

March 30, 1918

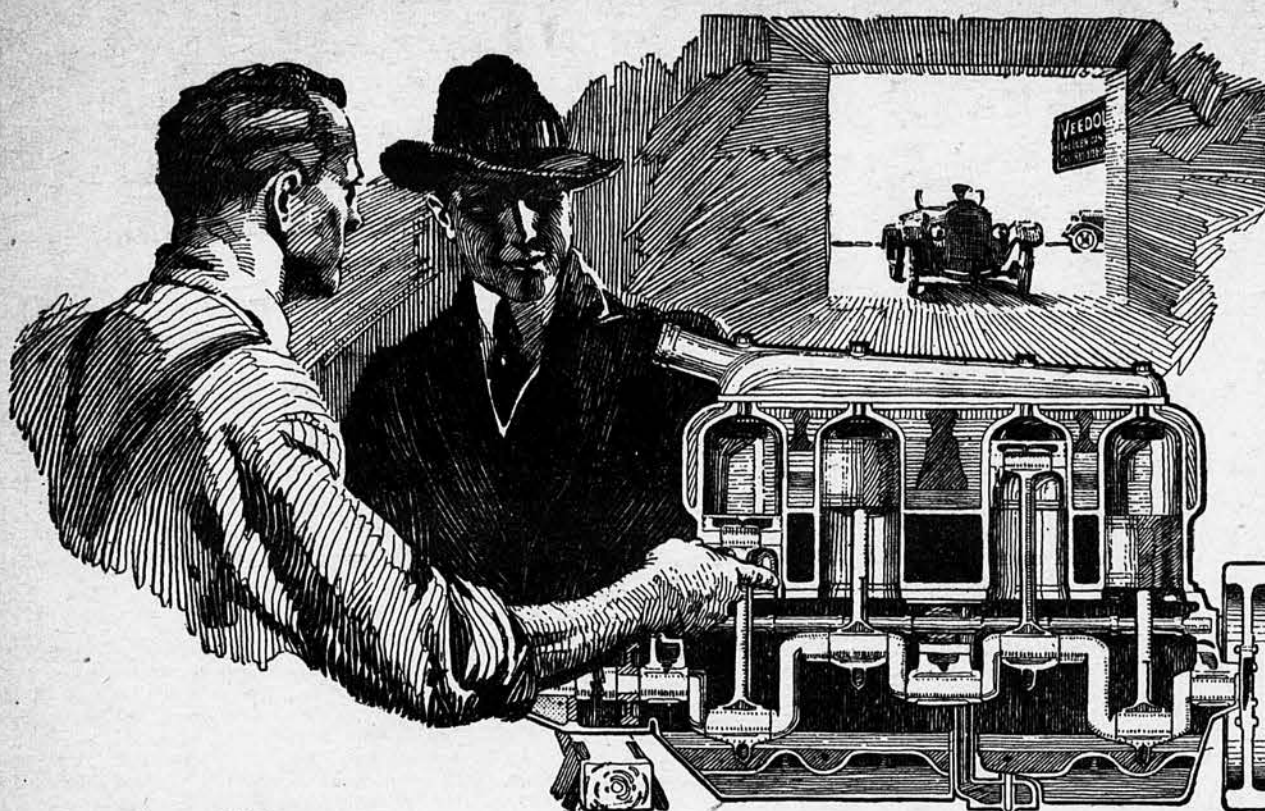
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The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



48.13





19 places where sediment damages your engine

1. Cylinder walls
2. Pistons
3. Piston rings
4. Wristpins
5. Wristpin bearings
6. Crankshaft main bearings
7. Crankshaft
8. Connecting-rod bearings
9. Connecting-rods
10. Valves
11. Valve seats
12. Valve cams
13. Camshaft bearings
14. Camshaft
15. Timing gears
16. Ignition driveshaft bearings
17. Generator shaft bearings
18. Oil circulating pump
19. Spark plugs

19 places where sediment damages your engine

WHEN your engine loses power, knocks, bucks and overheats, nine times out of ten it is sediment in the oil that is to blame.

Just look at the long list of vital parts that will quickly show serious wear when sediment is present in any considerable amount.

Ordinary oil cannot resist the intense heat of the engine—200° to 1000°F. It breaks down quickly. The resulting sediment crowds out the oil with true lubricating qualities from points where it is needed most. Moving metal surfaces, which should always be separated by a protecting film of lubricant, are thus thrown into direct contact.

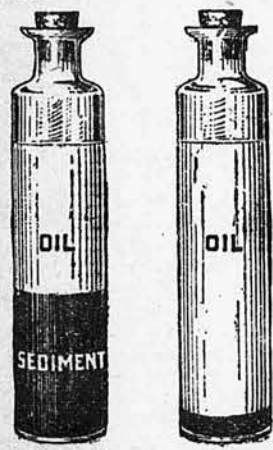
Why sediment causes wear

A strong magnifying glass reveals millions of microscopic teeth covering the apparently smooth surface of a bearing or other working part.

When the cushioning oil film between these surfaces is destroyed or excluded by sediment these tiny metal teeth grind together, thus causing friction and wear.

When this happens in any important part of an engine, costly replacements soon become necessary. Damage due to sediment in ordinary oil can never be repaired.

That is why you cannot afford to buy ordinary oil at any



Ordinary oil after use
Veedol after use
Showing sediment formed after 500 miles of running

A. Ludlow Clayden, Engineering Editor of Automotive Industries, and one of the most prominent engineers in the automotive field, says:

"In the past, too little attention has been paid to lubrication. Oil needs to be chosen for an engine almost more carefully than food for a child."



P. M. Heldt, recognized authority on internal combustion engines, and author of "The Gasoline Automobile," declares:

"The proper selection of oil for the lubrication of an automobile engine is a very important matter. The grade of lubricant used affects not only the efficiency of the engine but also its life."



Chas. E. Duryea, consulting engineer and a pioneer in automobile construction, states:

"Buying inferior oil is the poorest economy a motorist can practice. Inferior oils must be used in greater quantities and even then, they increase friction, loss of power, fuel consumption, heat and repair bills."

"Good oil costs a little more per gallon, but far less per mile."



price. The cost of using it is appalling, because of its injurious effects on your engine.

How the problem was solved

As a result of exhaustive research and comprehensive practical tests the formation of sediment in dangerous quantities has been successfully overcome.

Today over a million motorists avoid the sediment menace, with its accompanying troubles and repair expense, and keep their cars running like new, at reduced operating cost, by using Veedol—the lubricant that resists heat.

How Veedol reduces sediment 86% is made plain by the two bottles, showing the famous Sediment Test, at the left of the page.

The average motor oil acts like water in a kettle. When water is subjected to intense heat it evaporates as steam. Under the terrific heat of the engine ordinary oil evaporates very rapidly through the oil-filler in the form of vapor.

Veedol not only resists destruction by heat and the consequent formation of sediment, but also reduces evaporation in your engine to a minimum. You will get from 25% to 50% more mileage per gallon with Veedol for this reason.

When figured by miles of service, and not by cost per gallon, Veedol proves much more economical than ordinary oils.

Buy Veedol today

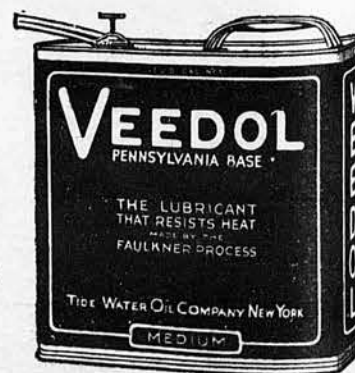
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THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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A World Opportunity With the Sheep

Good Farm Flocks are Certain to Pay Mighty Well on Kansas
Farms in the Next Few Years

By Howard Hackedorn

DURING these critical times, when all industry must exercise the greatest care in conducting business, the mutton and wool producers must extend and consolidate their industry, guarding against surprise attacks of low prices, but always advancing. We must have more wool. Since we cannot obtain it in foreign lands, we must set about producing it here.

You have seen, during the last two years, the extent to which our woolen mills depend upon outside sources for their raw wools. During the year ending June 30, 1916, the United States wool manufacturers imported 500 million pounds of raw wool, and 400 million pounds during the fiscal year 1917, while only 288 million pounds were produced in this country during 1916.

The British government during the last two years has taken over the Australian and New Zealand clip and is holding such as it needs for military purposes. It has released some wool to be shipped to this country, but the amount available for importing is only about one-third to one-half of our normal imports from Oceania. The only important large source of raw wools is South America, Argentina being the principal wool producing country. Last year about 158 million pounds were imported from this source, and advance estimates point to about the same figure for this year. Last spring a committee of the National Wool Manufacturers' association was appointed "in order to urge the need of lifting the embargo and a reasonable supply of wool from Australian sources."

Probable Needs With Wool

This committee together with A. M. Patterson, president of the Textile Alliance Inc. went to Washington and held a conference with Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. A formal statement of the probable consumption and needs of the wool manufacturing interests of the United States for 1917 was prepared and presented to the officials of the bureau. One of the memoranda thus presented was as follows:

"While the wool consumption of the United States has normally been increasing, the domestic production of wool has been decreasing as follows:

American Production of Raw Wool.	
Fiscal Year.	Pounds.
1908-1910	328,110,749
1910-1911	321,362,750
1911-1912	318,547,900
1912-1913	304,043,400
1913-1914	296,175,300
1914-1915	290,192,000
1915-1916	288,777,000
1916-1917	288,498,600

American Importations of Raw Wool.	
Fiscal Year	Pounds
1908-1910	263,928,232
1910-1911	137,647,641
1911-1912	193,400,713
1912-1913	185,293,255
1913-1914	247,648,866
1914-1915	308,082,429
1915-1916	534,828,022
1916-1917	364,210,125

"Nearly all of our importations of wool enter the three great ports of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. The gross imports of these three ports in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, were 448,494,434 pounds, of which 23,326,562 pounds were produced in the United Kingdom, 11,477,769 pounds were produced in British East India, 122,361,839 pounds were produced in British Oceania, and 78,430,380 pounds were produced in British South Africa.

"In 1915-1916 the total amount of wool obtained for consumption in the United States was 821,801,452 pounds, of which 524,828,022 pounds were imported. The United States will require fully as much wool in 1916-1917 as it had available for consumption in 1915-1916. The quarterly reports of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers show that more woolen machinery is in operation this year than was in operation the preceding year. The estimated requirements of 1 million American soldiers was 120 million pounds of wool for clothing purposes for a period of 12 months.

"In view of the very much greater need of the soldier for woolen equipment as compared with

the same man as a civilian, the army demands will mean an addition of nearly or quite 100 million pounds to the total requirement of the United States. That is to say, instead of approximately 821 million pounds as in the preceding year, the United States should have, this year, approximately 900 million pounds of wool of which American production will furnish not more than 288 million pounds.

"The world estimated supply of raw wool given out by Swartz, Kelmütz & Co. of London—a large wool brokerage house—for 1916 is 9 per cent less than the figures for 1910, while the demands upon our looms are increasing daily. The English woolen mills are operating under permits issued by the government. The policy of that government as set forth by Consul Ingran of Bradford, England, is (1) The securing of all necessary military requirements, (2) The building up of adequate reserves in case of shortage. It is evident that so far as wool goods are concerned, the production for export must be affected seriously."

The older men of today have seen the sheep industry move westward from New England to the Ohio Valley, then to the Northern Mississippi Valley, and on west across the plains of Nebraska and Kansas to the Mountain and Pacific states. Up to the present time, cheap frontier grazing lands have been available to the large operators. Now, however, as the ranges are taken up by homesteads, the United States has no large frontier grazing section left.

According to W. C. Barns, Assistant Forester, the carrying capacity of the ranges can be increased slightly, some 10 to 15 per cent. However, in the opinion of the larger sheep operators in Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana, a decrease during the next few years may be expected, because the homestead farmer with 640 acres does not have sufficient capital and land to run sheep or cattle. And as their numbers increase, the available range will be cut down. As soon as the larger operators can buy out the homestead farmers and consolidate the range under a permanent ownership, an increase of the livestock on the range may be expected.

The great Mississippi and Ohio Valleys must now take up the sheep industry. The farm flock is the only means of solving the wool and mutton shortage. The Hon. D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, points out in a recent report:

Use the Waste Land

"If American farmers will follow the British custom the industry can be put on a profitable and permanent basis. The greater number of sheep in Great Britain are raised in the hills and on land comparable to much of the 'waste land' of American farms. The areas in this country, especially in the East and in parts of the South, now relatively little used, can profitably be devoted to sheep production if the farmers will secure the proper breed of sheep."

Sheep also can be made profitable on higher-priced land, as British experience shows. They compare favorably with other animals in economy of production. They require a minimum of expensive concentrated feeds. They exceed the other larger animals in the rate of maturity; lambs can be made ready for market at from 4 to 6 months. They make possible the economical and fuller use of labor. They are of assistance in keeping the farm free from weeds. The sheep farm usually is a weedless farm.

In the United States only one in seven farms of more than 20 acres now supports sheep, with an average of one sheep of shearing age to 3 acres. The 300 million pounds of wool now imported annually could be secured from 50 million sheep, and this number could be added to our stock if a fourth of the remaining farms sustained one sheep for every 3 acres.

The high level of mutton and wool prices has aroused the interest of many farmers. The demand for western breeding ewes has exceeded the supply throughout the last fall season. A prominent

commission man at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, expressed the opinion of the market men when he said, "If I can find a place to run 10,000 ewe lambs, I am going to buy them and hold them for next fall's ewe trade."

It seems to me the most important issue the sheep men now have to face is to consolidate the advances the sheep interest has made. The new sheep owners will need help in the management of their flocks. It is hoped that they will seek the advice of the more experienced men in their community instead of blundering along blindly.

The present high price level makes speculating dangerous. However, no one can question the advisability of utilizing the farm land and its products to the best possible advantage. The motto of many manufacturers is "catch the leakage for profits." In other words "fit the farm flocks into your farming system to utilize all pastures and roughages as efficiently as possible." This does not mean that breeding ewes can be maintained exclusively on corn stalks and ragweeds, but such waste products of the land can be utilized to some extent where they otherwise would be a total loss.

Open Sheds for Sheep

One of the most practical and easiest accomplished means of increasing individual profits as well as the mutton and wool supply is reducing the unnecessary losses by careful management.

First, in regard to shelter. Expensive barns are not necessary. A shed open to the south with a good roof and plenty of good dry bedding has been very satisfactorily used. Usually 10 to 12 square feet of barn space a ewe is recommended for an enclosed barn and has proved satisfactory for commercial flocks. For an open shed 20 to 25 feet wide, two ewes a foot of length will serve as a guide as to the number of sheep that can be comfortably accommodated.

Other precautions concerning the buildings are: (1) Avoid narrow doors and alleys; (2) The feed rack should be sufficient to accommodate all the flock with some extra to spare, thus avoiding any unnecessary crowding of ewes heavy with lamb.

The feeder must be, to a large extent, the judge of the feed required by his flock. He should keep in mind that breeding ewes need some muscle and bone building materials, such as are supplied in feeds like bran, clover, alfalfa hay, oil cake and cottonseed meal. Corn and corn stalks, timothy hay and the like can be used but not exclusively. Corn silage has been used successfully for five years in the University of Missouri college flock. Approximately 2 pounds is fed to every ewe a day from December 1 up to lambing time.

The amount of grain necessary to feed will depend upon the thrift and flesh of the ewes. If they are thin and 4 or 5 years old or older, grain feeding under most conditions will be advisable. The amount to feed will depend upon the flock, usually $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ pound fed for six weeks to two months before lambing will be satisfactory. Equal parts corn, oats, and bran, by weight, is a much used mixture where oats are available. Six parts corn, 3 parts wheat bran, and 1 part linseed oil meal has been used with good success. Cottonseed meal or linseed meal and corn in the proportion of 1 to 5 or 6 parts by weight has been used in Ohio and Pennsylvania with good results.

At lambing time little can be done other than furnish the ewe comfortable warm quarters. If the weather is damp and cold, a closed barn is most desirable. An abundance of clean bedding should always be provided. Under ideal conditions the ewes, particularly those with more than one lamb, are placed in pens by themselves for two days after lambing. The pens are also used to put ewes in just before lambing. This practice is used commonly by professional shepherds who have charge of lambing purebred ewes. During the lambing season the flock should be divided into groups of 15 to 20 ewes when they are put in the barn for the night.

After lambing, liberal feeding is of major importance. If the lambs are to be marketed before the difficulties with heat and parasites begin, which is during July and August, they must have an abundance of milk to keep them growing.

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

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

The Grand Offensive?

This is written while the German armies are attacking along a 50-mile front held by British troops. Is it the grand offensive so long talked about? Emperor William in his usual boastful style says that is the crisis of the war and talks as if victory is certain for Germany.

In France, England and the United States it is hoped that this really is the grand offensive, a supreme German effort to break thru the west front, but there is a feeling that the news is too good to be true. So far as I have been able to learn there is not a single military critic among the allied nations who is not confident that such a drive will fail, and if it fails it is certain to have a tremendously discouraging effect on Germany.

If it fails I believe it means the end of the war this year with Germany forced to sue for peace.

It seems so unreasonable to suppose that it can succeed that there is a fear that it is merely intended to cover up the real purpose of Germany, possibly an attack in force thru the Balkans on the allied army at Saloniki, or possibly a powerful drive against the Italian front.

It is quite possible and probable that by the time this reaches its readers the world will know whether this is really a sure enough drive or a great play to deceive the allies.

An Economic Boycott.

A resolution was introduced recently in the United States Senate authorizing the President to enter into negotiations with the allied powers of Great Britain, France, Italy, China and Japan, looking to the formation of an international trade league to stop the present war and check German militarism for the future. The general scope of this league is outlined in the resolution was to prevent trading with Germany by any of these nations. It would provide that unless Germany agreed to satisfactory peace terms within 30 days after they were presented by the allied nations, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and China would agree that their ports would be closed to German ships for a period of five years and that no ships of any of these nations should be permitted to clear from any of their ports for Germany, and that German manufactured goods and German products generally should be prohibited from coming into any of the countries mentioned.

For every day after the expiration of 30 days that Germany refuses to consider the terms of peace proposed, one year shall be added to the time of the trade boycott.

A similar resolution is being considered by the British government.

Now I do not know of course whether this economic league of nations will be formed. I firmly believe, however, that if the nations of the earth which professed to be opposed to militarism before the present war started had formed such an economic league the war could have been prevented and militarism destroyed without the shedding of a drop of blood. Of course it would have been necessary to form this league years before the war. It would not have been possible after Germany had completed all of its plans for world conquest and was ready to spring at the throat of the world.

If it had been formed say when the Hague congress was first formed and certain definite demands made, such for example as that all the nations should at once proceed to put into operation a policy of disarmament and that any one refusing to adopt that policy should at once be put on the trade black list, Germany would have been forced either to comply with the demand or show her hand then at a time when she was confessedly not ready to carry out her militaristic program of world domination.

But at that time Germany would not have dared to defy the world. Her navy was far inferior to that of Great Britain and the submarine was not seriously considered as a war weapon. The war lord of Germany knew then that within a month after a declaration of war German trade would be swept from every ocean, and while even then the German army was more powerful and

better equipped than any other army in the world it was not powerful enough to fight all the other armies of Europe. It would have been possible then to have established a world peace and a world wide disarmament by economic pressure without any of the bitterness and waste of war.

But it is the habit of shortsighted man to acquire wisdom by hard, bitter and most expensive experience. As a result of the shortsightedness of alleged statesmen the world is bathed in blood. More than 10 million men have either been killed outright or made helpless and lifelong cripples. All the leading nations are brought to the verge of bankruptcy and the end is not yet in sight. National hatreds have been formed that will not be extinguished for half a century. Civilization itself is being rooted to its very foundations and the pages of history stained with stories of horrors never exceeded since time began.

If our foresight were only as good as our hindsight there would be a lot less of trouble in this old world.

No Hope for Russia

It is remarkable how we have clung to the hope that Russia would come back. We have thought that when Russia was invaded by the Germans in violation of the pledges made, that the national spirit would assert itself and that a guerrilla warfare at least would be instituted in an attempt to harass if not stay the progress of the invaders. We are now compelled to acknowledge that at least for the present there is no such thing as national spirit in Russia or if there be any it is confined to a few.

To people who take pride in their country and their government, as we do in ours, it seems impossible that the men of any country, should not resent invasion and not be willing to fight the invader. However, pride of country must after all be based on benefits real or imagined that the government affords. Sometimes we wonder how people can be loyal to a government like Germany, but after all it is not so remarkable. The German government with all its faults, with its hideous militarism, with its record for atrocities and disregard for the rights of other peoples, has been an efficient government in many respects. The German people have been looked after and reasonably well protected. Old age pensions and disability pensions have been provided for. The government has undertaken to provide employment for those who would otherwise have been unemployed. The German government has aided in agricultural development, in the development of waterways and water power, in the development of trade at home and abroad. In short it has been the aim of the German government to increase the wealth and opportunity of the German people. True, the people have been ruled with an iron hand; the civilian has been made subservient to the soldier. The German plan of government has been paternal and military tyranny, but the masses of the German people have been carefully educated to believe in it as the best kind of government for them. In Russia the government has meant only graft and oppression. It has not been efficient, it has conferred no benefits on the masses, therefore there was naturally little feeling of loyalty. The Russian peasant feels, probably, that he can get along as well without any government as with the government he has had in the past, and if his country is overrun he figures that at least his condition will be no worse than it was before, which probably is true. For a long time the Russian army was held together by fear. The individual soldier obeyed orders because he felt that he had to. Probably in no other army in the world were private soldiers treated more cruelly than the private soldiers of the Russian army. Now that the old government is overthrown this peasant soldier feels that he is released from a service that was hard and cruel and hateful to him. Why, he reasons, should he bother his head about the invaders? Let them invade. They probably will leave him on his land, and that is all he wants. It is this same lack of pride of country that makes the Chinaman such a poor soldier. The Chinaman is no more afraid of death than other men. In fact he has on numerous occasions shown that he is rather indifferent about death, but when it comes to fighting for his government he natural-

ly asks why he should fight for a government that has never done anything to him except rob him. Nothing is to be hoped for from Russia. There is no national spirit, no national pride.

There has been considerable fear that in case Japan takes a hand in Siberia the Russians will rise and flock to the Germans and fight with them against the allies. If I am right about the reason why no defense has been made against the German invasion, there is no danger that the Russians will rush to arms because Japan has sent troops to Siberia. The Russian peasant has no notion of rushing to arms for anybody if he can get out of it. If he goes into the German army it will be because he is forced to go in. I have no doubt that Germany will make the Russian peasants work for them, but I scarcely think they will be made to fight for Germany. Germany will scarcely dare take the risk. I do not expect any Russian uprising on account of the Japanese, but unless the Japs do get in I think the Germans will overrun all Russia and help themselves to whatever supplies there may be that will be of benefit to them. Japan may be able to prevent this in a measure. Personally I should be pleased to see Japan hop in with an army of a million or so.

As the last hope of help from Russia subsides it may as well be acknowledged that the hope of an early end of the war diminishes. It seems to be generally conceded now that with Russia and Rumania both completely dominated by Germany, there is no longer much hope of serious food shortage in Germany or Austria. There will be a shortage for a time until the resources of Russia and Rumania can be utilized but that will be only for a few months. It may also be admitted that the pan-Germanists are again in complete control in Germany so far as we can learn, and that all the ambitions and confidence of building up a world empire has been revived. But if the allied leaders are discouraged they do not show it. It seems to be realized that it is now a question of life or death with France and Great Britain. If Germany wins it is the intention of the pan-Germanists so to crush all opposition that hereafter there can be no effective opposition to the demands and ambitions of Germany. The British navy will be destroyed in order that Germany may be mistress of the seas. Unless some arrangement can be made with the United States by which Germany will have free hand in South America, our navy would have to go the way of the British navy if Germany is able to destroy it. In short the question now is this: Is German militarism to rule the world? In the words of Patrick Henry, "Forbid it, Almighty God!"

But this is no time for pessimism. I heard a banker the other day admit with a long drawn sigh that Germany was going to win the war. He said that the only hope he had was that God would not permit Germany to win, but it was entirely evident that he wasn't banking on God to any considerable extent notwithstanding his piously expressed hope.

Now, I make no pretenses of knowing what God thinks about this war, and I am reasonably confident that no one else knows. Unless the generally accepted belief in the power of God is mistaken, He could have prevented the war in the first place, and saved all the horror and bloodshed and suffering, it has brought about. Why He did not I do not know and neither does anyone else. About the only conclusion I can arrive at is that the Almighty has established certain immutable laws which govern the universe and that the violation of those laws must result in the violator sooner or later paying the penalty; also that man has been made a free agent with power to violate the laws that govern the universe. If this is true then the Almighty could consistently refrain from taking any part either one way or the other even in so great a crisis as the present, leaving the law to work out to its logical and inevitable conclusion. I must believe this or I must believe that the Almighty we talk about is either a myth or is an unjust and malevolent being who delights in suffering and wrong. Here is Germany which I fully believe to be the most wicked, malevolent government that has ever been organized. It has grown and developed

until it threatens to dominate the world but it never could have developed to its present power unless it had been helped and encouraged by the other nations now suffering from its aggressions and barbarism. Young men and women from all over the world were sent to Germany to be trained at its universities and learn its methods of government. A statue of Frederick the Great stands in Washington, the gift of the German government and received with gratitude by the then President of the United States. Frederick the Great was a criminal. His precepts are the foundation of the present German philosophy. Germany was tolerated, encouraged, flattered until the kaiser and his military advisers believed that they were powerful enough to dominate the world and impose their ideas, military and commercial on all other peoples. The other nations must pay the penalty of their encouragement of the monstrous theory of government which rules at Berlin. But if this theory that those who violate the laws of the universe, either physical or moral is correct, and if it is also true, as a majority of the people of the world now believe, that Germany has outrageously violated the moral laws of right and justice which govern the universe, then Germany must eventually pay the penalty for that violation. I do not believe that Germany is going to win this war, not because I expect that God is going to intervene, for I do not believe anything of the kind, but because I believe that there is an immutable moral law as well as an immutable physical law which governs the universe, and I believe that Germany has most flagrantly violated that law and must pay the penalty. Just as the rest of the world, including the United States, is paying the penalty for the stupid folly which permitted and encouraged the growth of this monster. In the not very distant future I believe that German arms will suffer a serious defeat, and that will be followed by rapid disintegration of the military structure that has been reared with such skill and care at Berlin.

This is no time for sniveling and weakness but rather a time when we should gird ourselves like men. The Almighty is not going to change His laws for the benefit of any people, and the violators of those laws, either by omission or commission, must pay the penalty and drink to the bitter dregs the cup they have prepared for themselves by their own wickedness and folly.

Against the Kickers

It is rather refreshing to get a letter from a man who is not a kicker, not as I have heretofore stated, that I am unreservedly condemning the kicker. A kick may be righteous and often is, but on the whole a cheerful person pleases me better than the kicker.

I have here a letter from Bob Hendricks of Atwood who just now is training with the optimists. He says: "I always read your Passing Comment and like what you say very much but do not always agree with some of your correspondents. I guess I am the biggest kicker in my county, and yet there is not a man on earth who hates a chronic kicker more than I do."

"I find in my work as a solicitor for the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and the Liberty bonds that kickers are not giving or buying bonds."

"I am a farmer. I have no other business. I am perfectly satisfied to have Uncle Sam give me a guarantee of \$2 a bushel for my 1918 wheat. It is by far the best guaranteed price I ever had on anything. This guarantee along with a feeling of patriotism caused me to put out one-third more wheat than I otherwise would have done."

"I presume the reason Congress fixed a good guarantee for wheat and not for corn was that our allies needed wheat and not corn. If your kickers will get the idea of self out of the question and think only of the welfare of our country they will then have the right viewpoint. Let us stop kicking and raise all the wheat, hogs, cattle and corn we can."

"There is too much selfishness in the American people. I have a theory as to when this war will end that beats yours all to 'smithereens.' It will not end until all the selfishness is licked out of us and H—l out of Germany."

"I think it is not impossible to lick H—l out of Germany and hope to see that accomplished within a reasonable time, but if the war is not to end until selfishness is destroyed among the people of the United States, then the war will not end until the human race is destroyed, and the war is not going to last that long."

It is true that the reason the price of wheat was fixed while the price of corn was not was that our allies needed wheat but did not need corn. It was a mighty poor reason for it resulted in making wheat a cheaper stock feed than corn and caused many farmers to feed wheat instead of corn.

I am and have been in favor of fixing the price of wheat but I am clearly of the opinion that the wise and just thing to do would be to go down the line with the price fixing not only as to all farm products and mill products, but all farm machinery as well.

William Whitby of Goddard, Kan., is not quite so optimistic or content as my friend Bob Hendricks. "I note," he says, "what you had to say in last week's Farmers Mail and Breeze under the heading 'Don't be a Chronic Kicker.' I presume you intended a part of it for me. Now I wish to say that

I fully agree with you that no one loves a 'chronic grouch' nor is there anything in this world as a rule so disagreeable and tiresome as the 'chronic kicker.' But it is said there are exceptions to all rules and I beg to say that the so-called grouch you seem to think is growing among the farmers bears the honorable distinction of being one of the exceptions, and the way it appears to me now we can thank our lucky stars if it doesn't develop into something worse than a grouch, for like the much abused man, Jason Peters, you spoke of, the backbone of the meat producers is likewise nearing the breaking point and if something isn't done to relieve the strain, is surely going to break. If it does break the indignation that will be felt and the language that will be used will make what the aforesaid Jason had to say to Mrs. Specknoodle sound like a prayer meeting or a Sunday school. If I am not very much mistaken when we get thru with this little mix-up with Kaiser Bill the farmers are going to assert themselves in a way that will be noticed, for their eyes are being opened as they never were before."

"Whose Son is He?"

I have received a book entitled, "Whose Son is He?" by G. G. John, a Kansas farmer who lives near Byers, Kan. Mr. John is a Christian Socialist whose interpretation of Socialism is stated in this introduction to his book:

"We Socialists believe in God, in a God of Love. A greater number than you think believe that the law of life given by Jesus Christ is the law of love given to heal the sorrows of the world and save its people. And nearly all, if not all of them, believe that the three golden rules of Christ's teachings are practical here and now, thus confessing the truth of His word and faith that it can be done, and offering themselves as willing subjects. . . . We Socialists who see with our whole souls the joy, peace and love that would obtain in the world if our Lord's three golden rules were lived up to, heartily deplore the fact that some Socialists do not acknowledge Him as the Son of God, yet we rejoice that his principles are vindicated, even by them, and so have hope."

The further example of what the author hopes from Socialism is shown on page 294 where he says:

"Socialism believes in man, not in what he is doing, not in what he has mentally or industrially, but the inner heart life of the man, that is brought to the surface sometimes in a crisis."

No matter what you may think of his theories of government and social and economic conditions, in reading his book you will be struck with the evidence of his sincerity and charity for the opinions of others. As I have said before, the Socialist party had a great opportunity in this war but unfortunately the leaders of the party put themselves and the organization in an attitude that, to say the least, bordered on disloyalty. In my opinion their action killed the opportunity of the Socialist party as a party. That, however, has nothing to do with the truth or error of Socialist principles. If those principles are right, they are right despite the folly and disloyalty of Socialist leaders, and if they are wrong they are no more wrong than before that St. Louis meeting.

Mr. John virtually concedes that his theory leads to communism. I do not believe that communism is either practicable or right. Until human nature is made over I cannot conceive of a communistic state which would not be either an absolute autocracy or at best a tyrannical oligarchy in which the masses would be compelled to act according to the directions of the autocrat or the oligarchy in control.

A well-drilled army is, after all, an example of a perfectly organized communistic state. Every soldier in the ranks receives the same wages, presumably, the same kind of food, the same kind of clothing and shelter, and performs the same amount of work. He is not supposed to think or act except along lines laid down for him by the officers in command, who in their turn receive their directions from those higher up. An army so drilled is effective as a military organization but to the man who loves liberty, to have to live always in such an organization would seem to me to be intolerable, despite the fact that the soldier in the army is better fed and better clothed, and does not have to work as hard as the ordinary man outside who has to work for a living. Such a life finally dulls the best there is in a man, destroys his initiative and individuality and makes of him a human automaton.

Railroad Rates

Writing from Canyon City, Colo., W. D. Harry says: "Your comment on the nonsense of the railroads in making rates and wasting energy is especially valuable at this time."

"While in business in Kinsley some years ago a case came to my notice illustrating this waste in a much more exaggerated form than the example you gave."

"Garden City sugar was sold almost exclusively there at that time. Distances have been forgotten in exact miles, but my recollection is that Garden City is something like 60 miles west of Kinsley. Wichita is distant over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad something like 130 or 140 miles east and south of Kinsley. Our supplies of sugar were bought in Wichita. The freight rate from Wichita was equalized with Hutchinson and was 22 cents a hundredweight. One shipment, by an error of some kind, ordered from Wichita was

shipped direct to Kinsley and the rate was 20 cents a hundredweight."

"Here is the moral: Hundreds or perhaps thousands of sacks of sugar during the season were shipped from Garden City to Wichita and then shipped back over the same rails, possibly even farther west than Kinsley, making a round trip of not less than 240 to 250 miles for 3 cents more a hundredweight than they were shipped 60 miles."

"I have asked a good many railroad men to defend the position of the railroads in matters of this kind but they all declined to enter into any such discussion."

Railroad men who have long been employed in the freight department and who are supposed to be rate experts have frankly acknowledged to me that the expression "system of rates" was a misnomer. There is no such thing as a system of railroad rates. The injustice of the so-called system has been that it was not calculated or intended to serve the people generally, but to accommodate and build up certain centers of trade at the expense of other localities. I do not know how many unnecessary miles in the aggregate the railroad trains travel to haul the freight of the country but I believe it is a conservative estimate to say that 25 per cent of the whole number of freight miles traveled are unnecessary. This means that with a proper system and proper management the freight bill of the country might be reduced 25 per cent. The unnecessary hauling of freight, such as is mentioned by Mr. Harry, necessarily causes unnecessary hauling of empty freight cars, because as the great bulk of the freight is assembled at certain distributing points empty cars must be assembled there to care for the outgoing business."

But after all what are we common plug citizens that we should presume to criticize the work of railroad experts who are drawing down salaries of from \$10,000 to \$100,000 a year for working out this jumble that nobody understands? Of course if these complicated, intricate and inconsistent rates were swept aside and a simple, commonsense system that the wayfarer could understand substituted in their place it would mean that a vast army of rate clerks would be out of jobs and possibly some of the high priced officials who ride in private parlor cars would suffer a reduction in salary.

Money, and the War

Big business is wonderfully prosperous—unhealthily prosperous—and has Congress for its friend. The combined statements of 63 huge industrial corporations, just made public, show they earned 30 per cent net profit on their common stock in 1917, with this country at war, compared with a net profit of 31 per cent in the banner year 1916. And their common stock largely represents "good will" and not an actual cash investment.

What would the country think and say if a Kansas farmer's profit for 1917 came to 30 per cent on the market price of his land as it might easily have done except for the price-regulation of wheat? In this more favored part of Kansas that would be an average profit of \$20 an acre above every item of expense including taxes and the labor of the man who did the work.

If the average Kansas farm produced \$20 gross an acre last year it was sheer luck.

The present prosperity of big business is contributed in war-profit prices extorted from the consumer. If to maintain these profits the pockets of the people are continually to be taxed by these industrial giants, the least a government for and by the people can do is to tax these profits 80 per cent for war revenue as Great Britain has done, instead of 31 per cent as we are doing, also to greatly increase the tax on million-dollar incomes. While in this way the people virtually will still be paying the whole cost of the war, both in dollars and in lives, they will be getting back some of the heavy tribute they pay in the millions and billions they contribute to big business.

The farmers of Kansas ask that the prices of the necessities they must buy shall be on a parity with the price fixed by the Government for the products they sell. This is simple justice. But the American taxpayer ought to demand—as he is the one who must pay for the war and those of his blood must fight and win it—that while he supplies big business with excess profits, the government, at least, shall draft a large percentage of that profit for war revenue, and he does demand it.

The President has intimated he will soon have something to say to Congress on the subject of war taxation, and there is hope and expectancy he will speak plainly on these things.

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

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A Small Wheat Supply

Abnormal Market Conditions Have Prevailed for Some Time

By Sanders Sosland

A SERIOUS wheat situation prevails. With wheat the basis of the "staff of life," the scarcity is of utmost concern, and demands close study from both producer and consumer. Of tremendous importance is the fact that wheat is one of the prime necessities of the armies of the United States and the allies. Should the steady flow of breadstuffs to the "saviors of democracy" cease, Germany would proclaim her first real victory of the war. All Americans have been advised by the United States Food Administration of the seriousness of the world wheat shortage. Producers have been advised in the form of price regulation and pleas for the planting of a greater acreage to wheat. Producers, to show their loyalty, sowed the greatest acreage on record last fall in the winter wheat states. The consumer, likewise, has been advised of the breadstuffs situation, for the Hoover administration has called upon him for "wheatless" days, "wheatless" meals, and the use of 50 per cent of some substitute product, such as corn, barley, rice, kafir, potatoes, rye and numerous other products that may be converted into a "flour." Bakers are required to use at least 20 per cent of some substitute in baking bread. Instead of questioning the seriousness of the shortage of wheat and wheat products in the world, close students of the trade predict the probable enforcement of the consumption of 75 per cent of some substitute flour before the 1918 winter wheat crop is harvested.

A Huge Demand

Numerous factors enter into the shortage of breadstuffs in the United States and Europe. Of course, the first influence is the small world production in the last two years. In the face of a short crop, demand has been multiplied by the increased consumption among the prospering working classes of America and the armies of the belligerent nations. Another important factor to be considered in the present acute scarcity is the lack of tonnage space to export breadstuffs to Europe and to move the surplus yields in other countries, notably Argentina, India and Australia.

