'll never weep,
So build a silo.

That's the burden of my song,
Build a silo.
If you've cows you can't go wrong;
Build a silo.
Milk will flow and smiles'll come,
With the separator's hum,
And you'll shout, "I'm glad, by gum,
I built a silo."

—Western Retail Lumberman.

Don't be sparing of well-rotted manure on the garden. If you expect large yields from a small area you must see to it that plenty of available plant food is provided.

Not too early to work out a plan for advertising the sale of your farm products. This applies not only to vegetables and fruits, but to purebred livestock as well.

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
21 APR 17
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Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for April 29. Jesus Welcomed as King. John 12:12-26.

Golden Text. Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord, even the king of Israel. John 12:13.

In the last months of His life, Jesus had more openly assumed the supreme dignity of His Messiahship, but had carefully shunned all popular excitement so that the seeds of His true kingdom might start to grow and bear fruit before the Jewish authorities brought His public ministry to a close. Now, as He rested, in sweet quiet thru the Sabbath, with His Bethany friends, He knew that before the week was done He would be crucified; therefore after calm deliberation He determined to enter Jerusalem publicly and under circumstances which would announce openly His claim to be the Christ.

At the feast of the Tabernacles only a short time before, He had entered the city in a designed secret manner; this time, the entrance should be public and joyous, as the pilgrims from the various districts of Palestine were wont to make at the great feasts. He would no longer check the popular feeling for Himself but would enter as a king enters on his kingdom. And so instead of walking into Jerusalem, as had always been His custom, Jesus rode into the Holy City. Like David and the judges of Israel, in the Old Testament, He rode on an ass, a symbol of ancient Jewish royalty.

In the East the ass is held in high favor and is swifter and more stately than the mules of our Western world. Among the Jews it was equally valued as a beast of burden and for riding. It was the emblem of peace, in contrast to the horse, which Solomon had imported from Egypt to be used especially for war. Moreover, every Jew expected, from an ancient prophecy, that the Messiah would enter Jerusalem, poor and riding upon an ass. The act was in perfect keeping with the conception of a king of Israel and no words could have expressed more plainly that he proclaimed Himself the Messiah.

When word reached Jerusalem that Jesus was about to enter it, the Galilean pilgrims, proud of the fact that this prophet was from their district, set out to meet and welcome Him. As they came they cut branches from the palm trees that lined the road, as an act of homage extended to kings.

To the Jewish people the palm is a sacred symbol of beauty and prosperity, and was used greatly in their Temple rejoicings. Sometimes even now, as a special mark of honor, palm branches are used in Palestine, altho in the central part of this country there are now scarcely any palm trees growing.

The disciples were equally full of enthusiasm and the crowds of pilgrims, coming in from all the by-paths, quickly caught the spirit of joyousness from the Galileans and the disciples. Over the route which led into Jerusalem between the Mount of Olives and the Hill of Offense, Jesus advanced, preceded and followed by multitudes who were wild with joy, shouting Hosannas.

The word Hosanna is made up of two words which mean "save" and "now." As this great crowd rejoiced it fell into a rhythmical form of acclamation which was long chanted in the early church as the first Christian hymn.

Give (Thou) the triumph, (O, Jehovah), to the Son of David!
Blessed be the kingdom of our Father David, now to be restored in the name of Jehovah!
Blessed be He that cometh—the King of Israel—in the name of Jehovah!
Our peace and salvation (now coming) are from God above!
Praised be He in the highest heavens (for sending them by Him, the Son of David)!
From the highest heavens, send Thou, now, salvation!

The triumphal entry of Jesus is in vast contrast to that of earthly kings. No loot from villages adorned it, nor trains of slaves and captive prisoners followed dejectedly. The only spoils of His kingdom were trophies of love, for among that great crowd were the blind and the dumb and the lame that had known His healing touch. Is it any wonder that the shouts of rejoicing rose higher and higher? They felt the power of the Messiah even while not realizing to its fullest the message which was sown in their hearts. A message which proved to be the seed of Christianity—giving to the world—the love and hope that only the King of Kings could give.

Wheat $2.60; Corn $1.50

(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.)

Urgent demands for cash grain again sent prices to new high levels in all positions last week. Hard wheat sold as high as $2.60 a bushel, 28 cents over what was regarded as a sensational record a week ago, and a car of No. 2 white corn brought $1.50, up 10 cents from the preceding week's best price.

The present situation is without precedent not only in respect to the high record prices prevailing, but also because the sensational advances have been made in the cash markets, with the future deliveries lagging. In other words millers and feeders, and not speculators, have set the pace. For several weeks carlots of wheat have been selling at steadily increasing premiums over the price for May delivery.

The hasty grabbing for carlot offerings regardless of price strongly suggested an acute scarcity in supplies, yet the receipts at primary markets are relatively liberal and the visible supply is larger than in four of the last 10 years at this season.

The five principal markets received 3,335 carloads of wheat last week, only 541 cars less than the phenomenal movement a year ago and more than double the receipts in the record week of April two and three years ago. Primary market arrivals are far in excess of what naturally would be expected considering the smallness of last year's crop and the very poor condition of the growing winter wheat.

Foreign advices were complacent regarding the outlook. The crop in India this year is said to be probably the largest ever produced in that country. Advices regarding European crops, however, are rather unfavorable.

Widespread discussion in the newspapers and among state and government officials of projects for attempted control of prices and for increasing production of all food products this year seem to have stimulated the rise in prices instead of putting any curb on it.

Crop news on the whole showed some improvement last week. Good rains over a large part of Kansas and Oklahoma have relieved the critical drouth conditions. The Northwest part of Kansas and also Nebraska got little of last week's precipitation and are still in urgent need of moisture. All the rest of the winter wheat area has plenty of moisture and the fields are assuming a more promising aspect, tho it is evident that the crop will be small at best.

Spring seeding has begun in the Northwest under favorable conditions and undoubtedly the area sown will be as large as the available supply of labor will permit.

Persistent absorption of all the carlot offerings of corn at rapidly advancing prices continued all week. Receipts were not far from normal for this time of year, but the demand was much more urgent than usual. Offerings by farmers in the surplus regions are said to have increased somewhat. High prices of cattle and hogs evidently are encouraging more feeding than might be expected, considering the extraordinary value of corn and all other feeding stuffs.

Favorable weather conditions for planting this year's crop are not having the usual depressing influence at this time of year. The expectation is that there will be a large increase in the area sown if rain does not interfere with the work. Generally, years of small winter wheat crops are also years of large corn crops, and it easily can happen that more corn will be raised in the United States this year than ever before.

Saturday's grain quotations were:

Wheat: No. 2 hard, $2.54 to $2.60; No. 2 soft, $2.53 to $2.58; No. 3 mixed, $2.48 to $2.53.

Corn: No. 2 white, $1.49½ to $1.50; No. 2 yellow, $1.47½ to $1.48; No. 2 mixed, $1.46 to $1.47.

Oats: No. 2 white, 73c to 73½c; No. 3 mixed, 71c to 72c; No. 2 red, 72c to 73c.

Livestock prices last week again went to new high record prices in all three divisions, $12.85 for fat steers, $16.30 for hogs and $15.55 for lambs. The week's trade gave no evidence of curtailed demand. Packers made an attempt to break the hog market, but otherwise top prices were maintained. Receipts of all meat animals are expected to show considerable decrease before the earliest grass fat cattle and sheep are available or any grass hogs arrive.

About 200 carloads of steers fattened on sugar beet pulp arrived in Kansas City from Colorado, Western Kansas and Nebraska. Prices paid were $11.50 to $12.85, compared with $11 to $12.50 the preceding week. Thirteen carloads of Montana hay fed steers sold at $11.30, or 40 cents above a similar consignment the preceding week. Southwest steers sold at $9.65 to $11.50 and showed similar advances. Native steers brought $10 to $12.85 and were 25 to 35 cents higher. Cows, heifers and yearlings advanced 20 to 35 cents. Mixed yearlings sold up to $11.40, yearling steers up to $11.90 and cows $11. Bulls and stags were quoted steady.

In the first three days hog prices advanced 35 to 40 cents, and Thursday were set back 10 to 20 cents. Friday prices were 10 to 15 cents under the high point and about 25 cents net higher for the week. Receipts were fairly liberal, with quality good. Offerings showed more weight than anticipated.

Nearly all the fat lambs offered last week sold at $15 to $15.55 and were 25 to 50 cents higher. The full advance was maintained. Ewes sold up to $12.75 and clipped lambs up to $12.50. Receipts were small and reports indicate that the supply of fed lambs is about exhausted. Texas goats and grass fat sheep are expected next month.

We have noticed that some farmers have adopted the plan of placing a sign board on their front gate on which they write the things they want to buy or sell. This is a good idea.

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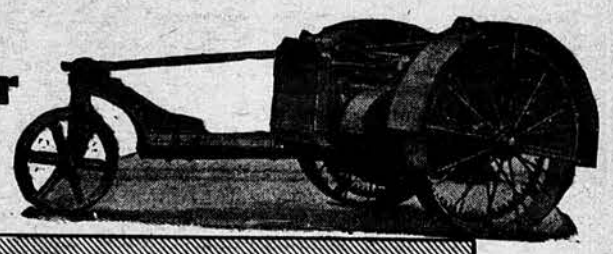

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JONES POULTRY FARM. S. C. BROWN Leghorns. Both matings and R. C. Reds. L. N. Jones, Phillipsburg, Kan.

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

Do You Need Farm Help?

Can you use a man or boy on your farm this season? It is your patriotic duty—as well as good business sense—to push production this year to the limit. If you can use more help, send your name and particulars to us. We will try to find a man for you.

FARM HELP EDITOR, Care Farmers Mail and Breeze.

LEGHORNS.

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

ROSE C. B. LEGHORNS—EGGS. 15-$1.00. 100-$5.00. Otto Borth, Plains, Kan.

TIP TOP ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS 10c. Mrs. Anna Hege, Sedgwick, Kan.

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS (YOUNG'S $20 stock). Elsie Thompson, Mankato, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. 100 eggs $4. Ella Beatty, Lyndon, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS $4.00-100. Mrs. Nellie Gerardy, Vliets, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Kulp strain. M. E. Hoskins, Fowler, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS. STATE WINner. Mrs. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kansas.

PURE ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs. 100-$3.75. Bertha Fortney, Clyde, Kansas.

BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, BOTH COMBS. $0-15; 100-$4.50. Albert Stahl, Louisburg, Kansas.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS $4.00 per hundred. L. H. Dicke, Lyndon, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. $3.00 per hundred. L. Williams, Haddam, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, $3.50 hundred. H. M. Schoepflin, Quenemo, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs $3.00 per 100. Mrs. Chas. Ginn, Haddam, Kan.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, Kulp strain. $5-100. Mrs. B. B. King, Erie, Kan.

CHOICE S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS. 15-$1.00; 100-$5.00. Mrs. Willard Hills, Milo, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. EGGS 100-$5.00. Baby chicks. J. E. Gish, Manhattan, Kan.

PURE S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS $3.00 PER hundred. Mrs. H. L. Norris, Sedgwick, Kan., R. 1.

CHOICE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS $5 per hundred. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS; EGGS. Fifteen, one fifty. Hundred, six dollars. Three pens first class pure white birds. Guarantee fertile eggs. Write for complete description. G. R. McClure, McPherson, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGhorns. Eggs prepaid, 100, $4.00; 200, $7.00. Mrs. Dan Ryan, Centralia, Kan.

GOLDEN BUFF LEGHORNS. SILVER CUP winners, great layers. 100 eggs $6.00. Agnes Smiley, Braddyville, Iowa.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Young's strain. Eggs $1.15; $5-100. Vera Davis, Winfield, Kan., R. 2, Box 73.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGhorns. Choice farm flock. Eggs 100-$4.00. Mrs. D. A. Wohler, Hillsboro, Kansas.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS from poultry show winners. $3.00 per 100. W. Giroux, Concordia, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Eggs $5-100. $1-15. Chicks 10c each. Mrs. H. W. Burnett, Osage City, Kan.

CHAMPIONS, MEDAL WINNERS, ROSE Comb White Leghorns. Eggs $1.00 15; $5, 100. A. G. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs $6.00-100. Fertility guaranteed. Cora Taylor, Baxter Springs, Kan.

987 EGGS IN FIVE YEARS BY ONE HEN. This strain in White Leghorn chicks at $10.00 per 100. Hatcheries, Iola, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS, WINners, layers, payers. Eggs $2.25-45; $3-60; $5.120. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.

WINTERLAY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorns. Eggs and chicks from 250 egg hens. Catalog. Barlow & Sons, Kinsley, Kansas.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorn eggs. 100-$4.00. 32 $1.50. Charles Dorr and Sons, Osage City, Kansas.

100 FERTILE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn eggs $4.50 and $5.00. Quality guaranteed. Dave Baker, Conway Springs, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. $1.00, $1.50, $2.50 for 15; $5.00, $7.00; $10.00 per 100. Jeff Davis Egg Farm, Booneville, Mo.

EUREKA FARM, SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, bred to lay farm range eggs $4 per hundred. Henry Richter, Hillsboro, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Many score 95. 115 best eggs $5.00. Promptness. Care. Mrs. Albert Ray, Delavan, Kansas.

WIBLE'S WHITE LEGHORN FARM, CHAnute, Kan., sells eggs from trapnested and pedigreed Leghorns, at $2.00-15. $10.00-100. Tom Barron 250 egg strain, imported direct from England. Our birds won at the National egg laying contest, Mountain Grove.

LEGHORNS.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS. BABY CHICKS, $12.50 per 100. Eggs for hatching from prize winners. Paradise Poultry Farm, Corona, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs from closely culled farm range flock. Eggs $3.50 hundred. Mrs. Harry Augustus, Waterville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, HAVE won 88 premiums and silver cup. Eggs $4.00 per 100. $1 per 15. Miss Selma Fager, Admire, Kansas.

EGGS S. C. WHITE AND BROWN LEGhorn, 100-$3.50 to $4.00. 15-$1.50 to $2.00. Winners in egg laying contest. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kansas.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs for hatching, $4.50 per hundred. $1.00 per setting. Harry Givens, Manhattan, Kan., R. 1.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS. Eggs $6.00 hundred. Fifty $3.50. Setting $1.50. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Bowlin, Olivet, Kansas.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS 100-$5.00. Pens $3.00, $2.00, $1.50 from egg bred matings, gold medal sweepstake winners. Chester Hines, Emporia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS for sale, $1. per setting; $4.50 per hundred. Eggs from pens headed by pedigreed cocks. Mrs. Will Wedd, Oak Hill, Kan.

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

PURE GOLDEN BUFF S. C. LEGHORN eggs $5-100; $1-15; penned $2-15. Munger strain. Heavy layers. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. John A. Witmer, Sabetha, Kansas.

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

PRIZE WINNING S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS at two state shows. Eggs $2, $3 and $5 per 15. Eggs from flock $5.00 per 100. Chicks. Send for free mating list. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kansas, Box G.

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

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

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS AS good as the best at Salina Show this winter took 2nd pen, 3d and 4th ckl, 2, 3, 4, pullet. Eggs $1.50 per 15; $2.00 per 30. A. S. Fellers, Hays, Kan.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS FROM EXcellent layers, blue ribbon winners. Order if you want the best and be convinced. 100 only $5.50; 15-$1.25, safe delivery guaranteed. A. B. Haugh, Centralia, Kan.

MINORCAS.

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

ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS. $2.00 per 15. John J. Lowe, Americus, Kansas.

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

BLACK, WHITE AND BUFF MINORCA eggs. Winners. Catalog. C. H. Bartholomew, Wichita, Kan.

S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS. $5.00, 100. Best matings $1.50 and $2.00 for 15. Edw. Atchison, Overbrook, Kan.

S. C. WHITE MINORCAS—EGGS FROM purebred birds, $3 and $2 per setting. Correspondence solicited. A. Goodwyn, Minneapolis, Kan.

IF YOU WANT GOOD EGGS FROM GOOD stock buy your S. C. White Minorca eggs from A. I. Campbell, Rice, Kan. He guarantees 100% fertility.

ORPINGTONS.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS $1.25-15. MRS. Maggie Brown, Perry, Kan.

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

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. 16-75 CENTS; 100-$4.00. Wm. Mollecker, Spearville, Kan.

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS $4-100. 70 cents for 16. R. C. Duncan, Gridley, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $4.00 per 100. E. L. Wellever, Centralia, Kansas.

EGGS—EXTRA FINE BUFF ORPINGTONS. $2.00-15. Chix 25c. Winifred Murphy, Luray, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM GOOD laying strain, $1.50-15; $3.50-50. John Hageman, Healy, Kan.

PUREBRED, SINGLE COMB, BUFF ORPington eggs, 15-$1.00; 100-$5.00. Beulah Caldwell, Kincaid, Kansas.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, THE BIG KIND, setting seventy-five. Hundred four dollars. Lettie Vining, Mahaska, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS EXCLUSIVELY. Eggs 15-$1; 100-$5. Any quantity. Mrs. Lewis Harness, White Cloud, Kan.

EGGS FROM PURE BRED S. C. BUFF Orpingtons, $1.00 for 15, $5.00-hundred. Mrs. E. D. Ludwig, Wichita, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, price $2.50 per 15. Guarantee safe delivery. Mrs. John Barnes, McCracken, Kan.

COOK STRAIN BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS and baby chicks at reduced prices. Write. Mrs. John Hough, Jr., Wetmore, Kan.

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

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

KELLERSTRASS STRAIN WHITE ORPington eggs, winter layers, $1.25-15, prepaid. Chas Ellerson, Marysville, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. $1.00, 15; $5.00, 100. Baby chicks 12c. Ralph Chapman, Winfield, Kan., R. 4.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS per setting $2.00. Pen No. 1 composed of prize winners, pen No. 2 and 3 $1.00, respectively. Mrs. J. L. Moorhead, Blue Rapids, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPington eggs. Farm range flock 15 eggs 75c. Mrs. N. E. Burgett, Delia, Kan., Route 2.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, $1 for 15; $5 per hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Olive Carter, Mankato, Kan.

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

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. EGGS $1-15, $3-50, $4.50-100. Fine winter layers. Blue ribbon stock. Mrs. Joe B. Sheridan, Carneiro, Kan.

15 FIRST, SWEEPSTAKE PEN. 1 SPECial pen won by Gary's White Orpingtons. Eggs $2.50. $5.00 per 15. Thomas Gary, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED TRUE TO COLOR S. C. BUFF Orpingtons. Extra good winter layers. Eggs $1.00 per 15. Mrs. Nelson Piper, Lawrence, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM SHOW winners and heavy winter layers. Delivered 2242 eggs before April 1. H. P. Wettengel, Elgin, Okla.

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

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

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

FOUR GRAND PENS "GOLDEN ARROW" Buff Orpingtons in one to make room. State and other winners. Eggs, now $1.50 per 15; $2.50 per 30. Ball & Beebe, Viola, Kansas.

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

ORPINGTONS—IF YOU WANT AS GOOD as the best send order to me. I have them. I never fail on best premiums. Can still spare a few eggs and choice cockerels. L. L. Bingaman, Coffeyville, Kan.

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

DON'T OVERLOOK "OVERLOOK POULtry Farm" Quality Buff Orpingtons. Why not try a setting of pen eggs from the stock which won 32 firsts and 29 seconds this past show season. Eggs $1.50, $3.00 per 15. Mating list free. Chas. Luengene, Box 1491, Topeka, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

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

BUFF ROCKS. EGGS $1.00 PER 15. FLORA Mead, Waldo, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS. IRWIN Kreutziger, Marion, Kan.

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

PARTRIDGE ROCK EGGS. $2.00 PER 15. Thos. Boring, Emporia, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, $2.00 FOR 15. F. M. Worley, Abilene, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS $1.25-15, $3.25-50, $6-100. Lydia McAnulty, Moline, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, 15-$1.25; 100-$5.00. Mrs. Ike Saunders, Elk City, Kan.

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

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

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

BUFF ROCK, FARM RANGE FLOCK AND penned eggs. Mrs. Perry Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

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

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS SETTING 75 cts., hundred, $4.50. G. C. Rhorer, Lewis, Kansas.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK EGGS PREPAID. Pleasant Vale Poultry Farm, Effingham, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK EGGS $2.00 PER 15. Special mating. Mrs. W. H. Gillespie, Elk City, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS $4.00-100. EXTRA strong. Range flock. Anna Swearingen, Iola, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, $1.50 PER SETTING. Pure Fischel strain. W. R. Brown, Carnegie, Okla.

BARRED ROCKS, $3.50 FOR 100 EGGS, $2.25 for 50 delivered. J. W. Brown, Alton, Kansas.

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

MAMMOTH WHITE ROCK EGGS, $1.25-15. $5.00-100. Mrs. E. V. Cordonnier, Wathena, Kan.

LARGE HANDSOME WHITE ROCKS. Eggs 15-$1; 100-$5. Helen Mallam, Baileyville, Kansas.

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

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

WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR SALE. 15-75 cents. 100-$4.00. Mrs. R. M. Lemons, Topeka, Kan., R. 3.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, $1.00 PER SETting, $4.00 per hundred. Mrs. Lillie Hirt, Parkerville, Kansas.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR hatching $1.00 per 15; $5.00 per 100. James Kesl, Belleville, Kan.

BLUE RIBBON BARRED ROCK EGGS, $1.00 per15; $4.00 per 100. Mrs. E. Ingmire, Coffeyville, Kan.

GOLDEN BUFF ROCKS $5.00 PER HUNdred, $1.00 per setting. Prepaid. Henry Marten, Wamego, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS. FARM range $1, per 15; $5 per 100. Mrs. H. Buchenan, Abilene, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

EGGS—FANCY BARRED ROCKS, WINter layers, $1.25 and $2.50 setting. Clyde Karel, Clarkson, Nebraska.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS $4.00 hundred, baby chix 13c. Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

WEBB'S BLUE WAVE BARRED ROCKS, direct. Eggs $5.00-100, prepaid. J. B. Chance, Smith Center, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS. (Ringlet strain). 15-$1.00. 100-$5.00. J. F. Harris, Spearville, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS, FINEST exhibition matings, $3.00 per setting. Peter Reber, Neosho Rapids, Kan.

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

EUREKA BARRED ROCKS, WINNERS Pen eggs $1.50 and $2.00; range $4.00-100. Lan Haster, Centralia, Kan.

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

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

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS ARE PRIZE winners. Send for catalog. W. K. Trumbo, Roseland, Kansas, Box 66 E.

BEAUTIFUL WHITE ROCKS. LAYERS, winners. Eggs 15-$1.50; 110-$6.00, prepaid. Mrs. John Cravens, Butler, Okla.

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

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

BARRED ROCKS. FINE WINTER LAYers. Trap nest. Win wherever shown. Eggs $1.25. Ed Dorman, Paola, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE ROCKS. FARM range. Choicest breeding. Eggs 75c-15; $4-100. H. C. Loewen, Peabody, Kan.

ROYAL BLUE, WEIGHER-LAYER Barred Rock eggs, $1.00 per 15; $4.00 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Simmons, Severy, Kan.

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

WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY. Good egg strain. Eggs 15-$1.00. 50-$3.00. 100-$5.00. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kansas.

WHITE ROCKS—PURE BRED FARM range choice stock. Eggs 15-75 cents. 100-$4.00. H. F. Richter, Hillsboro, Kansas.

BARRED ROCKS FROM MITTENDORFF'S 200 to 265 egg strain (direct). Eggs $3.00 per setting. O. Hassler, Enterprise, Kan.

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

BUFF ROCKS. FIFTEEN YEARS' SUCcessful breeding eggs. $4.50 per hundred. $2.25 per fifty. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kansas.

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

BARRED ROCKS. 28 YEARS 110 PREmiums. Eggs, pens $3.50-15; range 30-$5.00; $7.00-50. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

LADY SHOW YOU WHITE PLYMOUTH Rocks, 15 eggs $1.00; 100, $5.00; satisfaction guaranteed. Free circular. Gertrude Mills, Sabetha, Kan.

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

PURE WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR SALE. $1.25 per setting of 15 eggs. 2 settings $2.25. 3 settings, $3.00. Address George B. Mast, Walsburg, Kan.

O'CONNELL'S SNOWFLAKE WHITE PLYmouth Rocks are always in the winning. Write for mating list. David O'Connell, Columbus, Kan., Route 3.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. WINNERS wherever shown. Chicks12c. Range eggs 15, $1.25; 100,$5.00. Pens 15,$5.00. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kan.

BARRED ROCK. EXCELLENT IN SIZE and quality. Eggs, first pen $3.00 per 15. Range flock $5.00 per hundred. Mrs. Myrtle Henry, Lecompton, Kansas.

WARD'S BARRED ROCKS. 5 YARDS, both matings, from Chicago winners. Eggs $3.00 for 15. Send for catalog and list. W. H. Ward, Nickerson, Kan.

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

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

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

GET EGGS FROM LAYERS. BARRED Rocks that laid 175 each last year and their pullets mated with fine cockerels. Eggs 10c; 50, $4.00. Farnsworth, 224 Tyler St., Topeka, Kan.

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

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

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

BARRED ROCKS, 73 PREMIUMS TOPEKA, Manhattan, Clay Center, Denver. Eggs 15, $5.00; 30, $9.00; 15, $3.00; 30, $5.00. Chicks 50c and $1.00. Italian Bees. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

EXHIBITION AND HEAVY LAYING TYPE, White Rocks quality matings. Eggs special exhibition mating $5.00 per 15; $9.00 per 30. Pens 1 and 2, $3.50 per 15; $6.00 per 30; $10.00 per 50. Utility flock $5.00 per 100. All birds sold. Mating list. Mrs. Geo. D. Walker, Pond Creek, Okla.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

MY BARRED ROCKS ALWAYS PLEASE, be one of my many satisfied customers, 20 years with them, eggs from high quality range flock, $1.25 per 15; $6.00 per 100 prepaid. Mrs. James Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM 6 MATED yards of "Royal Blue" and "Imperial Ringlets" Barred Plymouth Rocks. Write for free mating list. A. L. Hook, North Willow Poultry Ranch, Coffeyville, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK SPECIALIST. PRIZE winnings: Hobart, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th cockerel; 1st, 3rd pullet; 1st pen; 2nd, 3rd cock; silver cup. Gold Special, Okla. City, 1st pullet, bred pen. Eggs $3.00, $2.00 15. 100 $6.00. Fred Hall, Lone Wolf, Okla.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. GOOD LAYers. Eggs from pens prize stock Pittsburg and Oklahoma City, both matings $5.00 setting. Range headed by pen males $5.00 hundred. Chicks 12c and 50c each. Circular free. Mrs. W. E. Schmitendorf, Vassar, Kansas.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Eggs for hatching. Ida Buell, Xenia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES. Winners at Hutchinson State Fair. Eggs $6.00 per 100. Albert Schlickan, Haven, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

CHOICE R. C. RED EGGS, $1.25; 100, $5.00. Fannie Goble, Healy, Kan.

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

ROSE COMB RED EGGS. 30-$1.75; 60-$3.00. Fred Ruppenthal, Lucas, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND RED BABY CHICKS 10C. Mrs. W. D. Bond, Greenleaf, Kan.

R. I. RED EGGS, $1.00 PER 15, $2.50 PER 50. Henry S. Voth, Goessel, Kan., R. 2.

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

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

S. C. RED PEN EGGS AND CHICKS ½ price May 15. Thos. D. Troughton, Wetmore, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EXCLUSIVELY, 15 EGGS $1. 100-$4.00. Mrs. B. F. Weigle, Winfield, Kan.

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

R. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS. EGGS SETting $1.50. Mrs. Grace Garrett, Topeka, Kan., Route 4.

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

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

DARK SINGLE COMB REDS. NO SMUT. Eggs $1.00 per 15, $1.75 per 30. Madge Slater, Emporia, Kan.

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

DARK R. COMB REDS, GOOD LAYERS. Eggs 15-75c; 50-$2.50; 100-$5.00, postpaid. Wm. Henn, Orlando, Okla.

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

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

VIGOROUS FARM RANGE PUREBRED Rose Comb Reds. Eggs 15-$1.50 postpaid. Fred Eichman, Anadarko, Okla.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, GOOD FARM range. $4 per 100, $1.50 per 30. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Geneseo, Kansas, Box 242.

FINE PURE BRED ROSE COMB RED eggs for hatching $1 per 15. $5.00 per 100. Ed. Kesl, Belleville, Kan.

SINGLE COMBS, WINTER LAYERS, large. Eggs 30-$1.50; 100-$4.00. Mrs. Harvey Cooper, Lawrence, Kan., R. 2.

R. C. REDS: WINTER LAYERS. 100 dozen eggs in January. Range, also pens. Write, Mrs. E. S. Monroe, Ottawa, Kansas.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB REDS. DARK large bone. Eggs $4.50, 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. W. P. McFall, Pratt, Kan.

11 YEARS BREEDING WINTER LAYING Single Comb Reds. 15 eggs $1. Hundred $4. Mrs. F. H. Holmes, Monument, Kansas.

R. C. REDS. COCKS HEADING FLOCK from $100.00 cock. Winter layers. Eggs $2.00, 15. Mrs. Walter Shepherd, Woodward, Okla.

ONE HUNDRED EGGS FOUR DOLLARS. From Big Buster Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Mary C. Shields, Rural 1, Barnes, Kansas.

ROSE COMB REDS, WINTER LAYERS, farm range. Eggs 100-$4. Hen-hatched chicks 10. Mrs. Alex Leitch, Parkerville, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, LARGE BONE, laying strain, range $1.00 pen, $1.75 per 15. Postage prepaid. John Haworth, Argonia, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED REDS—BOTH COMBS. Eggs from six quality pens $7 per hundred. Mating list free. T. N. Marshall, LaCygne, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for sale. Scored pen eggs $2 15 or $10 100. Range $1 15 or $5 100. M. L. Fridley, Wamego, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—BEST WINter layers, eggs from selected birds, $1.00 per 15. $5.00 per 100. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kansas.

ROSE COMB REDS DARK VELVETY, (Bean strain.) Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs 15-$1.00. 100-$5.00. Mrs. Monie Wittsell, Rt. No. 1, Erie, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. STATE SHOW WINners for years. Eggs, choice yards, $3.00 to $5.00 per 15. Extra good farm range $5.00 per 100. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, THOROUGHbred winter layers, ten cents apiece; hundred, eight dollars. Fertility guaranteed. W. Clyde Wolfe, Ellsworth, Kan.

EGGS FROM WINTER LAYING ROSE Comb Reds. Selected birds. Bred exclusively seven years. Setting $1.50. Fertility guaranteed. Mrs. Byron Young, Greenleaf, Kan.