The production of wheat in the United States in 1917 and 1916 was short even of normal requirements. The following statistics on the wheat production in the United States in the last few years are of interest, indicating the shortage of the yields the last two years:

Year	Spring wheat bushels	Winter wheat bushels	Total crop bushels
1917	232,758,000	418,070,000	650,828,000
1916	155,785,000	480,553,000	636,338,000
1915	351,854,000	673,947,000	1,025,801,000
1914	206,027,000	684,990,000	891,017,000
1913	239,819,000	523,561,000	763,380,000
1912	330,343,000	399,919,000	730,262,000
1911	190,682,000	430,656,000	621,338,000
1910	200,979,000	434,142,000	635,121,000
1909	263,646,000	419,733,000	683,379,000
1908	226,694,000	437,908,000	664,602,000

Thus, the production in the United States in the last two years was far below the yield of the banner year, 1915, and, with the exception of 1910 and 1911, the harvests of 1916 and 1917 were the smallest in more than a score of years. The Old World production of wheat prior to 1914, when Europe plunged into war, was relatively the same as in the United States, but with enormous armies drawn from farms, labor for production was short, hence yields were reduced after that year. America was then called upon for more wheat, and, luckily, the bumper yield of 1915 was large enough to supply the growing and urgent needs of the allies in Europe. The years 1916 and 1917 witnessed a greatly reduced world production of the breadstuffs grain, while the demand from European belligerents rose to huge proportions.

In normal periods, the production of wheat in Kansas is not only sufficient for the needs of flour mills in the state, in addition to the amount required for seed, but also permits outside mills, especially those in the Pacific Northwest and in the East, to make large purchases. Also, a large amount of Kansas wheat was exported.

Kansas, to which the entire world looks for a part of its breadstuffs supply, produced more than 180 million bushels of wheat in 1914; but the state's yield in 1916 fell to 99,384,760 bushels, and in 1917 to 41,479,464. The experience of Kansas is similar to that of other large American wheat states. The yield of wheat in the Sunflower state in 1917 was even short of the normal requirements of flour mills within its borders. Outside millers who generally rely on Kansas for their grain supply have been reluctantly forced to turn to other wheat producing districts of America for supplies. However, the yield in other states was practically as short as in Kansas, and with the surplus grain reserves in the country already less than normal, at the time the 1917 crop became available, a serious situation arose in breadstuffs markets.

Drouth accounted for the small American yields of wheat in 1916 and 1917. The acreage planted to wheat in the winter wheat states was the largest on record up to that time, but was even surpassed in the fall of 1917 for the 1918 yield. The spring wheat territory of America also devoted the largest amount of land to the production of wheat in 1916 and 1917. Nature, however, failed to co-operate so fully as was expected.

On January 1, 1918, the United States already had exported its normal surplus of 60 million bushels, but the Food Controller of Great Britain cabled to the United States Food Administration that 75 million to 100 million bushels more were needed urgently and were essential to the upkeep of the allied nations abroad. Mr. Hoover's reply to the food commissioner of Great Britain is unique in that it foretold the regulations which the American people were soon to undergo: "We will export every grain that the American people can save from their normal consumption. We believe our people will not fail to meet this emergency."

To Conserve Ocean Tonnage

Farmers may ask the question, "Why does not Great Britain call on her colonies, notably Australia and India, which produce large crops of wheat?" Thousands have asked the question, and more wonder at the reluctance of the European belligerents in importing wheat from Argentina. An acute shortage of ocean vessels prevails as a result of destruction by German submarines. This scarcity of tonnage accounts for the comparatively small movement of grain from India and Australia. The shortage of ocean tonnage is reflected in the difficulty being encountered by the United States War Department in securing ample shipping space to move troops abroad. Because of the scarcity of shipping, numerous commodities are refused for export. Another factor in the reluctance of Britain and France to import wheat from Australia and India is the fact that the Mediterranean, thru which ships must pass to and from these continents, has proved to be the most dangerous zone patrolled by the submarine.

Australia is without modern elevator facilities, and producers are forced to pile their wheat mountain high in the open. Mice and weevil have done their part in the destruction there, these rodents having destroyed and consumed a great amount of the breadstuffs grain. As a result, the Australian surplus has dwindled considerably. Britain has contracted with the Argentina government for a great amount of the wheat crop, and it is being imported slowly to Europe.

One world authority estimates the 1917 wheat production of Europe and America at 1,500 million bushels. If the people of the two continents consumed wheat normally, more than 2 billion bushels would be required in a year. The gap is 500 million bushels, practically the aggregate of the production in the United States in 1917. Only conservation, deprivation and substitution can solve the problem created by the breadstuffs shortage. Methods used by Mr. Hoover of the United

States Food Administration, as well as in the rationing system of the food commissioners of European belligerent nations, aim at the solution.

"Hooverizing" is the term applied to the conservation campaign. Others use a term probably more pertinent—an era of "less." "Wheatless" meals every day and two "wheatless" days a week are a part of the conservation campaign. The idea of conservation has been brought so close to the minds of housewives that many imagine the saving of every grain of wheat is equal to the production of another shell. An enormous saving may be effected when millions of consumers are economizing.

Use the Substitutes

Chemists and dietary experts of the United States Department of Agriculture, in numerous experiments, have discovered that the consumption of more meat means the consumption of less wheat, and only recently, as a result of this finding, practically all of the "meatless" day rulings were rescinded. Not only are housewives using substitutes as a blend with the wheat flour, but in a great number of instances, corn bread, barley bread, rye bread and similar products are baked without wheat flour. To increase this practice, the Hoover Administration is offering recipes.

Another important step in the conservation of wheat is in the ruling by the Milling Division of the United States Food Administration requiring flour millers to extract a barrel of flour, 196 pounds, from 264 pounds of wheat, instead of making 196 pounds of flour from 272 pounds of wheat and sometimes 274 pounds, as heretofore practiced. As a result, no more "fancy patent" flour is produced, but only a regulation flour. Until a few weeks ago, millers were permitted to extract 5 per cent of the 100 per cent flour, and offer the consuming public a slightly better grade. However, this practice has been abolished, with the exception of flour for soldiers in the United States army.

The shortage of wheat has forced a large number of flour mills to suspend operations. The Hoover Milling Division regulations allow the grinding of 90 per cent of a mill's allotment, which is based on the average of the three years' previous operation of the mill. Many mills already have ground their portion of the scant supply of wheat, and others are shut down owing to the inability of the United States Food Administration Grain Corporation to supply grain. The mills which have been forced to cease grinding wheat are, in most instances, working on the substitute products. With few exceptions mills report an excellent demand for these food commodities.

Small Reserves of Wheat

With the exception of a year ago, the United States is holding the smallest reserves of wheat in more than 10 years. According to figures by the United States Department of Agriculture, 111,272,000 bushels of wheat remained on farms in the country March 1, 1918, compared with 101,365,000 bushels March 1, 1917, and the banner reserves of 245,166,000 bushels on March 1, 1916. The amount of grain in farmers' hands March 1, 1918, was equal to 17.1 per cent of the 1917 yield.

Europe is consuming a great amount of corn products, as is indicated by the exportation of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ million bushels of corn daily from the United States. The people of Europe are not accustomed to the consumption of corn, at least they are not acquainted with the product so well as the consumers of the United States. However, corn is moving in a huge volume to the allies abroad. This corn will assist in overcoming the deficiency in exports of wheat and wheat flour.

The need for wheat and wheat products is growing steadily, and America's already small supply of breadstuffs is dwindling. In the meantime, there is hope that the production of wheat in 1918 will be the greatest in the history of the United States.

What the Self-Feeder Is

Get Maximum Gains With the Use of Much Greater Care

By F. G. Ashbrook

THE USE of self-feeders for fattening hogs is gaining in popularity. A self-feeder is simply a device by means of which a supply of grain or other feed is kept constantly available to the hogs, in order that they may always satisfy the craving of their appetites with respect to the kind and the amount of feed.

Hogs in the wild state were self-fed animals, living upon such feeds as would satisfy their appetites, and under domestication they seem to thrive best when fed by the same principle. The marked success of the self-feeding system of hog raising is due largely to the fact that they may eat an abundance of those feeds which will nourish them to the best advantage.

By means of the self-feeder the average farmer will have as good results as the most expert hand-feeder, and the results will be obtained at much less expense of time and labor. For the average farmer there is little doubt which method is the more economical, for the self-feeding system is advantageous in every respect. Its use results, first, in larger daily gains in live weight, bringing the pigs to a marketable size at an earlier date; second, feed is consumed more rapidly; and, third, as there is an actual saving in the amount of feed required to produce 100 pounds of gain, it is shown that the increased feed consumption and the more rapid daily gains are not made at the expense of efficient use of the feed. On the contrary, a smaller amount of feed is consumed in making pork, which is a fact of extreme importance at present. The last and one of the most important advantages to the farmer at this time is the saving of labor, for altho daily watch must be kept on the self-feeder to see that each compartment is well supplied and not clogged, this requires only a fraction of the time necessary to hand-feed the same hogs several times a day.

What to Put in Self-Feeders.

The self-feeder may be adapted to the use of any kind of grain or feed, altho shelled grain and ground feeds are most commonly used. It may be adapted to handle ear corn, but such a feeder must be of large size and heavily made in order to hold sufficient grain to feed a bunch of hogs several days without refilling.

In order that the self-feeder may readily be adapted to different kinds of grains it should be constructed with some means of regulating the opening thru which the feed passes. For example, corn meal or barley requires a smaller opening to prevent a too rapid flow of grain than is required in the case of shelled corn. A well-constructed self-feeder will last a number of years, and as it may not always be convenient to feed the same grain every season some provision must be made to accommodate different sizes of grains.

Care should be taken to see that the self-feeder is always supplied with each feed, for if one part of the ration is missing the pigs will naturally eat an increased amount of any other available nutrient, and in such a case will make very poor use of it. For example, when tankage and shelled corn constitute the ration, if corn were to become exhausted the hogs would naturally eat a very large amount of tankage,



Great Care is Demanded in Producing Pork These Days, to see that all Losses are Eliminated, and Gains Increased.

which would not only fail to produce rapid gains, but would increase the consumption of a very high-priced feed. Too much emphasis cannot be placed upon this point, for the beginner is apt to become careless in the use of a device which does not require constant care.

Two methods are in vogue in the preparation of grains for the self-feeder. The grain and the protein supplement to balance the ration may be mixed and fed from one self-feeder, or, better, the two or three feeds to be used may be fed separately, either in different self-feeders or in different compartments of the same feeder. Where the feeds are not mixed the pigs may balance their rations as their appetites demand, in which case it has been found that they eat relatively less of the high-protein feeds as they gain in weight. This effects a material saving in the high-priced feeds consumed.

Permitting the hog to feed himself does not have the drawbacks to which such a system would be liable in the feeding of other kinds of animals, for he does not gorge himself until he becomes sick or loses his appetite. With the self-feeder the hog makes the most economical use of grain in the production of pork and gains weight most rapidly; he fattens more quickly, gets to market at an earlier date, and saves labor in his feeding and care. The quickest, the easiest, and the most economical method of fattening pigs, with the least expenditure of grain and labor, is thru the use of the self-feeder.

You can get a Farmers Bulletin, No. 906, The Self-Feeder for Hogs, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., that will give you the complete plans and specifications for the making of self-feeders. The self-feeder should be designed primarily to keep an available supply of grain constantly before the hogs, and at the same time protect the contents against waste due to wind and rain.

A self-feeder consists of a hopper to hold the feed and a trough below it into which the grain flows as the pigs eat it. The hopper is made of such size that it will contain several days' supply of feed, and the inside walls are made as smooth as possible in order not to obstruct the flow of grain to the trough. At the bottom of the hopper, leading into the feed trough, an adjustable slide should be placed to control the rapidity of the grain flow. This slide usually takes the form of a board running lengthwise of the feeder and fastened to the hopper by wing bolts. A certain amount of flexibility in this slide will aid materially in preventing clogging, for the constant rooting of the pigs against such a board will cause the contents to flow down more freely.

Best results are obtained when the self-feeder can be placed under cover, but as this is nearly always impossible the feeder must be constructed to protect the contents

from the weather. This is best accomplished by covering the end of the trough to keep out the wind and by projecting the roof to drain off the rain. Many variations are possible. The Ohio self-feeder is made with a hinged cover which fits over the feed trough and may be closed when the feeder is not in use.

The plan designed by the Iowa experiment station presents a novel solution of this difficulty. A piece of sheet iron is suspended by hinges from the side of the hopper in such a manner that it hangs inside of the opening and directly over the outer edge of the feed trough. The hogs can easily push this back over the trough while eating, but as soon as they leave the feeder the sheet iron is heavy enough to swing to the front of the trough again and exclude all rain and wind.

The self-feeder should be built upon a pair of skids or runners to prevent rotting of the floor and to facilitate moving. If strongly constructed this method of transportation will be much easier and quicker than loading upon a wagon or sled. When it is desirable to feed two or more concentrates separately in the same self-feeder a partition may easily be placed in the hopper at any distance from one end. Use the best grade of lumber.

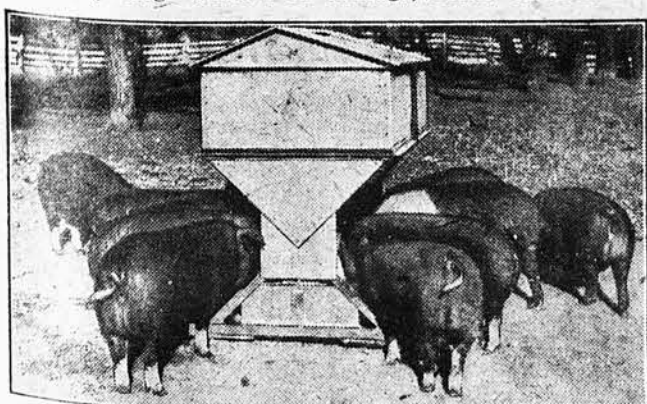
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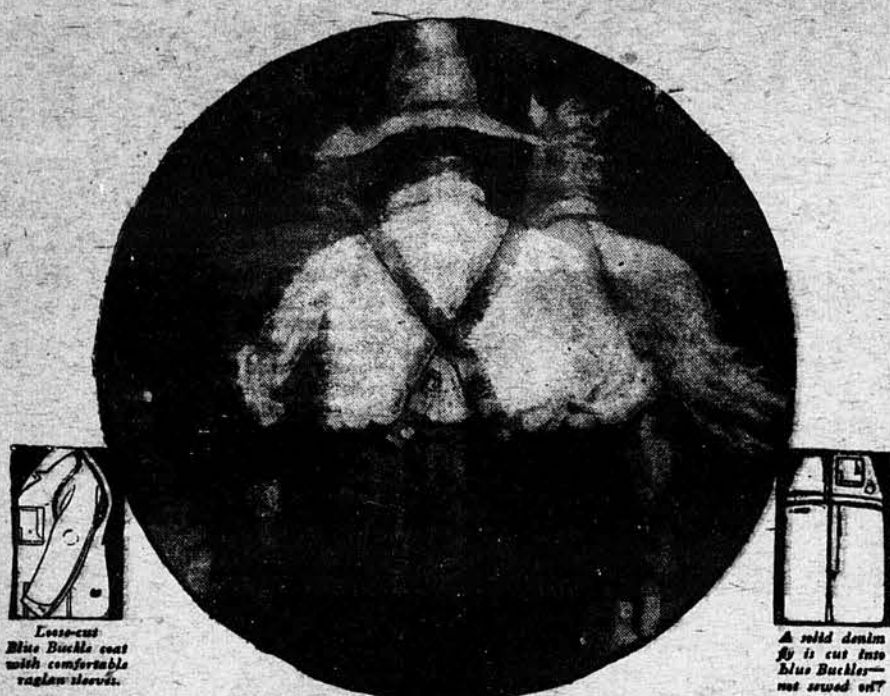
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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**Care for Government Hay.
Big Deposits in Coffey County.
High Prices at Farm Sales.
Crops for the Silage.**

DURING a visit at the county seat this week I was told by farmers from every part of Coffey county that the outlook for wheat is the best it has been for years. Even that sowed late on the highest upland seems to have passed thru the winter all right and is now making the drill rows green. Moisture conditions, while not of the best, are not bad. There is still considerable moisture left from the rain of two weeks ago and as we all know, wheat does best when it seems it is just a little too dry for it.

Hay has been moving out of this county and especially the territory around Gridley, at a rapid rate during the past week. Every day sees from 18 to 20 cars loaded in the Gridley yards, while a special train Sunday took 50 cars of hay out of this county. This hay is all prairie and it is all going to the government. For No. 1 hay \$18 is paid while No. 2 brings \$17. No cars are available for private shipments; if there were the same grades of hay would bring at least \$2 a ton more.

The greatly increased value of everything is being shown lately in the statements of the various banks of this county. The largest bank at Burlington has almost doubled its deposits within the last year while many of the other banks make almost as good a showing. This money is not all being borrowed, either, for the Burlington bank shows actual cash on hand of almost \$400,000. This is in marked contrast with affairs 20 to 25 years ago. In those days what little money was held by banks was owned by business men and a farmer with actual money in the bank was looked upon as the most favored of mortals. It is a fact that in 1894—a particularly bad year for the Central West in more than one way—a Nebraska county which is now extremely prosperous had in all the banks of the county a little more than \$3,000 in deposits, and I don't suppose enough of this belonged to farmers to buy a pound of Battle Ax.

A neighbor who has just sold his farm is to have a public sale of his farm property today. If I owned a farm I certainly should not care to sell it just now; of all forms of property I consider a good farm the most desirable at this stage of the game. Farm land in this part of the country has not yet felt the impetus of rising prices and can today be bought at about the same figure as at the beginning of the great war. Then corn sold for 75 cents a bushel; now it brings \$1.50; then wheat sold slowly for about 75 cents; today it is \$2.07 at the local market; then hay had to be pretty good to bring \$8 a ton; now it sells by the trainload in Gridley for \$17 to \$18 a ton. When we consider how the price of farm products has advanced it is a source of wonder that land has not followed but it has not as yet done so. It will, however, and I should not be surprised to see land in this county advance from \$15 to \$25 an acre within the next year.

But what I started to say when speaking about our neighbor's public sale was that of late all classes of farm property have been bringing the highest prices I ever saw paid for that kind of property. The average farm flock of hens brings from \$1.25 to \$1.35 each, cows of common quality from \$90 to \$100 with better ones selling as high as \$135, brood sows of ordinary quality from \$50 to \$70 while farm machinery brings the fortunate owner more, in most cases, than he paid for it new. One instance of the price paid for machinery is of a binder bought by a farmer near Burlington two years ago after it had been used several years. He paid \$6 for it then and last week he took it to a nearby sale to cash in. Before the sale a town man offered him \$50 for it but was refused. Just before it was to be sold

the town man held out three \$20 bills and told the farmer to take them and let him have the binder. He did so and the town man went ahead and let the binder sell. It brought even \$101.

As the wheat virtually all lived thru the winter and has made a good start and as the spring to date has been most favorable for oats sowing it follows that the small grain acreage in this county will this year be the largest ever grown. The supply of harvesters to cut this crop is perhaps 50 per cent less than it should be but many men hesitate to buy new equipment because of the high price. I am informed that the price to be charged this year for grain binders, less tongue trucks, is to be \$250. It also is said that the supply is to be short of the demand, or that is what implement men say, at any rate. I am told that each dealer is to be allowed a certain number and that when these are sold it is not certain that any more can be had. Under those conditions it is no wonder that grain binders sell high.

A letter from Eudora asks which is the best material to use for ensilage, cane or kafir. The experience of many farmers in this locality covering a period of seven years is that kafir is the best, especially when it carries any amount of grain, altho some men prefer cane. The value of ensilage is proportioned to the feeding value that is put in it and we all know that kafir grain is of much higher feeding value than cane. Best of all is corn, next kafir, then cane and then follows feterita and milo which produce grain of more feeding value than cane but which have a very inferior fodder.

I note by today's market paper that heavy hogs are selling 25 cents a hundred under light hogs in Kansas City and 70 cents under light weights in Chicago. Let's see! Just how long ago was it that we were urged in every public print to make all hogs as heavy as possible and were told continually that "fat will win the war." Evidently the packers didn't see this or they would not, being patriotic men, put a premium on light weights. I also am wondering what the Food Administration has to say in regard to the matter, especially when the packers are supposed to be under government license and control. Every feeder of cattle and hogs who has tried to follow the wishes of the Hoover branch of government has lost money by so doing. On this farm are eight hogs weighing about 350 pounds each. We could have sold them six weeks ago and come out all right but we wanted to produce all the fat we could as we thought it was urgently needed. Now we are told that such hogs are worth 25 cents a hundred less than light ones. All we have to say in regard to this is, never again.

The assessor visited us this week and if I am any judge he this year comes nearer earning \$6 a day than the \$3 provided by law. I certainly would hate to be obliged to ask the questions he does and assess such things as a few sticks of wood in the back yard or what little coal remains after the severe winter. If the state tax board has allowed anything to escape this year I don't know what it is unless it be the cats. Come to think of it, I don't believe the assessor did mention cats. But he did assess our ladder which cost \$1.25 seven years ago and he also asked me if I had a razor; whether this was for the purpose of assessment or because he thought I needed to use one, he didn't state and I didn't ask him. I imagine the tax board is trying to make the present taxation laws as unpopular as possible in order to get new ones. No other theory presents itself to me to account for the assessment of a \$1.25 ladder and a safety razor which cost \$1 when new two years ago. Hold on! I said everything imaginable was assessed this year except the cats. I'll take that back. I have a big bunch of used safety razor blades which for some reason the assessor overlooked.

What Can 800 Club Boys Do?

Doubled Membership Calls for More Profit and Pep

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN
Assistant Manager

THE time for enrolling in the Capper Club for 1918 is past. There was a real rush to get lined up in the last few days of the extension of time given to complete the membership of counties. Many live fellows made a fine showing in their work to fill their counties.

The final count shows that 765 boys have lined up for contest work this year. With the addition of 25 entries in the father and son contest, the exact enrollment totals 790. Thirty-three counties have a complete membership, and many counties lack only a couple of boys.

With such a large number of contestants, the race for the prizes this year is going to be a mighty close one. Every member must be on his toes from the start. The first thing is to get the right kind of a start, and I am glad so many boys are entering their sows and getting down to real work. According to the rules, every boy should have had a sow purchased by March 20, but of course that was impossible in the case of a few of the boys who joined in the last few days given for enrollment. In looking over the record book, tho, I find that many boys who sent in their recommendations as early as last November have not yet notified us that they are ready to begin contest work. I don't believe this means they are not going to go ahead with the club work, but that they have simply neglected letting us know they have entered their sows. If they are not borrowing money to purchase their sows they should send in Contract No. 1 and ask for an entry blank. Remember, insurance doesn't go into effect to protect your sow until you have notified the contest manager that you have begun record keeping, and have paid your insurance dues.

No Vacancy in Riley

In publishing the names of the members of Riley county recently, we unintentionally left out the name of a mighty live fellow who has lined up for contest work with his father. This boy is Adolph Heller, who showed he had the right kind of pep when he persuaded his father to take up contest work as that was the only way he could be an active member of the club for a third year. While speaking of Riley county, I want to make another announcement. I know all Riley county club members were grieved to learn of the death of Stanley Brunberg. Stanley and his father already had entered sows in the contest, and Mr. Case did not think it would be fair to bar Mr. Brunberg at such a late date. Mr. Brunberg did his best to get some neighbor boy to go into the contest work with him, but could find no boy near who would do so. He has no other boy, but asked if we would let his daughter, Rhoda, take up the work. Rhoda is going to make a live worker, and her father assures us that they will do their share in showing county pep. We are hoping, too, that county meetings this year will be more of a social gathering of the families represented in the Capper Pig Club than simply a meeting of the boys.

Bill Brun's Winning Record

It seems to me that I am better acquainted with Bill Brun than with any other Capper Pig Club boy. Perhaps that is why Mr. Case told me to print Bill's story this week. Bill had one of the best stories sent in last fall, and his pork production record was as good as the story. With his Poland China sow, Expansive Lady, and seven pigs he produced 1,520 pounds of pork, with a net profit of \$266.26. Here's how he did it:

"I was looking thru the Farmers Mail and Breeze one day in October, 1916. A heading which caught my eye was one concerning pep and something for the boys to win.

"I read a few lines, and the more I read the more interesting it became, so I read until I finished it. It explained how a boy without a penny could borrow as much as \$50 from Governor Capper to buy a sow and enter a contest by just giving his own note.

At the close was a blank to fill out and send in.

"I cut out the blank and asked mamma and dad if I could send it in and try. They thought I better not, but I did not give up. I kept that blank all filled out ready to send in at any minute. Governor Capper spoke in Muscotah one night and mamma and dad heard him. He mentioned the pig club and mamma told him she had a boy who wished to join.

"He said, 'Let him come,' and sure enough Willie Brun sent in his application at once. On election day a letter came back from Mr. Case, telling me my application was received. Mamma had my teacher excuse me if I should happen to be a little tardy at noon, but I got my recommendation blank filled out and signed by our postmaster, the assistant cashier of the Farmers & Merchants State bank, and a neighbor, and started it back to Topeka in about 15 minutes, and was not tardy either.

"In two or three days, I received a letter that made me feel prouder than I ever had felt before, which told me that I was chosen as one of the representatives of 'grand old Atchison county' and signed by our contest manager, John F. Case. He also said 'You are one of my boys now.' Say, fellows, how proud Willie Brun was!

Buy Expansive Lady

"The next thing was to look around and find my contest sow, but that was not such a job, as I had made up my mind to get a big type Poland China from H. B. Walters if possible. Dad went with me and Mr. Walters sure treated me fine. I bought Expansive Lady, and as I started home, Mr. Walters picked up a pig and put it in a sack, telling me to take it home and maybe it would help pay for my sow if it lived and did well. How that pig did grow! I sold it for \$20.

"We brought Expansive Lady home New Year's day, and the whole family petted her. I did not enter my sow right away, but waited until February 5 when she weighed 380 pounds. I began to keep her feed record right away. I wrote to Mr. Case about pig club stationery and about my breed club dues. The answer came back and in that letter I was christened 'Bill.' I have gone by that name ever since. I believe our contest manager's assistant, Mr. Whitman, had a hand in that.

"Well, I was very careful about feeding my sow, for I did not want her to get too fat. I fed 2 pounds of oats a day and 1 pound of alfalfa hay with 12 pounds of skimmilk until March 17, when I ran out of oats and fed shelled corn instead. I weighed and measured as carefully as possible everything that was given to her. I kept her shed clean and gave her clean straw for bedding, spraying the shed and being careful to keep her free from lice. I also gave her plenty of water.

"I was going to school 1½ miles away so dad and mother had to see to my sow thru the day. On April 2, when she began to pick up and fix her bed, I knew something was doing. I wanted to stay home from school, but dad says, 'No, Bill, you go to school and I'll see to her.' So I hurried home after school to find 10 big type Poland China pigs. In spite of all we could do, we lost three, leaving seven good pigs, three sows and four boars.

"For several days we watched her closely, bringing the pigs in at night, and taking them out about every 2 hours to feed. When they got a little stronger, we left them out. I did not feed Lady for a couple of days, giving her only skimmilk with the chill taken off and mixed with water. Then I began to increase the feed gradually until I got her to what I thought right, feeding her 2 pounds of corn, 1 pound of alfalfa hay, and 12 pounds of skimmilk mixed with water and a little shorts. I placed her on alfalfa pasture April 18, and of course quit feeding hay.

"I fed her this way until May 12 when my corn gave out, weighing the

(Continued on Page 22.)



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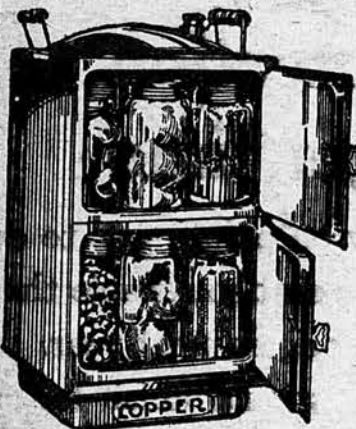
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With the Home Makers

Let the Fireless Do the Work

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT.

WITH THE boys gone to war and the opportunity of filling their places with outside labor doubtful, Mrs. Seidler's cares were multiplying so rapidly she told her husband she expected to be gray-haired before the summer was ended. Just to relieve her mind she called up Mrs. Boyd, her nearest neighbor, for an evening chat.

"John and I are trying to do our part," she said as the telephone conversation progressed. "We've given up the three boys; Harry and George weren't even of draft age; the girls and I have pledged our services to do the actual farm work, but the question with me is: 'Who's going to do the cooking?'"

"That's easy," replied Mrs. Boyd. "I'll be over tomorrow to help you out of your difficulties. Now, don't ask any questions. I'm not offering to do your cooking for the entire summer, but I thought of you two weeks ago when I began the solution of my own problems and I've planned a birthday surprise for you. No, it's no miracle. Just a common sense method. Most of us women don't use common sense in our work. We stay in the same old rut. But this war is going to develop our ingenuity."

Was It a Miracle?

Pleading with her was of no avail. Mrs. Seidler was unable to obtain any further hint regarding her neighbor's method of reducing labor, but the following afternoon saw Mrs. Boyd draw up in front of the house and, with the assistance of Mary Sue, lift a large box from the back of the buggy.

"I do believe it is some miracle after all," said the puzzled Mrs. Seidler, as mother and daughter carried the box into the house. "With such folks as you always finding time to help their neighbors out, I'm ready to believe almost anything. Now, come on. Out with it! Honest, haven't you got pills—concentrated food enough to last for the whole summer—packed in that box?"

"No, but it's concentrated effort and time," Mrs. Boyd returned. "There's nothing like a fireless cooker for saving time and labor. Aunt Ellen always has used one and Will and I just kept putting off making one until necessity compelled us to save time. I've gathered together an extra supply of materials and now we're ready to begin on the construction of your fireless cooker."

"Of course, almost any kind of a wooden box would do," she continued, as she sat down for a moment's rest. "An old ice-box or a trunk, for example, but not knowing whether you had anything of the kind around, I brought this over."

And then they set to work, the girls assisting. Besides the box, already equipped with hinged cover and with hook and staple at the front to hold the cover down, Mrs. Boyd had brought with her an agateware kettle, asbestos paper and a galvanized rim and lining to fit around the kettle.

"Now, Mary Sue, you and the other girls get some newspapers and twist single sheets tightly for packing," Mrs. Boyd commanded.

While the girls were performing this task, she explained that she had had the metal rim and lining made by a tinsmith and that the agateware kettle was purchased especially for the fireless cooker as tinned iron kettles are not advisable. This one was provided with a cover which could be clamped on tightly.

Tramping the packing material, made of crumpled paper, into the bottom of the box in a layer 4 inches deep, Mrs. Boyd then placed a piece of asbestos paper over the portion on which the kettle would rest. On this she stood the metal lining around which she had wrapped two sheets of asbestos. Next she packed crushed papers solidly around the lining on a level with its top, until the box lacked only 4 inches of being filled with packing material. Lifting the lining from its place, she fitted it into the gal-

vanized iron rim and again readjusted lining and rim so that the paper padding was entirely covered. This rim consisted of a rectangular piece of metal whose outer dimensions were the same as the interior of the wooden box. Thus the rectangular rim fitted snugly into the box. The circle cut from its center was of the proper size to be adjusted over the cylindrical metal lining.

Making the Cushion

When Mrs. Boyd had placed the lining and the rim in the box, she explained that a pad to fill the place between the top and the cover of the box after the hot utensils are put in would be necessary. This cushion, she said, should be made of denim or other heavy cloth and stuffed with cotton,



Construction of Cooker

crumpled paper or excelsior. For an extra source of heat she advised an old stove lid, a piece of soapstone or a brick, which should be heated and placed in the metal container, just before adjusting the kettle.

"I can't see how you can cook a meal in a box like that," said Mary Seidler, the youngest of the girls, who was the doubting Thomas of the group.

"This is the principle," explained Mrs. Boyd. "We first heat the food that is to be prepared in the fireless cooker and then closing it up in this tight receptacle the heat is retained by the insulating substance and the work is completed by slow cooking of several hours. It is not necessary to give your meal any further attention and you can go about your work on the farm. The fireless cooker is excellent for steamed breads, puddings, meats, soups, vegetables, dried fruits and cereals. You'd be surprised to know how delicious an old hen or rooster becomes when cooked by this slow method. It would take too long for me to tell you how many things can be done with the fireless cooker. I'm using the recipes given in one of the government bulletins. You girls send to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington for it. It's Farmers' Bulletin 771. In two weeks, I'll wager, you'll be such experts that you won't spend more than 20 minutes in preparing your meals for the fireless cooker and then you'll have the remainder of your time for farm duties."

The Spring Drive is On

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON,
Jefferson County.

The unusually pretty weather we are having in the middle of March makes us all eager to do a good many things at once. St. Patrick's Day usually finds most of the early potatoes planted in this section. Conditions are especially favorable now and potato cutting has been the cause of several advertisements for help. Those who wait until spring to send North for their seed may be disappointed in getting it on time. A box and a sack of clover seed was shipped to us from Wisconsin February 8. The box

reached us March 10 and the sack of seed, March 14. At other times, freight has come thru in four days.

We have given our chicken houses and coops a good cleaning and painting of crude carbolic acid. The odor, smelling as it does like a disinfectant, suggests cleanliness and is not disagreeable. For the mite, however, who must breathe thru his skin, we should think it might cause shortness of breath.

A rye field adjoining the chicken yard has furnished green feed for a good while. The result of that feed and warm weather has been to fill the egg basket. The market price of eggs has advanced slightly since the time to fill incubators is here. The last quotation at the local grocery was 32 cents.

The horse radish bed furnishes an appetizer at this time of year to give zest to a rather monotonous spring diet. Would that all edible plants could be as easily grown! For home use, these plants do well enough to be planted by a fence row and left alone. We were accustomed to water cress at this season in the North. We always long for the fresh green cress from the spring branch.

We have been decidedly slow in organizing a Red Cross society here. Various ones have joined the order in different places and assisted in the work. Our home society was organized only a week ago. Now, we are trying to raise a good-sized sum of money to begin with. Our branch is a subsidiary to Perry. We are thus able to get help, advice and encouragement from the members there. No community effort that we have made has brought all elements together so much as this. Not one person has refused to do a task assigned her or to give what assistance she could.

Our first effort to raise money is to be a public sale, March 30. Men and women are contributing articles that will be salable. At Newman we were told over \$200 was raised in this way. At Perry, a tatted centerpiece brought over \$50. Sticks of gum were sold with numbers marked on them from 10 to 100. The purchaser paid as many cents for his gum as the number happened to be. The sum total of these amounts was over \$50. Before the sale began one number was selected at random and placed in an envelope. The fortunate purchaser of the stick of gum having that number received the centerpiece. At one public sale near here a woman contributed a quilt to be sold for Red Cross benefit. This was sold and resold until a good-sized sum was accumulated.

At Kenosha, Wisconsin, we are told, the whistle blows at 11:30 once a week and every wage earner is expected to give what he or she earns in the next half hour to the Red Cross. Salaried men are assessed 1 per cent of their salary; others, a lesser percentage. If that scheme can succeed in a town of 30,000 persons, many of them foreigners working in a big tannery, it might work well in other towns. Some just means of making us all contribute in proportion to our ability to do so should be devised.

Mrs. McCafferty, our county club leader, and Miss Dunne from Washington, D. C., are completing the work of organizing boys' and girls' clubs in this vicinity. We are surprised that more of the girls have not taken an interest in poultry than have done so. There is a general idea around here that the little chicks that a year ago ate \$4 corn chop have not paid for their feed when sold at 17 to 20 cents a pound. This may influence the club candidates who would like to show a credit balance.

We are in receipt of a letter from Mr. Benson, U. S. club leader, who states that word has been sent him that many persons near here failed in their efforts to can vegetables. We think this must be another effort to discourage food conservation by trying to discourage the very leaders who have been largely responsible for its success. Our 19 teams that reported canned more than 5,000 quarts of fruit, vegetables and meat. Only one team had any trouble or failed in any way. If others, outside the club, had trouble we have not heard of it.

Save food or go on short rations.

Easter

That Easter when the stone was rolled away.
The world was dewy fresh and morning
fair;
The birds sang matins to the dawning day.
The flowers shed perfume on the windless
air;
And those who came with spices where He
lay
Found angel vision—and the stone away!

That Easter when the stone was rolled away!
How many centuries have passed between
our first glad Easter and this later day!
How much of sin and grief the world has
seen!

Yet those of us who come with hearts to
pray
Find angel vision—and the stone away.
—Christian Endeavor World.

Trim This Dress with Braid

A pretty girlish effect is displayed
in the kimono waist of dress 8706.
The neck may be either round or
square and braid attractively trims
the neck and panels. The skirt is



made in two gores. Sizes 16 to 20
years. This pattern may be ordered
from the Pattern Department of the
Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka,
Kan. Price 10 cents.

This Woman Is a Food Patriot

We were great lovers of sugar, fats
and the good things that can be made
with wheat flour, but when the big de-
mand for wheat crops to feed our sol-
diers and the allies came, we promptly
began to look for substitutes.

It is not a hardship for us to eat
corn. I find steamed brown bread
sweetened with sorghum or sirup is
quite as good when made mostly of
meal and a little graham and oatmeal
as when made of white and graham
flour. I make excellent cornbread of
all meal, using 1 egg, and my white
honey would tempt a king. Most of
our breakfast porridge is cornmeal or
graham mush with cream and a little
sugar, and we all like fried mush.

I am willing to do anything in the
way of depriving myself if it helps
to win this dreadful war. I made an
unusual effort last summer to raise
everything I could. I raised quantities
of long-neck squashes, which, when
sliced, salted and baked or fried with
drippings, are as good as sweet po-
tatoes and are an excellent substitute
for meat.

We have our meatless and wheatless
days and hear no word of complaint,
and we have all been in better health
this winter than usual. We have 10
to 12 meals each week at which no
wheat bread is served. Then we have
canned and dried corn, tomatoes, po-
tatoes, onions, and navy beans all of
our own raising, besides the fruit. Ap-
ple dumplings and pudding made with
milk and cream are more nutritious
and economical than pie and cake,
which are made only as a special treat.
I am making light bread now, using
one-third meal and it is just as sweet

tho a little coarser than all wheat
bread.

Occasionally we hear someone say,
"I don't expect to do any differently
unless I have to," which makes us feel
that "every battle kills a soldier with
the help they give the foe." Some per-
sons are willing to "keep the home
fires burning" but are not willing to
furnish any fuel for themselves or
anyone else.

We may not all see alike in the de-
tails but the winning of the war and
the stopping of barbarity is the goal
of every true American. When I knit
on a sweater for "some mother's boy"
I do not do it at odd times but make
it a part of my daily duty and put
love and good luck into every stitch
and pray that the time is not far dis-
tant when wars shall be no more.