EGGS: $5.00-100. LEADING STRAIN. Standard requirements. Dark, classy, R. C. Reds. Bred winter layers. Limited number day old chix 10c. Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs. Females sired by premium cockerel Ill. State Fair. Pens $2.00 and $3.00 per 15. Flock $5.00 per hundred. A. W. Hibbets, Damar, Kan.

ROSE C. RED EGGS FOR HATCHING from beautiful dark color, $1.50 per setting, $5.00 per hundred. Baby chicks $10.00 per 100. Mrs. M. S. Corr, Cedar Knoll Poultry Farm, Soldier, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, 9½ LB. COCKEREL sired by San Francisco and Chicago 1st prize winners, now in our pens, 15 eggs $2-$3; 50-$6. Range 100, $4.50. Mrs. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kansas.

FERTILITY AND SAFE ARRIVAL GUARanteed on low priced eggs for hatching from high quality both combs Rhode Island Reds. Fourteen years breeding, mating list free. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB REDS, LARGE, BRED from Oct. layers. Highest fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. Prepaid. Settings $1. 100, $4.50. Fawn Runners. 15-$1. 100-$3.50. Mrs. Jno. Whitelaw, Lawrence, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, BEST OF BREEDING, deep color, "quality is our motto," hatch your own roosters, eggs $1.50 per 15; $3.25 per 50, prepaid. Fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. Mrs. Arthur Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for hatching from a high class, bred-to-lay farm range flock. $1.25 per setting. $5.00 per hundred. Infertile eggs replaced free. Safe arrival guaranteed. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kansas.

BEAUTIFUL DARK VELVETY ROSE Comb Rhode Island Reds, exclusively. (Bean Strain). Range flock 15 eggs, $1.00. 100-$5.00. Special matings. $4.00 and $5.00 per 15 eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Chancey Simmons, Erie, Kan., Route 3.

OVERWEIGHT ROSE COMB REDS. BRILliant color, heavy bone, long back. Splendid layers. Exceptional pen values. Ten pound males. Choice range flock eggs, 100, $6.00. Strong fertility and safe arrival guaranteed. Baby chicks and broilers. Geo. F. Wright, Kiowa, Kan.

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB REDS. WE won on rose combs, first and second cockerel, second cock, second hen, fourth pullet. On single combs first pen, third hen. Federation state show Dec. 16, Pittsburg, Kansas. Send for mating list. Cedar Grove Farms, Lansing, Kansas.

SIX GRAND PENS ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds that have shape, size and color. Mated to roosters costing $15.00 to $50.00. 15 eggs $2.50. 30 eggs $4.00. 50 eggs $6.00. Fine pure bred range flock, $5.00 per 100. Baby chicks. Send for catalog. W. R. Huston, Red Specialist, Americus, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. REDS NOT BUFFS: eggs at live and let live prices, 5 Grand Pens this spring. pen 1, $4 per 15; pen 2, 3, and 4, $3.50 per 15, $6.00 per 30; pen 5, $1.50 per 15, $2.50 per 30. I have always taken my share of Blue Ribbons wherever shown; at Salina this winter, 1, 2, hen, 2nd cock, 2nd pen, 1, 2, 3, 4, pullet. Satisfaction guaranteed. "Redview" Poultry Farm, Hays, Kan.

TURKEYS.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS $3. per 12. E. Eller, Dunlap, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS. EGGS 11, $3.50. Mrs. J. E. Bundy, Goodrich, Kan.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEY EGGS, 11-$4.00. Mrs. Perry Myers, Fredonia, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS. $3 per eleven. Mrs. Grant Griffin, Ellsworth, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS FOR sale 20 cents each. Frank Darst, Fredonia, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS $3.00 per 12. Elroy Clingenpeel, Delphos, Kansas.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS FULL BLOODS, eggs $3 per 11. Mrs. Will Lyerla, Crestline, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs. 11-$3.00. Charles McFadden, Merland, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs $4.00 per fifteen. Mrs. M. M. Thomson, Beaman, Mo.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS FROM selected stock, $4.00 per 11. Mrs. D. A. Rodgers, Concordia, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY eggs from the large boned kind, $3 per 10. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kan., Box G.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEY EGGS 50C each. Large, well-marked hens, tom Goldbank strain. Vira Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

NARRAGANSETT EGGS. EIGHTEEN pound hens. Thirty-five pound tom. Eight dollars eleven. F. J. Petterson, Asherville, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS FROM turkeys that have won first prize at shows, $3.00 setting. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY HENS TWO years old. Tom 40 pounds. Eggs from this mating $3.00 setting. Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

TURKEY EGGS, MAMMOTH BRONZE Bourbon Red, Narragansett, White Holland, $3.75 per 12, prepaid by mail or express. Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, Ohio.

MEYERS BOURBON REDS EXCEL IN size, color and markings. Three choice matings. Eggs $3.50 to $5.00 per 11. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

GIANT BRONZE (GOLDBANKS) WINNERS at Madison Square, Newton, Hutchinson. Eggs $1 each. 25 lb. hens, 48 lb. tom. Thompson's Ringlet Barred Rocks. Ed. Lockwood, Kinsley, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

PURE BRED SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS hatching 15, $1.00. 50, $2.50. Mrs. George Milner, Neosho Falls, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. $5.00-100. $1.80-30. Mrs. Will Beightel, Holton, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS $1.00 SETting. Frank Kletchka, Horton, Kan., R. 2.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS. $1.00 per 15. Mrs. J. M. Smith, Tribune, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS. $4.00 PER 100. Charles Josephson, Sylvia, Kansas.

PURE BRED SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS 15, $1; 100, $5. Emma Downs, Lyndon, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. PURE BRED Golden Wyandottes. A. B. Grant, Emporia, Kan.

PURE PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES, 15 eggs $1.50. Mrs. L. M. Ayers, Sabetha, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, POSTAGE paid; 15 eggs $1.50. Reuben Siffing, Vian, Okla.

ROSE COMB BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS. 15-$1.00. 100-$4.00. Ida Alexander, Hilltop, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES. EGGS $1.50 per setting. Greenhaven Poultry Farm, Tescott, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES. BETTER than ever, eggs and stock. Rosa Carder, Lyndon, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE PRIZE WINners, eggs, baby chix. E. E. Grimes, Minneapolis, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHing. $4.00-100; 16-.75. John Younce, Anthony, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM prize winning stock. Mrs. H. O. Mott, White City, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. EGGS pen $1.50, 15. $5.00, 100. Mrs. M. Austin, Miltonvale, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, WINTER LAYers. 15 eggs $1, postpaid. Mrs. Roscoe Good, Downs, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES—PURE BRED utility flock. Eggs 4c each. Irvin Noyce, Stockton, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, WINTER layers that win, 15-$1.25; 100-$6, prepaid. Dwight Osborn, Delphos, Kan.

WOOD'S SILVER WYANDOTTE HATCHing eggs. Better than ever. Prices low. Earl Wood, Grainfield, Kansas.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS 16 .90, 100 $4.00. Parcel post 16 $1.00. Mrs. H. G. Stewart, Tampa, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY. Eggs $1.00 for fifteen, $5.00 per 100. Mrs. G. P. O'Conner, Macksville, Kan.

R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS $1.50 per 15, $5.00 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Greenwade, R. R. No. 4, Blackwell, Okla.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, REGAL AND DUStin strains, farm flock, eggs 100-$3.50. Mrs. John Jevons, Wakefield, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM HENS that win, lay and pay, $4.00 hundred; $2 fifty. Ideal Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. STOCK (from Fishel World Best direct), $2.50 for 45 prepaid. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

CHOICE COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKerels and pullets from prize winning strains $1.50 up. J. H. Alexander, R. 3, Clay Center, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED—ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte eggs 90c per 15; $2.50 per 50; $4.50 per 100. Henry S. Voth, Goessel, Kan., R. 2.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. BEST ALL round breed, vigorous, grand laced flock, eggs 15-$1.00; 100-$5.00. Mrs. Ed Bergman, Paola, Kan.

SHUFF'S "BEAUTILITY" SILVER WYANdottes. Eggs 15, $1.50; 50, $3.50; 100, $6.00. Baby chicks. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kansas.

WATTLES COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES. Finest birds in the West. Eggs $3.00 per 15. $5.00 per 30. Stock for sale. H. A. Wattles, Wichita, Kan.

WISCOMBE'S WHITE WYANDOTTES. Eggs from choice matings, $1.50, $3.00 and $5.00 per setting. Frisco winners. Write for mating list. R. W. Wiscombe, Manhattan, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM A closely culled flock using high scoring cockerels. 15 eggs $1.50; 100, $6.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, PURE WHITE. Stay White. Eighteen years a breeder. Eggs from selected matings $1.50 and $2.00 per fifteen. $8.00 per hundred. R. Boyd Wallace, Stafford, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES—Show quality and heavy winter layers, 15 eggs $1.25; 30-$2.00; 50-$3.00; 100-$5.00. I guarantee safe arrival and satisfaction. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kansas.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

EGGS. 49 VARIETIES. FREE BOOK. AYE Brothers, Blair, Neb., Box 5.

20 VARIETIES POULTRY, EGGS $1.50 PER setting. Royal Poultry Yards, Coffeyville, Kan.

WHITE ROCK AND BUFF LEGHORN eggs, 15-.75. $4.00 hundred. John Myer, Ponca, Okla., R. 1, Box 76.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BUFF Orpington, Black Minorca eggs, $1.00 per 15. O. N. Keller, LeRoy, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS $1.50-15. $6.00-100. Buff Orpington duck eggs $2.50 12. Mrs. Chas. Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. MAMMOTH PEKIN duck eggs. Frisco winners. Catalog free. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Effingham, Kan.

CLEAN UP SALE OF HOUDANS, BLACK and White Langshans. Write me for particulars. E. D. Hartzell, Rossville, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS $3.00 PER 12. Rose Comb Red eggs, $1.50 and $3.00 per 15. Prepaid. Thos Turner, Seneca, Kan.

ANCONA, RHODE ISLAND REDS, PEKIN ducks, Toulouse geese. Eggs from state show winners $1.00 and up. Emmett Pickett, Princeton, Mo.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPington eggs $2.00 for 15. Single Comb Brown Leghorns, eggs $1.00 for 15. Wm. Wollnick, Troy, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS AND SILVER AND White Wyandottes. Prize winners. Eggs $1.50 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mitcheal Mehl, Bushton, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES.

EGGS, BRADLEY'S BARRED ROCKS, Buff Orpingtons, White Leghorn, Anconas, select pens. $3.00 per 15; second pens, $1.50. Fairview Poultry Ranch, Peabody, Kan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS SElected and turned $3.00 per hundred. Fawn and White Runner duck eggs 50 cents a setting. Emma Mueller, Humboldt, Kan, R.2.

WHITE ROCK RANGE EGGS $4 PER 100. Splendid big birds, first and second pen eggs $2 and $3 per 15. Buff duck eggs, $1.10 per 13. J. H. Miller, R. 1, Osawatomie, Kansas.

SPECIAL FOR APRIL: ALL EGGS $1.50 per 15, send today for free egg circular. Kansas largest poultry farm; forty varieties to select from. Modlins Poultry Farm, R. 7, Topeka, Kan.

$100 IN GOLD—BREEDERS AND POULtry raisers everywhere should get our special $100 Gold Prize Offer. Be a winner with sure winners from 1733 Ranch now owners of famous Kellerstrass Crystal White Orpingtons Firestone R. C. and S. C. Reds, fine selections of S. C. Buff Orpingtons, and many other leading varieties. Write for catalog and mating list today. Every poultry raiser should have a copy of the new Kellerstrass Poultry Book. Worth easily $5.00 but sent postpaid for only $1.00. Address 1733 Ranch, Box 105, Kearney, Neb.

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PAYING 19½ CENTS FOR HENS AND best market for eggs. Coops and cases furnished free. Edward E. Witchey, Topeka.

LIVESTOCK.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GALLOWAY bulls. Fashion Plate, Silver Lake, Kan.

ZINK'S DUROCS. A NUMBER OF GOOD fall boars priced to sell. W. W. Zink, Turon, Kan.

FOR SALE. 12 REGISTERED GALLOWAY calves, 3 bulls and 9 heifers. B. F. Young, Richland, Kansas.

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FOR SALE—4 RED REGISTERED SHORThorn bulls, Scotch breeding, 10 to 12 months. J. J. Thorne, Kinsley, Kan.

FOR SALE—4½ MONTHS OLD JERSEY bull calf, registered, thoroughbred, solid color. Write C. F. Evans, 625 W. Maine St., Enid, Okla.

TWO SHETLAND PONY COLTS FOR sale coming yearlings, red and white spotted, beauties, gentle. Write Cleveland Carson, Mound Valley, Kan.

300 HEAD OF REGISTERED AND HIGH grade cows and heifers for sale, headed by the great 40-pound bull, Johanna King Segis. Neal Houslett,, Oxford, Wis.

WANT TO BUY STOCK STEERS IN CARload lots. Give description and price by head and per pound. Theodore Lampe, Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—OUR HERD BULL, ELM Court Sir Pietertje No. 105041, five years old in May. Splendid individual, best of breeding, very gentle disposition. For pedigree and price write to Wiebe Bros., Lehigh, Kansas.

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REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIES. Trained dogs or puppies. Sold on guarantee. Albert J. Erhart, Beeler, Kan.

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FOR SALE—ALFALFA SEED, BALE TIES at wholesale prices. A. B. Hall, Emporia, Kansas.

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GRADED HIAWATHA YELLOW DENT seed corn. Recleaned alfalfa. Write for samples and prices. Lott & Stine, Glasco, Kansas.

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SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

HAVE SOLD MY TEPARY BEANS. HENRY Beckwith, Caddoa, Colo.

RESIST DROUTH, ENRICH SOIL, PROduce stock food with soy beans. Hand cleaned seed, $3.00 per bushel. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

WRITE US FOR EXTRA CHOICE NEW crop recleaned Sudan, 30c per pound, kafir $3.50 per hundred, f. o. b. Lubbock, Kimbro & Parks Grain Co., Lubbock, Tex.

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POTATO PLANTS, 100-35c; 500-$1.35; 1000-$2.50. Postpaid. Nancy Hall, Yellow Yam, Triumph, Cuby Yam, Southern Queen, Pink Yam. Order now. Ozark Nursery, Tahlequah, Okla.

SUDAN, $32.00, FETERITA, CREAM AND Red Dwarf maize. Dwarf and Standard kafir, canes, dwarf and standard broomcorn, all $6.00 per 100 pounds. Freight prepaid anywhere. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

PREPARE FOR DROUGHT. THE HOTTER it gets the greener it grows. Bermuda grass, cattle fatten on it. Cuttings $2.50 bag, by mail, 100-50 cents. Peach trees 2 cents. $15-1000. Sunflower Nursery Co., Lawrence, Kan.

SEED CORN: IMPERIAL WHITE, SURE cropper 100-day corn, also Boone County white, $2.00 per bu. Wamego shelled and sacked. Write for samples. Plenty alfalfa seed, market prices. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.

LESPEDEZA OR JAPAN CLOVER. NOW is time to harrow in oats for big cutting after oat crop. $8.00 bushel; $2.25 peck. Gooseneck, Japanese and Ribbon cane seed 15c lb. Finest, recleaned seed. Make your molasses. Ozark Seed Co., Nashville, Ark.

CABBAGE PLANTS. EARLY JERSEY Wakefield, Early Winningstadt. Charleston Early Summer Glory Enkhousen. .30 per hundred. $2.50 per thousand. Early tomato. 35 hundred; $3.00 thousand. By parcel post, 5c hundred extra. F. P. Rude, North Topeka, R. R. 5.

FANCY HOME GROWN RECLEANED NONirrigated alfalfa seed. High germinating power. Guaranteed free from frosted seed. Price $8.40 bushel, f. o. b. Florence. Sacks free. Ship either freight or express. No order accepted for less than sixty pounds. Reference Florence State Bank. J. F. Sellers, Florence, Kansas.

FOR $1 WE WILL SEND YOU 10 APPLE, Pear, or Peach trees, 2 yr., 4 to 6 ft., or 8 compass cherry, or 12 Keifer pear or 25 gooseberry or 25 assorted or 40 Concord grapes, or 100 Blackberry or Raspberry or 200 Spring or 50 Everbearing strawberry plants, or 10 extra fine 2 yr. field grown roses. Manhattan Nursery, Manhattan, Kan.

SWEET POTATO, TOMATO AND CABbage Plants. Yellow Jersey, $1.50 per thousand, Southern Queen, Red Bermuda, Nancy Hall, Red Jersey, and all other varieties $1.75 per thousand. Tomato plants 50c per hundred. Cabbage $2.00 per thousand. Ready May 1st or sooner if desired. Supply is limited. Order now. D. Chiles, R. R. 27, Topeka, Kan. Phone 3751K-1.

CABBAGE PLANTS, MILLIONS OF THEM. Flat Dutch, Early Jersey, Charleston Wakefield, Copenbagen, Winningstadt, other varieties—100-40c; 200-65c; 500-$1.15; 1000-$1.75, prepaid. 3,500 orders filled past thirty days—let us supply you. Get your plants from reliable growers and be satisfied. Nancy Hall Potato plants—sure to be scarce this year. Order them early. 375 bushels bedded by us. 100-40c; 200-70c; 500-$1.25; 1000-$2.00, prepaid. Ozark Seed & Plant Co., Nashville, Arkansas.

PLANTS: NANCY HALL POTATO PLANTS 100-40c; 500-$1.25; 1000-$2.00 postpaid. Tomato plants, for canning Greater Baltimore and Red Rock, the variety used by Van Camp and Rider Packing Companies, and other Giant Packers, also, Chalk's Jewel, Favorite, Matchless, Newstone, Dwarf Champion, Paragon 100-40c; 200-70c; 500-$1.25; 1000-$2.00 postpaid. Pepper plants, Mexican Chili, Pimento, Long Red Cayenne, Chinese Giant, Naepolitan, Ruby Giant, Egg Plants, Black Beauty, Improved Spineless, High Bush. White Plume Celery and Celeriac. Pepper, Celery, Egg Plants 100-75c; 200-$1.25; 500-$2.00; 1000-$3.50 postpaid. Ready April 5. Ozark Seed Co., Nashville, Ark.

FOR SALE.

40-80 AVERY TRACTOR AND PLOW RIG. Shidler Brothers, Anthony, Kan.

8-16 FARM TRACTOR WITH ENGINE gang plow. Bargain. H. W. White, Neosho Rapids, Kan.

IF YOU HAVE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR exchange write us. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 4, Lincoln, Neb.

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FOR SALE OR TRADE—CASE 20-40 GAS and oil plow rig complete, slightly used. Write Box 181, Ness City, Kan.

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DO YOU WANT TO INVEST IN GOOD farm lands at low prices? Let us tell you about the section of Eastern Oklahoma, formerly known as Indian Territory, located along the line of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. Here you will find the richest farm lands of the state—lands capable of producing good yields of all of the staple crops of the north and some of those grown in the southern states. You will find modern cities and towns, good schools and churches, good roads, telephones, electricity, etc. Living conditions can be favorably compared with your home state. These lands are located in the great oil and gas belt of Oklahoma. Many farms are leased for oil development at a rental of $1.00 an acre a year. This development work does not interfere with farm operations. In addition the owner gets one-eighth of all the oil produced on his land. The U. S. Weather Bureau says, "Eastern Oklahoma is distinctly an agricultural country—agreeable for residence and exceptionally favorable for agricultural pursuits." "Rainfall is well distributed through the growing season and is ample for growing and maturing any of the staple crops." Let us send you dependable free literature telling all about this country. Write today to R. W. Hockaday, Colonization Dept. M. K. & T. Ry., 1504 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW FARM OPPORTUNITY IN ONE OF the greatest states in the Union. A new line of the Santa Fe is tapping a rich and fertile prairie section of Northwest Texas, where already many farmers have made good in a big way with wheat, hogs and live stock. Here, if you act now, you can get first choice—get in on the ground floor of a great opportunity. You can get in ahead of the railway—ahead of the people whom the railway will bring—ahead of those who act more slowly than you do. This is the chance of a lifetime for a man of moderate means. A certain number of thrifty, far-seeing farmers can acquire good land at an astonishingly low figure and on long, easy terms. If you have confidence that a great railroad, like the Santa Fe, would only recommend what it considers a good thing, and because it wants to see new territory developed and wants newcomers to prosper and produce—then write me today for particulars about this district. Mild climate, social advantages, schools, churches, telephones, good roads. Everything there but enough men with their families. Will you be one of the fortunate firstcomers to reap the advantages of a section that has been minutely inspected by a Santa Fe agricultural agent and pronounced right? Write me now and let me send you a copy of the special illustrated circular we are getting out. C. L. Seagraves, Industrial Commissioner, A. T. & S. F. Ry., 932 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

FARMS WANTED.

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.

TO EXCHANGE GOOD TOPEKA RESIdence property as part purchase price for small improved irrigated farm in Western part of Kansas. E. Montgomery, 715 W. 10, Topeka, Kansas.

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WANTED 3500 POSTS DELIVERED AT Syracuse, Kan. Give price and description. Address Dr. Chas. L. Rea, Syracuse, Kansas.

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CREAM WANTED—THE INDEPENDENT Creamery Company of Council Grove, Kansas, buys direct from the farmer. Write for particulars.

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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.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED, SMALL SIZE GAS TRACTOR. Homer Thayer, Fairview, Kan.

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LET HARLEY THE UNDEFEATED DIStemper King of the world cure your horse of Colic and Distemper in any stage, stomach worms in sheep and all wire cuts and old sores of all kinds. Everything guaranteed or money refunded. The Harley Remedy Co., Clarence, Ill.

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.

Crop Conditions April 1

A summary of the April crop and livestock report for the state of Kansas and for the United States, as compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates (and transmitted thru the weather bureau), United States Department of Agriculture, is as follows:

Wheat: State:—Condition April 1 this year, 45 per cent of normal; 10-year average condition figures for April 1, 86 per cent.

United States:—Condition April 1 this year, 63.4 per cent; 10-year average April 1 condition 86.2 per cent.

Hogs: State:—Losses from disease past year, 2.8 per cent; 10-year average, 6.3 per cent.

United States:—Losses from disease past year, 4.87 per cent; 10-year average, 6.78 per cent.

Rye: State:—Condition April 1 this year, 63 per cent; 10-year average April 1 condition, 88 per cent.

United States:—Condition April 1 this year, 86.0 per cent; 10-year average; April 1 condition, 89.6 per cent.

Cattle: State:—Losses from disease past year, 1.2 per cent; 10-year average, 1.6 per cent. Losses from exposure past year, 0.4 per cent; 10-year average, 1.0 per cent.

United States:—Losses from disease past year, 1.94 per cent; 10-year average, 2.00 per cent. Losses from exposure past year, 1.45 per cent; 10-year average, 1.44 per cent.

Prices: The first price given below is the average on April 1 this year, and the second the average on April 1 last year.

State: Wheat, 194 and 93 cents per bushel. Corn, 113 and 61. Oats, 68 and 46. Potatoes, 289 and 117. Hay, $9.40 and $5.70 per ton. Eggs, 25 and 16 cents per dozen.

United States:—Wheat, 180.0 and 98.6 cents per bushel. Corn, 113.0 and 70.3 cents. Oats, 62.0 and 42.0 cents. Potatoes, 235.0 and 97.6 cents. Hay, $13.05 and $11.78 per ton. Cotton, 18.0 and 11.5 cents per pound. Eggs, — — and 17.9 cents per dozen.

Russell County—The rain April 5 came almost too late for the wheat. Lots of kafir being planted.—M. Bushell, April 6.

Morton County—The rain April 11 greatly benefited all crops. A big acreage of barley and broomcorn will be sown. Stock and cattle looking fine.—E. E. Newlin, April 13.

Bourbon County—Wheat and oats were saved by the rain April 12. Stock water is still very scarce. Hay and grain selling at high prices. Corn planting almost finished. Pasture is improving.—Jay Judah, April 14.

Ness County—A light rain fell this week, but farmers are waiting for a better rain before sowing barley and oats. Very little wheat shows signs of life. Stock selling high at public sales.—C. D. Foster, April 14.

Kiowa County—Our first good rain for seven months fell April 11. About 25 per cent of the wheat crop will be harvested. Corn planting will begin at once and a large acreage will be put in.—H. E. Stewart, April 13.

Wilson County—The rain badly needed for wheat and oats came April 12. Corn has been planted, but nearly 80 per cent of the ground is yet to be plowed for other crops. Stock cattle and hogs are scarce and high. —S. Canty, April 14.

Stevens County—We had an inch of rain April 11. Very little oats and barley had been sown owing to the dry weather. The moisture soon will tell the condition of the wheat. Pastures are greening. Stock is thin.—Monroe Traver, April 13.

Wichita County—We are having nice rains this week. A small amount of the wheat will revive. A large acreage of barley being sown and the ground is in fine condition. Stock doing well and grass coming on. Eggs 30c; cream 40c.—E. W. White, April 14.

Leavenworth County—The ground is in excellent condition for spring crops. Some wheat fields look fair, while some have only a 10 per cent stand. Corn is being planted. Oats are coming fine and lots of early gardens are up. Plenty of moisture.—Geo. S. Marshall, April 14.

Sheridan County—Weather very dry and windy. Fall wheat has been winter killed, and farmers are preparing to put out large acreages of feterita, cane and kafir in most of the wheat fields. Wheat $2.15; corn $1.25; barley $1.15; cream 43c; eggs 27c.—R. E. Patterson, April 11.

Crawford County—Light showers April 12 put the ground in fine condition, as well as proving a great help to wheat, oats and pasture. Prospects for large wheat and oat crops are poor. Corn nearly all is planted. Feed is scarce and stock is thin. —H. F. Painter, April 14.

Stafford County—Rain April 11 and 12 put the ground in good condition for corn planting. Some wheat fields looking fine, others not showing up very well. Oats coming up nicely and alfalfa showing up fine. Wheat and corn trying to break the altitude records.—S. E. Veatch, April 14.

Kearny County—The first good rain of the season fell April 11. Some disking is being done. Ground too dry to plow. Very little spring work has been done. Cattle are being fed on cotton seed cake and the old grass they can pick. Butterfat 40c; eggs 27c.—A. M. Long, April 14.

Washington County—A good rain fell in this county April 7, but there is very little moisture now, due to the high winds. Weather is too cold at present for vegetation to grow. Wheat is nearly gone. A good acreage of oats and potatoes planted. Cream 42c; eggs 29c.—Mrs. Birdsley, April 14.

Nemaha County—Cold, dry weather is prevailing in this county. About 50 per cent of the wheat ground will be put to other crops. Pasture is late and growing slowly. Corn acreage will be large. Oats coming up and has a good stand. Not as many young pigs arriving as usual.—C. W. Ridgway, April 14.

Woodson County—Are having fine spring weather for farm work, and everything is progressing rapidly. Corn is being planted. Oats and alfalfa are up and look fine, but wheat has been damaged badly. Grass is greening up and cattle are being turned out. Feed is high. Hogs $16.50.—E. F. Opperman, April 13.

Neosho County—We had a splendid rain April 12. Wheat and oats are improving, and flax will come up now. Feed is high and scarce. Corn is being planted and the acreage will be large. Lots of kafir, flax and oats being sown, but the potato crop will be small. Corn $1.50; potatoes $3.50; eggs 28c; flour $3.—A. Anderson, April 14.

Norton County—Dry weather and high winds have placed the wheat at about 25 per cent of a crop. The acreage of barley, oats, kafir, cane, milo, feterita and millet will be larger than in years. Lots of potatoes will be planted. Prices of everything are high. Pastures need rain badly. Seed potatoes $2.75 to $3.50.—Sam Teaford, April 14.

Meade County—A good rain April 11 proved a great benefit to the wheat, as well as other crops. Grass coming very slowly. Wheat prospect is very poor, but it will be several weeks before the real condition is known. Stock is thin and feed is high and scarce. Wheat $2; hay $17.50; butterfat 39c; eggs 25c.—W. A. Harvey, April 12.

Harper County—We welcomed the rain April 11 and 12. Dry weather and high winds have ruined 50 per cent of the wheat. Oats look good and corn planting is in progress. Feed is scarce and pasture will be welcomed. Grains are high and are being shipped in. Wheat $2.27; corn $1.40; kafir $1.75; oats 75c; cream 40c; eggs 30c; chickens 17c.—H. E. Henderson, April 14.

Marshall County—The ground is in fine condition for spring plowing due to the light showers of last week. There is about 15 per cent of the wheat left. A large acreage of oats has been sown. Plenty of feed left. Corn $1.40; oats 70c; wheat $2.05; hogs $15.50; potatoes $3; cream 40c; butter 28c; millet seed $1.50; kafir $2.25 to $3. Sudan grass 30c.—C. A. Kjellberg, April 14.

Pawnee County—The wheat condition has improved since the rain of April 12, but most of the wheat has winter killed. Early sown oats are up and the acreage is not as large as usual, as the ground has been too dry. Corn planting will begin next week. Pastures are greening slowly. Wheat $2.30; corn $1.50; oats 75c; barley $1.25; eggs 30c; butter 35c; butterfat 44c; hogs $14; kafir $2.50.—C. E. Chesterman, April 14.

Miami County—Weather is cold for this time of the year. We had a snow for Easter and a few light showers this week. Oats are up and look fine. Wheat prospects are improving. A large acreage of corn will be sown, and some corn already is in the ground. Plenty of rough feed left. Grain is very high in price. Corn $1.40; oats 70c; hay $10 to $16; hogs $15; cream 47c; eggs 31c; butter 38c to 45c.—L. T. Spellman, April 12.

If you intend to go to work, there is no better place than right where you are; if you do not intend to go to work, you cannot get along anywhere.

Reclaiming the Washed Land

BY A. H. HARRIS

There are many ways by which the reclaiming of washed land can be done. Much depends, of course, upon the nature of the land whether it requires a small or a large amount of work. Where erosion is present to a small extent, reclaiming may be done by a small amount of hand labor, or hand labor and team work combined. The ordinary road scoop and drag is used mostly for moving the earth to the gullies after it has first been loosened by a large plow. If the gullies are 5 or more feet in depth, dynamite properly used will greatly aid in the work. This should mostly be used with the electrical blast.

The charges should be placed from 4 to 6 feet apart and from 4 to 6 feet from the edges of the bank, to a depth within 2 feet of the entire depth of bank. I use a 1½-inch auger with an extension for drilling the holes. A slow acting dynamite, such as 20 per cent or farm powder, is best for this work. This is cheaper than the higher priced explosives and does better work.