Mrs. Bruce Wells.

Mahaska, Kan.

Some Questions Answered

By some accident, I have lost the
letter recently sent by a Farmers Mail
and Breeze reader in which she asked
for the name of the firm from which
we purchased red cockerels, the recipe
for eggless plum pudding and what
might be done with narcissus and daf-
fodil bulbs that were thru blooming. I
am very sorry that I do not recall the
address accurately enough to send a
personal letter. If the reader will send
a card with her name and address, I
shall mail her the breeder's mating list.

The recipe for plum pudding made
without eggs is as follows: One heap-
ing cup of bread crumbs, 2 cups of
flour, 1 cup of chopped suet, 1 cup
of raisins, 1 cup of molasses, ½ cup
of sugar, 1 cup of sweet milk, 1 table-
spoon of soda, 1 teaspoon of salt, cloves
and cinnamon. Boil 2½ hours or steam
the same length of time. For the
sauce use 1 cup of white sugar, butter
the size of an egg, grated rind of 1
lemon, white of an egg, cornstarch and
water.

Mr. Field, the seedsman, says that
bulbs that have bloomed in the house
are of no account for another year.
If they have been planted in the
ground and bloom there, they may be
left alone and will bloom again. We
once had a beautiful window box of
flowering bulbs that we tried to save
for a second year. One of the high
school girls planted the bulbs in her
home flower garden and kept them all
summer. Notwithstanding all this care,
we were unable to secure blossoms
from them the next winter.

Mrs. Dora L. Thompson.

Jefferson Co., Kansas.

"Less" Wheat Crackers

With cracker factories under license
and the output cut down in order to
save wheat flour, the housekeeper
who looks around for a wheatless or
"less" wheat crisp bread to take the
place of all-wheat crackers, will find
these recipes of service.

Crackers—Sift together 2 cups of
wheat flour, 1 cup of barley or rye
flour, 1 cup of cornstarch, ½ teaspoon
of salt, 1 tablespoon of sugar, and 1
teaspoon of baking powder. Rub in a
tablespoon of corn oil, add ½ pint of
milk, and mix to a smooth dough.
Flour the molding board, turn out the
dough, knead it lightly until perfectly
smooth, set aside covered for 10 min-
utes, then roll it out very thin, cut in
rounds, and prick them with a sharp
fork. Lay upon oiled shallow tins,
brush over with milk, and bake 7 or 8
minutes. Store in a tin-box.

Corn sticks—These are good with
soup, salads or as a dinner bread.
Beat together 1 cup of cornmeal, ¾
cup of flour, 3 teaspoons of baking
powder, ½ teaspoon of salt, ½ cup of
hot boiled hominy, 2 tablespoons of
fat, 1 cup of milk and 1 egg. Bake in
buttered bread-stick pans 20 minutes.

Scotch oat crackers—These crackers
are especially crisp and good as well
as cheap. Grind in the food chopper
or crush 2 cups of rolled oats and mix
with ¼ cup of milk, ¼ cup of molasses,
1½ tablespoons of fat, ¼ teaspoon of
soda and 1 teaspoon of salt. Roll out
in a thin sheet and cut in squares.
Bake for 20 minutes in a moderate
oven. This makes three dozen crack-
ers.

"The Allies are all in the same boat,
a long way from shore and on limited
rations"—and Uncle Sam is running
the relief ship.

DELCO-LIGHT

Increases Farm Efficiency

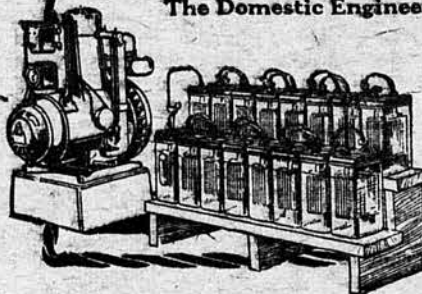
1. **Saves time and labor**—Work formerly done under poor light and by hand can be done better and in less time with the aid of electric light and power.
2. **Labor is attracted to the farm**—The "back to the farm" movement is made practical when the conveniences afforded by electric light and power can be had in the country.
3. **Keeps the boys and girls on the farm**—Electric service on the farm offsets city attractions. Valuable labor and valuable young manhood and womanhood are saved to the country community.
4. **Solves the retired farmer problem**—Electric light and power make the farm home so attractive and comfortable that the farmer and his wife remain on the farm where their advice, experience, and immediate interests are of great practical value.
5. **Lightens burden of the housewife**—Increased farm work in war times means increased labor for the housewife. Electricity offers the only practical means of taking the drudgery of household tasks from her shoulders.

Delco-Light is a compact electric plant for farms or country homes. Self-cranking. Air-cooled. Thick plate, long-lived battery. Ball bearings. No cells.

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The Domestic Engineering Co., Dayton, Ohio, U.S.A.



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Over 50,000 Satisfied Users
throughout the World.



Do You Still Dread Washday?

Or have you, like thousands of other women, learned to simply start your wash and let Borax finish it? Whether you boil or soak your clothes

**20 MULE TEAM
BORAX SOAP CHIPS**

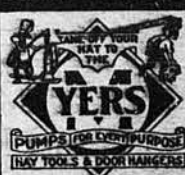
do away with all rubbing and scrubbing. Next wash-day use 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips this way!

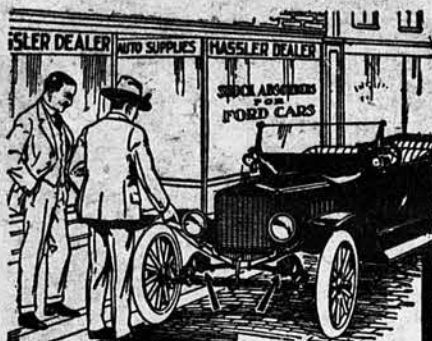
Make a Soap Jelly by adding three tablespoonfuls of Chips to a quart of water and boil. Put enough of this solution into the wash-water to make a good suds and soak or boil clothes as usual. Will not shrink woollens or injure fine fabrics.

It's the Borax with the soap that does the work.

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UNLOADING TOOLS
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FOR ten days we want to transform your Ford into a \$2,000 car. We will do this by putting on a set of Hassler Shock Absorbers.

If you are willing, we will take them back without question when the ten days have elapsed. But you won't bring them back.

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BEE SUPPLIES LOWEST PRICES Big money for you in keeping bees this year. Full line of everything needed. Write for new 1918 catalog and full information about different size outfits and supplies. CLEMONS BEE SUPPLY CO., 121 Grand Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Capper Poultry Club

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

First Annual Offering of PUREBRED POULTRY

PLYMOUTH ROCKS		
	Ckrls.	Pullets
Barred Rocks	41	16
White Rocks	16	2
Buff Rocks	6	7
Marie Riggs, Breed Club Secy., Banner, Kan.		
RHODE ISLANDS		
Rose Comb Reds	49	17
Single Comb Reds	11	5
Rose Comb Whites	8	..
Grace Young, Breed Club Secy., R. 2, Leavenworth, Kan.		
WYANDOTTES		
White Wyandottes	39	1
Silver Wyandottes	8	..
Marie Hiatt, Breed Club Secy., R. 1, Colony, Kan.		
ORPINGTONS		
Buff Orpingtons	11	..
White Orpingtons	10	..
Lila Bradley, Breed Club Secy., R. 3, Le Roy, Kan.		
LEGHORNS		
Single Comb White	41	13
Single Comb Brown	4	8
Rose Comb Brown	4	..
Rose Taton, Breed Club Secy., Satanta, Kan.		
WHITE LANGSHANS		
Thelma Martin, Breed Club Secy., R. 1, Welda, Kan.	7	cockerels
BUTTERCUPS		
Helen Hosford, R. 1, Pittsburg, Kan.	4	cockerels, 2 pullets
ANCONAS		
Estella Chaffee, Hamlin, Kan.	6	cockerels

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

For free catalog, write to the secretary of the breed club representing the variety in which you are interested. After receiving catalog, write to the girl nearest you who has the variety you desire. Prices will be quoted on application and prompt shipment will be made. All members live in Kansas.

Capper Poultry Club

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

Young Kansans at Work

What Twinkle-Toes Told Mother

BY JOSEPHINE E. REED.

PAULINE and Willard were curiously watching the two little children in the next yard.

"What are you doing?" Pauline finally asked.

"Making rabbits' nests for Easter eggs," answered Lily Bell, as she patted the straw round and round in a sheltered corner by the house.

"Do they really come?" asked Willard.

"Why, yes; they always come if you really believe in them and want them. Of course, they don't come to folks who don't care about them. You wouldn't go where you weren't wanted, would you?"

After the children were in their little beds that night, they talked the matter over.

"I do wish mother would let us make some nests. I guess the rabbits never came to her just because she didn't believe in them."

A little earlier in the evening there was a great commotion in fairyland. Silver Fur, who had charge of the Easter Rabbit country, hurried forth with a great retinue of twinkling feet following, each rabbit being wrapped in his soft, furry, invisible cloak so that no one could see him and know what was going on. Each one was pulling behind him a little wagon full of Easter eggs, all packed so securely that not one of them broke. On they ran, faster than any jackrabbit you ever saw, until they came where people lived. Then they separated into groups, each group visiting a different town. As they entered Pauline's and Willard's yard Silver Fur looked surprised.

"I thought there were children here," he said.

"Let's go on," chattered Twinkle-Toes. "If there are any children here they certainly don't want any Easter eggs or they would have made some nests."

But Silver Fur knew more about little folks than Twinkle-Toes did and spying an open window he paused under it just long enough to hear Willard say, "I do wish mother believed in Easter rabbits." Then he turned to Twinkle-Toes and his twin brother, Wiggle-Nose, and said:

"Back to fairyland and give this note to Pink-Eyes. She'll know what children like."

Off they ran at once while Silver Fur and the other rabbits hurried from yard to yard distributing their eggs. At last, they returned just in time to see Wiggle-Nose and Twinkle-Toes come in the yard with a little wagon heaped up full. After a few minutes' rapid work by all the rabbits, everything was ready for the morning, and the moon and her star children smiled as the furry creatures hurried back to fairyland.

In the morning when Pauline and Willard awoke, their first thought was of Easter. No wonder, for they could hear the children next door laughing and calling to each other as they discovered eggs of different colors and designs. Mother noticed how sad her little ones were and was sorry.

"It seems strange how much children care for these things. I wish I had let them make the nests. Perhaps the rabbits would have come. Who knows?" Then she said kindly to the children: "Don't you want to go outdoors and play? The day is so beautiful and maybe you will find a violet."

They went, hand in hand, very sadly as the laughter of the children next door reached their ears, but as they neared a green-leaved young tree in the yard, Pauline stood still and stared.

"What is that?" asked Willard.

They were as much surprised as Aladdin was when the genie built him a palace in a single night, for there stood a dear little green and white playhouse just high enough for them to stand up in. Inside the house, sheltered from the wind, were two little nests, filled with beautiful eggs, and a little card attached which read:

"From the Easter rabbits, so that mother will believe in us."

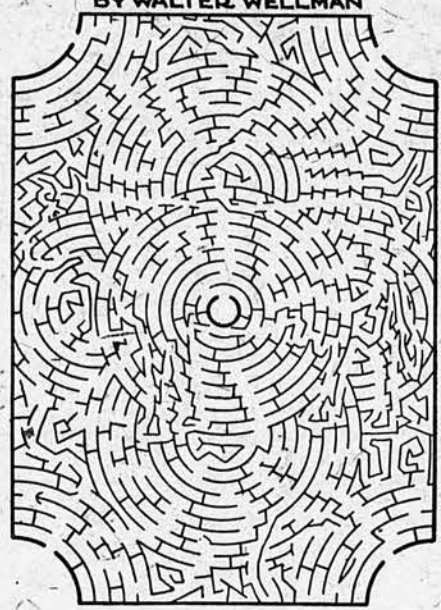
"Weren't they dear!" said little Willard.

"But why do they bring eggs?" Pauline, the thoughtful, asked her mother, who had come to see what had kept her children so long.

"They are a sign of new life; in the spring when the buds and the trees and the flowers were beginning life again, Christ arose from the grave and gave us the promise of a new life after death."

"I think it is all beautiful," said Pauline, "and we'll call our little playhouse a chapel and bring some flowers and have an Easter service here."

A FARM MAZE



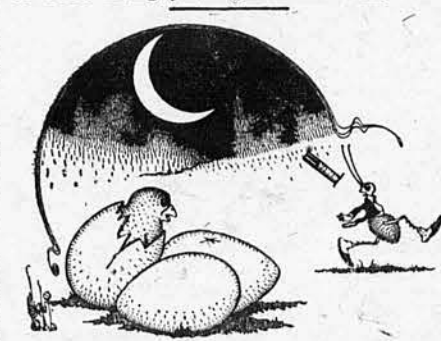
If you enter the maze from the right corner and trace the path to the center with a soft pencil, you will have the outline of an animal. Send your drawing and the name of the animal to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the five boys and girls sending the best drawings with correct answers.

The answer to the puzzle in the March 16 issue is: 1, potatoes; 2, squash; 3, radishes; 4, leek. Prize winners are Charles Schreffler, Wichita, Kan.; Harold Kershaw, Garrison, Kan.; Pauline Cline, Lincoln, Kan.; Lawrence Lindstrom, Lindsborg, Kan.; Emily Sedivy, Irving, Kan.

Young Patriots in the Philippines

The American Red Cross has 4,576 junior members in the Philippines, of whom all but two or three hundred are natives. This is despite the fact that it is difficult to stir up any interest among native children in war relief or any other charitable activities as they know so little of world conditions beyond their own small home "barrio" (village).

These Red Cross juniors work hard for the soldiers. They make handkerchiefs, splint pads, quilts, ice bag covers, bags for crushing ice, strings for pajamas, and bed socks. In addition they have sent \$100 to Washington for a patron membership for their organization. They have also contributed \$80 to feed hungry Belgian children.



Mr. Bugg: Very clever of you hiding inside of an egg so you can spring out unexpectedly and surprise a feller, eh?"

With health, everything is a source of pleasure; without it, nothing else, whatever it may be, is enjoyable;

even the other personal blessings—a great mind, a happy temperament—are degraded and dwarfed for want of it. It follows from all this that the greatest of follies is to sacrifice health for any other kind of happiness, whatever it may be, for gain, advancement, learning or fame. Everything else should rather be subordinated to it.—Schopenhauer.

Clean-Up Week Proclamation

In this time of war it is of supreme importance that every resource which we possess should be conserved. Waste must be eliminated. Every energy must be bent toward the winning of the great war for human freedom.

Clean streets and alleys, clean yards and clean homes tend to prevent fire and therefore to conserve the country's material resources. They likewise tend to conserve the public health and therefore the country's man power. Such homes create civic and national pride and contribute to the morale of both soldier and civilian in times of trial like the present.

Therefore: In order to bring about a concerted effort all over the state for fire prevention, the improvement of sanitary conditions, the prevention of disease and the beautifying of streets and homes, I, Arthur Capper, Governor, do hereby designate the week of April 15 to 20, as clean-up week in the state of Kansas, and urge that every resident of Kansas, whether he be a private citizen or a public official, devote whatever time is necessary to the work of cleaning up streets, alleys, back yards, yards about farm houses and barns, basements and attics of all buildings, public or private, and removing therefrom every possible cause of fire or disease.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Kansas.

Done at Topeka, Kansas, this 23rd day of March, A. D. 1918.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Governor.

"Made in Germany"

Authentic information secured by the United States Food Administration indicates a well-planned German propaganda intended to magnify the distress of the Central Powers with respect to their food supply. By painting conditions worse than they actually are, the enemy hopes to lull the American mind into the belief that we are fighting a people on the verge of collapse and that an early peace is certain.

Such an attitude here in the United States will delay preparations, defeat food conservation and in countless ways weaken our military and economic force. The Central Powers have control of thousands of square miles of productive lands in Poland, Roumania, Serbia, Belgium and France. Much of this is wheat land and such possessions added to home resources make starvation thru blockade a remote and futile hope. Under her system of rationing, Germany's cattle supply is ample for several years.

The Central Powers can raise sufficient food for all needs if they are obliged to do so. The chief value of the blockade is to compel a diversion of energy from war industries to agriculture. Food rationing is a necessary conservation measure but does not signify early starvation. It is further pointed out that local revolts against restrictions imposed by the authorities will be suppressed by the most drastic means.

Much of the German propaganda in the United States is so plausible and pictures conditions so similar to what we should like to believe that many loyal Americans both in this country and abroad have succumbed to its charms and unknowingly have helped to spread it. Any report, cablegram or letter portraying weakness of the Central Powers, especially purporting to be "inside" information, bears the earmarks of German propaganda. Using every energy to prepare for a long war is the most effective means of bringing the struggle to an early end.

When I Want Good Things

It always seems so strange to me When I am ill in bed And do not want a thing to eat The daintiest things I'm fed. I wish that they would bring ice cream When I am strong and well. 'Twould be more sensible by far. As any one can tell. —Rebecca Deming Moore.

Time Extended Two Weeks

Big Rush to Complete Poultry Club Membership

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT, Secretary

APPLICATIONS for membership in the Capper Poultry club have been arriving in such numbers this week that altogether contrary to previous plans we have decided to extend the time for entrance until April 15. Girls in several counties where membership is almost complete are so eager to obtain new members that additional time will be given in all counties. The time for arranging to pen contest flocks will also be extended two weeks.

Atchison county's membership is not only complete but it's running over. Girls in this county were so eager to have a full representation in the Capper Poultry club that they obtained more than enough members. "Because you know," they said, "something might happen that a girl on whom we had counted would have to drop out and in that case it's a good thing to have one or two girls in reserve."

Everyone in the Atchison county club has worked hard—mothers and daughters, both old and new members.

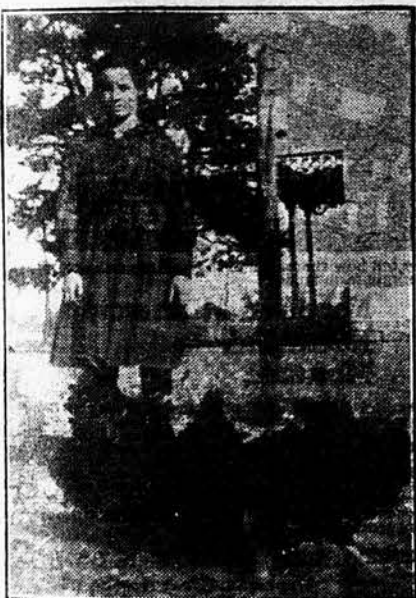
"You can rest assured Atchison county is going to do its best this year," wrote Mrs. Banks, Ruth's

helping them boost their club. Mabel Weaver enclosed clippings from the Muscotah Record which told that she was the first person in the neighborhood to report young chickens, and gave the following record made in last year's contest: "Last spring Mabel raised 18 out of the 20 chicks that each member was permitted to start with. Of these only seven were hens and from them she gathered 183 eggs. On February 7 she set one hen with 10 eggs and hatched out nine chickens on February 28. These hens are pure-breds and will not be a year old until the first of May."

Of course, Mabel has set more eggs since this information appeared in the home paper. On March 5 she set two hens and on March 10 another began work, the three hens being set on 36 eggs.

The picture which I am using this week is of Thelma Kiefer of Atchison county and her contest flock of Partidge Rocks. Thelma is just as proud of her birds as the other members of the Atchison county club are of theirs. I am still asking both old and new members to send their pictures. All of us wish to become better acquainted with the new members thru their pictures and the new members wish to "meet" the old members in this way.

Both new members and their mothers are writing for information about county club meetings. According to the rules of the new club, meetings are compulsory during June, July and August, but this does not mean that clubs cannot meet before and after these months. The girls who hold meetings every month in the year are the ones who get the most pleasure out of the club. They enjoy the friendship of the other members more, they have better club spirit and they take a greater interest in their chickens because they receive so many good suggestions in the interchange of ideas which always comes about when persons with the same interests meet. While the Capper Poultry club makes no rules in regard to how the county meetings should be conducted, I have noticed that in the counties where a definite program is arranged beforehand, the most profitable meetings are held. It is well to open the meeting with roll call to which each member responds with a bit of information concerning chickens which she has obtained from a poultry bulletin or article or which she has learned thru practical experience. Readings, recitations and music by members of the club, including the mothers, of course, may compose the rest of the program. These may be either on poultry or patriotic subjects. If it is possible to have a man or a woman who has been especially successful in raising chickens or a county agent to address the meeting, you will find that this will add much interest. While the matter rests entirely with the club, it is advisable to elect a secretary, a treasurer and a club reporter. During the summer each club should plan to hold one or two picnics which will be purely good-time affairs, at which club members, their mothers and other members of the family will gather. A definitely outlined program of races and games will add to the fun of these summer gatherings.



An Atchison County Booster.

mother. "We're going to help win the war, as I tell the girls, and show Mr. Capper what we can do in the way of raising chickens."

Where there is so much pep there are other results, too. "Atchison county has one girl that is proud of her contest record and chicks," Ella Bailey said. "My profit comes to \$20.45 this month." Ella, you know, was a member of the club for 1917, also. And Ruth Banks, who is a new member, is preparing for big returns also. "I got my chickens on Monday, February 25," she wrote. "On the Saturday following I set a hen on 15 eggs. I now have two hens sitting and will set some more in mamma's incubator. In two weeks and three days I got 62 eggs. Don't you think that's doing fine? Papa takes as much interest in the chickens as mamma and I do."

Atchison county girls have recognized the value of the home paper in

The Capper Poultry Club

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

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

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

Approved.....Mother or Guardian

Age limit, 10 to 18.

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



YOU can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. Neither can you fortify your live stock against worms, mal-nutrition, diseases and death, by any concoction of ground seed, or nut hulls, or mill stuffs, flavored to smell like a drug store and fancifully named as "Condition Powders", "Stock Foods", etc. Most of such mixtures are worthless, the best of them cost too much for the little good they can do.

CAREY-IZED Stock Tonic Brick is a worm destroyer and a thrift promoter—composed of essential elements to supply necessary mineral food in the daily ration of all live stock—dairy salt, iron sulphate, soda bi-carb, gentian, carbonized peat, sulphur, quassia and charcoal—every element a necessity to insure thrift and freedom from worms and disease.

Pressed solidly into brick form for safe self-feeding, making results positive, and at greater economy than by any system of dosing. Being rid of worms through naturally correct feeding of mineral salts, and kept in keen appetite, good digestion—their bowels, kidneys and liver in good order, animals keep in good condition to resist disease and make most profitable gains.

This is the unfailing natural benefit from CAREY-IZED Stock Tonic Brick—a benefit impossible from any attempt at artificial stimulation.

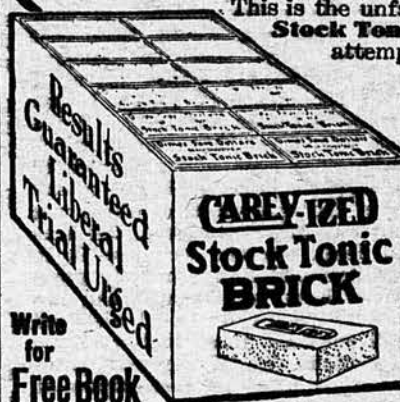
Proof Without Risk

Get a dozen bricks, (35 lbs.) from your dealer, or, if he does not have it, order direct from us, at \$2.50, postpaid, to limit of third parcel post zone. Use as directed on wrappers, and if after 60 days you are not satisfied with results, get your money back without question.

New Booklet—"Preventing Live Stock Losses", Sent Free.

CAREY SALT CO.

Dept. 212 Hutchinson, Kansas.



Money Makers For Your Hog Lot

Put them in this spring

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

Ideal Hog Oiler
Built to last. Weighs 70 pounds. Fur- nishes a rub for the hog where he needs it. Can be used in two ad- joining lots at once. Holds 2 gal- lons of oil, and enables hogs to rid themselves of lice and skin disease. You need an ideal now.

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

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

WESTERN HOG OILER CO., 318 Maryland Ave., Washington, Iowa

Sonderegger's Seed Corn

Reid's Yellow Dent and Iowa Silver Mine

95% Germination
\$7.00 per bushel

Hand picked, tipped and butted, 1916 crop. Run over grading Ma- chine. 95% and bet- ter germination guar- anteed. \$7 per bushel.

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Strictly Red River Minnesota grown Early Ohio Seed Potatoes, \$2.40 per bushel; 5 bushels for \$11.50. Best Seed Potatoes in the world.

All of our corn has been grown in the vicinity of Beatrice, Nebr. Write for free Catalog of all Field and Vegetable Seeds, Trees, Shrubs, etc.

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1918 X-RAY INCUBATOR

Beyond all question the most scientifically built incubator ever perfected. Look at its 20 exclusive hatch-increasing features—every one of them a money-maker for poultry raisers. The only one doing during a hatch feature; the Automatic Trip that regulates heat; the Quick-Cooling Egg Tray; the X-Ray Gas Arrestor, etc. And, Shipped Express Prepaid to practically all points. Investigate. Send this very day for FREE COPY of our 1918 X-Ray Book. X-RAY INCUBATOR CO. Dept. 47C, Jan. 1918, Ia.

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Incubator is covered with galvanized iron, triple walls, copper tanks, nursery, egg tester. Setup ready to run. Brooder is roomy and well made. Order direct from this advertiser. Money-back if not satisfied. See ad or send for free catalog.

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Allowed on express. Guaranteed. My Special Offers provide ways to make extra money. Order Now or write for Free Book, "Hatching Facts."—It tells all. Jim Rohan, Pres.

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

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This Bible is about the size of a postage stamp and is said to bring good luck to the owner. Sent free if you send us 10c for a 3-months' subscription to the Household, a magazine containing from 20 to 32 pages of stories and departments monthly.

HOUSEHOLD, Dept. 727, Topeka, Kansas

Cause of White Diarrhea

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

How to Prevent White Diarrhea

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

Don't Wait

Don't wait until White Diarrhea gets half or two-thirds your chicks. Don't let it get started. Be prepared. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko will prevent White Diarrhea. Send for 50c box on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied. Walker Remedy Co., L3, Waterloo, Ia.—Advertisement.

Profits from the Flock

A little more than a year ago I read an article written by a Jefferson county woman advising farmers to sell their chickens as there was no profit in feeding them with feed so high. I wished to answer that article at once and tell the woman she was mistaken, but decided to wait and prove what I could do before writing.

I have just completed my record for 1917. From 150 hens, 100 of which were White Leghorn pullets of very good stock, I gathered 19,083 eggs, of which I sold 15,048 and used 4,025. The eggs sold amounted to \$394.39, and those used, \$105.12. Chickens sold during the year amounted to \$65.48, making a total of \$564.99.

I did not keep a record of expenses for the entire year as the chickens were fed grain, only when they were shut in during the worst weather. I fed one 3-gallon bucket of cane and kafir on the heads for the morning feed. In the evening I fed a mash consisting of bran and a very small portion of oil meal and beef scraps. One sack of bran lasted a month, and 50 pounds of beef scrap costing \$1.55 lasted all winter. When the hens had finished eating their bran mash which had been scalded with milk or water, and fed while warm, I gave them a bucketful of ear corn.

By counting up all the feed expenses for January, if the hens had been penned up the entire month, and they were not, the feed would have cost \$15.70. The eggs sold in January amounted to \$55.21, which leaves a profit for the month of \$39.51. I then figured the expenses for May. I fed only the bran mash that month, which cost \$1.50. The eggs sold amounted to \$65.76, leaving a profit of \$64.26 to say nothing of the eggs we used, which was no small amount. Of course, the hens required feed, whether we gave it to them or not, but it was mostly grain that would have been wasted had not the chickens picked it up. I also fed the small potatoes, those that were too small for table use. These were gathered and stored away for this purpose at potato digging time.

I use an incubator for hatching, just setting enough hens to mother the chicks. I try to hatch just a few more than I need to raise but I rarely ever lose any of them. I think it is a poor policy to hatch twice as many as you want and count on losing half of them, as you will be sure to do when you hatch more than you have room for or can take care of. It is far better to put the extra time and care on the early hatches as they are your money makers. My White Leghorn pullets were hatched about the first of March. When the cockerels weighed 2 pounds I sold them at 25 cents a pound and gave all my care to the pullets.

A Leghorn cockerel will grow to weigh 2 pounds as quickly as any chicken. I like the White Leghorns, as it does not require so much feed to keep them as it does to keep the large hens, and they lay as large or larger eggs than other hens, and certainly lay plenty of them.

I keep my chicken house free from lice and mites by burning sulfur and brimstone, but always make sure that the chickens are all out of the house when I do this. I have had the best results in curing roup by using a mixture of sulfur, pine tar, crude carbolic acid and turpentine. I burn this mixture and the fumes have the desired effect on the sick fowls.

There is not only profit in chickens but it is a pleasure to take care of them.

Mrs. Frank Freeland.

Effingham, Kan.

Don't Sell Your Hens

The standard-bred poultry business was unusually good all winter. I have yet to learn of even one breeder of good standard-bred poultry who had enough good birds to supply the demand, and in most cases the prices have been considerably above the prices in former years. The trade in eggs for hatching, and for day-old chicks is good this year. A number of breeders have told me that they already have enough orders for eggs or chicks to keep them busy packing and shipping for two or three months. This is the condition among

poultry breeders in the Middle Western states, where poultry production is truly a big industry, and where poultrymen have been able to adjust their affairs to meet the new conditions much more readily than have the poultrymen residing in the extreme East or Far West.

Both farmers and specialty breeders made a great mistake last spring—1917—in selling most of their hens before the spring laying and hatching season had closed. Too many of the early hatched pullets also were sold as soon as they reached broiler size. This, of course, means smaller flocks on the farms and in the breeders' yards to produce eggs, and to breed from this spring. It is very doubtful whether enough eggs will be produced this spring to enable the packers to have a normal storage supply for next winter.

Farmers and poultry breeders should keep all young hens this year, as well as this year's early hatched pullets. The hens will lay well into the summer, which will make it profitable to keep them, and the eggs produced in the late spring and early summer will lessen the shortage just that much. Another thing, these young hens will be at their very best as producers next year. In supplying market eggs they will do as well as in their first year, and they will be much better than pullets for breeding purposes. Those who are really breeding poultry, rather than simply raising chickens, know that they get the highest fertility and strongest chicks from 2-year-old hens.

Don't sell the good hens this spring. It will pay, and pay well, to keep them. The poultry business will be good for a long time.

Black Langshans are Winners

The Black Langshan is one of the oldest pure breeds of poultry. Langshans are very profitable when properly housed and cared for. The hens lay a good share of their eggs during the winter and spring when eggs are selling for the most money. They are very rugged and the cold weather does not interfere much with their laying. Langshan hens lay larger eggs than do the hens of many of the other breeds, their eggs weighing from 28 to 30 ounces a dozen.

I have an open front poultry house, facing the south. In the coldest and most severe weather the front of the house is enclosed with a muslin curtain. The yards for the breeding pens are each 5 rods square. This gives 620 square feet of space for every fowl.

I feed dry mash in a hopper where the hens can eat it at any time. Grain is scattered in straw so the hens have to scratch to get it.

Langshans are fine table fowls, and when you want chickens for dinner it is not necessary to kill two or three, as one will fill the bill. When the cockerels are caponized they make fine Thanksgiving Day and Christmas roasts. The standard weights are, for cock 9½ pounds, hen 7½, cockerel 8, and pullet 6½. They are large enough for meat production, added to which is their ability to produce eggs.

While I find the Black Langshans to be good utility fowls, they have no superiors as exhibition birds, a good specimen being strictly a bird of curves. The shape of a Langshan seems to me to be the correct type for an egg producer and a show bird. I not only admire their shape but also their beautiful green-black plumage.

The hens are good sitters and make fine mothers. I do most of my hatching in March and April, which I consider the best time to get the chicks started. I usually hatch with hens, but when I wish to raise a large flock I use incubators.

The chicks have white breasts and wings, and as they begin to feather they have white tips on the wing feathers. When they moult their chick feathers the new feathers come in free from white.

Langshans are good, all around chickens. They do well when yarded and are good rustlers on the farm.—C. F. Berger, R. 1, Stillwater, Okla.

Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

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Write today for our big Poultry Book. It tells all about how to raise and take care of poultry. Expert information, hundreds of practical experiences. Valuable for expert poultrymen as well as beginners. Now is the time to start. There's big money in chickens. *Sure Hatch* chicks bring the most because they are strong, sturdy and healthy. No use hatching chicks unless you can raise them, and *Sure Hatch* Fresh Air Colony Breeders raise all of them at the least expense. Write today sure. Just a postal brings this valuable book to you free.

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

Home Made Brooders

We will tell you, absolutely free, how to build one of these from an ordinary box or change old brooder. To save your baby chicks, send us names of 5 or 6 friends who the incubators and ask for book on hatching and raising baby chicks. It is free, send the names today. **Raisall Remedy Company, Box 109, Blackwell, Okla.**

Poultry Experience at Murdock

I had 5 dozen hens last spring. They were Barred and Buff Plymouth Rocks. The Buff Rocks make the best mothers as they are very gentle. I used eggs from my own hens for hatching and also set the hens to raise 300 chickens and so that did not leave me the 5 dozen for laying. I used all the eggs we wanted for a family of five and had a basket of eggs to sell almost every week, unless it was right in the busiest setting season.

I always manage to have most all the hatching done in April and May. I think the early chicks do better than those that are hatched during the hot months. I never kept a strict account of what my feed cost or what the eggs brought that I sold. But there is good money in a well kept flock. I do not neglect my chickens in cold weather for then is when they need extra care. I sold my culls in January for 18½ cents a pound. It does not take a very large hen to bring a dollar.

I had all the fryes we could use all summer and fall, which took the place of high priced meat.

I feed my chickens kafir in the head, corn chop and in the fall we hauled up wheat around the stacks that had got wet and was not fit to thresh. This wheat in the head is my best feed to start hens to laying in the early fall as they get the needed exercise getting the wheat picked out of the head. I also feed them a mash of bran and sour milk once a week. I have a poultry food that I mix in this mash that keeps them healthy and also produces eggs. When I have to feed threshed grain, I always feed it in a deep litter. I think the corn chop is best during real cold weather for it has more heat in it.

I get eggs in the coldest weather. I received 48 cents a dozen in January, so it pays to take good care of the hens. I kept a record, during the month of November, of what my eggs brought, and they made me \$19.50 at 40 cents a dozen, besides what we used at home, and my pullets had not started to lay. I keep plenty of sharp grit and fresh water before my flock at all times. I always boil the potato peelings and other scraps left from the cooking. I cooked rabbits for them in the cold weather. I always feed my chicks dry feed and never lose any with the white diarrhea.

Mrs. Fred Hamblin,
Murdock, Kan.

Standard Poultry for Eggs

Breeding up a flock of high producing hens is something that takes time as it is impossible to get good layers from hens that lay only in the late spring. Cull all the drones from your flock. A very good way is to trap nest your hens thru January and February. When you find one laying, hand her, and if you have no hand, use a string of calico. Then when you are ready to begin setting, it is an easy matter to select your egg-producing hens for your year's work. We would use hens not more than 2 years old, altho older hens will give good strong fertility but will not lay so many eggs. We had one hen which we kept 10 years and her eggs were always fertile.

At one time we hatched eight chicks February 13. One pullet began laying July 31, and one was setting the first of September. By the way, they were all pullets, and they made the finest winter layers we ever had. We also hatched some White Wyandottes January 4, and one pullet began laying July 11. By December 1, she had laid 110 eggs. She was laying again January 17. These birds had no care out of the ordinary and nothing to force laying. We raised some of the best layers we ever had. They were just well fed and housed. Had one March pullet begin laying in September and laid 235 eggs in 283 days. We kept her until she was in her second year and sold her to a man at Joplin, Mo. At one time she laid 11 eggs in 11 consecutive days. To get heavy egg production you must get early chicks and keep them growing right along, and they must be from birds that are layers. The reason so many flocks on farms are such poor layers is that the farmers wait on hens to set until the last of April or May and set any eggs, regardless of

the parent. She may be a layer and she may be a drone, as any old hen will lay when the grass is green and the bugs are plentiful. We think the time has come when people are awakening to the fact that the hen on the farm and in the back yard is making more for the money invested than anything else, and the sooner we get this idea and work along these lines the sooner we will have a heavy laying strain. Ginette & Ginette.
Florence, Kan.

Care of Baby Chicks

BY MRS. ANNA HEGE.

The best time to ship baby chicks is when they are 1 day old. The easiest way to prepare them for shipment is to use the regular baby chick shipping crates. These are strong pasteboard boxes made especially for shipping chicks. These boxes can be had in three sizes to hold 25, 50, or 100 chicks. The size to use depends upon the number of chicks you have to ship. The boxes should never contain more chicks than the rated capacity.

Baby chicks should always be sent by express and by the shortest possible route. They may be sent any distance not requiring more than three days in shipping, tho I do not like to ship chicks when it is necessary for them to be on the road for more than two days. The chicks should not be put in the shipping boxes until you are ready to take them to the express office.

In cold weather it is well to put a little cotton batting or some bran in the bottom of the box. Then place the chicks in the box, put on the cover and tie securely with strong twine. One should always be sure that the box containing the chicks is addressed correctly.

Last year I shipped 4,000 baby chicks, these going to Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Missouri, Colorado and New Mexico. On the whole I had very good success.

When the chicks are received they should be examined at the depot and if there are any dead chicks or very weak ones, this should be noted on the express bill and reported immediately, with the bill, to the shipper. As soon as the chicks have been taken home they should be removed from the box and given some grit and water, after which they should be given a light feed. If there are any weak chicks, they should be placed by themselves until they regain their strength. Oat meal is very good for the first feed. The chicks should be given only what they will pick up in a few minutes. Feed five or six times daily for the first week.