Electrical firing is cheaper because the connecting wires are used repeatedly. By cap and fuse firing the fuse can be used for but one firing. Purchase the shortest length of electrical caps and fuse wires.

Gullies and washouts cannot be filled completely by blasting, but much earth can be shot down into them from the edges, and what is not rolled down from the steep banks is so loosened that it then is easily moved by hands or by team work. Sometime ago I blasted a large gully about 12 feet deep, using the electrical firing, by placing charges on both sides. After the blast two men shoveled dirt about 3 minutes and a team was driven across and the scooping was started and done with much greater progress and ease on men and teams.

Many fields that have been abandoned on account of careless and indifferent farming can be brought back to a profitable state of cultivation, or for pasture by a reasonable amount of labor and a little capital. The increasing population, big land values, and high prices for practically all kinds of farm produce demand that these waste acres be converted into more profitable ones. By the aid of modern things, such as dynamite, and electricity this work can be done now.

Speed Up the Farming

(Continued From Page 1.)

in its history. Emergency measures are needed to meet unusual conditions. The recommendations have been formulated because it is believed they are necessary in order to meet present conditions. They are war measures. The recommendations in the main call for Federal action, but state governments can and should co-operate in the fullest degree."

Recommendations applying to Kansas were that this is not a time to experiment with new and untried crops and processes, but rather to devote our efforts to the producing of such crops and the employing of such methods as are well established and likely to yield the maximum return in food and clothing material. That the corn acreage should be increased to the maximum in the corn-growing regions, and that elsewhere kafir and other sorghums should be relied upon, and that in all parts animal production should be increased. That the maximum acreage of potatoes be put in. As the soil has been cold potatoes planted now will have as good a chance for a crop as those already planted. That gardening be extended everywhere. That every family become a self-sustaining unit. That foodstuffs be stored and preserved at home, and to care for the surplus that municipal or local drying and canning plants be improvised. The oats and barley acreages in Kansas for this year have been practically determined. Provisions for properly caring for whatever crops are planted during the growing season and at harvest must be made.

The time is at hand for each one to do his "bit." This may find expression in various ways, by producing, by conserving supplies, by eliminating waste, and by strictest economy thruout. On this phase of the situation, the St. Louis report said: "We are the most wasteful people in the world in our ways of living. Our tastes and desires have been educated beyond our incomes. Almost as great a saving may be made thru the more economical manufacture, purchase, and use of food as can be made thru processes of production which are immediately available."

Those attending from Kansas were Dr. H. J. Waters, president of the State Agricultural college; W. M. Jardine, dean and director of the experiment station, and J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture.

Dr. Waters loomed large as a constructive leader in the conference thruout, shaping its policies, and serving as chairman and member of important committees, being a principal author of the broad and comprehensive pronouncement issued to the public, with special reference to that portion regarding food production and labor. The counsel and advice of Dean Jardine was valued and he gave splendid service. Kansas has a right to be proud of these men and their unselfish, intelligent devotion to the country and its agricultural interests in this crisis. Their wide knowledge and broad vision made them particularly useful at St. Louis. Among the nation's foremost agricultural authorities they rate high.

He's Entitled to "Grouch"

I was born and reared on a farm owned by my father. A number of men rented from him and I learned something about the owner and tenant question. Some of the men seemed sorry if father got his rent and one of them, in gathering corn, would gather all the row next to his except a little on each end of the row so it would not be noticed. Others, of course, were strictly honest and on the square.

Since I have been farming for myself I have been a tenant. My plan for measuring grain is to use two wagons and give the land owner a load equal to mine. When I have been left in charge of a man's farm during his absence I have given better attention to the stock than if it were my own. If I had to be away on business I employed some person.

It has been my plan to improve a rented farm instead of tearing it down. When I came to the place I now am renting the lawn was as bare as a floor. We graded it and got a good start of grass. I cleaned out the fence rows and in every way tried to do a little better than the man before me had done. But did I get a "thank you" or a "I am so glad you take an interest in the place?" Well, hardly. The owner seemed to think he was providing a place for us to live and that was enough. Maybe it was.

One day I was going to town with a load of corn for the land owner. My wife found three of his brood sows buried in a mudhole where they had gone to wallow that hot day. They were on top of one another and underneath was a 200 pound pet pig of hers, mashed and dead. She knew I could not get back in time to save those sows so she and our 10 year old boy went to work and dug a place 2 feet wide and 4 feet deep in the gumbo, then pried the sows out with rails. There were four blisters in the palms of wife's hands, each as big as a dime, and she showed those blisters to the land owner. But did she get a pig when the sows she saved farrowed? No, she did not even get a "thank you."

"Oh, he's just a tenant and I will have to watch him, for he is dishonest just like all the rest." That seems to be the sentiment among many land owners but usually the owner is the type of man who needs watching, too. Probably he would be the type of renter who "needs watching" if he were tenant instead of owner.

A. M. G.

Do You Need Farm Help?

Can you use a man or boy on your farm this season? It is your patriotic duty—as well as good business sense—to push production this year to the limit. If you can use more help, send your name and particulars to us. We will try to find a man for you. Farm Help Editor, care Farmers Mail and Breeze.

The most useless words a man can use is to tell what he would do under certain circumstances, when there isn't a man on earth who knows, unless the circumstances have encountered him face to face.

Nature and environment give every person a character, but they have to supply themselves with a reputation.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and the many bargains are worthy of your consideration

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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.

WESTERN KAN. LAND. Farm and ranch lands. $5 to $25 a. **J. E. Bennett, Dodge City, Kan.**

FOR SALE. Well improved farm near town; splendid stock farm; small payment; easy terms. **Lewis Pendleton, Dodge City, Kan.**

90 ACRES, 60 A. cult. 80 a. farm land. 4 r. house; good barn, spring water. $3,000. Terms. **W. J. Foreman, Westville, Okla.**

NORTHEAST KANSAS bargains in bluegrass, timothy, clover and alfalfa farms. Exchanges. **Compton & Keen, Valley Falls, Kan.**

100 A., 1½ mi. Lebo, Kan., 80 cult., 20 bluegrass pasture. $75 a. Mtg. $2500, 6½%. Trade for mdse. **Hedrick & Beschka, Hartford, Kan.**

3600 ACRE RANCH, Pawnee Valley; 350 cultivated. Well improved. Running water. All tillable. 250 acres wheat; one-third goes. $25 an acre. **D. A. Ely, Larned, Kan.**

320 ACRE STOCK RANCH, 80 acres broke, bal. blue stem pasture; living water, fair improvements. Price $30 per a. for short time. **Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kan.**

LANE COUNTY wheat land for sale on good terms at from $10 to $25 per acre. Will pay for itself in one year under favorable conditions. Write for free list and descriptive booklet. **V. E. West, Real Estate Dealer, Dighton, Kansas.**

IRRIGATED RANCH 700 a. 250 in alfalfa. $50 per a. Wheat lands $6 to $10. **Cliff Tomson, Syracuse, Kansas.**

640 ACRES IMP. 8 miles station, 225 a. wheat, ⅓ goes. Smooth. $35.00 per acre. **C. W. West, Spearville, Kansas.**

320 ACRES WHEAT land, Gove County, Kan. Price $2000. We offer other bargains. **Parish Investment Company, Kansas City, Missouri.**

WE OWN 100 FARMS in fertile Pawnee Valley; all smooth alfalfa and wheat land; some good improvements; shallow water. Will sell 80 acres or more. **E. E. Frizell & Sons, Larned, Kansas.**

WE HAVE GOOD FARM LAND in Ness and Trego County, Kan. From $15 to $40 per acre. Write us for list. **Fouquet Brothers Land Co., Ransom, Kan.**

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Those who located in Central Kansas 20 years ago are the big farmers today. Their land has made them independent.

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Wheat, oats, barley, speltz, kafir and broom corn, milo and feterita grow abundantly in the Southwest counties referred to. Chickens, hogs, dairy cows and beef cattle increase your profits.

You can get 160 acres for $200 to $300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6 per cent—price $10 to $15 an acre.

Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy-purchase contract. Address

E. T. Cartlidge,
Santa Fe Land Improvement Co.,
1891 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

IMMEDIATE possession beautiful suburban 120 acre farm, adjoining Ottawa, rich, smooth land, very fine modern buildings. Write for full and complete description. Terms if wanted. **Mansfield Land & Loan Company, Ottawa, Kan.**

320 ACRES 1½ miles south of Modoc, fine smooth wheat land with the exceptions of two small buffalo wallows. Price $5,000; $1,200 cash; $800 one year; $3,000 five years at 6%. Send for one of our maps and folders of Scott County. **King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.**

SANTA FE LANDS ON LONG TIME.
L. J. Pettijohn, Gen'l Agent, Dodge City, Kan.

POSSESSION AT ONCE.
160 acres 7 mi. town, near school, 80 a. plow land; alfalfa; 6 rooms; barn, orchard, good water. $4,500.
T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

CHASE COUNTY FARM.
315 acres, 2 miles town on Santa Fe. 160 acres first bottom, no overflow. Fine timber feed lot. 140 acres bluestem pasture. Fair improvements. Close to school; daily mail, telephone. $24,000; liberal terms.
J. E. Bocock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

CHEAP QUARTER. GERMAN SETTLEMENT. BEAVER COUNTY, OKLA. At a Bargain Price.

A dandy quarter of wheat land, 18 miles southeast of Liberal, Kan. Close to route of proposed new railroad from Liberal to Forgan. Rolling land but fine soil and close to school. Must sell at once and will price accordingly. If you want a snap write for full description and price.
E. J. Thayer, Liberal, Kansas.

Lane County

Write me for prices on farms and ranches, wheat, alfalfa and grazing lands.
W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

80 Acres Only $500

Only 7 mi. Wichita. Virgin black loam soil. New 5-room cottage, new barn, etc., only $500 cash, $500 Aug. 1st, $500 yearly. **R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.**

FARM HOMES FOR YOU

160 a. farm, rich loam soil, improved, 100 a. alfalfa land, well located, $7500, $3000 handles. 80 a. farm, rich soil, improved, fine location, $4500, $2500 handles.
H. E. Osburn, 227 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kan.

Fine Farm Adjoining Town

320 acres, ¼ mi. high school; town 1,000 population. Fine imp. level land; good soil, no rock. Price $80 per a. Terms. Write for description and pictures.
Iola Land Co., Iola, Kan.

CHEAP Lands in Western Kansas. Choicest Wheat or Pasture land.
Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

79 ACRES, IMP., 45 A. Cult. $2200.00.
Moss & Hurlock, Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

80 A., 25 CULT.; $15 a. 160 a., 80 cult.; bal. timber; water, house, barn, orchard; public road; no rocks. $20 an acre.
Robt. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark. (On Ry.)

IF YOU WANT good farm, stock and fruit lands, write us for list.
Robertson & Son, Magazine, Arkansas.

200 A. 6 mi. R. R. station; 60 acres in cult. Small imps. $1500, ½ cash, bal. long time.
Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

5,000 A. RICH bottom land in tracts to suit. Well located, don't overflow. $15 to $25.
Chas. Thompson, Jonesboro, Ark.

132 ACRES, improved. 100 cult., bal. timber and pasture. $3,000. Good terms.
Yell Co. Land Co., Danville, Ark.

40 A., 4 room house, good outbuildings 1000 fine bearing fruit trees; good water. 2 mi. R. R. Price $1000. Easy terms.
J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

400 ACRES, unimproved, close to town, $7 acre. Or, will sell half interest to good partner and start hog ranch.
Cherokee Land Co., Sulphur Springs, Ark.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD FARM at reasonable prices, write for our list.
Dowell Land Co., Walnut Ridge, Ark.

100,000 ACRES FOR SALE.
Farms and ranches, any size, cash or terms, low prices, profit doubling values, no rock or swamp, fastest selling land in south; sure crops; pastures 3 head to acre; bears inspection. Free map and price list.
Tom Blodgett, Little Rock, Ark.

MISSOURI

16,000 A. Ozark farm lands or any part; write owner. **Rucker, Rolla, Mo.**

OZARK MISSOURI farms. All sizes. Free list. **C. E. LEWIS, Cuba, Missouri.**

283 A. HIGHLY IMP. Grain and stock farm. $40 a. **Gammon & Tracy, Buffalo, Mo.**

160 A. 1¼ MI. Bolivar. Well improved. $65 a. **Lamun & Pemberton, Bolivar, Mo.**

FOR SOUTHEAST MISSOURI farms, write **M. Leers, Neelyville, Mo.**

120 ACRES, 60 cult. Improved. Good water. $2400. **W. W. Tracy, Anderson, Mo.**

913 ACRES, mile to town, good corn and grass land, two sets improvements; $17.50 acre. **Higley, Rolla, Mo.**

OZARK STOCK, fruit and grain farms. Timbered lands. 80 miles St. Louis. Booklet free. **James A. Green & Son, Cuba, Mo.**

BARGAINS in improved and unimproved farm lands in Southern Missouri.
Corn Land Co., Springfield, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—$5.00 down, $5.00 monthly, buys 40 acres grain, fruit, poultry land, near town. Price only $200. Other bargains. **Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.**

COLORADO

TWIN LAKES IRRIGATED LAND at unheard of prices. Relinquishments and cheap dry lands. Write today for prices.
Grene & Dean, Ordway, Colorado.

Cheap Productive Farm Lands

IN THE RAIN BELT OF COLORADO.

We are offering 20,000 acres, in tracts of 160 and 320 a. farms, of the richest fertile farm lands in eastern Colorado, at prices from $12.50 to $35 per acre. Some improved, with growing crops. Get a home of your own, or buy one for your son, or son-in-law. Don't send them to the city or see them start out renting. Those who located in eastern Nebraska and Iowa 20 years ago are the big farmers today. Their land has made them independent. Your chance today, is in eastern Colorado where good land is still cheap. Where one crop will pay for the price of the land. With railroad facilities this country is developing fast. Farmers are making large profits on small investments. It is the place for the man of moderate means. New proposed road now under advisement. Good roads, markets, churches and schools. Don't let others get ahead of you. You want the choicest. Come or write for full particulars with illustrated folder showing what others have done and are doing.
Co-operative Realty Co., Akron, Colo.

100% FARMS

If you want to buy good farm land located in the "Best Wheat, Oats and Corn Country" in Eastern Colorado at from $15 to $45 per acre on good terms of payment that will produce 100% every year on the first money you invest write for my free list of Special Farm Bargains.
CHAS. E. PURDY, Box 96, Akron (Washington County), Colorado.

WISCONSIN

30,000 ACRES our own cut-over lands; good soil, plenty rain, prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us.
Brown Bros. Lbr. Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

UPPER WISCONSIN. Best dairy and general crop state in the Union. Settlers wanted; lands for sale at low prices on easy terms. Ask about our cutover lands for cattle and sheep grazing. Write for booklet No. 21 on Wisconsin. Address Land Department, Soo Lines,
1207 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

MONTANA.

640 ACRE Montana homestead—new law. Circular free. **Bureau 112, Boulder, Mont.**

MONTANA The Judith Basin offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Surcrops by ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—soil rests in cubits. 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 R1405, Lewiston, Montana

OKLAHOMA

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

EASTERN OKLAHOMA farms, ranches, oil lands. $5 up. **Blanck Bros., Stillwell, Okla.**

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

QUARTER SECTION. Well improved, tight fenced; 40 a. alfalfa land, good house. 2 miles town. $40 per acre. Terms.
Linden Realty Co., Morrison, Okla.

WRITE US FOR TERMS, price and particulars on 70 a. fruit farm near City, a fine proposition; paid in fruit 1916 $2400.
McClendon & Jones, McAlester, Okla.

170 A. SMOOTH prairie land. 8 mi. McAlester, city 15,000. All tillable. 100 a. cultivation, bal. meadow. Fair imp. $34 a. Terms.
Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

HUNDREDS of Kansas people have bought homes of me. My illustrated list and map of Oklahoma is free. Ask for it.
Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Okla.

80 ACRES FINE VALLEY; 65 acres cultivated. $2000. Mortgage $1,200, 7 years.
Givens & Ryan Land Co., Holdenville, Okla.

LOUISIANA

LOUISIANA LANDS. Richer than the valley of the Nile. We have level alluvial cleared farm lands at $20 per acre. All size tracts up to 8,000 acres. Write for information and arrange to visit the lands. **Collins & Heagy, 717 Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo.**

ALABAMA

LOCATE on the Gulf, Mobile & Northern R.R. Large or small tracts, suitable for alfalfa, general farming, truck, pecans, oranges and stock raising. New road, new country. Healthy, rapidly developing. Address
H. H. Bolton, Immigration Agent, Mobile, Ala.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

IF YOU WANT TO BUY, sell or trade land, write **R. A. Ward, Alden, Kansas.**

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

OZARKS OF MO., farms and timber land, sale or ex. **Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.**

160 ACRES, north Missouri. Price $20,000; mtg. $7,200. Want Kansas land, residence or mill. **Thane Holcomb, Garnett, Kan.**

1000 ACRES exchange for anything. 10 a. up. Timber, water and grass.
S. A. Robinson, Southwest City, Mo.

FOR illustrated booklet of good land in southeastern Kansas for sale or trade write **Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.**

COMPLETE STOCK of hardware, implements and building. Good town; good country. Would exchange for grass land.
Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kansas.

TWO FINE QUARTERS priced at $60.00 per acre. One 4 miles east Ellis, all under cultivation, no improvements. Other 7 miles northeast Ellis, 120 acres under cultivation, balance hay meadow, improvements fair. Wish to sell immediately. Will take clear residence up to $4000.00 on either farm.
Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kan.

TRADES Farms, property, stocks. Write **Fred Ochiltree, St. Joseph, Mo.**

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.
Northwest Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska choice farms; the greatest grain belt in the United States. Get my bargains.
M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

HALF SECTION, 5 MI. WAKEENEY.
No improvements. 200 acres in wheat, ⅓ to purchaser. Will take in residence to $3,000 as first payment. $35 per acre.
Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kan.

FINE FARM, POLK CO., MO.

180 acres, 140 cultivated, large barn, 6 room house, 2½ mi. from town; fine road. Price $75 per acre. Want mdse. 165 acres, 4 mi. from good R. R. town, Polk Co.; 110 a. cult.; 7 room house. Large orchard, fair barn. Price $65 per acre. Merchandise or western land.
T. A. Pritchard, Collins, Missouri.

A Tractor Demonstration

BY FRANK B. WHITE

The manufacturers of farm tractors met in Chicago April 6 and arranged to have one large national tractor demonstration for 1917. The location is to be selected by the demonstration committee; but in all probability, Fremont, Neb., will be decided upon as the most logical place. But, in the event that Fremont is selected, it will be with the distinct understanding that the show will in no wise be under the auspices of any one farm paper, but that all publications will be on an equal footing.

The high cost of materials, the uncertainty of transportation facilities, the war conditions, etc., have all had a strong influence in the matter of reducing the number of national tractor demonstrations to one. The manufacturers regard this class of machinery as the most important element of farm equipment; at present the scarcity of farm help and the shortage of horses make it necessary for the farmer to look to this new system of farming as a relief and an aid to increased production, which is so much required by the country under prevailing conditions, and will be, for the next few years.

On the large farm the sales may be large but the thing to do is to watch and see if the expenses are not correspondingly large. A few acres well tilled are better than many acres poorly farmed.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

SHEEP.

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS Yearlings and twos, square built, hardy bucks with weight, bone and heavy fleece. Quick shipping facilities and priced cheap. 412 head. Near Kansas City. Howard Chandler, Chariton, Iowa.

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

A Few September Boars and Gilts by half-ton sires, and out of big prolific sows. W. C. MILLIGAN, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

Fashionable Stock Place Big Type Poland Chinas
Breeding stock for sale. Immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. V. O. JOHNSON, AULNE, KANSAS.

SEPTEMBER BOARS AND GILTS
for sale. Boars large enough for service. Can furnish pairs or trios not related. Address your letters to A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KANSAS

Spotted Poland China Gilts
and a few boars. Sept and Oct. farrow. Well grown and well spotted. Also spring pigs in pairs and trios not related. Address
CARL F. SMITH, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

Old Original Spotted Polands
100 March pigs out of mature sows and sired by big half ton kind of herd boars. A few fall boars for sale. Pigs in pairs and trios.
ALFRED CARLSON, CLEBURNE, KANSAS

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS
Full values offered in 50 fall pigs, sired by Miami Chief and Ware's Blue Valley. For prices and description, address
P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

SIZE AND QUALITY
Big Type Poland China fall boars and gilts.
E. CASS, COLLYER, KANSAS

Missouri's Best Polands
Fall pigs—boars and gilts—the kind every hog enthusiast loves to breed. Conclusive proof that their sire THE MINT 254411 is one of the few great sires of the breed. Their dams are sired by boars of wide and favorable reputation. Reasonable prices.
Joe Young RICHARDS, MISSOURI Joe Sheehy

Private Sale
A few gilts bred for July farrow. Also July boars and am booking orders for spring boar pigs by Hercules 2d out of Helene Again. Price right. Pedigree with each pig.
ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

Poland Chinas
Breeding stock as good as the best and at prices consistent with the quality offered. Write your wants. I will try to please.
L. C. WALBRIDGE,
RUSSELL, KANSAS

Bazant's Famous Spotted Poland Chinas
200 March pigs for sale on approval. All to be recorded free in the S. P. C. record association. Average in litter nine. Can sell boar and four gilts not related. All sired by three of the best boars in the west. Pigs out of 600 and 700 pound mature dams. I can start you in the business. Address,
R. J. Bazant, Narka, Kan.
Republic County)
Ship over Rock Island and Burlington.

Spotted Poland China Boars
25 spotted Poland China boars and 15 gilts. November farrow. Well spotted, well grown, out of big litters and out of big mature sows. Good growing condition but not fat. Also a few Hampshire boars same age. Farmer's prices. Write at once.
C. T. Drumm & Son,
Longford, Kan., (Clay County)

Elmo Valley Herd
IMMUNE POLAND CHINAS
25 Oct. and Nov. Boars sired by Elmo Valley and Orange Valley. Out of big mature sows. Real Herd header material, well grown, stretchy boars that have been grown right. Farmers prices to move these good boars in 30 days. Can ship over Superior branch, Santa Fe or main line Missouri Pacific. Write at once.
J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.
(Dickinson County)

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

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

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

Draft Horses.

May 24—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Shorthorn Cattle.

May 1—S. A. Nelson & Sons, Malcolm, Neb.
May 2—Geo. Allen & Sons, Lexington, Neb. Sale at So. Omaha.
May 15—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.
May 16—Crosbie, Gillespie, Suppes & Kramer, Tulsa, Okla.
Nov. 8—Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kan.

Polled Durham Cattle.

May 24—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
June 8—Ed Stegelin, Straight Creek, Kan.

Jersey Cattle.

May 31—R. J. Linscott, Holton, Kan.

Poland China Hogs.

April 25—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
May 24—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

April 25—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.
May 24—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Mr. Lookabaugh will sell by far the greatest lot of Shorthorns, Tuesday, May 15, that he ever cataloged for sale. His display ad in this issue should be read carefully by all who wish the best in foundation Shorthorns. His catalog will be descriptive of kings and queens of the breed and cannot fail to interest all students of the breed. Send your name today for illustrated free catalog. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Park Salter—Shorthorn Breeder.

Park E. Salter, Wichita Kan., is in better shape to supply his customers with Shorthorn breeding stock than ever before. Park Salter is a Shorthorn enthusiast; his rise in the ranks of the Shorthorn breeders is remarkable but those who know him best are not suprised. Intense application makes development usually in any line. Broadened vision by an intense desire to master the Shorthorn breeding business and work, hard work on even the various details is what has caused Mr. Salter to gain so rapid recognition and these same attributes and an equally intense desire to deal squarely and please his customers is what is going to place and keep him in the front ranks of Shorthorn breeders. If you want Shorthorns for breeding purposes come to Wichita, Kan., and visit his herd. Before laying this paper aside turn to his display advertising and it cannot but interest you. In writing your wants please mention this paper.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

F. F. Wood, Wamego, Kan., is advertising in the Farmers Mail and Breeze some mighty good propositions in last September Duroc Jersey boars and gilts. The advertisement started last week and I referred to them as November pigs instead of September. This was a mistake. These boars and gilts have been handled right and will be priced right. They are extra good and the breeding is up to date. Write today for prices on Mr. Wood's September Duroc Jersey boars and gilts.—Advertisement.

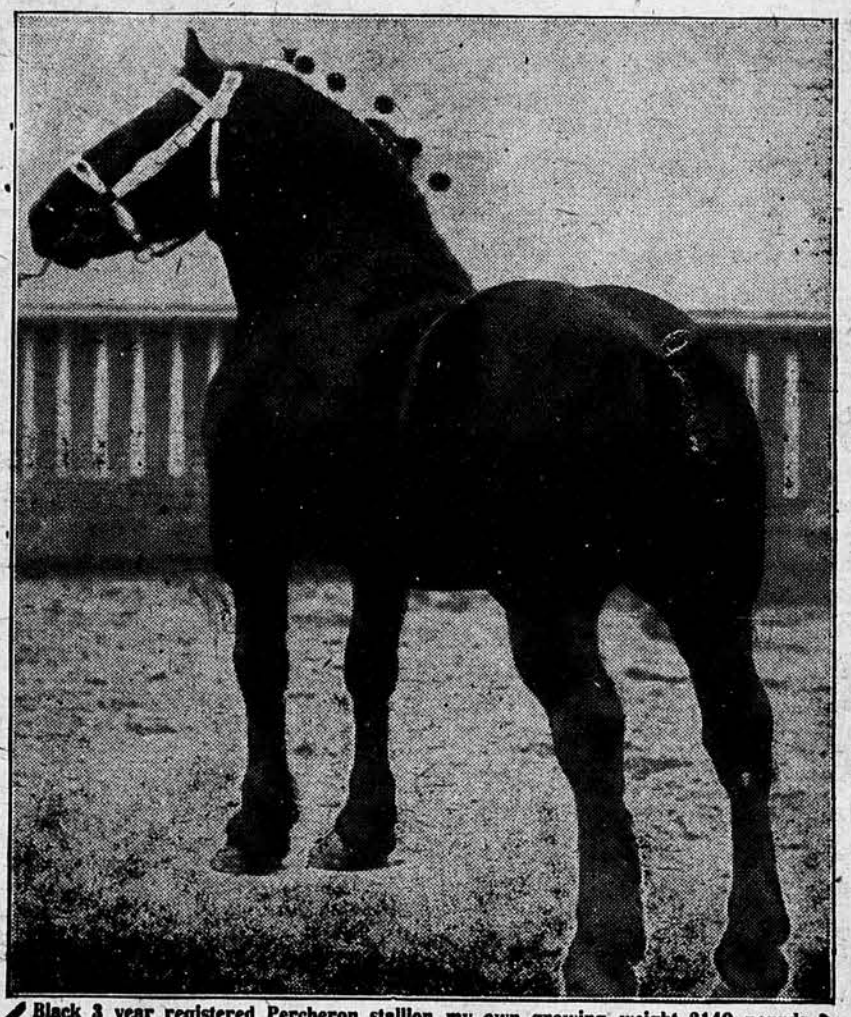
In reporting the combination sale of registered Holstein-Friesian cattle at Newton last week I forgot to say that Col. Jas. T. McCulloch of Clay Center, Kan., conducted the sale and did the selling on the block. He was assisted in the ring by Col. Oliver of Newton and Col. Newcom of Wichita. Mr. McCulloch's rates are very reasonable and you should get in touch with him if you intend making a Holstein sale or any other kind of a sale for that matter. His card can be found in the Farmers Mail and Breeze the year round.—Advertisement.

A Holstein Expert.

At the big Holstein sales in Central Kansas last week and the week before there was an interested and interesting visitor in W. R. Gates of Fort Atkinson, Wis., who is one of the well known Holstein-Friesian authorities of that great Holstein center. He was much interested in the opportunities, here in Kansas for the dairy business and would like to get better acquainted with Kansas people who want to buy Holsteins, either registered or high grade. If you want to make a sale you can employ Mr. Gates as pedigree reader and manager of the sale if desired and he will make you money. If you want to buy cattle either high grade or registered cattle you better write him at once. He has been in the business for over 20 years and knows the good ones. His card will be found in the Holstein section of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Choice Holstein Cattle.

M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kan., pulled off their big Holstein cattle sale at the farm near Salina last Monday as advertised. They sold 140 high grade Holstein cows and heifers with a few young registered bulls and 20 high grade Jersey cows and heifers. The offering was one of the best ever made in the state. There was a big crowd out from



Black 3 year registered Percheron stallion, my own growing, weight 2140 pounds.

Individuals of first rank, over 100 head for sale; 3 and 4 yr. stallions ton and heavier, yearlings and twos growing to ton weights; mares same ages and in foal. All registered. Terms if it will accommodate you.

Percherons, Belgians, Shires
Buy from the grower
Fred Chandler, R. 7, Chariton, Iowa
Chariton is on main line "Rock Island" from Kansas City.

WOODS BROS. CO.,
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA
Imported and Home-Bred Stallions
Percherons, Belgians and Shires
For the Next 60 Days We Are Making Special Prices on Stallions, yearlings, two-year-olds, three-year-olds and up. Come and make your selection. We offer terms, prices and guarantee that will suit you.
At the recent Denver show and at the Nebraska and Kansas State Fairs our horses won 25 championships, 40 first prizes, 22 second and 14 third prizes.
A. P. COON, Manager.

Jeun In Service
Pure Bred License No. 2231
The great Percheron stallion at the head of my herd. A few mares will be received either Riley or Leonardville at $100 per service.
ED. NICKELSON, Leonardville, Kan.

Percherons and Herefords
Two Percheron stallions, coming two, April and May. Weight 1500 pounds. Also nice Hereford bull calves.
MORA E. GIDEON, EMMETT, KANSAS.

Stallions and Jacks
A few black and gray, three and four year Percheron stallions that will develop into 2,300-pound horses and two big registered jacks for sale at live and let live prices. GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEB.

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

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS Fashionable breeding. Excellent quality. Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

O. I. Cs. Breeding stock all sold. Booking orders for March and April pigs.
A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS

O. I. C. Service Boars Spring pigs. Both sex.
Harry W. Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

Summer Boars
and fall pigs, at very reasonable prices, to make room for my spring pigs.
F. C. GOOKIN, Russell, Kansas

Edgewood Farm Herd Chester Whites
Spring boars with length, size, bone and quality sired by Don Ben 2nd and Sweepstakes.
HENRY MURR, Tonganoxie, Kan.