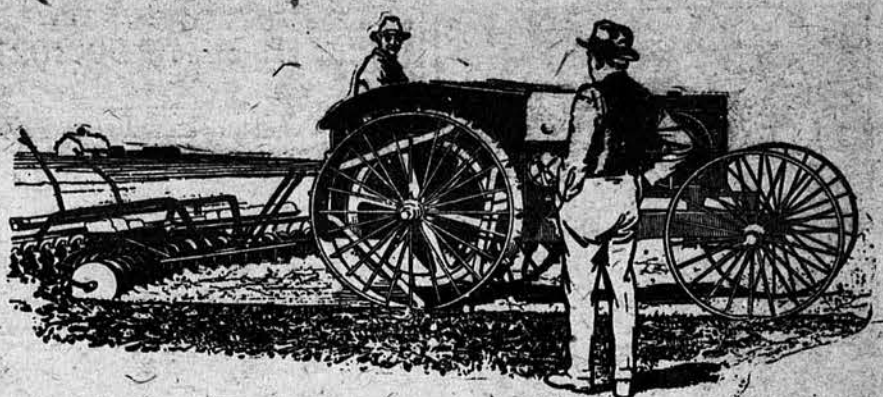
Keeping the chicks comfortable at the start is more important than feed and water. If they chirp loudly they are either too warm or too cold and should be attended to at once. A loud chirp more frequently indicates an uncomfortable chick than it does a hungry one.

It doesn't matter who started this war, Uncle Sam will finish it.

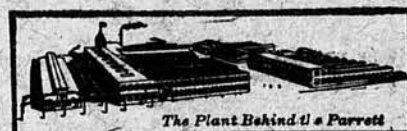
Justice Again "Gassed"

Mr. Heney must keep his hands off the packers' papers kept in the private safe of their smartest lawyer. The federal court of appeals has found a technical flaw in his search warrant that was O K'd by another federal court. And so the papers that were to clinch the evidence that the packers have a conspiracy to "work" the government on war contracts and to prove they were partners in five or six other felonies are to be kept from the investigators of the Federal Trades Commission, unless among these papers that it has never seen it can specify and name the documents it wants.

Justice has again been "gassed" in her Temple of Law, but a sacred technicality has been upheld and if it wasn't for technicalities there would be no jobs for smart lawyers and no crooked packers. However, Mr. Heney isn't thru. He has a strong case and the subsequent proceedings are going to prove he already has "the goods" on the prisoners at the bar.



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by advertising. Everyone knows that so well that it isn't necessary to insist upon it. Nor will anyone dispute that every day many others by advertising are laying the foundation to more fortunes. We are not arguing that you will make a fortune by advertising in Farmers Mail and Breeze. But we do claim that there is no reason why you should not do what others are doing: add substantially to your income by advertising in the columns of this paper, and we are not sure you may not find yourself on the way to a fair fortune. Look over our advertising columns, the display and the classified columns. You know what our readers buy that you have to sell, poultry and eggs for hatching, hogs, cattle, horses, land, seed corn and good seeds of about every kind. One man sold \$3,000 worth of seed by spending \$5 for advertising space in one of the Copper Papers. That is an extreme case, of course, but there is a big market for what you have to sell. Our readers will furnish the market. Rates are given in this paper. They are low for the circulation. If the rates are not clear to you ask us for them, addressing

Advertising Dep't., Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.



Minute Tapioca

Sammies' Tapioca

(Receipt taken from the Army Cook Book)

Wash 1 lb. evaporated peaches, then soak over night in 1 qt. water. Cook in same water until soft. Strain. Add water to liquid until it measures 1 qt. Heat in double boiler, add 4 heaping tablespoons Minute Tapioca, 1 cup sugar, pinch of salt. Cook 15 minutes, add peaches (first put through sieve). Cook few minutes. Serve cold with fresh milk.

"Tastes Like More"

Second helpings are the order of the day when you make a Minute Tapioca dessert. Quickly made and a sure hit with the men. Let us send you the Minute Cook Book. It's free. Contains many new receipts. Something different from those you've been using.

Always insist upon Minute Tapioca. Look for the Blue Band and the Minute Man on every package.

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Kendall's Spavin Treatment is the old reliable, safe remedy for all cases of spavin, splint, curb, ringbone, bony growth and lameness from other causes. It keeps the horses working—not loading. What it has done for others it will do for you. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Treatment handy so you can use it quickly when the need arises. A one dollar bottle may save a horse for you. It's worth while to be ready. Ask your druggist the next time you are in town. Tear this advertisement out to remind you. Sold by druggists everywhere, \$1.10 a bottle, 6 for \$5.50. Keep it in the house for family use, as well as in the stable. Get a copy of "A Treatise on the Horse" at your druggist or write to

DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY,
Shenandoah Falls, Va.



WHAT SHALL I DO DOCTOR?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

Going the Limit.

Once or twice every winter for the last five years I have suffered with a severe cramping and pain in the region of the heart, making breathing difficult and painful. This lasts for two or three days. These attacks come after exposure to severe cold weather and are preceded by a slight chill and nervousness and leave me weak for several days. I am used to outdoor life and hard work on the farm. Am 47 years of age and the problems of sickness and death are looked upon in a reasonable way. Please give me your candid opinion of my case.

By Mrs. P. I. C.:
P. S. We are 24 miles from a doctor and do not feel confident as to his ability. My husband has taken medicine to build up his bad circulation and constipation. Moving to Colorado two years ago he felt well beneficial in many ways. The water we drink has been as a medicine to him and he had gained some pounds in flesh the last few months but his last attack seemed to us was going to be a fatal one. We are poor but wish to get health if possible.

Here is a good illustration of a man whom nature has endeavored to patch up, but who never again can be so good as new. His symptoms point to a heart lesion. Nature has thickened the heart muscle enough to give compensation and let the organ do moderate work. If he works to excess or exposes himself to severe weather the heart fails again. The only advice I can give him is to stay safely inside his limits.

There are cases that cannot be cured but often can be endured. It is as well for us to recognize our limitations when they come, but how we do hate to give in! As the years go by our capacity becomes limited, some of us reaching the limit earlier than others. The man who persists, despite nature's warnings, comes to bodily wreck. It is true that it is better to wear out than rust out, but better yet is to keep in for as long a time as possible by doing work to the best of our power and stopping inside the limit. When organic lesions disable us at comparatively early periods of life the only thing to do is to yield gracefully and make our crippled lives longer and more valuable by using them wisely and cautiously. In heart disease it is especially true that the best treatment is rest.

Discharge from Ears.

My little boy, 3 years old, is hard of hearing. There is an offensive discharge from his ears most of the time. The left ear seems to be the worst. He never has the earache nor have his ears bothered him in any other way. We have had him examined by two physicians—not specialists—and they thought it might be due to adenoids but they did not advise an operation yet. One doctor told me to wash his ears out with a syringe, using salt water. I have done that some but am afraid of injuring the ear. He does not breathe thru his mouth nor breathe heavily. At night he moans in his sleep a great deal. He is an exceptionally bright child and seems well in every way, altho not so rugged and strong as some. Please advise me what to do? MRS. J.

An offensive discharge from the ears is strongly indicative of ruptured ear drums. In such a case syringing the ear or in fact putting anything into it, unless done by an expert, is very dangerous. Never trifle with ear troubles of this nature. Hearing, once gone, is seldom regained, and so far no invention has been made to replace it. Always consult a competent ear specialist when such danger symptoms present. The average doctor cannot fill a specialist's place in these troubles.

To Prevent Small-pox.

I have often heard it said that cream of tartar is a good preventive for small-pox. How about it? The small-pox here is very bad, so they say, altho there is not any real close to me. Would like your advice on this.

There is an excellent preventive of small-pox and one only. It is vaccination. Do not trust to anything else.

"Growing Pains?"

Our 10-year old girl complains, usually in the evening before bedtime, of her knees hurting. She complained the same way last spring and late winter. She says they feel nervous and tired. There is no swelling or soreness. She is an unusually healthy child, very active, weight about 60 pounds. Is this what is called growing pains? If not, what is it, and what is the treatment please? HER MOTHER.

P. S. I asked a doctor about this and he laughed at me.
Your doctor had no business to laugh without investigation. There are no such pains as "growing pains." The term is an idle one used sometimes by careless doctors when they have nothing better to say. It is not always wise to pay too much attention to the complaints of an apparently healthy

child, especially when such complaints promptly disappear if they happen to come into conflict with pleasure. But it is idle to dismiss them as "growing pains." If they are real pains they probably are due to arthritis. If they come only when the child is tired they may be due to flat feet, or they may be simply an indication that it is bedtime.

For Better Health.

I enjoy reading your articles very much and would be very grateful to you for information on the following subjects. First, I am past 47 years of age, have been having the "change of life" for two years and am suffering no ill effects from it, but about a year ago I was taken with arthritis and had a severe attack. Our doctor gave me two bottles of the "rheumatoid serum" which was a great benefit to me; in three or four months it began to trouble me again, and I was given two more bottles of the serum, and now I am threatened with it again. The doctor said my tonsils are all right.

My teeth are all right, but there are two roots that have never been removed, and he said that so long as they hadn't ulcerated he didn't think they caused it. Have always had some trouble with constipation, and about three bilious attacks a year, and a good deal of the time a badly coated tongue. I try to regulate my bowels by eating fruit and I drink a good deal of water and use a good bit of bran bread.

Is there a permanent cure for arthritis? Would you advise taking any more of the serum treatment and what do you think is the probable cause of it in my case? How should I guard against it? I try to be careful and not expose myself, but at the time I took it I was rather run down from two or three light attacks of the grip and had gotten chilled twice. A friend told me yesterday I should keep my system "flushed out" by using Epsom salts; would that be the proper thing for me to do? I am rather thin blooded anyway. I do not use tea or coffee and do not eat very much meat.

M. C. G.

The serum is very helpful in some cases, but if its effect is only transient and the disturbance repeatedly returns there is no doubt that the underlying trouble remains. I would have the old roots removed by all means. There may be pockets of pus about them, even without any special distress. But I think your doctor will have to look deeper for the cause of the trouble. The theory of "flushing out the system" with Epsom salts is a delusion. What do its advocates think they are flushing out?

E. B.: The length of time you have had your stomach trouble rules out cancer. I think it is due to an excess of acid and if not checked it may lead to ulcer. Try an absolute milk diet for two weeks and then gradually add such foods as you find easily digestible. Eat bran bread to relieve your constipation.

Mrs. W. E. B.: Probably a disease of the nervous system. You do not tell me enough about yourself to make a diagnosis.

Spraying Recommendations

Spraying is now recognized as perhaps the most important orchard operation connected with the successful growing of high grade apples. It should not be assumed, however, that spraying is a "cure-all." Spraying may be only a part of the necessary procedure to control certain troubles, and there are some important diseases and insect pests which must be combated in some other way than by spraying. There also are important troubles for which no definite remedy has yet been devised.

It is highly important that spraying for any pest be made at just the proper time, with just the right spray materials. Every pest, whether a fungus or an insect, has its own particular life history and particular time when it attacks the tree. This life history determines the method of treatment; consequently every grower must study orchard conditions in his district and must be familiar with the pests which occur there, in order that he may practice the proper method of control.

Timeliness of application is one of the essentials of successful spraying. The proper spray applied out of season will not be effective; neither will the wrong spray applied at the right time for some particular pest be successful. It is equally useless to expect one spray with any substance to prove effective for all kinds of pests.

Thoroughness of application also is essential to successful spraying. The object of spraying is either to kill the pest or parasite by hitting it with a spray mixture, at a time when it is unprotected or to coat all the branches, twigs, foliage and fruit of a tree so thoroughly with a fungicide or insecticide that there is no spot left unprotected thru which a disease producing fungus or an insect pest may be able to enter and cause damage.

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Waterloo, Iowa

Money from Dairying

Market Requirements for Milk

Most of the milk sold in towns and cities is subject to certain requirements as to quality, among which are standards for the butterfat and milk solids. For a large percentage of the milk, payment is based upon quantity or weight, without special reference to any butterfat content above the legal standard. Local requirements differ greatly as to the butterfat and solids content, but the standard of the United States Department of Agriculture for use in interstate commerce of 3.25 per cent butterfat and 8.5 per cent solids not fat is a fair average of the quality of milk required. Most cheese factories and also some condensaries buy the milk on the weight basis, provided a certain minimum standard is reached.

Recently it has become much more common among the buyers to purchase milk upon the basis of butterfat content. This basis is being adopted among the large dealers in cities, and it undoubtedly is a much fairer method than the straight-weight system. All creameries and ice-cream factories and many condensaries buy milk or cream on the butterfat basis, and a number of cheese factories also have adopted this method of buying.

Consumers, as a rule, much prefer milk of a deep-yellow color, which usually is considered to be an indication of richness. A distinct and deep cream line in the milk bottle is another feature by which the quality of the milk is judged. Altho generally the consumer does not wish to pay more for a better quality of product, occasionally it is possible to create a demand for rich milk at a higher price.

Progress With the Guernseys

The Guernsey breed had its early development on the Channel Islands of Guernsey and Alderney, and at present cattle from either island are eligible to registry in the herd book of the American Guernsey Cattle club. The origin of the breed is obscure, but it is probable that the parent stock came from Normandy, France, which is adjacent to the islands. Early livestock laws of the islands prevented the importation of livestock for any purpose except slaughter, and under these conditions, in the course of the last century, the cattle developed into a distinct breed.

The climate of the Channel Islands, being mild thruout the year, allows a long grazing season. Because of the high price of land for market-gardening purposes, the cows are tethered on pasture to avoid waste of feed. Altho they come from the same parent stock, Guernseys differ from Jerseys in having been developed by men who had somewhat different ideals. The Guernsey of today is larger than the Jersey, and differs in other respects.

Representatives of the breed were imported in the early part of the nineteenth century, but not until the last quarter of that period were efforts made to keep the breeding pure in this country by the establishment of a herd register. Since that time there have been importations almost every year, and the breed has maintained a steady growth in numbers and popularity. At present the largest numbers are found in the Eastern states, the Middle Western states coming next.

The characteristic colors of Guernseys are some shade of fawn and white. The former varies from a very light orange fawn to a deep reddish or brownish fawn. An orange fawn with white markings, the fawn predominating, is perhaps the most common. The under parts of the body, legs, and switch of tail usually are white. A buff nose and amber-colored horns of medium size are typical of the breed. A rich yellow secretion of the skin is most highly thought of by breeders and is considered as an indication of the quality of the milk.

Guernseys possess a nervous disposition, but are very quiet and gentle if handled properly and are not easily excited.

A lack of uniformity among Guernseys is perhaps the most serious criticism that can be made, but this defect is being remedied rapidly thru the efforts of the breeders.

Guernseys are medium in size. The cows vary in weight from 900 to 1,400 pounds (average about 1,050 pounds); the bulls range from 1,400 to 2,200 pounds (average about 1,600 pounds). There is some resemblance between the Guernsey and the Jersey, but the former is larger and slightly coarser-boned, with a deeper and more "rangy" body. The head also is somewhat longer and more narrow than that of the Jersey.

The birth weight of calves ranges from 60 to 85 pounds. Heifers reach maturity a little later than Jerseys and earlier than the other breeds. Milk from Guernsey cows is noted for its extremely yellow color and high percentage of butterfat. The fat globules are larger than those in milk from either Holstein or Ayrshire cows, and consequently the cream rises more rapidly upon setting. Guernseys are particularly adapted for the production of butterfat or cream or for rich milk at a special price.

The average of 6,200 cows that have completed a year's record for the Advanced Registry to August 15, 1917, is 8,934.44 pounds of milk testing 4.99 per cent, amounting to 446.01 pounds of butterfat.

The 10 highest milk and butterfat producers of the breed to August 1, 1917, were as follows:

	Pounds of milk.
1. Murne Cowan 19597	24,008.00
2. Langwater Hope 27946	19,882.00
3. Yeksa's Tops of Gold's Fannie 22362	19,794.90
4. May Rima 22761	19,673.00
5. Belladna 31909	19,631.90
6. Dolly Dimple 19142	18,808.50
7. Spotswood Daisy Pearl 17696	18,602.80
8. Imp. Daisy Moon 3d 28471	18,019.40
9. Julie of the Chene 30460	17,661.00
10. Dolly Bloom 12770	17,297.61
Average	19,337.9

The official organization of the Guernsey breed in the United States is the American Guernsey Cattle club, and the secretary for both registration and advanced registry resides at Peterboro, N. H.

Calf Feeding Without Milk

We have a cow fresh. We wish the milk; also the calf. Can you tell me what we can feed the calf so as not to have to feed so much milk?

A. E.

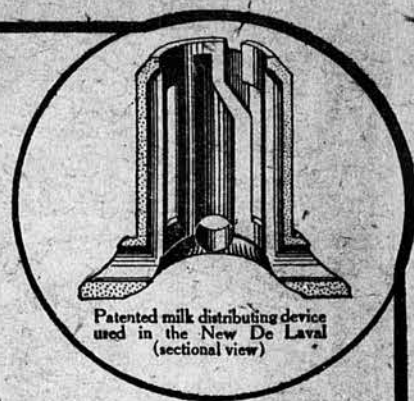
A home-mixed calf meal which was fed with a fair degree of success at the Indiana agricultural experiment station consisted of equal parts by weight of hominy feed, linseed meal, red dog flour and dried blood. Beginning on the seventh day after the birth of the calf a small amount of the calf meal was mixed with the milk. The meal was then increased gradually and mixed with water in the proportion of 1 part meal to 7 parts water. As the amount of the mixture was increased the amount of the whole milk was decreased, so that by the time the calves were 5 weeks old they were supposed to receive a full ration of the calf meal, or about 18 or 20 ounces to the calf daily.

At the Massachusetts station a calf meal giving fair results was made up as follows: ground oat flakes, 22 pounds; flaxseed meal, 10 pounds; flour middlings, 5 pounds; fine cornmeal, 11 pounds; prepared blood flour, 1½ pounds; salt, ½ pound. The gruel was prepared by adding a little cold water to the dry meal and then about 5 pints of boiling water for every ½ pound of meal. But a small amount of this feed should be given to the calf at first, a gradual substitution for whole milk being the best plan to follow. After adding the boiling water allow the mixture to cool, and warm before feeding.

No calf meal has ever been found that will completely take the place of and give as good results as skimmilk.

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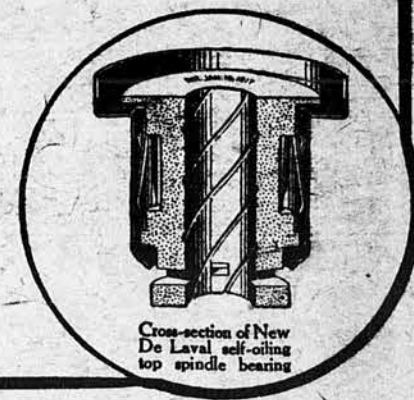
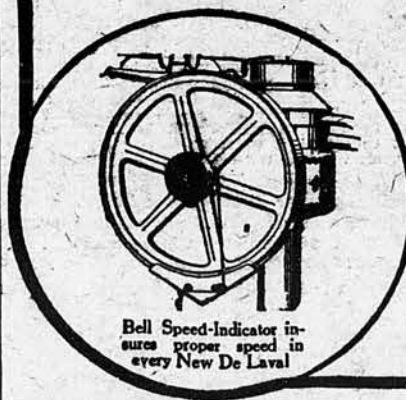
If you haven't the spare cash right now, that need not stand in the way of your getting a New De Laval at once. We have an arrangement with De Laval agents which makes it possible for any reputable farmer to secure a De Laval on the partial payment plan—a small payment at the time of purchase and the balance in several instalments—so that your De Laval will actually pay for itself while you are using it and getting the benefit from it.

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

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How Many Words Can You Make

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

OUR OFFER We are the largest magazine publishers in the west and are conducting this big "everybody wins" word building and prize contest in connection with our big introductory and advertising campaign and want to send you sample copies and full particulars as to how you can become a member of this contest club and share in the \$100.00 in gold and the other valuable premiums. We give 100 votes in the contest for each word you make. To the person having the most votes at the close of the contest we will give \$50.00 in gold; to the second highest \$20.00 in gold; to the third highest \$15.00 in gold; to the fourth highest \$10.00 in gold, and to the fifth \$5.00 in gold. In addition to these prizes, we are going to give away thousands of other valuable premiums of all kinds, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. **NOTICE:** Every new club member this month also receives a beautiful Genuine Gold Filled Signet Ring, guaranteed for 8-years free and postpaid just for promptness. Anyone may enter and bear in mind, there is absolutely no chance to lose; **POSITIVELY EVERY CLUB MEMBER WINS A PRIZE.** If there should be a tie between two or more contestants for any of the prizes, each tying contestant will receive the prize tied for. Get your share of this \$100.00. Send your list of words **TODAY.**

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THE HOUSEHOLD, Dress Dept. 24, TOPEKA, KANSAS

FARM ANSWERS

Brood Diseases of Bees.

I wish you would tell me how to fight the brood diseases of bees. These are causing much damage here. I. T. Johnson Co.

Of the brood diseases there are three well recognized ones—known as American foul brood, European foul brood, and sacbrood. All of these are bacterial in nature, and the effect on the colony is practically the same in every instance. The larvae are killed and the colony is greatly weakened, or entirely destroyed, if treatment is not given, by reducing the numbers of young emerging bees which should take the place of the adults that die from natural causes.

The bacteria are introduced into the cell containing the larva in the food—honey or bee bread, or the comb, or thru contact or other means. They are taken into the system and in a short time cause the larva to die. Some kill the young in early stages; others are content to wait until the cell is capped over to deal the death blow. The odor and the condition of the larva after being dead a short time will indicate which disease is present.

American foul brood is characterized by an odor similar to that coming from a cooking stove; the comb is brown, or coffee colored; a large percentage of the cells are capped over, and the dead larvae are rosy. When a stick is inserted into the cell and withdrawn, portions of the larva adhere in a sticky, rosy condition. Most of the young are attacked about the time the cell is ready to be capped.

European foul brood is recognized by a sour odor, which reminds one of yeast fermentation; dark comb, similar to that found in American foul brood; a small percentage of the cells capped, and an absence of the rosy condition of the dead larvae.

Sacbrood is very similar in appearance to European foul brood.

The shaking treatment is the most widely used and the most successful method of treating these diseases. This consists of shaking the bees from the frames occupied, into a sterilized hive containing a few frames with a 1/4-inch foundation. As rapidly as the frames are cleared of bees, they should be placed in a third hive body and the lid put on. This is to prevent the bees from the other colonies carrying the disease back to their hives. After all the bees have been shaken into the new hive, place it where the old hive stood and allow them to draw out the comb for three or four days. At the end of this time, shake them a second time, as before, into a sterile hive containing frames with full sheets of foundation.

As these are bacterial diseases, they spread rapidly where the combs and honey are exposed to the bees from other colonies. To prevent the spread, destroy all old comb and honey by burning or burying. This honey may be used for table purposes, but it should never be fed to the bees. The hives should then be sterilized by charring. This is done easily by burning the inside with a plumber's torch, or by placing the hive bodies one on top of another, spraying the inside with kerosene and touching a match to it. Let them burn until they are well charred, then place the lid on top to smother the flame. After charring, the hives are ready to be used again. It is not recommended that the brood frames, sections and smaller articles of equipment be sterilized; they should be destroyed and replaced by new ones.

It is the opinion of our best beekeepers that the Italian bees are more resistant to and will recover more quickly from an attack of these diseases than any other race of bees. This is especially true of European foul brood. Therefore it is recommended that requeening with pure Italian stock be practiced along with the shaking treatment.

Summer Pastures for Sheep.

I have a small farm flock of sheep; what is a good pasture for the animals in the summer? L. R. Miami Co.

The breeding flock in summer needs little but good pasture, shade, salt, and plenty of fresh water. Bluegrass is one of the most popular pastures, but is likely to be too dry in late summer and too unbalanced in its food nutrients for ideal feed. It is at its best when used in the spring and fall and supplemented by forage crops in the summer. Alfalfa is sometimes pastured in the summer, but is better used when cut and fed as hay in the winter. There is serious danger of loss from bloating when sheep are grazed on alfalfa or clover. Sweet clover is worse than the Red and Alsike in this regard. Rape makes an excellent supplement for bluegrass, but is a forage crop rather than a summer pasture, tho it may well supplement bluegrass.

Soybeans are good, and if the flock is changed to another part of the field when most of the leaves have been eaten off, the plants will make further growth for later use. Cowpeas are good for the older sheep, tho unpalatable to lambs. The aftermath of grain and timothy fields furnishes feed for many flocks and helps greatly to bring down the cost of carrying the flock thru the summer.

Away With the Rats.

I am going to write a paper on rat damage for the local club. I wish you would tell me a few things about these pests. Coffey Co. D. O. I.

Losses from depredations of house rats amount to many millions of dollars yearly—to more, in fact, than those from all other injurious mammals combined. The common house mouse and the brown rat, too familiar to need description, are pests in nearly all parts of the country; while two other kinds of house rats, known as the black rat and the roof rat, are found within our borders.

Of these four introduced species—for none is native to America—the brown rat is the most destructive, and, except the mouse, the most numerous and most widely distributed. Brought to America just before the Revolution, it has supplanted and nearly exterminated its less robust relative the black rat; and despite the constant warfare of man has extended its range and steadily increased in numbers. Its dominance is due to its great fecundity and its ability to

adapt itself to all sorts of surroundings. It breeds—in the middle part of the United States—six or more times a year and produces from six to 20 young—average 10—in a litter. Females breed when only 3 or 4 months old. Thus a pair, breeding uninterruptedly and without deaths, could in three years—18 generations—produce a posterity of 359,709,480 individuals. Mice and the black and roof rats produce smaller litters, but the period of gestation, about 21 days, and the number of litters are the same for all.

Rats and mice are practically omnivorous, feeding upon all kinds of animal and vegetable matter. The brown rat makes its home in the open field, the hedge row, and the river bank, as well as in stone walls, piers and all kinds of buildings. It destroys grains when newly planted, while growing, and in the shock, stack, mow, crib, granary, mill, elevator, or ship's hold, and also in the bin and feed trough. It invades store and warehouse and destroys furs, laces, silks, carpets, leather goods, and groceries. It attacks fruits, vegetables, and meats in the markets, and destroys by pollution 10 times as much as it actually eats. It destroys eggs and young poultry, and eats the eggs and young of song and game birds. It carries disease germs from house to house and Bubonic plague from city to city. It causes disastrous conflagrations; floods houses by gnawing lead water pipes; ruins artificial ponds and embankments by burrowing; and damages foundations, floors, doors and furnishings of dwellings.

Unlike the brown rat the black rat rarely migrates to the fields. It has disappeared from most parts of the Northern states, but is occasionally found in remote villages or farms. At our seaports it frequently arrives on ships from abroad, but seldom becomes very numerous. The roof rat is common in many parts of the South where it is a persistent pest in cane and rice fields. It maintains itself against the brown rat partly because of its habit of living in trees. The common house mouse by no means confines its activities to the inside of buildings, but is often found in open fields, where its depredations in shock and stack are well known.

Not only are mice and rats, especially the brown rat, a cause of destruction and damage to property, but they are also a constant menace to the health of man. It has been proved that they are the chief means of perpetuating and transmitting Bubonic plague and that they play important roles in conveying other diseases to human beings. They are parasites, without redeeming characteristics, and should everywhere be routed and destroyed.

Efficiency With Oil Tractors.

Does a coal oil engine give as good satisfaction as a gasoline tractor? I should like to have a 10-20 or a 12-20. I have heard it said that a kerosene tractor will not last well. A. S. F. Jackson Co.

In the hands of a good operator a kerosene machine is just as satisfactory as any gasoline engine. Note that I say a good operator. The average man who makes no study of the situation will succeed better with the gasoline than with kerosene. But he will pay for his ignorance by higher fuel costs for the same work done.

You say the general opinion is that a kerosene tractor will not last well. Here again it is not the machine that is at fault but the operator. He may be careless, or ignorant, or both. The engines are built for hard work, and if given as regular care as you must give horses, and with a good operator, should last from five to 15 years, depending on the number of days worked a year. W. H. SANDERS. K. S. A. C.

A Self-Rake Reaper.

What do you know about the use of a self-rake reaper in harvesting Sweet clover? Finney Co. A. P.

The self-rake reaper is one of the most efficient machines employed to cut Sweet clover for seed. The machine deposits newly cut plants with the tops all turned one way in gables or bunches at the side, so the horses do not trample on them the next round. A high stubble also may be left, thereby reducing the weight and bulk of the plants which must be hauled to the threshing machine.

It is the custom in some localities to leave the gables to cure as dropped by the reaper on the ground, while in other sections they are placed in cocks that weigh about 300 pounds apiece when cured. If the gables are to be placed in cocks, this should be done immediately after cutting, as the plants will be somewhat green and tough at this time and fewer pods will shatter than when the plants are permitted to dry before handling. When the crop is to be hauled to the threshing machine on wagons it is best to permit the gables to cure as dropped by the reaper, as it will then be possible to pitch them on the wagon with a large 4-inch fork. If the crop is to be hauled to the threshing machine on large sleds, which is the practice in western Kansas, less seed will be lost from shattering if the gables at the time of cutting are placed in cocks of such a size that they may be put on the sleds entire by two men lifting from opposite sides of the cock with 4-tined forks. The sleds used for this purpose usually are 12 by 20 feet in size, made

of matched flooring and with 6 to 12 inch sides. Matched or tight floors are necessary, so that all seed which shatters may be saved. These would not be so essential, however, if the sleds were covered with a tarpaulin or canvas. From the standpoint of saving shattered seed, this method of hauling the crop from the field to the threshing machine possibly is the most economical thus far used. It is estimated that at times as much as one-third of the seed yield is collected from the floors of the sleds. It would be a good plan to replace the runners of the sleds with very low trucks, as this would lighten the draft considerably.

When Sweet clover is cut with a self-rake reaper the crop is threshed directly from the field. From seven to 10 days of good haying weather is sufficient to cure the plants in the gavel or cock. Threshing should be done as soon as possible, as much seed is shattered by rains and winds. While a self-rake reaper is used to some extent in different sections of the country, it is used most extensively in Western Kansas.

Acetylene Lighting.

I am thinking of buying an acetylene lighting plant for my farm; please tell me something about this plan of lighting. Wilson Co. F. V.

Acetylene lighting has found favor in many homes during recent years. Acetylene is a gas produced from a commercial product called calcium carbide. Calcium carbide has been known for a number of years but it was not until the advent of the electric furnace that it could be made in quantities large enough for commercial use. This material is made of lime and charcoal fused at a very high temperature. Calcium carbide in itself is not dangerous. Cases are on record where it has been stored in buildings that burned, also in cellars that were flooded, with no perceptible harm. However, in all cases it must be stored in water-tight and air-tight containers. If kept sealed from air and water it may be preserved for any length of time but when brought in contact with water a vigorous decomposition takes place and a gas, acetylene, is given off. Pure acetylene gas will not explode unless it is under pressure or until it is mixed with air. Everyone should guard against buying a plant in which the gas is generated under pressure of more than 1 or 2 pounds a square inch, or a plant which would allow the gas to escape into the house.

Carbide may be obtained in the form of very fine powder or in lumps varying in size up to 3 1/2 by 4 inches. One-eighth by 1/4 inch is a common size used in many of the standard machines. The larger particles often yielded as much or more gas a pound than the fine particles. This is especially true if the carbide has been exposed to the air for some time when the container has been opened for charging.

There are a great many types of acetylene generators. The essential principles in all are the same, that is, the carbide and water must be brought together before the gas will be given off. The different plants might be placed in two classes, automatic and non-automatic, or the carbide-to-water feed and the water-to-carbide feed. The automatic type is the farm plant—it automatically takes care of itself after being properly charged. The non-automatic type is a large plant used in small town installation and requires an attendant to operate it. The carbide-to-water feed is the most common.

Progressive Strawberries.

I am thinking of setting some fall strawberries, and I am considering the Progressive variety. What do you know of this kind? Brown Co. A. R.

This is a good variety, well adapted to your conditions. It is a cross between the Dunlap and the Pan American made in 1908 by Harlow Rockhill of Iowa, who first set it out for trial in 1911. It is described by him as follows:

"The plant is medium sized, closely resembling the Dunlap; foliage strong and healthy, has a good root system, and makes about as many plants as Dunlap. Sprig-set plants fruit the same year as set out. New plants generally fruit in a short time after taking root. Blossoms are strongly staminate and very resistant to cold. Berries and fruit are well protected by foliage. Fruit is of good medium size with slight neck. Color deep red inside and out, quite firm, quality rich and sweet."

This is a good characterization of the Progressive. The plants are the most vigorous of all of the everbearers now in the trade, and are, so far as observed, the hardest variety of strawberry now grown in this country, enduring the extreme climate of the upper Mississippi Valley remarkably well. The foliage is very resistant to leaf-spot diseases. Both the plant and fruit closely resemble the Dunlap. The spring crop begins to ripen very early—eight to 10 days earlier than Dunlap, and usually earlier than Excelsior, Michel, and other early sorts. It is adapted to sections where the Dunlap succeeds and should be planted on fertile soils.

Good color in butter is desirable but flavor is more important.

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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

English Speaking People

How many English speaking people are there, including those in the small islands and dependencies of Great Britain and the United States?
2. How many farmers are there in the United States?
3. Do these mean the heads of families or do the figures include boys from 16 to 21? Do the figures include market gardeners and nurserymen?
4. Please give the number of farmers, nurserymen, market gardeners, rural school teachers, mail carriers, county doctors and ministers.

1. It is impossible to answer this question accurately, for the reason that the inhabitants of the British Isles and most of the colonial possessions are theoretically English speaking peoples. The same thing is true of the United States, barring its possessions derived from Spain after the Spanish-American war. We know, however, that there are many millions of persons in the United States who have very little, if any, knowledge of the English tongue, and the same thing is true, tho possibly not to the same extent, in the British colonies.

Theoretically the English speaking population of Great Britain and her English speaking colonies consists of the population of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, a total of 45,281,615; the Canadian provinces with a population of 7,206,065; the Australian and New Zealand colonies consisting of New South Wales with 1,869,064; Victoria, 1,417,803; South Australia, 439,222; Queensland, 680,446; Western Australia, 318,016; Tasmania, 201,025; and New Zealand, 1,159,720.

The United States has a population of 102,017,312.

2 and 3. I have no figures later than the census of 1910 which can hardly be said to be even approximately correct at this time, but no attempt has been made to take a later census of the number engaged in the different industries. That census shows that there were in 1910, 12,659,203 persons actually engaged in the business of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry in the United States. That I take it was not intended to include the women and children. No separate census seems to have been taken of market gardeners and nurserymen.

4. The whole number of teachers in the United States in 1916 is given at 622,371. There are approximately 160,000 doctors and 182,843 ministers. I do not understand what W. R. F., means by "county doctors." In 1917 there were 43,338 rural mail carriers, but I have not been able to get the number of city mail carriers.

Several Things

1. What was Governor Capper's position before becoming governor of Kansas?
2. Who are the Senators and Representatives from Kansas?
3. What are the names of the heads or rulers of the countries of Europe and of what nationality are they?
4. What other country besides France, Switzerland and Portugal in Europe is a republic?
5. What was the direct cause of the Mexican trouble with the United States and at what time?
6. Who is the president of Mexico now?

MARY RYAN.

1. Prior to his election as governor Mr. Capper was publisher of the Topeka Daily Capital, Capper's Weekly, The Farmers Mail and Breeze, the Missouri Valley Farmer, the Oklahoma Farmer, the Nebraska Farm Journal, the Missouri Ruralist, and the Householder.

2. The Kansas Senators are Charles Curtis and William Thompson. The representatives are D. R. Anthony, Philip Pitt Campbell, Edward C. Little, Dudley Doolittle, Guy T. Helvering, John R. Connelly, Jowett Shouse and William A. Ayers.

3. Nicholas, king of Montenegro, Montenegro. Alfonso XIII, king of Spain. Spanish father, Austrian mother. Ferdinand I, king of Bulgaria, Austrian. William II, emperor of Germany. German father, English mother. Peter Karageorgevitch, king of Serbia, Slav. Haakon VII, king of Norway, Dane. Albert, king of Belgium, German. George V, king of Great Britain, English. Christian X, king of Denmark. Ferdinand, king of Rumania, German. Charles I, emperor of Austria-Hungary, Austrian. Alexander, king of Greece, Danish father, German mother. Raymond Poincare, president of France, Frenchman. Ed-

mond Schulthess, president of Switzerland, Swiss. Bernardino Machado, president of Portugal, Portuguese. Gustaf V, king of Sweden, Swede. Victor Emmanuel III, king of Italy, Italian.

4. I do not know of any other republics. Russia is trying to be one but the matter is not yet settled.

5. The trouble with Mexico was the result of a lot of conditions and could not rightly be attributed to any one particular cause. The particular event which led to the sending of troops into Mexico two years ago was a raid made by Villa across the line in which he attacked and killed several citizens in the town of Columbus, N. M.

6. Venustiano Carranza.

The British Parliament

Does the British parliament more directly represent the people than Congress?
C. H. S.

No.

Silo

If a tenant puts up a silo on a farm can he be compelled to leave it there when he moves away?

No.

Question of Heirship

A and B marry. One year later B dies at childbirth and the child is still-born. At the death of B's parents will A inherit a share of their property?

No.

A Capable Farm Hand

I am in need of a reliable farm hand, competent to go ahead with the work. Prefer single man over draft age.

H. E. Smith, Wamego, Kansas.

I do Not Know

Will you tell me the reason why the exemption board issued exemption buttons to some men while others who were exempted got none? Some say it is only to those who are not physically fit. Is this true?

I do not know. Why not ask some member of the exemption board?

Dividing the Chickens

What is the custom as to the division of chickens and eggs between the landlord and tenant when the owner of the farm supplied the chickens?
F. R.

So far as I know there is no rule. It would have to be settled by an agreement between the landlord and renter.

Search Me

My mother is a widow. She has one son at home 23 years old. In the draft he was placed in class 1. He asked exemption in his answers to his questionnaire and he appealed, but was placed in class 1 anyway. Now what we wish to know is how they expect a woman to farm 160 acres alone. Can anything be done about it?

I am not a mind reader. I do not think anything can be done about it.

Qualifications for Voters

Is there a law in any state which prohibits a man from voting at any general election unless he is worth so much property?
H. L. CHAPMAN, Orlando, Colo.

No. There are several states in which paupers are prohibited from voting but none at present in which there is a property qualification.

Rights of Renter

A owned a farm. B bought the farm and then rented it to A for a year. When A moved off this spring she dug up plants which had been set out long before the farm was sold to A. Had she a right to take the plants or do they belong to B?
L. E. L.

If they were plants of a permanent character, like trees for example, they are part of the real estate and unless reserved in the deed, belong to B.

Widow's Inheritance

We have bought a farm in Missouri. The deed reads to "Mr. L. and Mrs. L., his wife." In case my husband should die would his brothers and sisters inherit a part of the farm?
OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Unless the husband willed his part of this farm to you at his death one-half of his half would go to his other relatives in the order of their relationship.

Distribution of Property

If a parent dies, leaving a farm and money in the bank and no debts, how soon and by what process do the adult heirs get possession?

If there is no will, the probate judge of the county in which the property is located should appoint an administrator to take charge of and settle up the estate. The administrator is not compelled to make final settlement for two years, but in case there is no question about the heirs and no dispute concerning the distribution of the estate the settlement might, on order of the court, be made at any time after 60 days.

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If we are to win the war it will be necessary for nearly every family to raise their own supply of vegetables. Be patriotic—send for these guaranteed seeds on our exceptionally liberal 15 day offer below.

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One Packet Lettuce.	One Packet Parsley.
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We will send this fine assortment of ten packets vegetable seeds, postpaid to all who send us \$1.20 to pay for a yearly subscription to the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Satisfaction guaranteed. New or renewal subscriptions accepted. Address

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

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

The American Beauty

The Greatest of Them All

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Management of the Apiary

The production of a large and profitable honey crop depends largely on having the hive well supplied with young, vigorous workers at the beginning of the honey season. The strength of the colony should be conserved and no effort withheld to prolong the life of the workers which have passed the winter. These wintered forms are old and incapable of extensive work in the way of gathering honey and pollen, and at best do not live long after beginning activity in the spring. Pollen being a highly nutritious food gathered by the bees, and an indispensable food for the brood, inclement weather may seriously retard early brood rearing by keeping the workers from visiting the early blossoms.

When the weather permits the bees to be out two or three days a week it would be well to make a superficial examination to determine the quantity of honey the bees have for maintenance. If they enter winter quarters in good strength they will ordinarily need no extra attention, but will be better undisturbed for a while. Exposure to cold will often chill the brood. However, in case of a deficiency in stores, food must be supplied. It may be that one colony will be found to have more honey in store than is necessary to supply it until there is a good flow of nectar. The colony should have at least 12 to 15 pounds of honey on May 1.

The stores may be equalized by transferring frames containing honey from a well supplied colony to one that is lacking in food supply. One should replace the frames with some of empty comb, thus giving more laying room for the queens. However, some beekeepers are of the opinion that a colony will not have too much stored honey, and bees probably suffer more from shortage in stores about April 1 than at any other normal season of the year.

It may become necessary to resort to artificial feeding in order to stimulate

be contracted to less than an inch to reduce robbing to a minimum. The small plus frames, if filled with good, straight comb, should be stored away to be returned to the hive when needed.

A colony in strong condition will in most instances do its own house-cleaning. It sometimes occurs that the dead bees and cappings from the combs collect on the bottom board, producing a very unsanitary condition. The entrance may become clogged by this material. In either case the bottom board should be cleaned and the entrance opened.

Sorghums, and the Soil

Sorghums are not more exhaustive of fertility than other crops. Pound for pound, they remove no more plant food, but they do leave the ground in poor condition. They grow so late in the fall that little, if any, available water and plant food are left at the end of the growing season. The effect is apparent in the next crop, but by the second or third year it has disappeared. The soil is not injured permanently any more than would result from growing an equal crop of any other grain.

Crops like wheat or oats, which make much of their growth during the fall or early spring, are most likely to suffer when grown after sorghum. Better results are secured if there is an opportunity for the soil to recuperate. Late-planted crops, like corn, cowpeas, soybeans, millet and Sweet clover, which make their greatest growth during the latter part of the growing season, should follow sorghum.

Unfortunately but few of these crops are grown profitably in Western Kansas where the sorghums are most abundantly produced. In this part of the state, where wheat is the principal crop, it is often good farm practice to plow the sorghum stubble in the spring, leaving it fallow during the summer and seed it to wheat the following fall. This is especially satisfactory where wheat pasture during the winter months is desired. A rotation of wheat, two or three years, sorghum—kafir, milo or feterita—one or two years, and summer fallow one year probably is the most satisfactory way in which to include sorghum in the rotation in Western Kansas. If desired corn or sorghum planted in wide-spaced rows, 7 feet apart, may be substituted for the summer fallow.

Protection Against Lightning

The presence of a system of lightning conductors on a building serves in a small way to discharge the electricity silently during storms, and thus slightly to decrease the intensity and number of strokes of lightning. But there are times when the accumulation of atmospheric electricity is very rapid and the aerials and conductors on one building, or even on many buildings grouped together, are entirely insufficient to prevent strokes, as is obvious from the fact that trees are struck in the midst of forests. The points and conductors on buildings on such occasions merely serve to direct the stroke to the ground so that only a minimum of damage occurs.

It is sometimes stated that lightning conductors are undesirable because they "draw lightning." That may be true to a slight extent. A violent stroke of lightning that otherwise would come near to a conductor on a building would very likely be diverted to it and pass to ground harmlessly. On the other hand, if the building were unrodded, the stroke probably would cause damage; hence it is advisable to protect all buildings that are either valuable themselves or house valuable contents.

Opinion at Osawatimie

We believe practically the entire township of Osawatimie will support Governor Capper for Senator. We are awaiting the time when we may have the opportunity of voting for him for Senator and in the near future for President of the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Goodrick, Osawatimie, Kan.

Ten Apple Trees and Two Big Magazines for \$1.00

For only \$1.00 I will send you prepaid ten one-year old Apple Trees (2 Delicious, 3 Northwestern Greenings, 2 Jonathans and 3 Wealthy) and a two year subscription to the Household Magazine and a two year subscription to the Missouri Valley Farmer. Address, R. W. Macy, Box 20, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.—Advertisement

Buy a Bond

To my mind these loans present themselves as the best possible opportunity to demonstrate the unity, vigor and power of the nation in a struggle into which it has entered to sustain its own liberties and the liberties of the world.—Woodrow Wilson.

brood-rearing in early spring. Since it is so important to have a large issuance of young workers to take up the work of the winter workers, feeding in spring is a very good practice. Feeding may mean the preservation of the colony.

Probably the best artificial stimulus to brood-rearing is sugar sirup—1 part sugar to 1 part water. The sirup should be given to the bees late in the afternoon to avoid robbing. Where a colony becomes very weak and practically destitute of stores it is a good practice to unite the weaker to a medium strong colony. If the weaker is queenless the union should be permanent, for such a colony of workers can never develop a queen, and, ordinarily, when a queen is reared by a weak colony, she is of little value as a breeder. Before uniting colonies the queens should be placed in a cage to avert combat. Use a liberal supply of smoke at the outset and if fighting continues, repeat the dose until peace is restored.

The choice queen should be handled as if she was being introduced, and the other kept until the former is accepted. By placing the weaker colony on top of the medium strong colony with a queen excluded between, little difficulty usually will be experienced and both queens may be preserved. Then in a month or so the brood chambers may be separated, thus resulting in two colonies of good strength. Some beekeepers prefer placing a newspaper between the two brood chambers to prevent immediate mixing of the bees.

Colonies that are queenless but in a good strong condition otherwise may be given a frame containing a developing brood from the more fortunate colonies, thus enabling the workers to rear a new queen. The strength of the colony also will be increased.

Another method that will yield satisfactory results in case of weak colonies is to crowd the bees into a few frames as the workers can well cover and place a division board snug up against the frames. The entrance should

Spring Work in Cowley

BY W. H. COLE.

The oats sowing for the season was finished on this farm a few days ago and the preparation of the ground for what corn will be planted has begun. About 30 acres of oats were put in this year and the soil is in such a good condition that the first planting, which was on March 8, is coming up nicely. Oats, as a rule, are slow to germinate and when they are well up in 10 days it goes to show that the soil must be in almost ideal condition.

We are finding that the soil works most excellently this spring. As a rule the black heavy soil in this portion of the state works hard at any time, and especially so in the spring, but the hard freezing weather that prevailed for so long during the winter did its bit by disintegrating the soil so thoroughly that it is a pleasure to work in it. If one tried to use a rusty plow in the soil, however, as loose as it is, there would be very little pleasure connected with the effort. There is nothing much more trying than plowing in the spring with a plow that will not scour, and many farmers have that unpleasant job every spring when a few moments' time at some time previously, with an old rag and some heavy grease would have saved them much time and worry. We find that wagon grease makes about the best rust preventive we can find for the tools on this farm. It is in every way as satisfactory as paint and much easier removed than paint when the tool is needed for use.

Some potatoes were put out March 20, but the main planting on this farm will not be made until about the middle of April. We make it a practice to put out a few about St. Patrick's day every spring but as that worthy's birthday came on Sunday this year we had to let the task lay over. We really do not think that planting it on St. Patrick's day has anything to do with the success of the crop but as a rule soil conditions are about right for the planting of the seed at that time.

When our corn made such a miserable failure last season we resolved then and there to quit it once and for all and we planned our work thru the winter leaving the corn entirely out of the program for this year, but as spring advances we find that we are getting the fever and have decided to risk 10 acres on it this year. Kafir and cane do better here and are much surer but somehow when a person has raised corn there is a fascination about it that is hard to overcome. If it is a good corn year we will reap some benefits from it and if there are too many hot winds we will not lose much.

The warm weather is starting the grass in the pastures nicely and if no more hard freezes come it will do to pasture by April 10. There has been an almost unprecedented demand for pasture here this spring and prices are the highest ever paid in this section. As a rule one is able to get pasture for almost any number of animals even as late in the season as this, but fully six weeks ago when we began to make inquiry in regard to pasture for the animals on this farm we learned, much to our surprise, that the nearby pastures were all filled and finally after a great amount of phoning we obtained pasture for the stuff about 10 miles from home. For yearlings we have to pay \$9 a head and for anything larger \$10.

As the spring's work advances the farm help problem for the year looms up as about the biggest thing with which the farmers will have to contend. To do the work alone is out of the question and as the training camps have about depleted the available supply of young men the force for handling the summer's crop will have to come from some other source, and with our allies depending upon us to feed them, as well as feed ourselves, the help will just have to come and that is all there is to it. It is being proposed widely that the pupils from the town schools be enlisted for this service. This will be all right in most cases provided a proper understanding can be reached between employer and employee. The boys, for the most part, will be inexperienced and for that reason may prove to be a problem to handle unless the farmer for whom they are working is endowed with an ample supply of patience.

The average boy has an abundance of ambition and energy if it can be started in the right direction. Then, too, the boys have heard a great deal about high wages and thru their ignorance as to their value as farm hands they may undertake to exact too high a wage for their services, which may bring them into disfavor with some men. On the other hand if the farmer, for whom they work, does not wish to pay these boys as much as he would an experienced hand he must not expect so much work from them as he would get from the higher priced laborer. So, under the existing conditions, the plank, as the saying goes, will have to be shaved a little from both sides. Both the farmer and the boys will have to be patient and level headed or else there will be some dissatisfaction. We have had considerable experience with town boys and with one exception we were well pleased with their work, and this one exception which we mention was a boy who was born and raised on a farm and who later moved to town. Our experience

with average boys has been that if they are treated right and are given to understand that you have a great deal of confidence in their ability they usually will make good.

Almost every day finds the agent for some make or other of a tractor interviewing the farmers of this locality, and some sales are being made. Farmers who are able to own a tractor and have fields suitable for its operation realize that in the tractor is one way of solving, to a great extent, the farm help problem. Like anything else there probably are tractors that are not so good along with the reliable ones, but if one is careful and buys of a reputable firm and one which advertises there is little chance of regret. They all look good with their coat of bright red paint and all work well while they are new, but a purchaser has to be careful and not let the bright red paint get the better of his good judgment. Not every individual is qualified to run a tractor and some of the best machines made have failed to

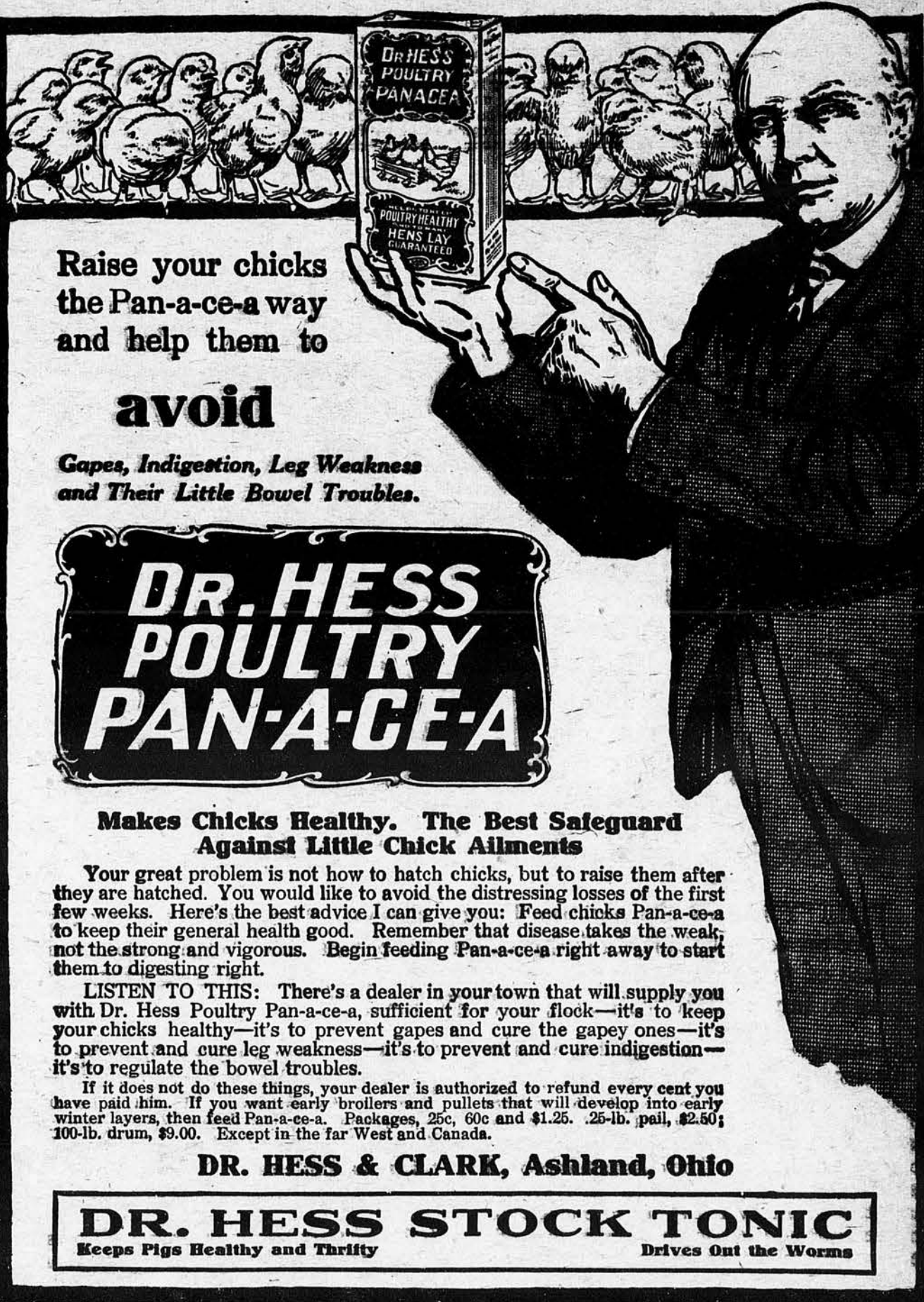
give satisfaction just because of careless and ignorant handling, while some far more inferior machine has rendered excellent service when in the hands of a careful and experienced operator.

Early Marketing of Wheat

A war call from Herbert Hoover to the farmers of Kansas was received in Kansas recently in which Mr. Hoover asked the farmers to help combat hunger in France, Italy, Belgium and England by marketing their 1917 wheat crop before May 1.

"In order that we may comply with the urgent demands of the allies for wheat and at the same time take care of our own domestic supplies," says the appeal, "we urgently need this year an earlier and more complete marketing of the wheat in the farmers' hands than usual. The allies are now taking from us 50 per cent of other cereals than wheat to mix in their bread."

Food will win the war—produce it.



Raise your chicks the Pan-a-ce-a way and help them to avoid

Gapes, Indigestion, Leg Weakness and Their Little Bowel Troubles.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

Makes Chicks Healthy. The Best Safeguard Against Little Chick Ailments

Your great problem is not how to hatch chicks, but to raise them after they are hatched. You would like to avoid the distressing losses of the first few weeks. Here's the best advice I can give you: Feed chicks Pan-a-ce-a to keep their general health good. Remember that disease takes the weak; not the strong and vigorous. Begin feeding Pan-a-ce-a right away to start them to digesting right.

LISTEN TO THIS: There's a dealer in your town that will supply you with Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a, sufficient for your flock—it's to keep your chicks healthy—it's to prevent gapes and cure the gapey ones—it's to prevent and cure leg weakness—it's to prevent and cure indigestion—it's to regulate the bowel troubles.

If it does not do these things, your dealer is authorized to refund every cent you have paid him. If you want early broilers and pullets that will develop into early winter layers, then feed Pan-a-ce-a. Packages, 25c, 60c and \$1.25. 25-lb. pail, \$2.50; 100-lb. drum, \$9.00. Except in the far West and Canada.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC
Keeps Pigs Healthy and Thrifty
Drives Out the Worms

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

SUNDAY SCHOOL HELPS

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for April 7. Jesus sets men free. Mark 7:1-37. Golden Text. If therefore the Son shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed. John 8:36.

In these days, one is apt to inquire "What is freedom?" Many persons are using their Christian names as a reason for wanting to stay out of the present great fight for liberty. But can we study these lessons of Jesus's life and not understand that while He wants us to live peacefully and lovingly, He never upheld any wrong, and that He sacrificed much to give freedom to the world.

Freedom is the liberty of free activity. We, as a nation, boast of our freedom and yet we must obey our country's laws. As Christians we must obey the laws of the Bible if we would be mentally and spiritually free to live lives worth living. "Laws of the Bible or nation, are like fences by the roadside, a restraint to those who wish to do evil: but to those who wish to travel, not to trespass, they are guides, and not restraints." Our Bible is a guide and while it teaches the law of love it also teaches the justness of right. Does any one doubt that we are fighting for the freedom of the world?

In Jesus's time it was ever a question of the ancient Hebrew religious laws. His establishing the freedom of all from mere formal dead religion was the one crime of which the authorities always accused Him. Life in those days was a continual torment to a man earnest in his religion, for at any time unconsciously he might be transgressing the law. All their waking hours were filled with this dread. When the disciples were accused of eating with unwashed hands, they broke one of these old laws. But we are not to understand that they were opposed to cleanliness, for such was not the idea. The Hebrews, like all other oriental nations ate with their fingers, and for the sake of cleanliness washed before their meals. As there were two ways in which this cleansing might be done there always was some dispute over it. The customary washings were distinct from the ceremonial ablutions; in the former water was poured upon the hands; in the latter the hands were plunged in water. Therefore, when some of the Pharisees said that the disciples ate with unwashed hands, we are not to take it that Jesus ever upheld any neglect of duty, but that He did not do all the things according to the ceremonial law. The Pharisaic law was a caricature or a distorted exaggeration of a law meant for health and cleanliness.

Jesus came on earth to teach us that the crater of the heart, or soul, in which the spiritual region of our being lives

is the thing to keep free from evil. And it is by giving us new hearts, that the wrongs that defile are overcome. Repentance and faith are ever proclaimed as the means to our freedom from the sins of the world.

Near the middle of the third year of Jesus's ministry, the opposition of the Pharisees became so great that it seemed wise for Him to leave His home at Capernaum. Taking the disciples He went westward to the Mediterranean and into the region of Tyre and Sidon. These coast cities were about 35 and 55 miles from the Sea of Galilee. In the active commercial center of a wealthy, luxurious heathen people, Jesus stopped for rest. Presently there came to Him a woman, a Gentile in religion, a Greek as to language, and a descendant of the Canaanites of the Old Testament. She was pleading for the health and life of her child. Why Jesus remained silent thru her pleading seems to have been to increase her faith by letting her express it. The Jews in general and the Pharisees with especial scorn used to speak of all Gentiles as "dogs" and dog in the East is the one expression which conveys the deepest contempt and hatred. This was not Jesus's own attitude or feeling. He stated the difficulty and expressed the feeling which she knew the Jews had. There is a touch of infinite beauty and graciousness in the expression used by Jesus, for instead of the accustomed word "dogs" He expressed

it as "pet house-dogs" giving a picture of a family meal with the pet of the household running around the table.

What Can 800 Club Boys Do?

(Continued from Page 9.)

corn carefully every time. Dad said he believed I could have the milk increased to 16 pounds, and as he had the dishwasher and slop for his hogs, I got more milk. I still used some shorts. The latter part of May I increased to 24 pounds of skimmed milk, still feeding shorts and alfalfa pasture.

"In June I began feeding shelled corn, buying it and getting the weight in pounds from the elevator. This made it easier. In July, I began using a little tankage.

"Mr. Walters came to see me several times, and one time brought a county agent from Texas and a Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway official, who were up here buying Poles for Texas boys. They told mamma my pigs were 'some class.'

"I asked Mr. Walters his rule for feeding. He said, 'Commence with a spoon and finish with a scoop, giving all they will clean up without waste.' I tried to do as he told me and my pigs surely thrived.

"One pig got hurt but I took good care of him and sold him at a good price. I kept salt and ashes mixed where the pigs could get it, and let 'Old Glory' wave over the pen, and how they grew! I took a boar to Topeka and got the blue ribbon on him and \$10 premium. I also took second at the Effingham fair, where age was not considered, and got \$2 there.

"On October 14 I sold one boar for \$35 to Burket of Valley Falls. On October 22 I sold one boar for \$40 to Ray Vansell of Muscotah. On November 18 I sold one to E. W. McHenry for \$40, and on November 22 I sold my last one to R. S. Robinson for \$35, making \$162. I still had my contest sow and three gilts which I am going to keep. I paid for my sow November 1, and stopped the interest. I was sure very proud when I received my note stamped 'Paid.'

"On November 30, 1917, I weighed the rest of my pigs and Expansive Lady out of the contest. I found I had produced 1,520 pounds of pork.

"I will close by thanking Governor Capper for making it possible for me to be a member of the club, also out contest manager for his encouraging letters and help as well as the assistant, Earle H. Whitman, from whom I have received a number of good letters."

After some hard work by several Doniphan county boys, that county completed its membership. Here is the line-up:

Name	Address	Age
Warren Tobin, Highland	12
Loyde Keller, White Cloud	14
Emmett Nesser, Sparks	14
Thomas Butner, Highland	14
Glenn Potterf, Leona	12
Norman Keller, White Cloud	12
Francis Normile, Huron	12
Lorin Chaney, Denton	12
Ute Jones, White Cloud	12
Guy Pease, Denton	14

Beginning with next week's story, we are expecting to start printing the names of the members in those counties having incomplete membership, using the alphabetical order. Watch for your county.

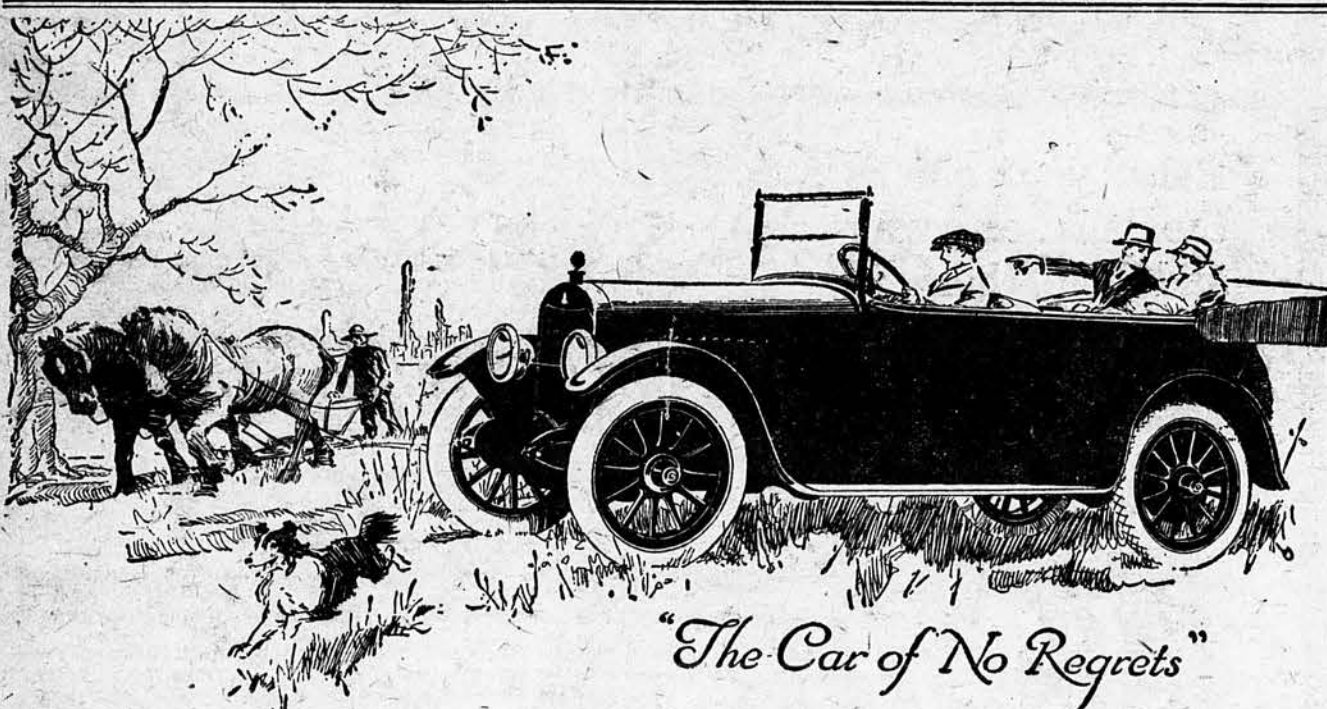
Kansas Beliefs

All true Kansans naturally wish and hope for the very best in the interest of our great state and nation, and also in the interest and welfare of humanity. In this respect Arthur Capper, as governor, has proved himself strictly in accord with Kansas "plans and specifications." A native Kansan, imbued with the Kansas spirit and the principles of true democracy in governmental affairs, he will honor his state in the halls of Congress the same as he has done as her chief executive—Burlingame Enterprise.

Let's Fight the Crows

An excellent 93-page bulletin on crows has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. This is The Crow and its Relation to Man, Bulletin No. 621. It can be obtained free on application to the department. Every person who is troubled with this pest should get a copy.

Mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.



KING "8"

The KNOWN car will have a "waiting list" this year

UTILITY is now the national buying reason. The public wants only cars of proved reliability built by established companies. With output reduced because of war manufacture there will be a shortage of preferred cars. If you expect to buy a KING this year, ORDER EARLY.

Following a successful but smaller "Eight" and a popular "Four", this sixty horse power King is beginning its third year of world-wide operation, with practically no mechanical change except a general refinement which continues at all times. The chassis has proved its power, stamina and economy in every climate the world over and its recent use for armored cars and war ambulances is final evidence of its reliability under all conditions.

The King "Foursome"—a body type originated by this Company, and now widely followed—was declared by many to be the handsomest at the New York Automobile Show. You are urged to examine and drive this remarkable car.

A 7-passenger Touring Car and a 7-passenger Sedan are two other popular King models.

Send for catalog and name of nearest dealer.

KING MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT

Much Work to Do

BY GUY M. TREDWAY
Allen County.

These are fine days for work, tho it too dry for grass, oats, or wheat to grow much. There is more than the usual amount of work, owing to the fact that little fall plowing was done. It is impossible to get help and much work must be done, more than usual possible. We who are at home must take our part in winning the war. Every farm must be used. On many farms there is too little help to till all the land, and should be planted this spring. It is not too late, also, for sowing alfalfa and Sweet clover. These will give valuable crops, increase the fertility of the land, and at the same time rearrange the work so it does not pile all at once.

There are various ways of increasing production. After the oats and rye have been harvested the sorghums may be sown for a hay crop. Last year we planted Kansas Orange sorghum July after taking the rye off the land. We are now feeding the sorghum from the silo. It was only in bloom when an early frost stopped its growth, but it was cut immediately and put into the mixed bundle and bundle with corn fodder that had been in the shock 10 days, and it made excellent feed.

Little pigs have begun to arrive. A little care may save a good many more than usual, and the care will be well paid. The government is calling for pork and the pig crop will be small this spring. A careful estimate by a number of farmers places the number of good sows at not to exceed two to the acre in this county. Give the sows little corn. Feed alfalfa hay, bran and meal freely. The little fellows will be more healthy when born and they will not be eaten by a protein starved mother. A little bedding, but only a little should be given. The pigs are often covered with bedding. Shut them in the farrowing pen a week before the pigs are born. We put them on a cement floor, but when a ground floor must be used care is taken to prevent them from making a hole in the pen in which the pigs will roll and be crushed when the mother comes back from feeding.

Our cows get much of our attention. In cold weather they are often kept in the stable nearly all day. A cow that is cold will fall off in milk flow and flesh too, if she is cold long. Some have been sold this year because they were not persistent milkers. One was sold because she had been milked two years but could not be got with calf again. The cows are all tested. Testing is not difficult and is a sure way to tell whether a cow is profitable.

Do You Need Help?

In the 50 counties I have visited in the last 50 days, I find the wheat in very good condition. In Southern and Eastern Kansas, a larger per cent of the wheat is fully 100 per cent, in the central part of our state where the average is so great, the condition of the wheat is very favorable. I think I am quite safe in saying that the present condition of the wheat crop in this state is 80 or 85 per cent. Under favorable conditions the farmers will be compelled to ask for 100,000 additional men to help harvest the crop. The farmers will make their wants known to this office, I am now prepared to mail out lists one and two of the applicants for farm work. A new list is completed every week of the additional names collected.

The farmers in each county thru the farm bureaus should at an early date agree on the wages to be paid for all the work during the entire season, and the counties where there are no farm bureaus or county agents probably can handle this matter thru some of the farm organizations.

K. S. A. C. E. E. Frizell,
Farm Help Specialist.

Kultur Not a New Thing

Every village they have passed thru has been the victim of what is called organized pillage. Every city has been practically sacked, ransacked, its citizens plundered, its officials terrorized, imprisoned, outraged, or killed. The civil populations have been, contrary to the usage

of modern warfare, forced to serve the invading armies, brutally put to death, reduced to wholesale starvation, and desolation. Vast tracts of the richest and most industrious districts of Europe have been deliberately stripped and plunged into famine, solely in order that the invaders might make war cheaply. Irregular troops, contrary to all the practice of war, have been systematically murdered, and civil populations indiscriminately massacred, solely to spread terror.

"A regular system of ingenious terrorism has been directed against civilians, as horrible as anything in the history of civil or religious wars. Large and populous cities have been, not once, but 20, 30, 40 times, bombarded and burnt, and the women and children in them wantonly slaughtered, with the sole object of inflicting suffering. All this has been done not in license or passion, but by the calculating ferocity of scientific soldiers."

The above was not written, tho it might have been, yesterday, last week, last month, or last year. It appeared

in the English Fortnightly Review, of February, 1871, shortly before the surrender of Paris. Frederick Harrison, the writer, is still alive. Its statements were true then, and are true now. Julius Caesar in his Commentaries narrates events which show that even before the time of Christ the Germans demonstrated the possession of all of the rudiments of their modern "kultur." It is no new thing; and hundreds of thousands of men will have died in vain in this war if this sinister thing is not absolutely and utterly exterminated forever by the forces of civilization arrayed against it.

Service the Ideal

Everything appears favorable in this section for Capper for Senator. Everybody is for him, regardless of party. Capper is the best governor Kansas ever had. He is doing more for the farmer than any other governor; he is going after the grafter in good shape; he is helping everybody who

needs help so far as he can, and we all appreciate his way of doing things. He will have a landslide for Senator, for he is just the man we need to help make laws at Washington. Don't forget, we are all for Capper up here.

B. F. & M. D. O'Roke.

Havensville, Kan.

If you run your household on 3 pounds of sugar a month a person, when fall comes the grocer won't have to hang up the sign, "No Sugar."

Loyal Support

I cannot imagine a cause more fundamental or more sacred, and I have every confidence that the people of the United States, of all ages and occupations, will give their utmost resources to the government to support it in this time of supreme crisis.—Woodrow Wilson.

Here's the Biggest Money Maker You Can Put on Your Farm!

That's a stout statement, but the facts bear it out. There isn't another implement made that will bring you as great return for the cost and the work as a good spreader will. You know that the question of fertility of your land is at the bottom of your success as a farmer. You cannot keep on taking crops from the soil unless you restore the fertilizing elements.

Fertilizing elements go straight down. They will not spread themselves. Therefore, if you are going to get bumper crops, you have to put manure over every inch of the soil. You can't do that by the old pitchfork and wagon method, and you can't do it with many of the spreaders offered.

I've been building manure spreaders ever since I was fifteen years old. I sold over two million dollars worth of them last year, and every one of them is giving satisfaction today. I've learned something in all these years about these machines, and I've put everything I know into building the

NISCO

The Original Wide Spreading Spreader

Look at its wide distribution—seven feet at least. It was the first wide spreader, and it has always held the lead. Look at the way it pulverizes the manure—so fine that you can safely scatter it over growing corn. Can you do that with any other?

Then it's light draft—easy for the team. It's low down—easy for the men. You can load the bed thirty inches high, and scatter 8, 6, 9, 12 or 15 loads to the acre.

Let me tell you that without a Nisco Spreader you are wasting your most valuable asset—the fertility of your land. With a Nisco standing where you can throw the manure from the stalls right into it, hauling it on your fields as soon as it is full, you are getting every dollar's worth of crop food right where it is needed, at the least labor, just when it is needed.

Ask any county agent, any experiment station man, what right distribution of manure will do for you.

I haven't exaggerated a bit. Thousands of good farmers have proved it themselves. Thousands know it pays to use the right kind of spreader, and that the Nisco is right in every particular.

Stop wasting your fertilizer! Feed your land and get more out of it! Let me send you my book, "Helping Mother Nature," which tells the facts about manure, and full description of the peerless Nisco, a money maker for your farm.

See the machine at the Nisco dealer's. If you don't know him, we will send you his name.

B. C. OPPENHEIM, Mgr.

NEW IDEA SPREADER CO.

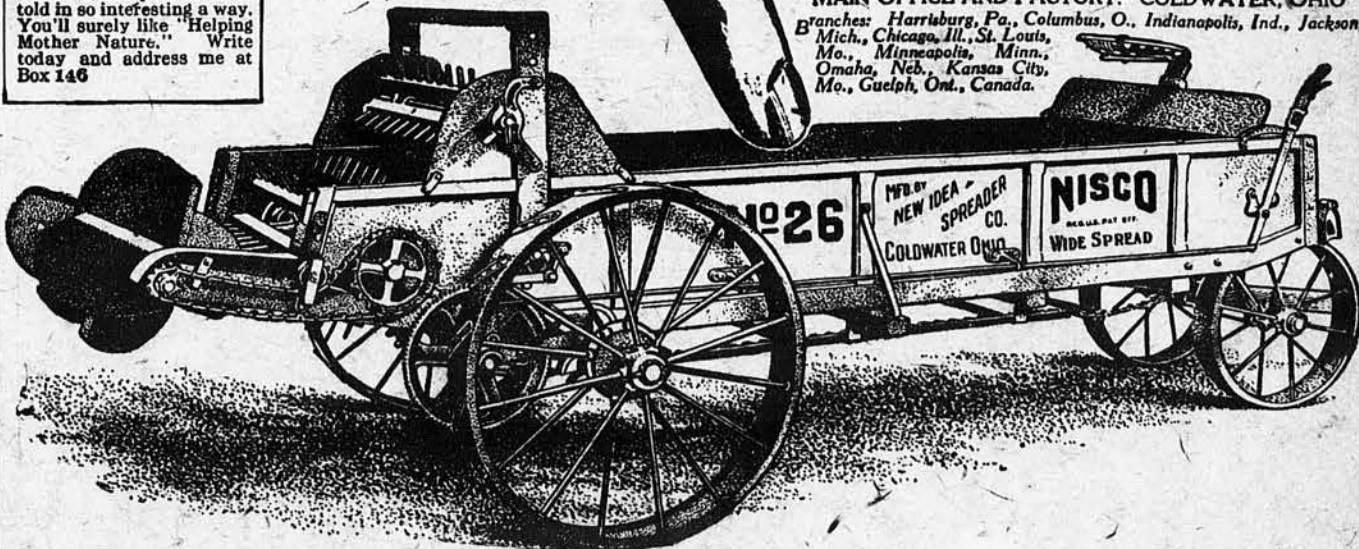
"Spreader Specialists"

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SEND FOR THESE FREE BOOKS

They're well worth having. Our catalog tells all about the famous Nisco Spreader, and "Helping Mother Nature" reads like a story. You never saw as many dollar-saving facts collected in so small a space before or told in so interesting a way. You'll surely like "Helping Mother Nature." Write today and address me at Box 146



Value of Different Rotations

Since crops vary in themselves and in their effect on the physical condition of soils and the supply of available plant foods in them, it follows that there may be a wide difference in rotations in producing the desired results. Wheat and oats belong to the same group of crops, one does not definitely prepare the soil for the other. Therefore lower yields may be expected from a rotation of these two crops than when either is grown in rotation with clover and corn.

In the rotation of oats, clover and corn, the clover definitely prepares the soil for corn by increasing the supply of organic matter in it and maintaining or increasing the supply of nitrogen. The cultivation of the corn crop cleans the land of weeds and leaves the soil in good physical condition for the grain crop the following year. This definite inter-relationship of crops which brings about more favorable physical, chemical, and biological conditions in the soil is a feature of all good rotations.

Why Not Raise Sirup?

Sugar and sirups are high and will quite likely remain so for some time. Some years ago when the price of sugar was high many farmers raised a patch of cane for home consumption, but as sugar sirups became more reasonable in price fewer patches of cane were planted. Sirup is largely a product of brown sugar and brown sugar seems almost extinct on our markets at the present time. So why not plant a patch of cane? The crop is almost certain; it will grow on nearly any kind of land and the returns will more than pay you for the trouble. With sorghum at \$1 a gallon on the market and cane seed from \$1.75 to \$2 a bushel and very scarce, you can see readily the profit in a cane patch. Then, again, the fodder from the stalks is worth, in feeding value, nearly as much as alfalfa hay and if not threshed the seed can be used for stock or poultry feed. If you have a barrel of sorghum in the cellar, and some to spare, you lessen the demand on sugar and by so doing help to lower the price.