CLINTON COUNTY CHESTERS
Booking orders for spring pigs of National Swine Show blood lines. A few good fall pigs at bargain prices.
J. H. McANAW, CAMERON, MISSOURI

FEHNER'S O. I. C. Herd headed by the $500 Eagle Archie first prize aged boar at Sedalia, 1916. We offer 100 selected spring pigs, a number by a son of Eagle Archie, every one immune and shipped on 10 days' approval Henry Fehner, Higginsville, Mo.

"PREPAREDNESS"
Get ready for your 1917 pig crop. Large, heavy-boned, early-maturing type of O. I. C. Rich in champion and grand champion blood lines. All ages (either sex) for sale at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Breed O. I. C. F. J. Greiner, Box B. Billings, Mo

Kansas Herd Kansas Improved Chesters
Size, Bone, Quality.
Immuned and Shipped on Approval
15 last of September boars that are actual tops and real herd header material. Some select gilts same age bred or open. 100 spring pigs in pairs and trios not related. Out of big prolific sows and sired by Don Milligan, Don Wonder and Don Wildwood. Write for prices and descriptions.
ARTHUR MOSSE, R. R. 5, Leavenworth, Kansas

When writing to advertisers be sure to mention Farmers Mail and Breeze

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Jones Sells on Approval
High Quality Duroc-Jerseys. White Wyandottes, eggs for sale now. W. W. & L. C. JONES, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

Bancroft's Durocs
Guaranteed Immune. Ten choice September boars. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

50 Duroc-Jersey Pigs Sired by Garrett's Critic B and G's Crimson Echo 2nd. Special prices for 30 days. R. T. & W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Nebr.

Quality Durocs
Richly bred fall boars and gilts for sale. Attractive prices to move them as I need the room. E. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

Duroc-Jerseys
Johnson Workman, Russell, - Kansas

DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY
Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Fall boars and gilts, from champions Defender, Illustrator, Crimson Wonder and Golden Model breeding. JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kansas

TRUMBO'S DUROCS
Herd boars Constructor 187651 and Golden Model 146175. Write your wants. Stock double immuned. Address,
W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM
DUROC-JERSEYS
Booking orders for spring pigs, sired by A Critic, out of Tat-A-Walla sows.
SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

July and September Boars
Sired by G. M. Crimson Wonder 169769, G M.s Defender and Illustrator II Jr. Also two good herd boars. Write for description and prices. Every hog immunized.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Sept. Boars and Gilts
Duroc-Jerseys of Quality
25 gilts and 19 boars farrowed in September. Popular breeding and splendid individuals. Farmer's prices gets them. Gilts open or bred to order. Write me at once.
F. F. WOOD, WAMEGO, KAN. BARRED ROCKS AND EGGS.

TAYLOR'S World Beater DUROCS
Booking orders for pigs, from 4 of the largest brood sows in Missouri, to be delivered at 3 months old. Express charges prepaid and pigs registered. If you want the best going, here is your herd.
James L. Taylor, Olean, Miller Co., Missouri

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

Purebred Hampshire boar pigs. Herd headers. $25.00. R. T. Wright, Grantville, Kan.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRES 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immuned Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

Hampshires of Quality
A few choice fall pigs, either sex, nicely belted and best of breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. Priced to sell.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

Shaw's Hampshires
150 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immuned, double treatment. Service boars and bred gilts. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Walter Shaw, R.6, Wichita, Kan.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. References The breeders I am selling for every year. Write for open dates.

Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Kan.
Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates.

Lafe Burger, Wellington, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
Ask any Breeder. Write or wire as above.

Be An Auctioneer
Make from $10 to $50 a day. We teach you by correspondence or here in school. Write for big free catalog.
We are also starting a new breed of horses known as "Wagon Horses." We register 25 of the best mares in each county. Foundation stock mares to weigh about 1,250 pounds. Stallions must be registered Percherons.
W. B. Carpenter, Pres., Missouri Auction School, 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

A Tra... JERSEY CATTLE.
... Excellent Breeding. Percy Lill, Mount Hope, Kansas
BY FRANK ...

The manufacturers met in Chicago April **JERSEYS** have one large nati... HOLTON, KANSAS
stration for 1917. **CATTLE**
be selected by the ...
mittee; but in all ... bulls, solid color, good ones.
Neb., will be decides. Also pure Texas oats; re-Seed bought in Texas last year.
CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

over the state with a few buyers from Oklahoma and Colorado. Everyone who attended the sale complimented the Pecks on the high quality of their offering. Everything was in good shape; not highly conditioned to make it sell but in just good condition. Sales Manager, W. H. Mott, who managed the sale and who is a breeder of Holsteins pronounced the offering one of the best ever offered in the state. The general average on everything was in the neighborhood of $122. The top was $180, paid for a very fine cow just fresh. A number sold for $170 and all that were fresh sold for good prices. The sale was conducted by Col. Dan Sayre of Kansas City and W. C. Curphey and Dan La Shelle of Salina. The Pecks have cows and heifers that are fresh and heavy springers for sale and a few registered bulls of serviceable ages. They are certainly good people to deal with and you better get in touch with them at once. Look up their advertisement in this issue.—Advertisement.

Searle's Holstein Sale.

F. J. Searle's consignment sale resulted in an average of a little less than $200 on 146 head. 121 females, including a lot of baby calves and a few old cows, sold for an average of $207.23. 25 bulls, including a large number of calves too young for service sold for an average of $161.65. The total of the sale was $28,115.00. This offering included a draft from the Sunflower Herd with consignments from Spring Lake Dairy farm, Algonquin, Ill.; Home Farm Dairy, Denison, Kan.; Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kan.; Frank Buzard, St. Joseph, Mo.; Rock Brook Farm, Omaha, Neb.; J. M. Barnett, Denison, Kan.; J. R. Stewart, Oskaloosa, Kan.; and Riverside Stock Farm, Algonquin, Ill. The get of Prince Artis Pontiac Abbekerk, the principal stock bull in the Sunflower herd, and cows bred to him were much in demand. Lady May Hilton consigned by Segrist & Stephenson topped the sale. This cow has recently completed an A. R. O. test in which she made 26.29 pounds of butter from 460.1 pounds of milk in 7 days. She was sold with a breeding privilege to Prince Artis Pontiac Abbekerk, to Charles H. Seifert of Leavenworth, Kan., for $1000. A. L. Carlton of Walters, Okla., and O. E. Riffle of Stockton, Kan., were the heaviest buyers in the sale. Mrs. J. C. Pontius of Yukon, Okla., was a strong contender for practically all the better lots. She bought a number of King Segis Pontiac heifers at prices ranging up to $425. The following breeders and farmers were buyers in this sale, practically all of the buyers taking several animals. O. T. Myers, Ozawkie, Kan.; Henry. C. Gilssman, Omaha, Neb.; Ira Shideler, Topeka, Kan.; P. F. Cook, Oskaloosa, Kan.; Leonard Vetter, Newton, Kan.; G. L. Nesbitt, Hutchinson, Kan.; J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.; E. S. Engle, & Sons, Abilene, Kan.; J. R. Stewart, Oskaloosa, Kan.; Ben Schneider, Nortonville, Kan.; John Truhe, Valley Falls, Kan.; R. E. Henry, Bonner Springs, Kan.; Chas. Kruger, Elmont, Kan.; Geo. Rock, Hope, Kan.; Geo. W. Corbet, Leona, Kan.; H. R. Saddler, Columbus, Kan.; R. B. Nolan, Parkville, Mo.; John E. Wilkins, Greenville, Tex.; Glen G. Davis, Columbia, Mo.; J. E. Kendall, Ingalls, Kan.; C. W. McCoy, Valley Falls, Kan.; John S. Artman, Denison, Kan.; L. A. Jamison, Lansing, Kan.; Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.; H. J. Altman, Dillon, Kan.; Roy Johnston, Oskaloosa, Kan.; Reynolds, & Son, Lawrence, Kan.; Sutton & Horner, Blue Rapids, Kan.; Roy Murray, Leavenworth, Kan.; J. M. Barnett, Denison, Kan.; H. W. Kruger, Seneca, Kan.; and C. D. Poole, Greenville, Tex.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Kansas Shorthorn breeders and farmers who want to buy the best in Shorthorns should bear in mind the sale of S. A. Nelson & Sons, to be held at Malcolm, Neb., on May 1. They sell 50 head of choice Scotch and Scotch topped bulls and females. Twenty head of females sell with big calves at foot and nearly all of them bred again to the great young bulls Nelson's Type, by Cumberland Type and Villager's Best. There is nothing better and this sale certainly affords a most excellent opportunity to get in on the ground floor. George Allen & Sons sell the day following at South Omaha. Both sales can be attended easily and with but little expense.—Advertisement.

Allen & Sons' Shorthorn Sale.

May 2 is the date of George Allen & Sons' annual sale of Scotch Shorthorns. The sale, as usual, will be held at South Omaha. The offering is one of the very best ever consigned to a public sale by this well known firm and no better bunch of richly bred cattle will be sold this year. The offering is largely the blood of the great bulls Victor Sultan, Rosewood Sultan and Count Lavender 3d and 4th. It is an offering of great merit and readers of this paper wanting the best should try and attend this sale. S. A. Nelson & Sons sell the day before at Malcolm, Neb., just a few miles from Lincoln. Both sales can be easily attended. ——Advertisement.

Shorthorn Bulls Offered.

H. Smith & Son of Tobias, Neb., have an announcement in this issue, calling attention to their crop of yearling Shorthorn bulls. They have for sale a white pure Scotch bull that is good enough in every way to head almost any herd in the country. He was sired by a grandson of White Hall Sultan and his dam was a Missie cow, sired by Golddust. He is a low down, blocky, thick fellow and is being priced at about half what most of the big breeders would price him. Another one by the same bull, roan in color, is almost as good. Some red ones are being priced according to quality and breeding. Part of them are out of cows sired by Roan Cumberland, a son of Cumberland's Last. Readers of this paper wanting good bulls should write at once and mention this paper.—Advertisement.

Woods Bros. Co. Sell Two Champions.

Among the more recent sales of draft stallions made by Woods Bros. Co., Lincoln, Neb., is the imported Percheron, Mercier 121441, produced in the Aveline stud in France, grand champion stallion at the Nebraska State Fair in 1916 and at Denver in 1917. He was sold to A. W. Bulechek, of Iowa City, Ia., who also took the roan Percheron, Champ Clark 124610, winner of second prize as a yearling at the Nebraska and Kansas State Fairs last year. J. Q. Sharp, Aberdeen, S. Dak., secured Gin De Orr 89790, winner of first and grand championship as a 3-year-old at the Nebraska State Fair in 1915. Woods Bros. Co. report the best trade they have experienced in a number of years and a tendency on the part of buyers to demand the best horses. Every

BERKSHIRE HOGS.

BERKSHIRE PIGS Best of Breeding. Big type English. Either sex, $15 each. Crated and papers furnished. R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CALVES high grade Holstein calves either sex, 3 to 4 weeks old, $30, crated for shipment. BURR OAK FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES
10 heifers and 2 bulls, 5 weeks old; nicely marked. $30 each crated for shipment anywhere. EDGEWOOD FARM, WHITEWATER, WIS.

FOR SALE Our Registered Holstein Herd Bull also some grade heifers not related to this bull. Priced right. F. H. Haverty & Son, Hollenberg, Kan.

High Grade Holstein Calves 12 heifers 15-16 pure bred, 4 to 5 weeks old, beautifully marked, $18 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.

HOLSTEIN BULLS Nine for sale, mostly from A. R. O. cows. Inspection solicited. Prices right. BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KANSAS

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas
Prize winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

W. R. GATES, FORT ATKINSON, WIS.
I buy Holstein cattle, registered or grade on commission. Conduct and manage sales anywhere. Address as above.

Higginbotham Holsteins
Buy your next bull calf from a herd that is making good A. R. O. records, where every cow is given a chance to make a good official butter and milk record, and where they are backed by the best blood lines of the breed. Now have several good bulls, from cows with records from 14 to 24 pounds of butter in seven days. HIGGINBOTHAM BROTHERS, Rossville, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Registered Holstein bull calves for sale, from good cows. Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kansas

Corydale Farm Herd Registered Holstein Cattle
Five bulls from one to eight months old, sired by Jewel Paul Butter Boy 9245. Out of grand daughters of a World's champion butter and milk cow for eight years. Address
L. F. CORY, BELLVILLE, KANSAS (Republic County)

Braeburn Holsteins
I have changed bulls a dozen times, trying each time to get a better one. If you want to share in the results, let me sell you a bull calf.
H. B. Cowles, 308 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

Look to the Future.
TREDICO BULLS, (Holsteins)
Kingman, Kansas.

Maplewood Farm HOLSTEINS
We have for sale a fine lot of registered Holstein heifers, coming two-years old, due to freshen this fall, several excellent pure bred cows fresh now; seven bulls ready for service, sixty head of grade heifers, some springers, twenty head of grade cows fresh or heavy springers.
Our Motto, "Not how many, but how good."
W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas
as an organization offers nothing for sale but desires to supply valuable information free to prospective buyers. The object of this association is to protect the interests of the breed in Kansas. Are you a member? Write W. H. MOTT, Sec'y, Herington, Kansas.

PECKS' HOLSTEINS We have a choice lot of extra large high grade Holsteins, including fresh cows, heavy springing cows and heifers, and young calves. Also registered yearling bulls. Come and see our herd. You will not be disappointed. M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kan.

TORREY'S HOLSTEINS Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write.
O. E. TORREY, TOWANDA, KANSAS.

Clyde Girod, At the Farm. F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan.
Breeders of Purebred Holsteins
We offer special attractions in choice young bulls, ready and nearly ready for service, both from tested and untested dams at prices within reason. Have some attractive baby bulls also, choicely bred. Let us furnish you a bull and improve your herd. Several young females from 6 months to 5 years of age, sired by high record bulls and from A. R. O. dams, up to 28.1 pounds butter in 7 days. A number of these females have A.R.O. records themselves, from 15 to 26 pounds, 7 day butter records.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR OFFERING
of choice extra high grade, young cows and heifers, all springers, in calf to purebred sires, large developed females, good udders, nicely marked and the right dairy type at prices that challenge comparison for Holsteins of their breeding and quality. A visit to our farm will convince you. Keep us in mind before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us.
GIROD & ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas

In 1887 Lee Bros. father brought the first imported Holstein cows to Wabaunsee county. In 1917 Lee Bros. & Cook have the largest pure bred and high grade herd in Kansas.

300 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls
Registered and High Grade. 3 Bred Heifers and a Registered Bull $325
We are selling dealers in Kansas and Oklahoma. Why not sell direct to you?
40 fresh cows, 75 heavy springing cows, 90 springing heifers; 40 open heifers and 20 registered bulls. Bring your dairy expert along, we like to have them do the picking. Every animal sold under a positive guarantee to be as represented.
Well marked, high grade Heifer and bull calves from 2 to 6 weeks old. Price $25 delivered any express office in Kansas. We invite you to visit our farm. We can show you over 300 head of cows and heifers, sold to our neighbor farmers. Wire, phone or write when you are coming.

60—Registered Cows and Heifers—60
60 springing two-year-old heifers and cows, excepting a few cows which are fresh. The cows are from two to six years old. Special prices for 30 days.
LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kan.

Jas. B. Healey at the Farm. M. A. Anderson, Cashier Farmers State Bank.