There is no doubt that tools or machinery for making sorghum can be purchased subject to full delivery. Now is the time to order machinery, and if one or two persons in every school district would make known their intention of getting a cane mill, I believe many persons would plant a few acres to sorghum cane because it is raised easily and cutting time comes when work is rather slack.

You have your garden and potato patch every year. Why not plant a little piece of land to another product that will bring profitable returns? Put a barrel of sorghum in your cellar and the time and labor spent in raising it will be scarcely missed.

Arthur Goodman.

Holton, Kan.

Big Profits From Spraying

Ben Davis apple trees that were sprayed yielded 3.55 bushels of apples to the tree in demonstration orchards in Henry county, Iowa, in 1917, while trees not sprayed yielded only 1.54 bushels. The sprayed trees had 88.89 per cent clean fruit, less than one-half of 1 per cent scabby, and 18.97 per cent wormy. The unsprayed trees had but 1.35 per cent clean, while 82.43 per cent were scabby, and 83.78 per cent were wormy.

With Grimes Golden trees, the results were about the same. The sprayed trees yielded 6.35 bushels to the tree, of which 80.89 per cent were clean, .65 per cent scabby and 18.30 per cent wormy. The unsprayed trees yielded only 2.71 bushels, of which 1.54 per cent were clean, 88.40 per cent scabby and 84.62 per cent wormy.

In these demonstration orchards, sprayed under the direction of the county agent and extension workers from the Iowa State college, four sprays were applied. The cost of spraying, including material, labor and depreciation on machinery, averaged 57 cents to the tree.

Success With the Kafirs

I have been very successful with kafir, and I think a great deal of this crop. I do not believe that one should plant it on land infested badly with sunflowers. I plow the soil at least

6 inches deep and harrow at once; then I double disk the soil in a week or two.

After this I allow the ground to lay until planting, which should be from May 1 to 10. At that time I give it another disking, which kills all weeds sprouted. After this I plant immediately with a 2-row planter equipped with furrow openers, and aim to get two grains every 12 or 14 inches.

I never shed my seed until ready to plant, then I am sure it has not heated. I harrow the field as soon as I can see the plants. My cultivator is equipped with very narrow shovels, and I get close to it the first time.

With this method I have never failed to get a stand of kafir, and it "gets away" ahead of the fields planted with a lister at the same time. There also is no danger of a flood covering it up. My kafir made 15 bushels an acre in 1916 altho we did not have a drop of rain after harvest. Our yield in 1917 was 37 bushels an acre, and it got good and ripe before frost, while most kafir planted in other ways did not mature properly. If we will get the right kind of tools and prepare the ground properly we easily can increase the kafir yields.

P. Valdois.

Sumner County.

Insects Affecting Garden Crops

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

This subject is treated in Farmers' Bulletin 856, entitled "Control of Diseases and Insect Enemies of the Home Vegetable Garden," to which reference should be made for detailed suggestions for the control of insects and diseases

affecting vegetables. This can be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Why Not More Grapes?

It is best to plant grape vines in rows but if this not permissible one may scatter them in different places. They will flourish when given just a fence wall or possibly a porch support. Red old, straggly, fallen vines, but which have strong, extensive roots to their favor, can be made to take on quite a different aspect and be forced to produce, in a season or two, healthy foliage and fine bunches of fruit, by carefully pruning out all half-dead, gnarled, irregular branches. This pruning can be done any time from the falling of the leaves until spring, when the sap begins to flow and requires only a short time for the work. Fresh, green, growing, healthy vines and choice fruit are the compensation. When they are pruned yearly, one need only cut back to the second bud and if less foliage is desirable, cut to the first bud.

Usually the vines are wonderfully free from pests but occasionally, in late summer months, moths will attack them, eating the leaves and causing a shriveling of the fruits. When this happens it is best to collect and burn all the leaves after they fall. Ashes from the fires are excellent to put around your vines as they supply potash that is necessary to some soils for their growth and protection. Mid-winter is the best time to begin your work for grapes, not the real manual labor but that of selecting them, then deferring the real work of planting them until spring, but earliest-placed orders receive first attention and quite likely better plants will go into the early order.

Choose your varieties just as you would any of your grain crops, vegetables or flowers and take plenty of time—now while you have it—to consult reliable catalogs or better still, visit a reliable nurseryman, if your locality has such, and ask his advice regarding your wishes. This will save you from ordering from perhaps just wonderful pictures or from bland, unknown agents representing possibly bogus firms. Of course some varieties are better suited to your locality than others, so choose not merely for quality and abundance but also with reference to their ripening time, that you may have grapes from the first in the summer to the real late frosty autumn days.

Note all these things before purchasing but none can mistake when ordering the standard varieties, such as Niagara, the best and most popular white grape existing, very productive, hardy and yields large, grand white fruit. Moore's Early is one of the hardiest and extra early with large bunches of black, very delicious, sweet flavored grapes. The Concord, perhaps the most popular and best liked grape of America, also is very hardy and produces abundantly large bunches of tender skinned, sweet, juicy black grapes. The Catawba is perhaps a trifle earlier than the Concord but fully equals it for growth and hardiness and also for large, luscious fruit of a rich wine red. And those persons who have once tasted the most excellent flavor of the Delawares, which have compact bunches of small, sweet grapes of deep pink, deepening in color as they get ripe, will never omit them from their list.—Farmers Guide.

The Time for Brotherhood

When a fellow's feeling blue,
And is troubled thru and thru
With a melancholy feeling
That he cannot seem to shake;
When his plans have gone astray
And his hopes have slipped away
And he's standing at the crossroads
Wondering which one to take,
That's the time to grab his hand
And to make him understand
That he's grieving over trifles
And his worries aren't worth while.
That's the time to slap his back
With a good old friendly whack,
That's the time he needs your friendship
And the time he wants your smile.

When he's deep down in the dumps
And has known life's rocky bumps
When he's got the kill-joy notion
That his work no longer counts;
That's the time a word of cheer
Sweetly whispered in his ear
Sets the heart of him to beating
'Till his spirit proudly mounts.
That's the time a glad "Hello"
Means far more than you may know.
That's the time a sign of friendship
Really does a brother good;
That's the time a word of praise
Lifts him on his way, rejoicing
That's the time for brotherhood
—Detroit Free Press.

Mention Farmers-Mail and Breeze.

Get My Price—FIRST
30 Days' Trial—Satisfaction Guaranteed

I want to quote you a price that will cause you to sit right up and take notice on the ground, best plow that ever turned a furrow. I can do it because we are the actual manufacturers, and sell direct to you. You buy at the actual factory price when you order direct from us. But that isn't all. You get a better plow. I say to you that the

Monmouth OR GANG Plow

will prove easier for you to handle, easier on your horses and will do your work better than any plow you can buy, regardless of price. It's possible the only plow that actually carries the beams on top of the frame. No pressure on bottom of furrow—no friction. Single Rail and Horse Lift; and "Point First" action. I'll give you a chance to prove every statement I make and will pay the "damages"—freight both ways—if we "fall down" in a single assertion.

All Kinds of Farm Tools Sold Direct from Factory To You.

Quick Shipments from Monmouth, Kansas City, Omaha and Fargo.


I want to tell you all about these plows and our other implements—Cultivators, Disc and Spike Tooth Harrows, Corn Planters, Grain Drills, Mowers, Rakes and other farm tools—all sold at factory prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Just write a postal for our complete catalog. It's free. Write to me, The Plow Man, with



Get My Free Book

Lightest Draft Plow Made

Monmouth Plow Factory, 121 So. Main St. Monmouth, Ill.



Being an officer needsn't prevent his getting hold of such a good thing as a chew of Real Gravely!

He Gets Days of Comfort out of a pouch of Real GRAVELY Chewing Plug

Real Gravely Plug is such good tobacco (just enough sweetening to flavor), that a plug of Real Gravely lasts much longer than an ordinary plug, and gives the comfort and satisfaction of good tobacco.

Give any man a chew of Real Gravely Plug, and he will tell you that's the kind to send. Send the best! Ordinary plug is false economy. It costs less per week to chew Real Gravely, because a small chew of it lasts a long while.

If you smoke a pipe, slice Gravely with your knife and add a little to your smoking tobacco. It will give flavor—improve your smoke.

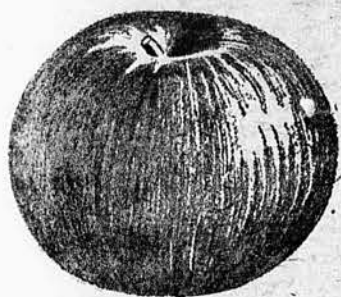
SEND YOUR FRIEND IN THE U. S. SERVICE A POUCH OF GRAVELY

Dealers all around here carry it in 10c. pouches. A 3c. stamp will put it into his hands in any Training Camp or Seaport of the U. S. A. Even "overseas" a 3c. stamp will take it to him. Your dealer will supply envelope and give you official directions how to address it.

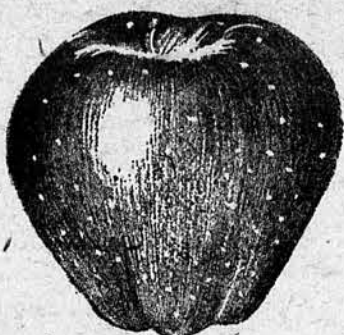
P. B. GRAVELY TOBACCO CO., Danville, Va.

The Patent Pouch keeps it Fresh and Clean and Cool
—It is not Real Gravely without this Protection Seal
Established 1831

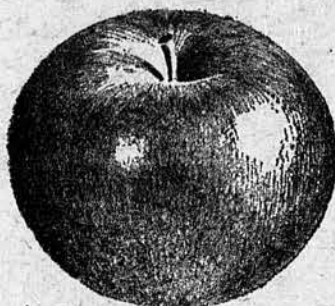
10 Apple Trees Free To You



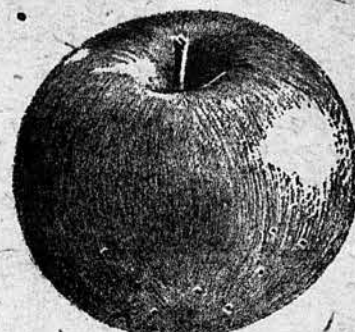
3 Wealthy



2 Delicious



2 Jonathan



3 Northwestern Greenings

10 Real, Live, Hardy Apple Trees—Apple Trees of the Very Choicest Quality—Apple Trees As Fine As You Can Buy

Two one-year subscriptions to Capper's Weekly

10 Splendid Apple Trees

(3 Wealthy, 2 Jonathan, 2 Delicious and 3 Northwestern Greenings)

All shipping charges prepaid.

All for only

\$1.00

Wonderful Value

If you know anything about Apple Trees, this offer is bound to astonish you. Your first thought will be, "It can't be true." But the wonderful part of this offer is that it is true—every word of it. All you have to do is to send in two one-year subscriptions to Capper's Weekly at 50c each—new or renewal and we will send you these 10 Apple Trees true to name, true to variety and exactly as represented, all charges prepaid. These ten trees are just exactly right for transplanting. We picked out these varieties because we **knew they could satisfy you.** Now, if when your trees are received, they should not be just as represented, you can notify us and we will send your money back.

Complete Instructions

are sent with each set of trees. Positive, but simple directions that explain to you how you are to plant and care for growing of these trees.

This Offer

is made possible by an arrangement which we have made with one of the most reliable and most progressive nursery concerns in the Middle West. These trees are true to variety—healthy, vigorous and this dependable concern guarantees that you can rest assured that you will get exactly the set of trees as described in this page.

Description of Varieties

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. This variety was originated in Wisconsin some years ago. It is a splendid, vigorous, hardy grower. The fruit itself is large and sometimes exceptionally large. It is green as the name implies, but when ripe, it becomes a yellowish green. The flesh is yellow—fine grained and firm. The flavor is a good sub-acid, very smooth and attractive to the palate. The Northwestern Greening is one of the best growers we have and is prolific and bears regularly when mature.

JONATHAN. A brilliant flashing red apple with a spicy, rich acidity that has made it a prime favorite with all lovers of an acid apple. The tree is adapted to many sections. Orchards of them are found in the northeast, south and west and they always pay. The Jonathan is a splendid family sort. For many years, Jonathans have been the standard of quality by which other sorts have been gauged.

WEALTHY. This variety is an enduring monument to its originator, M. Gideon, of Minnesota. The fruit is large and is a beautiful light yellow shade with crimson stripes and splashes. The flesh is white, often stained with red. The Wealthy Apple is splendid as a dessert or cooking apple. This variety is especially adapted to home gardens, as well as for commercial orchards.

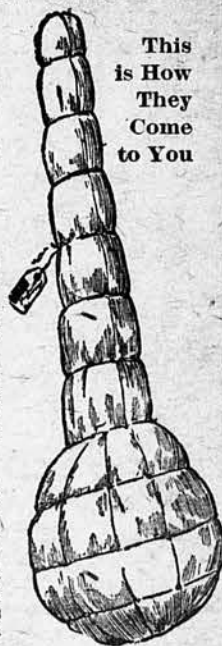
THE DELICIOUS is first of all a quality apple. It hardly needs an introduction to anyone who knows anything about Apple Trees. Many authorities claim that the Delicious has no peer, that it is the finest apple grown. The yields are excellent and as the trees grow older, they bear more and even larger fruit. Almost all of the prominent apple growers have a good supply of the Delicious variety in their orchards. Higher prices are being paid for this variety than for most any other apple. They frequently sell on the fruit stands in cities at from 10c to 25c apiece.

What Is Capper's Weekly?

Capper's Weekly is the great Weekly newspaper of the Great West. Here are the things it stands for and advocates:

The welfare of the American home; 100-cents-on-the-dollar government; better schools and free school books and an education that will fit every child for the business of life; nation-wide prohibition, nation-wide suffrage; an end to fee-grabbing receiverships and the entire fee system; courts and laws as prompt and as impartial as the postoffice; fewer new laws and an honest enforcement of those we have; a permanent peace alliance for the total abolition of war; a square deal to everybody irrespective of condition, race, color or politics.

This is How They Come to You



When to Plant

Planting season is not regulated by date or by planter's location. This Nursery's method of growing, packing and shipping trees assures arrival of trees in proper planting conditions. Annually they ship thousands of trees to planters in the South, weeks after the season has opened, and the trees are planted with entire success.

Arrival of Trees

When your ten trees have arrived, unpack them immediately, carefully shaking out all of the packing and if possible, plant them at once. Full directions as to just how to plant with best success will be sent you.

Apple Orchard Coupon

M&B 3-30-18

CAPPER'S WEEKLY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Gentlemen: Please find enclosed \$1.00 which pays for two one-year subscriptions to Capper's Weekly.

1. Name.....

TOWN.....

Street or R. F. D.....STATE.....
(State here if this is a new or renewal subscription.)

2. Name.....

TOWN.....

Street or R. F. D.....STATE.....
(State here if this is a new or renewal subscription.)

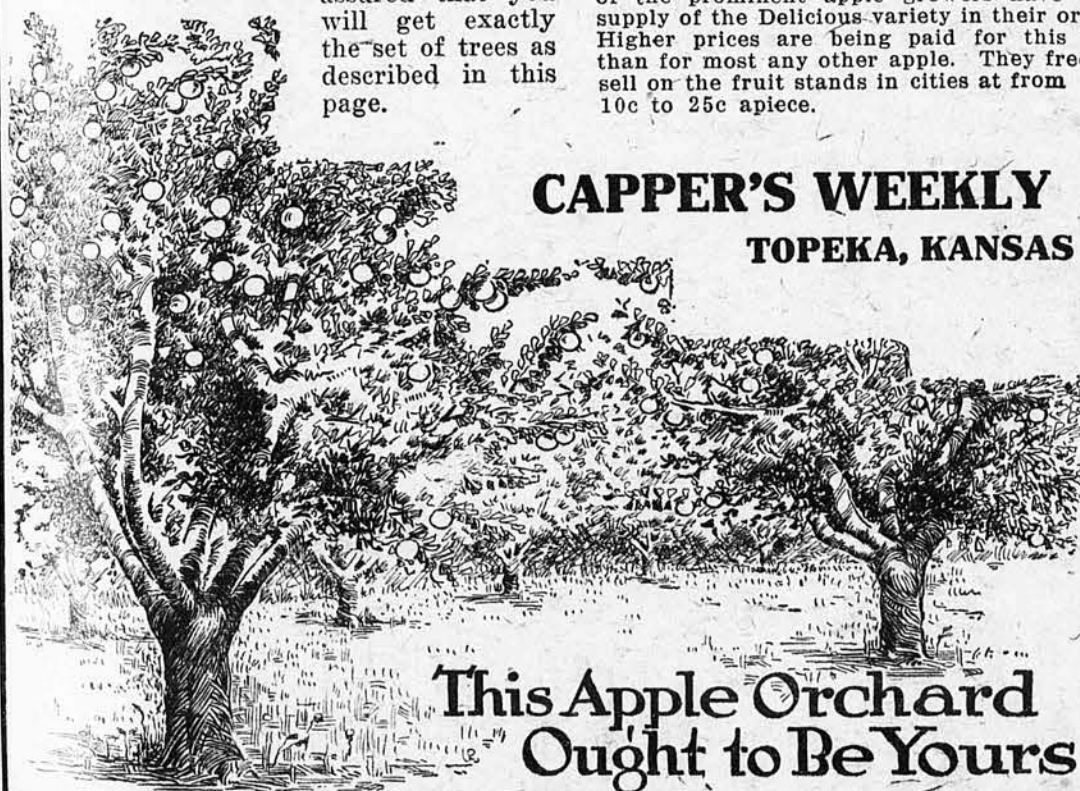
My own name is.....
Ship the ten Apple Trees, all charges prepaid to my address which is:

Name.....

TOWN.....

Street or R. F. D.....STATE.....

Note. This offer is not good outside of the United States.



This Apple Orchard Ought to Be Yours

BOYS! BOYS! GIRLS, TOO!

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

SOLVE THIS PUZZLE



\$250.00

CULVER RACER AUTO "FIRST GRAND PRIZE"

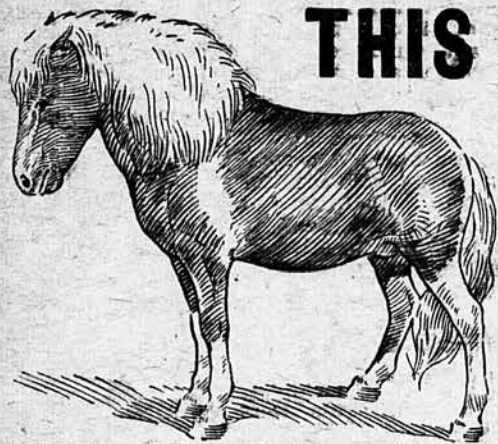
Not a Toy

But a Real Gasoline Automobile

BUILT LIKE THE BIG RACERS

Capacity—Carry two passengers.
Frame—Pressed ch. steel.
Steering—Gear—Wood with metal spider.
Wheels—Wire inter. ball bearing 20x2 clinch rim.
Tires—Culver non-skid.
Clutch—Foot pedal, 5-b.
Axles—Crucible steel.
Gas Tank—24 gal., r. 50 m.
Wheel Base—45 in.
Springs—Cantilever, elliptic.
Speeds—8 for., 2 reverse.
Brake—Foot and hand.
Engine—Air cooled 6 h. p.
Weight—250 pounds.
Speed—Up to 25 miles.

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



THIS IS "DON"

**Second Grand Prize
Value \$100.00**

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

How Many Words Can You Make?

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

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

A TOTAL OF 15 GRAND PRIZES

1. \$250 Culver Racer Automobile.
2. Shetland Pony "Don" value \$100.
3. \$50 in Gold.
4. \$25 in Gold.
5. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
6. 17-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
7. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
8. 15-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
9. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
10. 7-Jewel Elgin Watch 20 year case.
11. 3 1/4x4 1/2 Folding Eastman Kodak.
12. 3 1/4x4 1/2 Folding Eastman Kodak.
13. 3 1/4x4 1/2 Folding Eastman Kodak.
14. Ladies' or Gents' Fine Wrist Watch.
15. \$5.00 in Gold.

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

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

Spring Planting Progresses

Planting of the farm crops has progressed rapidly during the last two weeks of excellent spring weather, though in some parts seeding has been delayed by high winds and dust storms. Plenty of moisture is present in the soil but not too much. A large acreage of oats has been planted; practically every locality is sowing as much of this crop as normally, while others report larger seedings than usual. Preparation of the corn ground is now under full way.

Gray County.—A nice rain March 15 put the ground in excellent condition for sowing oats and barley. High winds and dust storms have delayed seeding so far, but prospects are much better now. Much of the wheat is blown out and winter-killed. Cattle have wintered well, and grass and thistles are growing nicely. —A. E. Alexander, Mar. 23.

Neosho and Wilson Counties.—A much needed rain is falling today. Oats has been sown and some already is coming up. Considerable ground has been plowed for corn, but many farmers are behind with their work and there is some corn fodder standing in the fields. Some flax has been sown and potatoes planted. Labor is scarce and many young men are awaiting the call to service. —A. Anderson, Mar. 23.

Jewell County.—There is plenty of moisture in the ground this spring. The wheat crop was sown late last fall, but it is greening up nicely now and looks as if the stand would be 90 per cent. Farmers will begin oats sowing next week. Numerous sales and everything sells high. Seed potatoes \$1.75 to \$2.25, alfalfa \$15 to \$20. —L. S. Behrmer, Mar. 16.

Ellsworth County.—Wheat is growing nicely, but needs a good rain. Some stalk wheat has sprouted but is not yet thru the ground. Farmers are shelling corn, and it is of a poor grade. Spring road work has begun. —C. R. Blaylock, Mar. 22.

Pawnee County.—The weather is excellent. Nearly all the farmers have sown oats and barley; about the usual acreage of oats, but a small crop of barley. Soil is being put into condition for the corn crop. About the usual number of farm sales are held; stock and implements are bringing high prices. Potato planting is progressing nicely. Alfalfa is greening up and wheat looks as well as expected. Seed is scarce and high. Eggs 28c; butter 35c; butterfat 37c. —C. E. Chesterman, Mar. 23.

Finney County.—We are having plenty of wind but little moisture. Stock wintered well. Wheat is sprouting but it needs a good rain. With a favorable season a large acreage of maize, cane and milo will be planted this spring. —F. S. Coen, Mar. 23.

Douglas County.—Wheat holds up nicely, but should have some moisture soon. Pastures are greening up. Oats sowing is nearly finished with a large acreage. Farmers are planting potatoes and making gardens. There seems to be a sort of a race to see who can have the best and earliest garden. We have plenty of feed for stock, and there is little disease among the animals. A farm bureau is being organized in Douglas county. Farm hands are scarce. We will have difficulty getting the wheat harvested and threshed, but are hoping for the best. —O. L. Cox, Mar. 16.

Reno County.—There still is some corn in the fields. Wheat is greening up nicely where not injured by severe winds. Plum trees are in full bloom. We have tested some seed corn, but it doesn't seem to care to sprout. We have enough seed left from 1916 to plant our crop. Oats have been sown. —D. Engelhart, Mar. 23.

Harper County.—This is ideal spring weather. Wheat looks well and is growing nicely. It will make about 80 per cent of a normal stand. We have had two good rains this month but the ground could stand more. Spring work has begun and farmers are busy. Oats are coming up. Not many hogs in the county. Mules and horses are scarce and prices high. Farm sales are about over for this season. Prospects are good for an average wheat crop. —H. B. Henderson, Mar. 23.

Morris County.—Oats sowing is finished and needs moisture now. A large acreage of oats than for years was sown. Wheat looks fine. Feed is plentiful. Stock has wintered well. Mules have been in demand at high prices, but horses unless very good have dragged. Considerable hay to be shipped out. Many hogs are going to market. —J. R. Henry, Mar. 23.

Anderson County.—Weather is ideal for oats sowing and the acreage will be large. Wheat is coming out better than expected. Alfalfa growing nicely. Farmers are preparing the ground for corn. There will be a surplus of hay in the county due to the shortage of cars. —G. W. Kiblinger, Mar. 22.

Edwards County.—A rain three weeks ago did lots of good, but the high winds since have dried up much of the moisture. The wheat is greening up, and should have moisture. Many acres have been sown to oats and barley. Kafir 22; eggs 20c; butter 40c; butterfat 37c. —G. A. King, Mar. 23.

Pottawatomie County.—Wheat in the bottom-land has come out wonderfully and is of extra good quality, but upland wheat will average only half a crop. Oats sowing is nearly finished with a large acreage. Ground is in fine condition to sow, but needs moisture before the seed will germinate. Not much gardening has been done. —S. L. Knapp, Mar. 22.

Dickinson County.—We are having lots of wind and the weather is cool. Wheat looks good since the rain on March 3. Farmers are busy sowing oats, and the usual acreage is being put out. Soil works up well. —F. M. Lorson, Mar. 16.

Kingman County.—Wheat prospects are greatly improved since the recent rains. The usual acreage of oats is being sown. Nearly all the corn and wheat held by farmers has been delivered to the elevators. No fat hogs to speak of for sale, and very few brood sows in the county. There are few cattle in the county. Cattlemen say they are too high to buy. We have plenty of feed. —H. H. Rodman, Mar. 22.

Roos County.—Wheat that is still alive is greening up nicely. Many fields were winter killed. Soil is in fine condition and a large acreage of oats is being sown. Eggs 30c; butterfat 42c; oats 17; corn \$1.80; bran \$1.85; shorts \$2.25; kafir \$2.50. —C. O. Thomas, Mar. 16.

Sumner County.—Farm work is progressing nicely. The east, southeast and northeast parts of the county have fine wheat, while

the central, west, southwest and northwest have very little, and oats are being planted in the wheat ground. The ground is in excellent condition for seeding. Wheat 30c; oats 22c; corn \$1.75; eggs 30c; butterfat 40c; potatoes \$2.30. —E. L. Stocking, Mar. 23.

Norton County.—The wheat condition is about 75 per cent normal. A large acreage of barley, kafir and sorghum will be planted this spring. Hog raising is on a decline. There is a demand for registered cattle of all kinds. One breeder made a shipment of 12 head to Canada. Feed is scarce and high and all of the old straw stacks were fed. The farmers are making a great effort to double the spring chicken crop, as it pays better than heavy field work. —Sam Teaford, Mar. 22.

Stevens County.—The ground is in fine condition for oats sowing and part of the crop is already planted. High winds this spring have been hard on the wheat. The early sown crop looks very well, but the later crop is not promising. Threshing is nearly finished. Numerous sales are being held and everything brings good prices. Butterfat 52c; eggs 30c; hogs 15c. —Monroe Traver, Mar. 22.

Ottawa County.—Wheat that was sown early plowing is a good stand and growing nicely, but the late sown is thin; and the crop sown in corn stalks is worthless and the ground is being sown to oats and other spring crops. A good rain several weeks ago put the soil in fine condition for potato planting and oats sowing. —W. S. Wakefield, Mar. 22.

Wichita County.—Soil needs moisture badly. Stocks have wintered well. There will be a large acreage of corn and other grains planted. Potatoes \$1.80; butterfat 41c; eggs 20c. —Edwin White, Mar. 21.

Farmers to Coffeyville

The Southeast Kansas Livestock association, which was organized at Parsons in February, 1915, will hold its third annual meeting at Coffeyville this year April 5 and 6. This year in addition to a very strong program a new feature will be taken up. This is the combination beef cattle sale, including Shorthorns and Herefords; about 80 head of each breed will be sold. The Shorthorns will be sold on the afternoon of April 5 and the Herefords on the afternoon of April 6. The object of this sale is to try to help the small breeder with a small surplus of stock on hand who often finds it unprofitable disposing of a small surplus because it is not large enough to justify extensive advertising. In this sale the small breeder will enjoy the same amount of advertising that the large breeder gets and in this case, separate catalogs have been made of the Herefords and Shorthorns. Col. Fred Reppert will be the leading auctioneer with plenty of local help from Kansas and Oklahoma.

On the program will be such speakers as Dr. C. F. Curtis of Ames, Iowa; Dean E. C. Johnson, Prof. W. A. Cochel and Prof. L. E. Call of the Kansas State Agricultural college. Short 10-minute talks will be given by L. S. Edwards, Oswego; J. H. Keith, Coffeyville; H. I. Gaddis, McCune; W. W. O'Bryan, St. Paul; W. J. Brown, Fall River; Sam Drybread, Elk City, and C. G. Elling, Manhattan.

A Supply of Farm Labor

Available farm laborers are now being listed by E. E. Frizell, state labor director, whose office is at the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan. This list will be supplied free of charge to all Kansas farmers who ask for it. Weekly revised lists will be sent upon request.

Bran and Potatoes Higher Than Wheat

If the government does not speed up and curb the profiteers, the profiteers will cause the government to lose the war, writes a newspaper reader.

"I know," he says, "patriotic families of limited means that are unable to co-operate with the Food Administration because the speculators have fixed a higher price on bran and potatoes than the government has on wheat. In the last two years the average family has used about half as many potatoes as it did in the two years preceding. Yet there is a surplus potato crop aggregating nearly 125 million bushels in the United States, all doomed to spoil.

"Foodstuff has advanced about 100 per cent in price and the people must skimp to live. As bread is served at all meals, more of it naturally is eaten than potatoes and there is the danger to the food program so absolutely necessary to winning the war."

THE POULTRYMAN'S MARKET PLACE

Rate: 6 cents a word each insertion for 1, 2 or 3 times. 5 cents a word each insertion for 4 CONSECUTIVE times. IT GIVES RESULTS. Count each initial, abbreviation or whole number as a word in both classification and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittance must accompany all orders.

This is where buyers and sellers meet every week to do business—are you represented? Try a 4-time order. The cost is so small—the results so big, you cannot afford to be out.

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$2.00	\$8.00	20	\$1.56	\$6.20
11	2.20	8.80	21	1.62	6.40
12	2.40	9.60	22	1.68	6.60
13	2.60	10.40	23	1.74	6.80
14	2.80	11.20	24	1.80	7.00
15	3.00	12.00	25	1.86	7.20
16	3.20	12.80	26	1.92	7.40
17	3.40	13.60	27	1.98	7.60
18	3.60	14.40	28	2.04	7.80
19	3.80	15.20	29	2.10	8.00
20	4.00	16.00	30	2.16	8.20
21	4.20	16.80	31	2.22	8.40
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S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6.50. Furman Porter, Garnett, Kan.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS, EGGS, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6.50. Fine stock. E. S. Alexander, Atwell, Kan.

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

S. C. WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS, Score card furnished. Eggs in season. A. I. Campbell, Concordia, Kan.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS; very select, heavy laying, farm raised flock; eggs \$8.00 per 100. Baby chicks. Stock after May. Mrs. J. A. Jacobs, Manchester, Okla.

EGGS—SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. Pen headed by Black Prince, winner of first and shape and color specials at Kansas City, 1916. Settings, \$2.50. J. E. Leech, 112 Cherokee St., Topeka, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 15, \$1; 100, \$6. Mrs. Frank Neel, Beverly, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, 100, \$5; 15, \$1. Mrs. Melvin, Mahaska, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS; HATCH GUARANTEED, ship prepaid. Leo Anderson, Junata, Neb.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM PRIZE winners \$3.00 per setting. Edgar Brooks, Burden, Kan.

KELLERSTRASS WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS, 50 per 100. Maud Stiles, Columbus, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$6.00 per 100. Beulah Caldwell, Iola, Kan.

BIG KING BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS HUNDRED \$5 setting \$1.00. Lettie E. Vining, Mahaska, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, EGGS prepaid 100-\$6.00. Mrs. E. L. Welliver, Centralia, Kan.

FOR BEST PURE BRED STOCK ORDER eggs from Crystal White Orpington Farm, Neodesha, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$5 PER 15. Same cost net \$25 per 15. Clara Barber, Wellington, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS Kellerstrass, \$3. Eggs, \$1.50 15. Dewey Koch, Auburn, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. WHITE ORPINGTON. Write for mating list. L. P. Kirwan, Bendena, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs for hatching \$2.00 for 15. W. J. Musch, Hartford, Kan.

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM a fine flock, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Walter Clark, Oskaloosa, Kan.

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

PUREBRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.00 for 15, \$5.50 for 100. Mrs. F. D. Cassidy, Clifton, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, PUREBRED, winter layers. Hatching eggs \$1.50; 50-\$4. Harry McKnight, Cherryvale, Kan.

241 EGG STRAIN S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON eggs, \$10 per 100. Catalogue free. Walter Bardsley, Neola, Iowa.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, RANGE flock \$1.25 15. Special matings \$2.00 15. Ravenscroft, Kingman, Kan.

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

WHITE ORPINGTONS. MATINGS OF special quality. Eggs, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. Dora Ward, Ames, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM GOOD stock. Utility \$5.00-100; matings \$2.00-15; \$4.00-50. D. H. Hoyt, Attila, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15, postpaid. Big boned, range raised stock. Mrs. H. M. Long, Reife, Mo.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN, PUREBRED EGGS, 45, \$2.75; 100, \$5.50, prepaid. G. Schmidt, R. No. 1, Goessel, Kan.

PURE BRED CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS, Eggs \$1.50 fifteen; \$6.50 hundred. Mrs. Wm. Patterson, Yates Center, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs. No better in the country. Send for mating list. Sunflower Ranch, Ottawa, Kan.

CAREY STRAIN WHITE ORPINGTONS, Eggs from selected stock. Fifteen, \$1.50. Fifty, \$4.00. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS \$1.25 for 15; 100-\$6.50. Special matings, \$2.00-15. Mrs. Dr. McClintock, Overbrook, Kan.

EGGS FROM S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. Cocks, Owen strain, 15 for \$1.50; 100-\$6.50. Mrs. A. Geller, Chapman, (Phone Upland), Kansas.

EGGS FROM BUFF ORPINGTON PRIZE winners by the setting or 100. Mating list free. Book orders early. Roy Sanner, Newton, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FOR WINTER layers and quality \$7.00 hundred; \$3.75 fifty, prepaid. Ideal Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS. Breeding pens contain my show winners. Every bird high class. Fifteen eggs only \$3; range flock, 50 eggs \$4. Good cockerels reasonable. Mating list free. Chas. Luengene, Overlook Poultry Farm, Box 1493, Topeka, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 SETTING; \$5.00 hundred. R. Day, Sibley, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR SETTING. Parks 200 egg strain. Best pens \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30, \$12 per 100. Utility flock, \$8 per 100. Booking orders now. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, SETTING, \$1.00; \$5 per 100. Guy Bennett, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 SETTING; \$5.00 hundred. R. Day, Sibley, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR SETTING. Parks 200 egg strain. Best pens \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30, \$12 per 100. Utility flock, \$8 per 100. Booking orders now. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, SETTING, \$1.00; \$5 per 100. Guy Bennett, Abilene, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

UTILITY EGGS FROM EGG BRED BUFF Orpingtons. \$1.25, 15; \$7, 100. Pen eggs, \$2 to \$4, 15. Mating list. Virgil Taylor, Holton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS—EXCELLENT color, good laying strain; eggs 100, \$6; 45, \$3.50; 15, \$1.25. Mrs. Olive Carter, Mankato, Kan.

PUREBRED WINTERLAY BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs, \$5.50, 100. Chicks, 12c. Order yours now. Pleasant View Farm, Little River, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, EGGS. Large bone, heavy winter layers. \$1.50 setting. Mrs. Nelson Piper, 1004 Conn. St., Lawrence, Kan.

EGGS, LARGE BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS. Choice quality Bourbon Red turkeys. The best of White Rocks. Mrs. Chas. Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM Blue Ribbon stock, Owens strain, pen, \$5.00 per 15; utility, \$5.00 per 100. Fred Mowry, Ford, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. Soft buff color. Excellent laying strain. 100, \$6; 50, \$3.50; 15, \$1.75. Mrs. Charles Ziegenhirt, Linn, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM STATE winning, national egg record, select stock; prices reasonable; inquiries answered. H. F. Wettengel, Elgin, Okla.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS, best winter layers, eggs 15-\$1.50; 30-\$2.50; 100-\$5.00, also Buff duck eggs. Fannie Renzenberger, Greeley, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, from fine layers, large bone, good buff, \$6.00 per 100; smaller lot 7 cents. Wilford Bonneau, Route 1, Concordia, Kan.

EGGS FROM SELECTED MATINGS CRYSTAL White Orpington great winter layers, 100-\$7.00; 50-\$4.00; 15-\$1.50. Express paid. John Vanamburg, Marysville, Kan.

PRIZE WINNING, CRYSTAL WHITE ORPINGTONS. Won for whiteness over all white breeds. Stock, eggs and chicks for sale. Sunny Slope Poultry Farm, Troy, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON PRIZE WINNERS; winter layers; special matings. Eggs, 15, \$2; 30, \$3.50. Fine flock, 100, \$6; 50, \$3.50. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—WON FIRST ON pen at Topeka fair. Several cockerels for sale at \$5 each. Eggs \$2.50 per setting. Frank Bassett, 316 Elmwood, Topeka, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM FIVE grand pens containing Topeka and Kansas State show winners. Write your wants. H. M. Goodrich, 712 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

IVONDALE STOCK FARM BUFF ORPINGTONS, Single Comb, large boned, thrifty birds, winter laying strain. Hatching eggs \$2-15 or \$8-100. Mrs. W. L. Pursley, Waverly, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTON Kellerstrass famous egg strain. Baby chicks, 25c each; eggs, \$6 per 100, \$3 per 50. From pure stock. Mrs. John Redding, Griswold, Iowa.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—EGGS BY THE SETTING or hundred, from birds that always take first wherever shown. Birds direct from Cook, Byers and Sunwick poultry farms. W. G. Saip, Belleville, Kan.

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

MILLER'S BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM pen headed by 2nd cockerel, Topeka, 1917, weight 11 lbs., \$3.00 for 15. Other pens \$1.50 and \$2.50; utility \$6.00 per 100. Alvin Miller, Overbrook, Kan.

WHITE ORPINGTONS, EIGHT YEARS A breeder from best strains in the world. Sell eggs from my birds only. Healthy, vigorous, bred to lay. Setting \$2. Fifty \$4. Hundred \$7.50. Express or post paid. J. H. Lansing, Chase, Kansas.

SEVEN DOLLARS PER ONE HUNDRED. Eggs, Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. Fine pure free range flock. Eggs test 95 per cent fertile. Hatching season passes. Send check today. Eggs shipped quick. G. R. McClure, McPherson, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

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

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

BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$1 FOR 15. MRS. A. G. Phillips, Kinsley, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS \$1.50-15. MRS. L. E. Davenport, Riley, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$6 PER 100. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS \$6 PER 100. JOHN B. Graham, R. 1, Florence, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS 15-\$1.00; 100-\$5.00. Kinley L. Newlin, Lewis, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$2 15, POSTAGE PAID. Harvey Hooper, Alta Vista, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, EXCLUSIVELY. MRS. W. K. Stillings, Cummings, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR SALE, \$6.00 PER 100. Anna Swearingen, Iola, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15 \$1.50, 100 \$5.00. Mrs. Alex Sheridan, Kanopolis, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$5.50 FOR 100 EGGS. Mrs. Pearl White, Uniontown, Kan.

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

BARRED ROCK EGGS \$1.00 PER 15; \$5.00 per 100. James Kesh, Belleville, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, WESTERN Home Poultry Yards, St. John, Kan.

100 BUFF ROCK EGGS \$6.00, 50 \$3.50. MRS. Maggie E. Stevens, Humboldt, Kansas.

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

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$5 100. Cockerels, \$3. Mrs. Galbraith, White City, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 for 15. Mrs. G. W. Bates, Hardy, Neb.

BUFF ROCK EGGS, \$6 PER 100; \$3 PER 50. Mrs. A. F. Sieglinger, Peabody, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, SETTING, \$1.00; \$5 per 100. Guy Bennett, Abilene, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15; \$7 per 100. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS 15-\$3; 100-\$10. 14 premiums. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

CHOICE BUFF ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Mrs. Ike Saunders, Elk City, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$7 HUNDRED, \$15 per 15. M. J. Benson, Route 3, Humboldt, Kan.

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

BUFF ROCKS, EGGS \$1.50 PER 15, \$1.50 per 50. Mrs. Fred Miller, Wakefield, Kansas.

FOR SALE: PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.25 for 15; \$6 per hundred. G. C. Rhorer, Lewis, Kan.

CHOICE RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS setting \$1.50; 100-\$8.00. S. R. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

EGGS—RINGLET BARRED ROCKS; 15, \$1.75; 100, \$6.00. Mrs. R. E. Wilson, McVern, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—EGGS, 15, \$2.00; 100, \$6.00. Hens \$2.00. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS, EGGS FOR HATCHING, no stock. Wible's White Rock Farm, Chanute, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS, IVORY STRAIN \$1.50 for 15; \$5.50 per 100. Herman Dohrmann, Hudson, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. PURE BRED Barred Rocks, \$2.50 per 15. C. V. Ladlow, Fredonia, Kan.

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS \$4.00 for 50; \$8.00 a hundred. Mrs. Rob Doham, Talmo, Kan.

WEIGHER-LAYER BARRED ROCK EGGS, Pens \$3 to \$6; utility \$6.00, 100, C. Z. Pickett, Earlton, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS—FROM GOOD FARM flock, \$1.25 fifteen, prepaid. Hilda Nelson, Minneapolis, Kan.

PURE BRED BIG TYPE BARRED ROCK eggs, \$1.00 per 15; \$5.00 100. Mrs. Geo. L. Fink, Eddy, Okla.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS \$1.25 PER 15; \$6 per 100. Farm range. Mrs. H. Buchanan, Abilene, Kan.

LARGE WHITE ROCKS, PURE BRED Farm range. Eggs, 15, \$1; 100, \$5. R. W. Kunze, Randolph, Kan.

HEAVY LAYING STRAIN BARRED Rocks. Eggs, 100, \$6; 15, \$1.50. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

GOLDEN BUFF ROCK EGGS, PEN AND range. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Jacob Nelson, Brought

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

BARRED ROCKS, 80 PREMIUMS, ENTIRE stock and supplies for sale at a sacrifice. Meanings eggs, 15, \$3; 30, \$5. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

RINGLETS. ARISTOCRATS. BARRED ROCKS. rich color, narrow barring. Eggs per 15 per setting; range \$8 per 100. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—WINNERS ST. JOSEPH, Topoka, Kansas City. Both matings, eggs, 15-20 per 100, utility 15, \$2.00; 100, \$7.00. Write Mrs. P. A. Pettis, Wathena, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—BOTH LINES. STATE show winners. Good layers. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$5.00 per 100. Special matings \$5.00 per 15, \$15.00 per 100. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, SELECTED LAYERS, pure blood, fine, large, vigorous birds, \$1.50 for 15, \$6.00 per 100. Tower Hill Poultry Yards, R. 3, Arkansas City, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS. FROM CHOICE matings. Good layers. Big boned type. Good hatch guaranteed. \$1.50 for 15; \$2.50 for 30. J. C. Fisher, McConnell, Ill.

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

PURE BRED, NARROW BARRED ROCKS, exclusively. Very fine barring. (Eggs from yard \$2.50 per 15. Eggs from flock, \$6 per 100. M. Fisher, Walnut, Kan., Route 4.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. EGGS FOR hatching from fine selected hens, good layers (Thompson strain) \$1.00 setting; \$5.00 hundred. Mrs. F. R. Wycoff, Wilsey, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS PRIZE WINNERS. EGGS from my special matings \$3.00 per setting, pullets and cockerels, matings all choice birds. Fred Hall, Lone Wolf, Okla., Box 42.

THOMPSON'S STRAIN BARRED ROCKS and Baker's Strain Buff Rocks. Prize winning stock. Cockerels direct, this season eggs \$2.50 for 15. Chestnut Bros., Logan, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM CHOICEST matings. Utility \$3 per 15; \$5 per 50; \$9 per 100. Pens either mating \$5 per 15. True Ringlet strain. James H. Parsons, Quinter, Kan.

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

10 YEARS BREEDER OF IMPERIAL Ringlet Barred Plymouth Rocks. Trap nest record winter layers. Pens headed by prize winners. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. E. B. Dorman, Paola, Kan.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING WHITE Rocks \$1.50 per 15; \$6.50 per 100. Fishel and White Ivory strains. All orders given careful and prompt attention. A. H. Alpers, Hudson, Kan.

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

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BOTH matings. Eggs \$5 per 15; \$9 per 30. Utility eggs, \$5 per 100. Won 1st pen at 1918 Kansas State show. Henry Weltrauch, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

BARRED ROCK—EGGS. VERY CHOICE stock. Great layers. Fine quality at a low price. Eggs only \$1.50 per fifteen. Circular free. F. H. Shellabarger, West Liberty, Iowa, Route 2.

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

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS, PEN 1 prize winners; \$3.00 15; pen 2 \$2.00 15; range flock \$1.25. Parcel post paid. Mammoth Bronze turkey eggs \$4.00 11. R. Sonnenmoser, Weston, Mo.

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

BRAIDY-THOMPSON RINGLET BARRED Rocks. Heavy winter laying strain. Bred for quality and size. Eggs 15-15.50; 30-22.50; 50-35.00; 100-60.00. Jno. T. Johnson, Mound City, Kansas, Lock Box 77.

THOMPSON'S IMPERIAL "RINGLETS." light and dark matings. Eggs, pens No. 1, No. 2, fifteen \$5.00. Pen No. 3, \$10.00 sixty. Some cocks yet. Harper Lake Poultry Farm, Jamestown, Kan.

MY BARRED ROCKS ALWAYS PLEASE. Because of my many satisfied customers, 20 years with them, eggs from high quality range flock \$1.25 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. James Diley, Beattie, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS (FISHEL STRAIN DIRECT). Pen headed grandson of first cockerel. World's fair. Females scoring 93%, \$3.15; \$2.15; utility males scoring 93%, \$1.20-15; \$3.25-50; \$6.00-100. Chas. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—WON AT STATE SHOW, Wichita, 1918, 1-2 pen, 2nd cockerel, 5 pullets. Fine test of quality. Excellent winter layers. Three choice matings. Eggs \$5.00 15. Flock mating, \$2.15; \$3.50 30. Send for mating list. Geo. Sims, Le Roy, Kansas.

QUALITY WHITE ROCK EGGS. AT Oklahoma Gold Special Show entered twelve birds, won twelve ribbons, four firsts. Buff said. Pen one, \$5.00 for 15; two and three, \$3.00 for 15. Mating list free. Mrs. Geo. D. Walker, Pond Creek, Okla.

"RINGLET" BARRED ROCKS. WINNERS who ever shown. Range eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 50, \$6.00 per 100. Pens \$5.00 per 15, \$9.00 per 30. Day old chicks, range Mar. 17 to Apr. 16 cts. Pens, 50 cts. Write for mating list. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kansas.

150 "ROYAL BLUE IMPERIAL RINGLET" Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets for sale, 12 blue ribbons at 3 exhibitions, 1917. 200 egg production: Cockerels \$3.50 to \$10.00; pullets, \$2.00 to \$5.00. Eggs for hatching, express charges prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. North Willow Poultry Ranch, A. L. Hook, Prop., Coffeyville, Kan.

PIGEONS.

16,000 COMMON PIGEONS WANTED. Address R. S. Elliott, 7500 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB WHITES. \$6.50 per 100, postpaid. Albert Schlickan, Haven, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

RHODE ISLAND WHITE COCKERELS, prize winners. Jake Ayers, Sabetha, Kan. R. C. RHODE ISLAND WHITES. EGGS, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, 15, or \$6 100. T. J. Smith, Arrington, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND WHITE EGGS FOR hatching. Excelsior strain. A. Manley, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

ROSE-COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs 15, \$1.75; 50, \$4; 100, \$7.50. Excelsior strain. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND WHITE EGGS FROM large excellent layers 15, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. Mrs. Frank Sloman, Effingham, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

S. C. RED EGGS, 15, \$1; 100, \$5. Roy Cross, Lenexa, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS \$1.25-15. CARL Smith, Leonardville, Kan.

CHOICE DARK R. C. REDS. EGGS, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Fannie Goble, Healy, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. RED EGGS, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$5. Mrs. W. Still, Larned, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS \$2.50 PER SETTING. Maple Hill Poultry Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

R. C. R. I. RED EGGS, \$1.25 PER 15; \$5 per hundred. Dounie McGuire, Paradise, Kan.

PURE BRED RHODE ISLAND REDS, 15 eggs \$1.00; 100, \$4.50. Dan Gansel, Beloit, Kan.

R. C. RED EGGS, FARM RANGE, 50 \$3.50; 100 \$6.00. Mrs. Geo. Lobaugh, Greenleaf, Kansas.

PUREBRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS 50-3.50; 100-6.00. Mrs. D. W. Shipp, Belleville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, \$6.00 PER 100. Pen \$2.50 per 15. Mrs. Will Stone, Garnett, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS EGGS EXTRA GOOD layers, big red birds. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15. Redview, Irving, Kan.

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

ROSE COMB REDS. PRIZE WINNING stock 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6.00. Pine Crest, Abilene, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, \$1 for 15 or \$5 for 105. M. L. Fridley, Wamego, Kan.

THOROUGHbred R. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS, \$3 and \$4 each. Dounie McGuire, Paradise, Kan.

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

PURE SINGLE COMB REDS. CHOICE 100 eggs, \$8; 50, \$3. Gertrude Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS, FIVE DOLLARS hundred. Layers, Ida Harris, Route 5, Lawrence, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB REDS THAT ARE RED, eggs fifteen \$1.00; hundred \$5.00. Mrs. F. Meyer, Garnett, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS, PRIZE WINNERS. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. C. B. Kellerman, Burlington, Kan.

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

CHOICE SINGLE COMB REDS: \$6.00 HUNDRED; satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. W. P. McFall, Sawyer, Kan.

UNCEFORD'S S. C. QUALITY REDS. EGGS \$7 hundred. Pens \$4 to \$10 fifteen. Sadie Luncford, Mapleton, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB RED, ROSE COMB Brown Leghorn eggs \$1.50, fifteen. Everett Brubaker, Wichita, Kan., R. 3.

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

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

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

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

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8.00. Mrs. Gilbert J. Smith, Route 6, Box 46, Sterling, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED CHIX, 12 1/2 C EACH. Eggs 15-\$1.25, 100-\$5.00. Choice farm range. Lelah Works, Humboldt, Kan.

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

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

ROSE COMB R. I. RED EGGS FROM extra large, great laying stock, \$1.50 for 15, \$7.50 for 100. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, good winter layers. Eggs \$1.50 setting; \$6.00 hundred. Mrs. Claude Landon, Eudora, Kan.

THOROUGHbred ROSE COMB RED EGGS. Free range \$5 per 100; choice yard \$1.50 per 15 or \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. C. B. Johnson, Garrison, Kan.

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

EGGS—VELVETY, DARK, ROSE COMB Reds, correct size, shape, color. Layers not loafers. 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

LARGE WELL-SHAPED ROSE COMBED Reds, good winter layers, exceptional quality and color. Eggs \$2.00 setting. Ira Lewis, Downs, Kan.

SINGLE COMB REDS. EXTRA GOOD, dark red, prize winning stock, and winter layers. Pen eggs, \$5, \$3, \$2. Range, \$5 per hundred. Baby chicks, 17 1/2 c. J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan.

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

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

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THOROUGHbred BOURBON RED TURKEY eggs for sale \$4.00 per eleven. Mrs. W. S. Baird, Deerhead, Kan.

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SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND eggs. Chas. Martin, Fredonia, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. FREE MATING list. Chas. Flanders, Springhill, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR hatching. O. C. Sharits, Newton, Kan.

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CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$4 hundred. Charles West, Meriden, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS 15, \$3.00, PREPAID. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.00 PER 15; \$5 per 100. J. O. Batterton, Sylva, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. FISHEL strain, \$1.50-15. R. A. McPhee, Plains, Ks.

CHOICE PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.50 per 15. J. M. Smith, Tribune, Kan.

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WYANDOTTES.

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GOLDEN WYANDOTTE PULLETS AND cockerels for sale. Guy Ward, Irving, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.25 PER 15; \$7.00 per 100. Homer Ruth, Moundridge, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6.50 prepaid. Herman Dierking, Bremen, Kansas.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—SPECKLED Sussex. Eggs. J. R. Douglas, Mound City, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE'S EGGS, 15, \$1.45; 50, \$3.75; 100, \$6.50. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, CHOICE STOCK, eggs, 100, \$5.00. Mrs. Emma Arnold, Manhattan, Kan.

ROSE COMB SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS 15 for \$1.25; \$5.00 per 100. John J. Klein, Aulne, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1 PER 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. Orville Jackson, New Albany, Kan.

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GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, well marked \$2.00 each. G. M. Effland, Victor, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$6 100. PEN scored male, \$2.50 15. Jerry Brack, Havensville, Kan.

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THOROUGHbred SILVER WYANDOTTE eggs \$1.50-15; \$6-100. Mrs. W. J. McEnaney, Seneca, Kan.

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CABBAGE PLANTS—WE HAVE 'EM. Wakefields, Succession, Flat Dutch, 100, 45c; 200, 85c; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50; postpaid. Plants ready March 25th. Book your order now. By express collect \$2 per thousand. Cash with all orders. Hope-Plant Farm, Hope, Arkansas.

OKLA. DWARF AND STANDARD BROOM corn seed. Cream and Red Dwarf Maize, and Dwarf Kafir \$7. Red Kafir \$8. Peterita \$10. Amber, Orange and red top cane \$12. Sudan \$26. All per 100 lbs., recleaned, freight prepaid, prepaid express \$1 more. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

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SUDAN SEED 25 CENTS POUND, RED TOP 12c. Orange Cane or African Met 11c. Red Dwarf, Maize Red and White Kafir 7c. Hyscra 10 1/2c. Peterita 10 1/2c. All seed recleaned guaranteed free Johnson grass. No orders accepted less than fifty pounds. Wire, write prices larger amounts. Robinson Bros., Lubbock, Texas.

CABBAGE PLANTS BY EXPRESS, \$1.50 thousand, 500 postpaid \$1.25. Tomato plants by express \$1.75 thousand, 500 postpaid \$1.50; 100, 50c. Potato plants by express \$2.50 thousand, postpaid \$3.50. All varieties above plants shipped in damp moss. Ask for wholesale prices. The Jefferson Farms, Albany, Ga.

EAR SEED CORN, HILDRETH'S YELLOW Dent heavy yielding big yellow kind, large select ears 1917 crop well matured, will germinate 80%, will ship 100 big ears weighing about 85 pounds for one bushel. This allows surplus for testing out. \$5 bushel graded; fifty ears \$3. B. H. Pugh, R. F. D. No. 27, Topeka, Kansas.

SIXTY BUSHELS TO ACRE YIELD MY last year's crop Yellow Dwarf Maize Maize Seed and Black Hulled White Kafir, \$5.00 per hundred lbs. Boone County White seed corn, Drouth Resister, shelled, \$5.00 per bushel. All seed graded and sacked F. O. B. my track. C. C. Miller, Elk City, Okla.

ALFALFA SEED, ALL RECLEANED. non-irrigated, home-grown, at from \$6.00 to \$12.00 per bu. Write for samples and prices on white or yellow Sweet clover, Sudan, Peterita, Red or White Kafir, Sumach, Orange or Amber Cane Seed. The L. C. Adam Mfg. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

SUDAN SEED, RECLEANED, 45 LBS. TO bushel, 25c lb.; Peterita, 90% germination, \$1.50 per bushel; fodder cane, recleaned, \$9 per hundred; home grown 1915 Iowa Silver line seed corn, 95% germination, \$5 per bushel; alfalfa seed, \$5 to \$10 per bushel. All F. O. B. Glasco, Kan. Sacks market price. Grown in heart of Solomon valley. Samples sent on request. Lott & Stine, Glasco, Kan.

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

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WILL TRADE FOR OR BUY, ENGINE disc plows. John Diebolt, Natoma, Kan.

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW 8-16 AVERY tractor with plows. Owen Sheldon, Kingman, Kan.

FOR SALE—TRACTOR, 8-20, TWO NEW plows, good condition. Mel Chapman, Welda, Kan.

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INTERNATIONAL 10-20 GAS TRACTOR, 4-14 bottoms, good condition. Harry Bacon, Yates Center, Kans.

FOR SALE: USED AND NEW 1916 BIG Bull tractors \$400 to \$800, also 2-3 bottom plows, bargains. M. O. Koesling, Bloomington, Kan.

I HAVE FOUR "STEEL MULE" TRAC-tors at Grainfield, Kansas, that I will sell cheap or trade for land. They are equipped to use coal oil. F. D. Sperry, Ellsworth, Kans.

FOR SALE: A STAND PIPE AND TANK, suitable for small town or ranch purposes. Tubular steel derrick 60 ft. high and tank capacity 15,000 gal. Edgar Zinc Co., Cherryvale, Kan.

12-25 WATERLOO BOY, OIL BURNER, IN good shape, with three bottom John Deer self lift gang; four hole Marsells corn sheller, both nearly new. Price \$900.00. Claud Roesch, Quinter, Kans.

BALE TIES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, lumber direct from mill in car lots, send itemized bills for estimate. Shingles and rubber roofing in stock at Emporia. Hall-McKee Lumber & Grain Co., Emporia, Kan.

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

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

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Age 30, \$14.19 a year per \$1000. Age 35, \$16.48 a year per \$1000. Age 45, \$22.75 a year per \$1000. Other ages have similar rates. Life Insurance at these rates sells. Agents wanted. Illinois Bankers Life Association, Kansas Agency, 209 Winne Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY KANSAS and Missouri county to sell high grade specialty, retelling from \$75 to \$600. Earn \$35 to \$50 weekly commission. Big future for good wide-awake hustling salesman. Write B. B. Renwick, 1119 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED by R. Harold, Manhattan, Kan.

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CHANUTE BUSINESS COLLEGE—Resident and Mail Courses—Bookkeeping, Short-hand, English, Etc. Address Raymond F. Dutch, Manager, Chanute, Kans.

THE KNIFE WEEDER, FOR LISTED corn, has never yet been equal for saving moisture and killing weeds. Send for circulars. H. D. Clayton, Hill City, Kan.

TRACTOR FARMING AND ENGINEERING. 412 pages, 175 illustrations; finest book published on this subject, \$1.80 prepaid. Send 10c for catalogs, 100,000 book bargains. McCarthy, 217 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—MARRIED MAN 40 OR 45 years old, with small family, experienced in farming and can give recommendation. Correspondence solicited. Prefer Christian people. W. H. Holmes, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

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LAND ON CROP PAYMENT PLAN. JESS. Klesner, Garden City, Kan.

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FOR SALE—A MODERN NEW IMPROVED section, 2 miles from LaCrosse the county seat. German and English churches. Particulars write to Adam Bender, LaCrosse, Kans.

Wheat Shortage Becomes Acute

(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.)

Orders by the Food Administration milling division requiring all mills having government orders to grind exclusively on those orders regardless of all other demands emphasizes the growing acuteness of the wheat situation. The order means that supplies of flour for domestic use be still further restricted, and new restraints on consumption probably will be adopted.

Receipts of wheat at five markets last week were 960 cars, compared with 868 the preceding week, 2,044 a year ago and 5,262 two years ago. The move in Congress for a higher guaranteed minimum price for the 1918 crop, with a bill actually passed in the Senate by a large majority, fixing the minimum at \$2.50, is likely to prompt some farmers to hold the remnant of their crop despite the request of the Food Administration for farmers to sell all the wheat they possess before May 1. Stocks in elevators and mills are so small that the dependence on deliveries from the farms is greater now than ever before at this time of year.

Flour production at Kansas City last week was 47,600 barrels, compared with 54,000 the preceding week and 64,800 a year ago. All mills report small stocks on hand and are pessimistic over future supplies.

The situation is even worse in the Northwest. The Minneapolis mills reported only 76,650 barrels of wheat flour made in the week ending March 16—the latest figures, compared with 332,600 barrels in the corresponding week last year, and 403,000 barrels two years ago. The comparison is startling.

A broad demand for carlots of corn, which lasted all last week, and a moderate decrease in receipts caused prices to recover strongly from the big decline of the preceding week.

Arrivals at terminal markets continued large and greatly in excess of the average movement for this time of year, but nevertheless were insufficient for the abnormally large war time demand. Mill orders predominated and were the chief factor in boosting prices, with shippers buying liberally also.

Compared with a week ago, the carlot market Saturday was 10 to 20 cents higher. The range of prices was \$1.40 for No. 6 white corn to \$1.90 for No. 2 white. The preceding Saturday sales were at \$1.25 to \$1.80, and a year ago the extreme range was \$1.12 to \$1.21.

Four important Western markets received 5,536 cars of corn last week, 840 less than in the preceding week, the nearly three times as much as a year ago. Receipts at Kansas City and Chicago were about the same as for the preceding week, while St. Louis and Omaha showed substantial decreases. The total at Kansas City was 1,265 cars, compared with 1,234 the week before.

Moderate offerings of oats on the carlot market were in good demand, white oats advancing 2 to 4 1/2 cents and mixed and yellow 6 to 7 cents, compared with the preceding week, where there was a decline of 8 cents. Part of the gain was lost Saturday.

Receipts of oats at three markets were 1,593 cars, about the same as for the week before and 346 cars more than a year ago. The week's exports were 948,000 bushels.

Large supplies of livestock came to Western markets last week, 270,000 more hogs, 90,000 more cattle and 19,000 more sheep than in the corresponding week a year ago, and substantially larger than the previous week.

The trade in hogs showed a good deal of irregularity with a combination of recent rather wide fluctuations. Closing prices Saturday were 15 to 25 cents lower than a week ago. Heavy weights continue to sell at a big discount under light weights. Packer buyers explain this by saying that lard in bulk is actually cheaper than meats. A year ago heavy hogs sold above light weights. The abundance of heavy hogs now shows the results of the big corn crop.

Heavy receipts Monday gave the cattle market a weak start, but during the remainder of the week the trade was active, with a strong tone. The week's receipts in Kansas City were about the same as the preceding week's, but there were increases at other markets.

More good cattle than usual were included among the Kansas City receipts—better cattle than had been seen in the yards for some time previously. Wednesday 20 prime cornfed natives, 1,381 pounds, sold for \$14, top price this year. The day before 19, averaging 1,676 pounds, brought \$13.80. A string of Colorado beef pulp steers, 1,310 pounds, sold for \$13.35, the year's best price. Prime native yearlings brought \$12.75. The medium and poor grades of steers and of butcher cattle moved readily. Trade in feeders and stockers varied a good deal, but in the main there was little change in prices and many went back to the country.

Despite liberal receipts all week, prices for lambs reached the top of the year, the market weakened at the close. Choice fat lambs from Northern Colorado brought \$18.25. Feeding lambs sold up to \$17, and wethers reached a top of \$14. Breeding lambs sold as high as \$18.75. Spring lambs made their first appearance, bringing as high as \$19 for a small bunch from Kansas, averaging 70 pounds.

Fighting Peach Tree Borers

The adult of the peach tree borer is a very slender wasp-like moth. The egg laying begins in June and extends over a long period: thus borers of various ages and sizes are found together. The

eggs are laid on the trunk or main branches of the tree and the young, white worms upon hatching make their way down the trunk to within 1 inch or so below the surface of the ground, where conditions are moist, and here they begin to penetrate the bark. It is the larvae or worms, then, that do the damage by burrowing in the sap wood, often completely girdling the tree. The injury causes the tree to exude gum, masses of which at the crown of the tree are a good indication of the presence of borers.

No entirely satisfactory method of preventing the larvae from entering the tree has yet been worked out. While there are devices and preparations on the market which it is said will do this, yet the larvae are so minute that it is quite a feat to so treat the tree trunk as to present an absolutely unbroken surface to their entrance and this often entails more bother in patching up holes and cracks than the cruder method of "worming." Worming consists in destroying the larvae after they have entered the tree, and usually is done in August or September. The gum is removed and if a hole appears, it is the sign for further investigation; cut the bark away with a sharp knife until the worm is exposed and killed. If a careful and thoro job is done in the fall, spring worming will not be necessary, but some growers prefer to repeat the operation in the spring, inasmuch as numbers of the worms are yet quite small in the fall and escape detection.

Many growers find they can greatly simplify the operation of worming by mounding up the earth at the base of the trees, thereby causing the larvae to enter farther up on the trunks, where they are more easily reached after scraping away the earth mounds. These mounds of course should be in place before the egg laying season begins. Such mounds, if made again in the fall after the borers are removed, will serve as a winter protection to the trees.

SPECIAL TEN DAY OFFER

Our Big Weekly on Trial Ten Weeks for 10 Cents

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

It doesn't take a very clever person to fool a bright health officer, but it takes an artist to fool nature or deceive a Klebs-Loeffler bacillus.—Illinois Health News.

Do not give little chicks any sour or musty feed, as this has a tendency to cause bowel trouble.

The Corrective Must Come

The wealth of the United States is about 240 billion dollars—more than the combined wealth of Britain, France and Germany. We are spending a billion a month financing the war, but these billions are being taxed for less than one-quarter of the cost of the war.

One of the agencies that are making profiteer prices possible is the extravagant spending of the wealthy. War and war prices and the necessity for economy in luxuries have not curbed this.

Sooner or later Congress will be compelled to apply the corrective, and the sooner the better. It will be a radically higher tax on incomes, which should be made to rest heaviest on the profiteer class and the recipients of high war profits. This will stop extravagance, draft millions of dollars in support of the war which now are slacking, and will ease somewhat the heavy burden of the war now resting on the backs of wage-earners and producers.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

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

Special Notice

All advertising copy 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.

600 ACRES, well improved, lays good. Price \$5000. Other farms for sale. John G. Wieland, Emporia, Kan.

160 ACRES, 20 acres wheat, 4 miles county seat. Incumbrance \$5000, price \$75 acre. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

320 A. 3 MI. TOWN. ALL IN GRASS. All level, no imp. Price \$7000. Terms on part. H. J. Settle, Dighton, Kan.

4 SECTIONS of good ranch land in a body located about 11 mi. S. W. of Elkhart, Kan. \$10 a. Earl Taylor, Elkhart, Kan.

FOR SALE—Equity in three quarters of Grant Co. Rail Road land. For particulars write. Chas. H. Redfield, Bucklin, Kan.

236 A. HIGHLY IMP., 50 in wheat goes, creek bottom, some alfalfa. \$70 a. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kan.

LANE CO., 160 acres all level, 13 1/2 miles from Dighton. Price \$1500. Write for list. V. E. West, Dighton, Kan.

ONE HUNDRED SIXTY acres close to good town. Seventy acres in wheat, half goes. Quick sale \$3500. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

160 ACRES, well improved, abundance of water, 3 miles good town. Price \$9000, good terms. Some good exchanges. Holcomb Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in North-eastern Kansas. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

FOR SALE. 153 acre dairy farm. Help gone, poor health, must quit. G. W. Savage, North Side Dairy, Winfield, Kan.

120 ACRES Franklin County, Kansas. All tillable. Residence in good town. Remainder good terms. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kan.

LANDS IN STEVENS and Morton Counties, Kansas, and Baca County, Colorado. Write us for prices. John A. Firmin & Co., Hugoton, Kan.

1520 ACRES choice farm and ranch proposition, some improvement, shallow wells on county road, for immediate sale, \$12.50 an acre. Other bargains. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

FOR SALE. 40 acres, close to town, all good land, nicely improved. Will give possession and terms if desired. Price made known if interested. Write O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kan.

1440 ACRES Hamilton Co. grass and farm land, 80 acres broke, one mi. school and P. O., adjoining range (making of good ranch). Good title. Price \$10. Sid S. Tok, Owner, Lakin, Kan.

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

160 A. COFFEY CO. imp., 140 cult., bal. pasture, all tillable alfalfa land, living water, \$60 a. \$2500 will handle. Black loam soil, school cross road. E. J. Jasper, Council Grove, Kan.

1120 ACRES, best improved farm and stock ranch in Morton County, and a bargain at \$20,000. Option on 100 high grade white-faced cows. Sparling & Barmore, Rolla, Kan.

160 ACRES, 3 1/2 miles from good town, practically all alfalfa land, some alfalfa growing. Good improvements; well located, R. F. D. and telephone. Immediate possession. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

INCOME PROPERTY wanted for 320 a. good smooth land. Good location for farming, or raising cattle. Price \$1750. Mortgage \$1000, 5 years 6 per cent. J. M. Edmiston, Garden City, Kan.

PLENTY OF RAIN and snow, in Ness County, assures a good wheat crop. Best prospect in this locality for years. Write us for list of bargains in farms and ranches. Fouquet Brothers, Ransom, Kan.

IMPROVED QUARTER. \$1750. Only \$600 cash. Bal easy terms. Small house, cave, windmill, milk and chicken houses—20 acres now in cultivation, 80 acres fenced pasture, 10 miles from town. Write quick. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

160 ACRES FOR \$2500 Near Wellington; valley land; good bldgs., 35 past., 25 alfalfa, 30 wheat, bal. cult.; poss.; only \$2500 cash, bal \$500 year. Snap. R. M. Mills, Schwelter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

Choice 600 Acre Stock, Alfalfa, Wheat and Corn Farm \$5,000.00, improvements, fenced hog tight, close to small town. Dissolving partners cause of selling. There are 100 acres in wheat. Might take 160 acres in trade. Valued not over \$12,000. Prefer cash. There are 240 acres bottom land which has produced 80 bushel corn per acre, some timber and plenty of water. Price \$75.00 per acre. Come quick or address Agent, Miller, Kan.

WHEAT SECTION. Improved, \$30 acre. Templeton, Spearville, Kan.

GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS: For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also, to exchange for clear city property. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

294 1/2 ACRES 2 mi. town, level land, no stone, 110 acres fine blue grass, 70 wild grass pasture, 114 cultivation, 250 tillable, house, horse barn, cattle barn 34x120, other bldgs. Price \$50 acre. \$4000 will handle. P. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

640 ACRES, living water, 60 bottom, 200 smooth upland cultivated, fine large new house and barn, all crop goes and possession at once, come soon—this 7 mile of Utica, Ness Co. \$22.50 an acre, some terms. Box 153, Utica, Kan.

ONE 80 ACRE FARM, small imp., in oil field, Chautauqua Co. \$30. One 200 acre farm, good imp., in oil fields, Chautauqua Co. \$30. One 1120 acre tract of grass land in Chau. Co. at \$30. One \$5000 acre tract in Arizona on R. R. at \$5.00. All smooth. One 24,000 acre ranch in N. M. at \$2, a little rough. One 4500 acre ranch in Barber Co., Kan., fine imp., at \$17.50. Write me at once. Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kansas.

FOR SALE—640 acres of improved best bottom land in Comanche county, Kansas. 560 acres of fine wheat, all goes, 50 acres of alfalfa, 30 acres pasture. Perfectly smooth, no draws. Good house, barn and granary. One of the best bargains ever offered in Kansas. Owner ill health. Immediate possession. 3 1/2 miles of good R. R. town and grain center. No trades. Half cash. Shallow to water. BREHM REALTY CO., Hutchinson, Kan.

MISSOURI

BATES CO., Mo., stock, grain, blue grass and clover farms. Duke, Adrian, Mo.

240 ACRES fine imp., all tillable, \$85 a. E. M. Houston, Archie, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet, and list. R. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.

FOR STOCK and grain farms in Southwest Missouri and pure spring water, write, J. E. Loy, Flemington, Missouri.

BLUE GRASS, Corn and clover farms. 60 mi. south of Kansas City. Best buy you can make. Write me. Parish Real Estate Exchange, Adrian, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

220 A. 11 miles Bolivar, 80 cultivation, 25 pasture, bal. timber. Spring; 3 room house; new barn. Bargain \$30.00 acre. Lamun & Pemberton, Bolivar, Mo.

280 A. 10 MI. COUNTY SEAT. 200 a. cultivated, bal. timber pasture, 150 a. valley, R. F. D. and school. Abundant water. Two improvements. \$40 per a. terms. John W. Goff, Willow Springs, Mo.

BARGAIN 1040 A. RANCH, 720 fenced, \$10 a. 319 a. valley, 250 in grass, fine imp. 4 1/2 mi. out, \$65 a. 80 a. 5 mi. out, 60 cult., good house, \$40 a. J. A. WHEELER, Mt. Grove, Mo.

20 A. IMP. fruits of all kinds, 1 1/2 mi. town, \$3,000. Very desirable. 280 a. well imp., 125 cult., 100 a. bottom, bal. pasture and timber, living water. If sold soon \$25 a. Four miles town. 110 a. imp., 50 cult., bal. timber and pasture, living water, \$25 a. Terms. Exchanges made. Have farms to suit every one. R. J. Frisbee, Mt. Grove, Mo.

ARKANSAS

20 PAGE illustrated booklet on No. Ark. Free. Wonderful opportunities now. Address Immigration Agents, Mountain Home, Ark.

160 ACRES 5 miles Leslie, 40 acres cultivation, good improvements, good water, orchard, 140 acres can be farmed. \$1800, terms. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

LAND SEEKERS. Fine climate, pure water, fertile soil, cheap homes, write today. Pinkerton & Orebaugh, Green Forest, Carroll Co., Arkansas.

OKLAHOMA

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

40 A. 4 mi. McAlester, city 15,000, all dry black bottom, 30 a. cult. Fair imp. \$35 a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

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

225 A. STOCK AND DAIRY FARM. 5 room house, barn, well, cave, hen house, half mile town. Milk sales \$1,000 year. \$22.50 acre, \$17.50 cash, easy terms, 6% Possession. R. G. Shelton, Foss, Okla.

OKLAHOMA: Wheat farms for sale. Well improved, smooth upland or bottom farms, in best farming section of Oklahoma; also in the oil belt. Price \$50 to \$100 per acre. Write or call on J. R. Sparks, Billings, Okla.

COLORADO

WASHINGTON COUNTY WHEAT LANDS One of the best counties in the state. Good crops, climate, market, churches and schools. No hot winds. We have some good land, with growing wheat, some improved. Land which the crop pays for in one year. Reasonable terms. For further information, write to the CO-OPERATIVE REALTY COMPANY, Akron, Colorado.

WISCONSIN

30,000 ACRES our own cut over lands. Good soil, plenty rain. Write us for special prices and terms to settlers. Brown Bros. Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

FARM LANDS

PRODUCTIVE LANDS. Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry. in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. J. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

GOOD FARM lands and ranches ex. or trade. Write A. D. La Rue, Humansville, Mo.

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

1760-ACRE RANCH, Kiowa county, Colo. Want Kansas or Mo. land. Other trades. Trader, 507 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebr.

STONE & MAYDEN—Real estate and exchange, farm land, stock ranches; any kind of land for sale; cheap. Address Stone & Mayden, Sparta, Mo.

FOR EXCHANGE or for sale on monthly payments forty-five desirable residence lots in Fredonia, Kansas, in great Wilson County oil field. John Deer, Neodesha, Kan.

INCOME PROPERTY FOR GOOD FARM. Choice income property, best residence section Kansas City, Mo. Income \$2,400. Price \$24,000. Will exchange for farm. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kansas.

EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE: 418 acres in Thomas Co., Kansas. 4 1/2 miles from town. \$12,500. 160 acres in Jackson Co., Okla., \$9,000. 160 acres improved, 6 miles from Coffeyville. \$10,000. The Pratt Abstract & Investment Co., Pratt, Kan.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE Northwest Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska choice farms; the greatest grain belt in the United States. Get my bargains. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

MONTANA The Judith Basin offers exceptional opportunities to the farmer, stockman and investor. Surveys by ordinary farming methods. Harvest every year—not once in awhile. No irrigation, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from the owners. Prices lowest, terms easiest. Free information and prices sent on request. Address THE COOK-REYNOLDS CO., Box K-1405, Lewistown, Montana

To Supply Sorghum Seed

The United States Department of Agriculture has a considerable quantity of sorghum seed for sale at Wichita. You can obtain full information from your county farm agent, council of defense, or from H. N. Vinall, 815 East Second street, Wichita, Kan. All of this seed was tested by the agricultural college.

In order to make the reserve serve as many persons as possible the amount any one individual may buy is limited as follows: Blackhull kafir, 10 bushels; Dwarf kafir, 4 bushels; Pink kafir, 2 bushels; feterita, 4 bushels; Dwarf milo, 4 bushels; sorgho ("cane"), 6 bushels; and Sudan grass 100 pounds. When larger quantities of seed are desired permission must be obtained from the county agent or chairman of the county council of defense and satisfactory proof given that all the seed purchased will be planted by the purchaser.