200 High Grade Holstein Cows and Heifers; 200

A Special 60 Days' Sale
30 cows that are fresh or heavy springers, 70 coming three-year-old heifers, many are fresh now, and all to be fresh before May 1st. 100 extra choice yearling and two-year-old heifers. The older ones to freshen this fall.
Registered cows, heifers and young bulls
Eight young bulls from eight to eighteen months old. A few registered cows and heifers. This is one of the pioneer herds of Kansas. For full information and prices address,
Healey & Anderson, Hope, (Dickinson County), Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS
Double Marys (pure Bates), and Rose of Sharon families. A nice lot of young bulls coming on for fall and winter trade. R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KANSAS

Shorthorn Futurities
$7,000 is offered at the Iowa and Ohio State Fairs, the American Royal and the International, as Shorthorn futurity prizes in the senior bull and heifer calf classes.
Junior entries will close June 1st. Senior entries closed March 1st.
$50,000 is offered in Shorthorn prizes for 1917. For entry blanks and information address,
AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago Illinois.

Good Shorthorn Bulls
Ready for service: Reds, roans and whites. Sired by Walnut Sultan by a son of White Hall Sultan; dams by Golddust and Roan Cumberland. Real herd bulls among them. All of them straight Scotch or Scotch topped.
H. SMITH & SONS, TOBIAS, NEBR.

Scotch and Scotch Topped
Bulls for sale. Reds and roans. An unusually choice lot of pure Scotch and Scotch topped yearling bulls at prices within the reach of all. Farm at Pearl station, Salina branch Rock Island. Can ship over Rock Island, Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific. Address,
C.W.Taylor,Abilene,Kan.
(Dickinson County)

RED POLLED CATTLE.

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle.
C. E. FOSTER, R. F. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

MORRISON'S RED POLLS
Cows and heifers for sale. Write us your wants.
Chas. Morrison & Son, Phillipsburg, Kansas

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Registered Red Polled heifers. Two twelve months old registered Percheron Stallions weighing 1200 lbs. each. Poland China hogs. Holteen & Gambrill, Ottawa, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

Polled Durham & Shorthorns for sale
100 Registered
Roan Orange, Weight 2100, and Sultan's Pride 1st at Kansas, Nebr., Iowa and Oklahoma state fairs.
Heads herd. Will meet trains. Phone 1602.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

ANGUS CATTLE 150 young bulls and heifers ready to ship.
Berkshire Hogs
SUTTON & PORTEOUS, Lawrence, Kan.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle
FROM WORKMAN RUSSELL, KANS.
Herdheaded by Louise of Viewpoint 4th. 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America.
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

Denton's Angus
10 Great Angus heifers for sale. 12 to 14 months old. The kind not often found for sale. Prices will suit.
W.G.Denton, Denton, Ks.
(Doniphan County.)

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Smoky Hill Galloways
The world's largest herd. Yearling and two-year-old bulls for sale in numbers to suit, from one to a car load, at reasonable prices. If in the market for Galloway bulls come and look them over.
Smoky Hill Ranch
E. J. Guilbert, Owner, Wallace, Kansas.

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

FOR SALE 1 year old high grade Guernsey heifer. Geo. Haas, Gridley, Kan.

Two Registered Guernsey Bull Calves of May Rose and Yeoman breeding. SHADY KNOLL FARM, STAFFORD, KANSAS

GUERNSEYS
To make room for spring calves, we are offering a few registered, bred cows and heifers, and one bull calf.
Overland Guernsey Farm
Overland Park, Kansas

indication is that draft horses will show a decided increase in price within the next year and it appears that the man with a few good mares and a good stallion is in a way to make plenty of money.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

The Duroc sale at Ottawa April 11 was poorly attended and prices were not up to the average. The bred sows and gilts averaged $57.75 and the open gilts sold around $40. Rule Brothers conducted the sale in a very efficient manner. The best buyers were: J. E. Jones, Liberty, Mo.; Geo. L. Russell, Chilhowee, Mo.; C. Broiliar, Ottawa, Kan.; W. C. Parks, Ottawa; W. A. Young, Ottawa; L. W. Young, Ottawa; G. W. Vail, Lane, Kan.; H. E. Gillette, Lane; W. C. McConiking, Le Loup, Kan.; Lewyn Brothers, Admire, Kan.; John Cole, Lane; A. L. Johnston, Lane; H. B. Ball, Lane; H. E. Brooks, Clyde, Kan.—Advertisement.

Laptad's Annual Spring Sale.

Fred G. Laptad, proprietor of the beautiful and modern Laptad Stock Farm, will hold his annual spring sale of Durocs and Poland Chinas April 25. This offering is one of the choicest ever offered from this farm and will consist of 20 Durocs and 20 Polands, every one a splendid individual of good breeding. For some time this farm has made two sales a year, good seasons and bad seasons there has been a spring sale and a fall sale at Laptad's and not once has there been a sale when the offering was not taken at a profitable figure. Laptad hogs have made good and proven so profitable for the purchasers that year after year they go to this farm to restock their herds. Arrange to attend this sale or send bids to C. H. Hay, in Mr. Laptad's care.—Advertisement.

Hearts Don't Change Much

BY MILFORD W. FOSHAY

"I wish I'd lived in this neighborhood 50 years ago," the man of the house complained. "People were real neighbors then."

We had come from the city a few years previously, and while I now know our neighbors showed us as much attention as they thought necessary to prove their friendliness, and fully as much as they did one another, it seemed to us that we were left pretty well alone. This season had been troublesome with both rain and drouth, and a little help sometimes in a rush about getting the crops in or out would have been highly appreciated. But every farmer was in the same predicament, and, at any rate, the time had passed for exchanging work to any great extent, as they used to do in the olden times. Hired men are depended upon for the extra labor.

Our reading and hearing of old-time tales had led us to believe that people in the country were like a large family, always ready to help one another out. Hence, we felt very much disappointed when one after the other refused, politely enough and kindly, to exchange work. They said they would be glad to but that it was impossible for them to afford the time. Now, was this a lack of neighborliness, or were they explaining a real state of affairs? At the time, we thought they did not care to be friendly, but now we know we were mistaken. Our change of heart came through two very simple occurrences:

A neighbor threshed, a procedure much dreaded by every family, got thru earlier than was expected; then the machine pulled into our yard. Consternation! It was late in the afternoon, we had company and therefore no beds for those horribly dirty threshermen. In the midst of wondering what could be done, our neighbor called up and offered the use of her beds, which were already soiled.

"It'll not make a mite more washing or work for me," she insisted cordially, "and you will be saved getting all dirtied up. Send them over after supper, and I'll send them back before breakfast." The offer was gratefully accepted, and I felt that a more neighborly kindness could not be done.

The other incident occurred when everybody was rushing to get the fall work ready for disagreeable weather. A man with a large dairy and only one helper was taken ill. When this was known, the entire neighborhood entered into an arrangement whereby different sets of men assisted with the milking night and morning for a week. And it was done heartily, too.

So, we have come to believe that people are as neighborly now as ever in the world's history. There is no doubt, however, that with the accumulation of business and multiplication of duties, in city or country the evidence of friendliness may not get to the surface so frequently as in the good old days—but it may surely be depended upon when there is real occasion for it.

Lookabaugh's Greatest Shorthorn Offering

Watonga, Okla., Tuesday, May 15

45 HEAD of The Most Select and Superior Breeding Females and Outstanding Herd Bulls ever offered by Pleasant Valley Stock Farm.

39 FEMALES of the Most Fashionable and Reliable Families with calf at foot and rebred or safe in calf to Fair Acres Sultan, Watonga Searchlight, or Avondale's Choice.

A Great Feature of This Sale is the Cows and Heifers Bred to Fair Acres Sultan

The Cows Include Such Grand Individuals As

MAXWALTON JEALOUSY 2D by Avondale, out of Sultan's Jealousy by White Hall Sultan, 2d dam, Imp. Jeanie by Count Arthur, with a superb bull calf at foot by Watonga Searchlight.

MAXWALTON AVERN by Boquhan's Monarch, out of Anagathle, by White Hall Count, second dam, Imperial Avalanche 2d, mother of Avondale by Mescombie, with a roan herd header prospect at foot by Fair Acres Sultan and rebred to the same sire.

HALLWOOD LAVENDER 3D, by Village Flash. This noted show heifer was grand champion female and first for best beef animal at Kansas City Show, 1916.

Seven Imported Shorthorns

IMP. GAY ROSAMOND with Imp. red herd bull prospect at foot and rebred to Fair Acres Sultan.

IMP. GRACEFUL 29TH, with Imp. red bull calf at foot and safe to Fair Acres Sultan.

IMP. BARONESS DEAN with Imp. red heifer calf at foot and rebred to Fair Acres Sultan.

IMP. DUNE LANCASTER 2D, bred to Fair Acres Sultan.

CUMBERLAND'S GLADSOME by Cumberland's Best out of Gladsome 6th and full sister to the $1,650 heifer in the Saunders June Sale, safe in calf to Fair Acres Sultan, and many others of equal merit.

Six Great Herd Header Prospects

PLEASANT DALE'S CHOICE, a white son of Avondale's Choice, out of Pleasant Snowball, Junior and Grand Champion at National Feeder and Breeders' Show, goes in the sale. Words fail to describe his wonderful bull character. He is a fit candidate to head any herd.

PLEASANT DALE 4TH, a roan son of Avondale's Choice, out of Maxwalton Avern 2d, by Boquhan's Monarch is also fit to head any good herd. He is a half brother of the top bull in our last Spring sale.

PLEASANT FAIR ACRES, a roan son of Fair Acres Sultan, and out of Crimson's Daughter.

LAVENDER'S PLEASANT CHOICE, a red son of Avondale's Choice out of Imp. Lavender Bloom, mother of highest priced calf in Southwest Amer. Sale 1915.

PLEASANT JEALOUSY'S CHOICE, a red son of Avondale's Choice out of Maxwalton Jealousy 2d, by Avondale, next dam, Sultan's Jealousy by White Hall Sultan, she out of Count Jeanie by Count Arthur.

DIAMOND FANCY by Diamond Goods and out of a Queen of Beauty dam.

"This is by far the best offering ever cataloged for sale by Mr. Lookabaugh."—A. B. HUNTER.

For catalog address

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

NOTE—Special Pullman Service to Tulsa Sale the Following Day.

Reds, Whites and Roans

Park Place Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch Topped

Two Imported Herd Bulls In Service

Imp. Bapton Corporal and Imp. Newton Friar assisted by Rosewood Dale, by Avondale, and Roan Major, one of the strongest bred milking Shorthorn sires in America. His two full sisters have 13,000 pound records now.

Our large herd of breeding cows represent the leading Scotch families and several of the best milking strains.

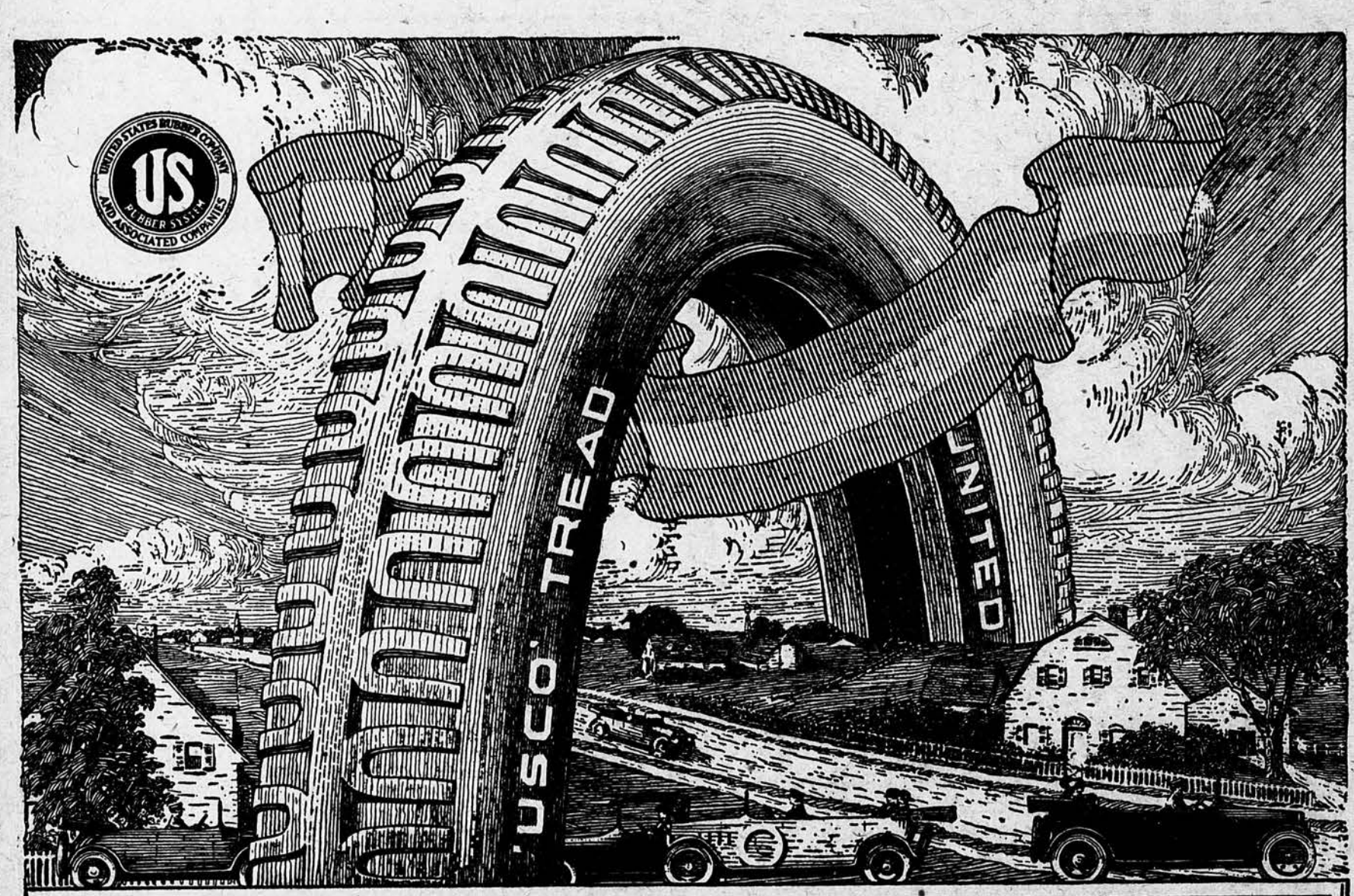
Do you want a young bull ready for service? I can show you a number of real herd headers, Scotch or Scotch topped; others the farmers' kind and at farmers' prices.

A splendid Lot of Females from Which to Select. Cows and heifers showing in calf or with calf at foot; some by imported sires and others bred to imported sires. Special prices to those wishing several females with bull to mate.

Freight prepaid, man sent in charge, and safe delivery guaranteed on lots of ten or more. Bring your neighbor and Shorthorn judge along. We can please you. Visitors always welcome.

Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas

PHONE, MARKET 3705 or 2087 302 BITTING BUILDING



Country Roads

demand tires that are tough, road-resisting and resilient. The tires that possess these qualities and many more besides—the tires that are GOOD tires—giving better service and more mileage for the dollar—the tires that go farthest and last longest—the tires that guarantee all the best points in tire construction, inspection, workmanship and quality are United States Tires, made by the largest rubber manufacturer in the world.

Equip your car TO-DAY with United States Tires.

There are five treads to select from. The quality is the same in each case—SUPREME.

United States Tires
Are Good Tires

'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain'

A tire for every need of price and use

United States Tire Company