Has Hold on the People

Governor Capper's announcement that he will be a candidate for United States Senator will find a host of supporters. Kansas has admired his administration and believes that he has made a splendid governor. The election of Senator is eight months away and politics is uncertain, but today it is evident that no man in Kansas has such a hold on the people as a whole as Arthur Capper.—Abilene Reflector.

Both the flavor of butter and the thoroughness of the churning depend on the manner in which the cream is ripened.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD, Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 141 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia., 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1414 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
O. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 424 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

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

SALE DATE—STOCK SALES

April 3—Dunn & Ridings, Sallina, Kan. Percheron Horses.

April 17—J. H. Jackson, Enid, Okla. Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

Apr. 5—Wm. Palmer, Liberty, Neb. Apr. 9—Carroll Co. Breeders' and Feeders' association, Carrollton, Mo. Hereford Cattle.

April 2—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan. Hereford Breeder, Coffeyville, Kan. Sam'l Drybread, Elk City, Kan., Mgr.

April 17—L. E. Rhea, Sallina, Kan. April 17—Nebraska Holstein Breeders, State Fair Grounds, Lincoln, Neb. Polled Durham Cattle.

April 10—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan. Shorthorn Cattle.

April 2—Blank Bros. & Kleen, Franklin, Neb. Sale at Hastings, Neb.

Apr. 3—Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Farnam, Neb. E. W. Crossgrove, Mgr.

April 5—Cambridge Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Sale, Cambridge, Neb. E. W. McKillip, Mgr.

April 5 & 6—S. E. Kan. Shorthorn Breeder, Coffeyville, Kan. H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kan., Mgr.

April 6—Thomas Andrews, Cambridge, Neb. and A. C. Shellenberger, Alma, Neb. Sale at Cambridge.

Apr. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan. Poland China Hogs.

April 3—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan. April 4—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.

April 10—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan. Apr. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan. Jan. 31—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

Jackson Sells Percherons.

J. H. Jackson, Enid, Oklahoma, will sell at auction April 17, 40 Percherons, consisting of 30 mares and fillies and 10 stallions. This is considered by Mr. Jackson the best lot of Percherons he has yet offered for sale. They will include both imported and home-bred mares and stallions and several that are in the ton class. They are daughters and granddaughters and sons and grandsons of state, national and international prize winners, champions and grand champions. This is Mr. Jackson's regular annual spring sale and if you are thinking of buying Percherons at all you cannot afford to miss this opportunity. Write him today for catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Carl F. Smith, Leonardville, Kan., formerly of Cleburne, offers for sale some extra well grown, well spotted, nice, strongly spotted Poland China boars of September and October farrow that are good. Note advertisement in the Poland China section.—Advertisement.

Ed Hegland, Lancaster, Kan., breeder of Shorthorns, writes as follows: "I am well pleased with the ad. which I have in your paper; the most call was for cows. I sold one Scotch topped cow to Harrison Myers of Basehor, Kan., for \$5.00, which topped the market at Lancaster, Kan.—Advertisement."

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be found the Poland China advertisement of A. J. Swingle, Leonardville, Kan. Riley county, in which he offers 12 nice fall boars farrowed in October and November. Also a few choice bred gilts and baby pigs. The breeding in the Swingle herd is of the very best of the large type. He does not keep many but keeps the best. A visit to the herd will convince you of that. Mr. Swingle is a real constructive breeder and has never been afraid to cull closely. The boars he is now offering are of choice. The breeding is of the very best of large type breeding and you better let him give you full descriptions and prices. Everything has been immunized. The fall boars and bred gilts are by Mouw's Black Jumbo and Shurly Wonder. They are out of 2nd and Shurly Wonder. The gilts will be bred to Miller's lines. The gilts will be bred to Miller's Smooth Wonder for August and September farrow. The baby pigs will be priced to ship after they are weaned.—Advertisement.

Here is a Herd Bull.

W. F. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kan., Polk-tawatomie county, offers his pure Scotch Shorthorn herd bull for sale as he cannot use him longer. Also some nice young bulls by him from eight to 13 months old. Cumbe-land's Knight was got by Cumbe's Knight and will be glad to meet you at the train and take you out to see his herd and return you for an evening train.—Advertisement.

Hampshires in Demand.

F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan., breeds Hampshires and good ones and is all sold out of bred gilts but has some cracking good fall boars and gilts for sale. They are really good and he will ship them on ap-

POLAND CHINA HOGS.
SPOTTED POLANDS Boars large enough for
HAS. H. REDFIELD, BUCKLIN, KANSAS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA GILTS
A few fall boars and gilts, open. All well
potted. Best breeding condition. Write at
once. R. H. McCune, (Clay Co.) Longford, Kan.

Poland China Bred Gilts
bred by Hercules Jr. (84679), also tried sows and fall pigs.
pedigree furnished. AUG. J. CERVENY, Ada, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Boars
The big kind, well spotted, big bone and
size. Choice fall boars, Sept. and Oct.
ARL F. SMITH, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

BABY PIGS FOR SALE
I am now booking orders for Baby Pigs from large
heavy boned, prolific sires and dams. Also have
few choice Aug. and Sept. boars and bred gilts for
sale. All immunized.
A. J. SWINGLE, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

30 FALL BOARS 30 Poland China
Fall Boars at
Private Sale.
Also a few fall gilts. Best of big type breeding.
PLAINVIEW HOG & SEED FARM
Frank J. Rist, Prop., Box U, Humboldt, Nebraska

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

ERHART'S BIG POLANDS
A few September and October boars
and choice spring pigs either sex out of
some of our best herd sows and sired by
the grand champion Big Hadley Jr. and
Columbus Defender, first in class at To-
peka State Fair and second in futurity
class at Nebraska State Fair. Priced
right, quality considered.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

Mar. Boars
and gilts sired by Hercules
2d and Grandview Wonder.
25 fall pigs for sale, in
pairs and trios not related.
(Picture of Hercules 2d.)
ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

**Engleman's
POLANDS**
The best that the breed affords.
I have decided not to hold a sale
and am offering at private treaty
25 of the best bred gilts in the
southwest. Every one an out-
standing individual and immune.
They are bred to
Buster King by Giant Buster.
Blackhawk by Storey's A Wonder.
Chief Model by Chief Leader.
We are pricing these gilts at
about one half of what you would
pay for them in a sale. Write for
prices. We guarantee satisfaction
or your money back.
ENGLEMAN STOCK FARMS,
Fredonia, Kans.

**Elmo Valley
Polands**
The Big Type, Big Bone,
1,000 Pound Kind with Quality.
Everything Immunized.
For Sale—12 Sept. and Oct. boars,
big, stretchy, high backed fellows
with lots of bone. Not fat but in
splendid breeding form. Will weigh
over 200 each. Sired by
Elmo Valley,
Elmo Valley Giant,
Elmo Valley Timm.
Out of mature dams weighing
650 and 700 pounds.
Address,
J. J. HARTMAN
Elmo, Dickinson Co., Kan.

proval which is certainly a fair way to sell.
The gilts will be sold open or held and bred
to a champion boar. Correspond with Mr.
Wempe at once. He will ship you exactly
what he agrees to and you can pay him
when you get the shipment and have satis-
fied yourself that everything is all right.—
Advertisement.

Rhea's Dispersion Sale.
I. E. Rhea, Salina, Kan., has claimed
April 17 as the date of his dispersion sale
of registered and high grade Holstein cattle.
The sale will be held at his farm about 11
miles north of Salina on the Meridian auto
road and about 16 miles south of Minneapolis
on the same road. This herd was founded
in 1894 by Mr. Rhea and everything in the
herd was either bred or developed by them.
The dispersion consists of nine pure bred
and 29 high grades, 18 of them now in milk.
The balance is young heifers with the ex-
ception of two bulls, the herd bull three
years old and a bull calf six months old,
both registered. They will also sell 100 high
grade yearling and two-year-old Shorthorn
and Hereford steers. Also 80 head of hogs.
The sale will be advertised in the next issue
of the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertise-
ment.

Some Good Boars Here.
Anyone in the market for a Poland China
fall boar should turn to the Poland China
section in this issue of the Farmers Mail
and Breeze and consult the advertisement
of J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan., Dickinson
county, who is offering 12 big fellows that
have been carefully handled and that are
as good as any 12 boars to be found in one
herd in Kansas. They are big stretchy fel-
lows with lots of bone and nice arch backs
and will weigh now in very ordinary condi-
tion over 200 pounds each. They also have
the breeding back of them. These boars
were sired by Elmo Valley, Elmo Valley
Giant and Elmo Valley Timm. The dams
are the big 650 and 700-pound Hartman
sows that are largely of the Blue Valley
breeding. These 12 boars are as desirable
as any like number of boars I ever saw.
They are September and October farrow
and have been properly immunized with the
double treatment. Prices will be found
reasonable.—Advertisement.

T. M. Willson's Reduction Sale.
T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan., Smith
county, will sell Polled Durham and Short-
horn cattle at his farm south of Lebanon
April 10. He will sell about 15 Polled cattle
and five Shorthorns. At the same time he
will sell 30 Poland China bred sows. 15 of
these sows can be registered and will be cat-
alogued but the other 15, while pure bred
cannot be registered and will be sold that
way. Of the Polled Durham and Shorthorn
offering there are nine bulls from eight to
22 months old, eight cows and heifers either
bred or with calves at foot sale day. Mr.
Willson has always bought good cattle when
he bought and has always used herd bulls
from Achenbach Bros.' great herd or from
the Ed. Stegell herd. This sale is a reduc-
tion sale and it is Mr. Willson's idea to
make a sale every year. The catalog is
ready to mail at once and you better ask
him for one today. Look up the advertise-
ment in this issue of the Farmers Mail and
Breeze.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa
BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.
J. H. Proett & Sons have sold their farm
near Alexandria, Neb., and have bought an-
other place near Deshler, where they have
moved and will continue to breed good
Durocs. They report having nearly 100 pigs
all sired by some of the most noted boars
of the breed.—Advertisement.

Uhlir Averages \$190.50.
Kansas buyers were much in evidence at
Frank Uhlir's annual Shorthorn sale held
at Falls City, Neb., March 7th. Mr. Uhlir
sold the best lot of cattle he has ever of-
fered in one of his sales. That part of the
offering sired by his great breeding bull Le
Boyne Rex and the cows bred to him were
in great demand. The 17 bulls sold for an
average of \$180.90 and the 23 females
brought \$4,530 an average of \$196.90 making
a general average of \$190.50 on the forty
head sold. The sale was conducted by Col.
J. C. Price assisted by Col. Herman Ernst,
both gentlemen rendering very efficient
service.—Advertisement.

The Judys Held Big Sales.
The W. T. Judy & Sons annual winter
reduction sales of Polled Durham cattle,
registered draft horses and bred sows at-
tracted big crowds at Kearney, Neb. The
sales were held in their big new sale pavilion
and everyone was made comfortable. The
demand was strong for the Judy Polled
Durhams but the horses that were sold went
for considerable below their value. The last
day's crowd was small owing to the big
blizzard of the day before and cost the firm
many hundred dollars. The total of the two
days sale was \$14,480. The bred sows aver-
aged about \$60 per head and the cattle sold
for a general average of \$161, very good
considering the fact that many of the lots
sold were only calves.—Advertisement.

Nebraska Holstein Sale.
W. M. Galloway, who sold his Holstein
herd on January 29 and 30, 1918, at Water-
loo, Iowa, for \$55,154, made the following
remark about the sale, to intimate friends:
"We had real buyers with real Holstein in-
terest from something like fourteen states.
The sale opened my eyes, because I could
see very plainly that I was going out of the
Holstein business at the wrong time. I
never saw such a demand for Holsteins, and
this is nothing to what it is going to be as
the years go by on account of war condi-
tions and the great scarcity of breeding
dairy cattle across the water." An unusual
opportunity to secure some extra good Hol-
steins is offered in the consignment sale of

POLAND CHINA HOGS.
FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS
40 heavy-boned fall pigs. Can furnish pairs,
not related. Also a few serviceable boars.
Pedigree and priced to sell.
P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.
Wooddell's Durocs
Eight cherry red fall boars for sale. I want to move
these out at once, therefore you may expect an at-
tractive price. Yours for better Durocs.
G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.
GARRETT'S DUROCS Bred gilts
special prices on Sept. male pigs with up to date breeding.
R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

Duroc Bred Gilts
Spring gilts bred to farrow this spring. Popular
breeding. Farmers prices. Write at once.
W. J. HARRISON, AXTELL, KANSAS

SHEPHERD'S BIG DUROCS
For sale—Dream's Fancy, bred to King's Colonel f
Am. This is the dam of 1st Prize 1917 Futurity Lit-
ter. Crimson Gano Junior Champion of Kansas, Sum-
mer and fall boars. Few fall gilts. Bred gilts all sold.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Royal Herd Farm Durocs
Fall boars with quality and blood lines of distinction.
You are invited to come and see these good boars, or
write me for description and prices. Entire herd im-
mune. B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kansas, Route 7.

Durocs of Size and Quality
Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three
state fairs. Special prices on fall boars and gilts, from
Crimson Wonder, Golden Model, Illustrator and De-
fender breeding. John A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kansas.

TRUMBO'S DUROCS
Herd Boars, Constructor 187651, and Con-
structor Jr. 234259. First prize boar pig Kan-
sas State Fair, 1917. A few fall pigs for sale.
W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KANSAS

Sept. and Oct. Boars and Gilts
20 Duroc Jersey boars and gilts of top
breeding. Good individuals. I want to move
them before my spring pigs arrive.
F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

IMMUNE RECORDED DUROC GILTS
with size, bone and stretch,
guaranteed in farrow.
Shipped to you before you pay.
F. C. CROCKER, BOX B, FILLEY, NEBRASKA

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM
DUROC-JERSEYS
Fall pigs, either sex, and prize winning
blood for sale at reasonable prices.
SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Duroc-Jerseys
John Workman,
Russell, Kansas

Bancroft's Durocs
September boars and gilts open or
bred to order for September farrow.
Early March pigs weaned and ready
to ship May 8th.
D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kansas.

**CROWS' BIG SMOOTH
Durocs**
We have 65 good gilts and tried
sows to farrow in latter part of
March and April, also some to
farrow in May. These sows
and gilts are all Cholera immune,
healthy and of very best of breeding
and bred to our grand champion
boars. We just returned from the
Wichita and Oklahoma City Stock
Shows where we won eight hundred
and four dollars in money and two
silver trophies.

W. R. CROW & SONS
1300 So. Poplar St.,
Hutchinson Kansas

J. H. Jackson Percheron Sale
30 Mares 10 Stallions Enid, Oklahoma 30 Mares 10 Stallions
Wednesday, April 17th

Automobiles will meet you at car line barns 1/2 mile from farm
30 REGISTERED Percherons, mares and fillies, one to eight years
old, including both imported and home bred. 10 stallions, including
Kansas National Live Stock prize winners.

SIX OF THESE MARES AVERAGE OVER A TON
They are daughters of the International winner Jalap, the champion
Glacis and other sires of note and are bred to the undefeated Lagas,
Jalap, Albany II and other great sires.

They are daughters and granddaughters, sons and grandsons of
state, national and international prize winners, champions and grand
champions, and for size, quality and blood lines they excel any of my
previous offerings. Do not miss this sale. For catalog address

Auctioneers: Burgess, Herriff, Trearn, J. H. Jackson, Enid, Okla.
Smithhisler, Fieldman: A. B. Hunter.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.
John D. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan. LIVESTOCK
Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

JOHN VAN RIPER, Auctioneer
372 Michigan Ave., Topeka, Kansas.
General Farm Sales Solicited.

JACKS AND JENNETS.
Stallions and Jacks 40 Percheron stallions and mares from
Jacks, 10 fine jennets at reasonable prices. Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.

Jacks, Jennys and Percherons
Four good Jacks and four good Percheron
Stallions of breeding age; also a number of
extra good Jennys. Priced to sell.
M. G. BIGHAM & SON,
OZAWKIE, KAN., 20 MI. N.E. Topeka

HORSES.
For Sale—One French Draft Stallion
3 yrs. old. One large young white-pointed jack; these are
good ones. S. L. Ashcraft, Little River, Kansas, Box 341

For Sale—One 5 Percheron Stallion
yr old registered
black, weight 1900 pounds; Reg. No. 80,169. Price right if
taken soon. EMERN H. SLEDD, LYONS, KAN.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
For sale: two yearling, registered Percheron stallions, weight
1600 lbs. each. Priced right. HALLORIN & GAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KAN.

Percherons—Belgians—Shires
2, 3, 4 and 5-year stallions for sale
or let-on shares. I can spare 75
young registered mares in foal. One of
the largest breeding herds in the world.
FRED CHANDLER, Route 7,
Charlton, Iowa. Above Kan. City.

Percherons For Sale
Algarre No. 54595 a dapple grey stallion weighing
2,200 pounds, two splendid mares weighing a ton
each, two stud colts 6 mos. old, two fillies eight mos.
old. Must sell at once. J. F. Harris, Macksville, Kan.

FOR SALE My Cleveland bay stallion
Bay Tom No. 1246 com-
ing 6 years old and extra
fine horse well broke to all kinds of work, sound and
sure, weight 1600 pounds. He is dirt cheap at \$300.
Come right away and see him. It will be worth time.
E. Pinkston, Cedar Point, Kansas

Riley County Breeding Farm
Headed by the Grand Champion Jeun 76167, 80555.
Sired by the \$40,000 Champion Carnot. Scarcity of
help forces me to reduce my herd.
Offering for sale my old herd horse Cassimir 35838,
by Casino. (Cassimir was the Grand Champion colt at
St. Louis World's Fair.) Cavalier 94839, black, 5 years
old, weight 1900 lbs., sound, 2 stallions coming 3
years old and some young fillies. 2 five-year-old
jacks, 1 will weigh 1200 pounds.
ED. NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN. (Riley Co.)

Pleasant View Stock Farm
Percherons and Herefords
Two stallions, one coming 3, one coming 2; also
one yearling of my own breeding; are good ones.
Can show sire and dam.
Also have a number of good bulls from 10 to 12
mo. old; can spare a few heifers bred to my herd
bull, Dominator, a son of Domino.
Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas

WOODS BROS. CO.,
LINCOLN, NEBR.,
Imported and Home-Bred
Percherons, Belgians and Shires
75 young stallions
of the three breeds—
coming 2, 3 and 4
years old and a few
older horses. We have
never had such a col-
lection of real draft-
ers.
Come and make
your choice. Our
prices, terms, and
guarantee will suit
you.
Barns opposite
State Farm. A. P. COON, MANAGER

CHESTER WHITE AND O. L. C. HOGS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Five good smooth spring boars for sale. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.

I must close out my entire herd of Chester Whites. If you want a good tried sow or herd boar, write me at once. Also summer boars and gilts. F. C. GOSKIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

Kansas Herd of Chester Whites

25 Fall boars for sale, extra choice. A few bred gilts still on hand.

ARTHUR MOSSE, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, OXFORD, KAN.

CHOICE SPRING BOARS AND GILTS bred or open, sired by Jackson, a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy; also a nice lot of fall pigs. E. T. HOWELL, FRANKFORT, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS with size, breeding and quality. Bred for June farrow. Weanling pigs of either sex. R. T. WRIGHT, GRANVILLE, KAN.



SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE 200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred to sire and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Phone 3919, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

500 HAMPSHIRE BRED

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

HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL

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

GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Guernsey Bull for Sale registered and well bred. Standard 8 1/2 x 12 1/2 year old. Price reasonable. L. W. GOSS, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

For Sale—Registered Guernsey Bull 5 years old, fine breeder, gentle. Butcher fat records 744 pounds. J. W. CARNAGEY, BELTON, MISSOURI

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS for sale. Forest Standard 8 1/2 x 12 1/2 year old. Price reasonable. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

POLLED DURHAM BULLS From 10 to 16 months, including 2 extra herd prospects. S. R. BLACKWELDER & SONS, Isabel, Pratt Co., Kan.

J. C. BANBURY & SONS

POLLED DURHAMS

(Hornless Shorthorns)



25 BULLS, \$100 TO \$500. Roan Orange and Sultan's Price in Service. We give tuberculin test, crate and deliver at Pratt or Sawyer; furnish certificate and transfer; meet trains and return free. Phone 1902. J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KANSAS

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

FROM WORKMAN Herd headed by Louis of Viewpoint 4th, 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America. Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

15 ANGUS BULLS

10 mos. to 2 yrs. old, out of Good Straus and a fine sire Millale Prince Albert 157142. A few cows and heifers. H. L. KNISELY & SON, Talmage, Kansas.

FIVE ANGUS BULLS

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

Sutton Angus Farms

40 Bulls—50 Heifers Also 25 Bred Heifers Prices and descriptions by return mail. Sutton & Wells, Russell, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

PROSPECT PARK SHORTHORNS

Five choice young bulls, reds and roans, Scotch topped. Two 16 months old, three 8 months old. J. H. Taylor, Chapman, Kan.



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

Nebraska Holstein Dairyman, to be held at Lincoln, Nebr., April 17, under management of Dwight. This sale will include 70 head of Scotch and heifers, including 50 head of fine young stock, many of them with excellent A. R. O. records and bred to some of the greatest bulls in the west. A special attraction will be a son of Ran Apple Korndyke 8th. Segis Pontiac Colantha, a show bull out of a 30 pound dam will also be sold. An extra good young bull out of an A. R. O. dam will be sold for the benefit of the Red Cross. Col. Z. S. Branson will conduct the sale, assisted by Col. A. W. Thompson of York, Nebr., and Col. Bob Adkins of Red Oak, Iowa. Following is a list of the consignors to the sale: J. B. Branson, Lincoln, Nebr.; H. L. Cornell, Lincoln, Nebr.; Woodlawn Dairy, Lincoln, Nebr.; J. F. Bunte, Cortland, Nebr.; H. G. Langan, Omaha, Nebr.; C. J. Furry, Franklin, Nebr.; A. W. Pekarek, Brainard, Nebr., and Woods Bros., Lincoln, Nebr.—Advertisement.

Fair Shorthorn Sale at Hebron.

The Hebron Sales Company at Hebron, Neb., held their first Shorthorn sale on March 16. The sale was arranged on very short notice and none of the consignors had sufficient time to get their stock in proper condition for selling. The large number of young bulls and calves also accounted for the low prices received. Those consigning, however, expressed themselves as being well satisfied with their first sale. The entire offering averaged nearly \$150. E. W. Patrick of Ogden, Utah, was a heavy buyer, taking all of the bulls old enough for the range trade. Most of the other sales were made to parties living in the vicinity of Hebron, and a few across the line in Kansas. Col. H. S. Duncan, assisted by Col. J. H. Barr did the selling.—Advertisement.

Attend the War Conferences

Five Kansas communities will have agricultural war conferences next week, April 1 to 5. The meetings will be conducted under the auspices of the Kansas council of defense, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Kansas State Agricultural college, and the Kansas state board of agriculture, to explain the national and world situation with regard to agricultural production and the world's food requirements.

An afternoon and evening program has been arranged for each of these conferences, which will be held at Seneca, April 1; Concordia, April 2; Cottonwood Falls, April 3; Larned, April 4; and Coffeyville, April 5. The afternoon program at each point will include an address by Dr. C. F. Curtiss, dean of agriculture of the Iowa State college, on the subject, "The Agricultural Situation of the Warring Nations," and one by Edward C. Johnson, dean of the division of extension of the Kansas State Agricultural college, on the subject, "Keeping Our Balance and Forging Ahead." The evening programs, excepting those at Larned and Coffeyville will consist of an address by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, on the subject, "Kansas at the Front," and an address by Doctor Curtiss.

These agricultural war conferences will be regional in character. It is expected that all farmers' organizations such as farm bureaus, farmers' institutes, Granges, and Farmers' Unions, will be represented by large delegations. The programs will be of equal interest to unorganized farmers and townspeople.

For Better Conditions

I am glad to know that Governor Capper wishes to serve us as senator. I only wish Kansas could have him for governor again, but by going on to the Senate he will have a chance to help better the condition of the people in the whole United States. So we are all eager to see him win the nomination. I think I can safely say that a large majority in this community are for Capper for Senator. I know the women are all for him. And why shouldn't they be for one who helps the women fight the curse of liquor and other evils like "Our Governor?" The only complaint we hear among the farm women about Hooverizing is this: "I would gladly save and economize if I didn't know that Wilson allows the brewers their full share of grain to convert into liquor." I only wish we could make Congress and Wilson understand how badly that hurts us, when we know food is needed so much. We all pray to God to help the governor in his fight for right, and if he doesn't get out to make one campaign speech, he may rest assured that I am helping all I can by boosting for Capper whenever I can. And there are many more who are doing the same thing. Mrs. Chris Lee.

Severy, Kan.

If you want to be miserable, think about yourself, about what you want, what you like, what respect people ought to pay you, and what people think of you.—Charles Kingsley.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Reduction Sale

Polled Durhams—Shorthorns

15 Polled Durhams, 5 Shorthorns, 30 Poland China bred sows and gilts

Sale at the farm south of Lebanon.

Free conveyance to and from the farm sale day.

Lebanon, Kan., Wed., April 10

There will be nine bulls from eight months old to 22 months; three coming yearling-heifers. Four cows and four heifers, with calves at foot sale day or to drop calves soon. Mr. Willson has always used Achenbach Bros. and Ed. Stegelm herd bulls.

The 30 bred sows and gilts are all pure bred and of the best of big type breeding. 15 of them are cataloged but the others are not eligible to registry and will be sold that way. There will be two fall boars and four fall gilts eligible to registry. All the sows and gilts bred for April and May farrow. Catalogs ready to mail now. Address

T. M. WILLSON, LEBANON, KANSAS

J. C. Price—Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson—Fieldman.

14—Registered Shorthorn Bulls—14

Five coming twos, nine coming yearlings. \$1,500 if all taken. They are not \$500 and \$1,000 bulls, but are good value at price. They are not herd headers, but are range bred, roughed through the winter and are in just right condition to turn on pasture or range.

L. M. AXLINE, R. F. D. MOTOR A, MEDICINE LODGE, KANSAS

Stunkel's Shorthorns

Scotch and Scotch Topped Herd headed by Cumberland Diamond bulls, reds and roans 8 to 24 months old, out of cows strong in the blood of Victor Orange and Star Goods. No females at present to spare. 15 miles south of Wichita on Rock Island and Santa Fe. E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS.

Pearl Herd Shorthorns

Village Herd by Imported Villager and Orange Level by Victor Orange in service. FOR SALE—Young bulls from 8 to 14 months old, reds, whites and roans. Scotch and Scotch topped. Inspection invited. Can ship on Rock Island, Union Pacific or Santa Fe Railway. C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS.

50—Bulls for Sale—50

Shorthorns and Herefords

In age from 12 to 24 months. Choice selections. Prices range from \$100 up. Also Shorthorn females of different ages. Inspection invited. 200 bred ewes.

Elmendale Farm, Fairbury, Nebr.

New Buttergask Farm

SHORTHORNS

Pure Scotch and Scotch topped bulls 10 to 22 months old. Some choice bred cows for sale. Address

McCall Bros., Cawker City, Kan.

Cumberland's Knight 412231

by Cumberland's Last is for sale. Also young bulls by him 8 to 13 months old. Write quick if interested.

W. F. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

For Sale—Herefords

18 three year old registered cows. These cows are well bred and good individuals, and will begin dropping calves right away. 21 high grade cows that will calve soon to service of a registered bull. 7 registered bulls, ten to fifteen months old, well grown and heavy bone. Will make a close price on all of the above for quick sale.

Fred O. Peterson, R. F. D. 5, Lawrence, Kan.

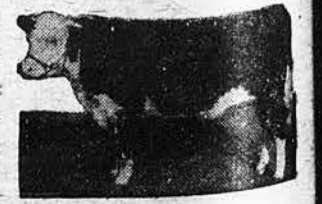
Spring Creek

Smith Center, Kansas

Old Established Herd SPECIAL BULL OFFER:

Two big coming two year old bulls. Six younger bulls that will do for light service this season. Prices and descriptions by return mail.

S. D. Seever, Smith Center, Kansas



ACRES

Crescent Acre Farms

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

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS

Double Marys (pure Butes), and Rose of Sharon family. Some fine young bulls. R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kan.

SHORTHORN BULLS

I have an attractive lot of Shorthorn bulls 8 to 14 months. Two with quality and breeding to head pure bred herds. One out of an extra heavy milking dam. WM. B. PARKER, LAKIN, KEARNY CO., KAN.

Lancaster Shorthorns

Lancaster, Kan., Atchison Co. Imported and home bred cattle. Headquarters for herd bulls. All within three miles of Lancaster. Twelve miles from Atchison. Best shipping facilities.

Ed Hegland

Some choice bulls, 12 months old, for sale.

K. G. Gigstad

20 bulls, 9 to 7 months old. Reds and roans.

W. H. Graner

12 yearling bulls, 8 and 9 months old.

H. C. Graner

4 yearling bulls, also bred cows.

C. A. Scholz

Bulls from six to eleven months old, by Rosedale 367, 546 and Orange Victor 454255.

Address these Breeders at Lancaster, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Holstein Bargains for 60 Days

75 very choice, high grade springing heifers to freshen in March and April

High grade heifers bred to my herd bull whose sister holds the world's record for milk production for a two-year-old. A few choice heifers sired by or bred to my Segis bulls.

SPECIAL: Well marked heifer calves at \$25. Express paid.

My heavy springing two-year-old heifers will interest you. Come and see them. Write today.

N. A. Anderson, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kan.

46 Head high grade Wisconsin bred Dairy Cows
Just brought to Olathe, Kan., 10 days ago.

At PUBLIC SALE, FRIDAY, APR. 5

At Hannon Bros. Barn, south end of Kansas Ave., Olathe, Kansas

These cows are fresh and close springers, 4 to 6 years old. Weight 1100 to 1300 lbs. Plenty of quality, highly marked, 5 to 7 gallon cows. In this lot are 5 pure bred cows and one pure bred bull, two years old, as good as can be found in the state. This is a good useful bunch of cows.

HANNON BROS., OLATHE, KAN. On Santa Fe, Frisco, and Strang Line 20 miles southwest of Kansas City.

The Maplewood Consignment of Holsteins at The Breeders' sale at Topeka on March 26th will include Four Beautiful Daughters of that Greatest of Kansas Bulls, Canary Butter Boy King, one granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs from a 20 pound dam—a handsome lot of heifers. Come to the sale prepared to buy the lot for a foundation herd and stay until you get them.

Four of them bred to the Junior Herd sire of Maplewood, Duke Johanna Beets, who has a twenty-five pound dam and who has two thirty pound daughters, one of which is a full sister to our bull.

What will heifers from Canary Butter Boy King bred to a bull like Duke Johanna Beets be worth? Your bids will be the answer.

MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

Choice Holstein Bulls

of choicest breeding from large milkers, fine large individuals, nicely marked, calved June, 1917, ready for service May 1st. Will price at a bargain.

J. A. Reed, Valley View Stock Farm, Lyons, Kansas.

Do You Like Individuality With Breeding? Then write us about our 3 yr. old Holstein bull and sons ready for service and younger, all registered. Must sell to prevent inbreeding. Prices right. We are not dealers. G. H. Ross & Sons, Independence, Kan., R. 1

Keep your cows, but make them pay. A PUREBRED **HOLSTEIN BULL** is the short cut to greater dairy profits. We'll tell you why—free.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N OF AMERICA, Box 292, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

Registered and High Grade Holsteins

Practically pure bred heifer calves, six weeks old, crated and delivered to your station \$25 each. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Write us your wants.

CLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

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

Holstein Calves from high grade stock. Blankinship & Blankinship, Rosalia, Kansas

Choice Holstein Calves!

12 Heifers 15-16ths pure, 5 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$20 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. **FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.**

OAK HILL FARM'S HOLSTEIN CATTLE
 Yearling heifers and bull calves, mostly out of A.R.O. cows. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. **BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.**

HOME DAIRY FARM, DENISON, KAN.
 Some young bulls for sale. Also females. Member H. F. Assn. of Kansas. J. M. Chestnut & Sons, Denison, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CALVES, 25 heifers and 4 bulls, 15-16 pure, 5 weeks old, from heavy milkers, \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. Send orders to **WILE EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.**

JERSEY CATTLE.

Say, Jersey Breeders

I offer five young bulls, ready for service for sale at attractive prices. Write for breeding and prices.

J. A. CRAIK, OKETO, KANSAS.

RED POLLED CATTLE.

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

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

Morrison's Red Polls Nine bulls from 6 to 12 months old, by Cremo 22nd. Cows and heifers. **CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.**

Sunnyside Red Polls

I have young bulls with quality that will please the up to date breeder. Come and see them or write for description.

T. G. MCINLEY, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

Red Polled Bulls

The sons of Bob Evans 25387, one of the best sires of the breed. They are in good condition, 10 months old, and are ready for service. Priced for quick sale. No females to offer at present.

L. W. FOULTON, MEDORA, KANSAS.

When writing to advertisers mention Mail and Breeze

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

1887. J. M. Lee brought the first Holsteins to Kansas.
 1917. Lee Bros. and Cook have the largest herd of Holsteins in the West.

Blue Ribbon Holsteins 3 bred heifers and a registered bull \$325.

450—Holsteins—Cows, Heifers and Bulls—450

We sell dealers in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Why not sell direct to you? 50 Fresh Cows, 100 Springing Cows, 100 Open Heifers, 100 Pure Bred Bulls, all ages, many with A. R. O. breeding. Bring your dairy expert if you wish. Calves well marked, high grade, either Heifers or Bulls, from 1 to 6 weeks old. Price \$25.00 delivered to any express office in Kansas.

We invite you to our farms. Come to the fountain. We lead, others follow. Herd tuberculin tested and every animal sold under a positive guarantee.

50—REGISTERED COWS AND HEIFERS—50

Some fresh, others fresh soon. Many with A. R. O. records. All ages from 6 weeks to 8 years old. Remember we have one of the Best Bulls in the World, Fairmont Johanna Pieterje 75903. A calf from him is a starter on the road to prosperity.

We want to reduce our herd to 250 head on account of room and will make very attractive price on either pure bred or grade stuff for 30 days only.

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee County, Kansas
 Wire, Phone, or write when you are coming.

We Are Offering Bargains in Yearling Bulls
For the Next Thirty Days

Can Also Price You Several Cows and Heifers Reasonable

HIGGINBOTHAM BROTHERS, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS

—WAIT FOR DATE—

and more information on our sale of pure bred and high grade Holsteins, to be held some time in April.

Sale to include all ages, from calves to mature animals in females. Also some good young bulls.

Sale to be held on Grand View Farm, the new home of Eshelman's Holsteins.

A. L. Eshelman, Abilene, Kansas

175 Head Registered Holsteins
At Auction, April 23-24, 1918

Haeger's 13th Annual Consignment Sale

Remember this is the World's Champion Show Herd; also the home of the Breed's Famous Sire, King Segis Pontiac.

About 40 of his sons and daughters in this sale. Handsome individuals. All the cattle in this sale are young in ages with plenty of future before them. They combine the Best Breeding of today along with individuality and if you want real up to date Holsteins don't fail to attend this sale. Many heifers purchased at our annual sales have produced 30 pounds to 37.52 pounds butter in seven days and over 100 pounds of milk per day. We are offering some more of that quality if you give them the chance. All over 6 months old Tuberculin tested. For information and catalogs address

R. E. HAEGER, Sales Mgr., Box M, Algonquin, Ill.

STUBBS FARM

OFFERS:

Sir Mercedes Piebe Longfield. Born March 12, '17, ready for service, nearly all white—straight as a line and a show bull in every way. His sire is a son of the World's Champion 4-year-old Queen Piebe Mercedes who made 30,300 pounds milk and 1,389 pounds butter one year. She is sister to a 40-pound cow and six 30-pound cows. His dam is an untested cow—splendid type, large and heavy producer. She is a granddaughter of Paul Beets DeKol—105 A. R. O. daughters and is out of a splendid A. R. O. granddaughter of Homestead Jr. DeKol—89 A. R. O. daughters. Price \$200 f. o. b. Mulvane—guaranteed free from tuberculosis and to be a breeder.

Address **Stubbs Farm Mulvane Kansas**

Braeburn Holsteins

Lots of bull calves, a week old to a year, outcome of 25 years' improvement.

H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. "Tredico is the herd with wonderful constitutions." If the last bull you bought had a weak constitution from a forced record or a disease, visit Tredico at once.

GEO. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS.

Nebraska Holstein Dairyman's First Annual Sale

At the State Fair Grounds, Lincoln, Nebraska, April 17, 1918

70 Head

Including about fifty as fine young cows as were ever led into the sale ring—many of them with good A. R. O. records, and bred to some of the greatest bulls in the west, including King Pontiac Konigen, the \$10,000 bull at the head of the Woodlawn Dairy Herd. This is the best lot of cows ever offered for sale in Nebraska.

A Son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th will be sold.

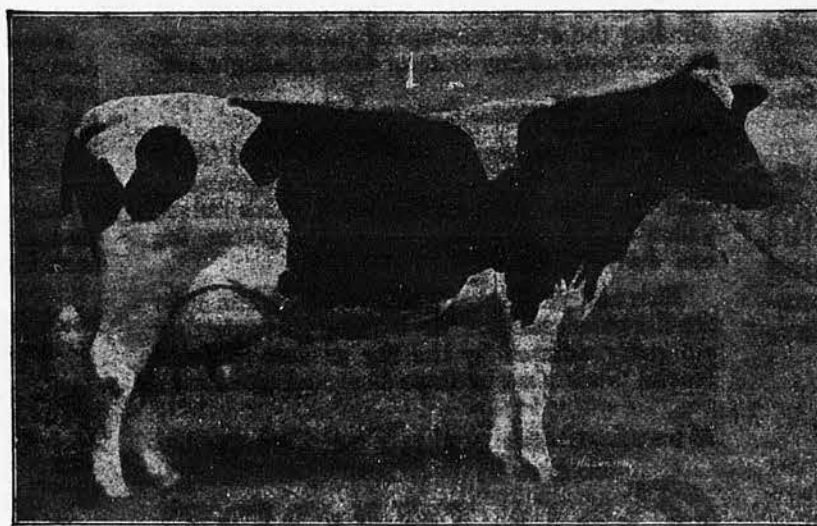
Remember, four of his brothers have sold for a total of \$127,200.00 and two of his sisters have made World's Records.

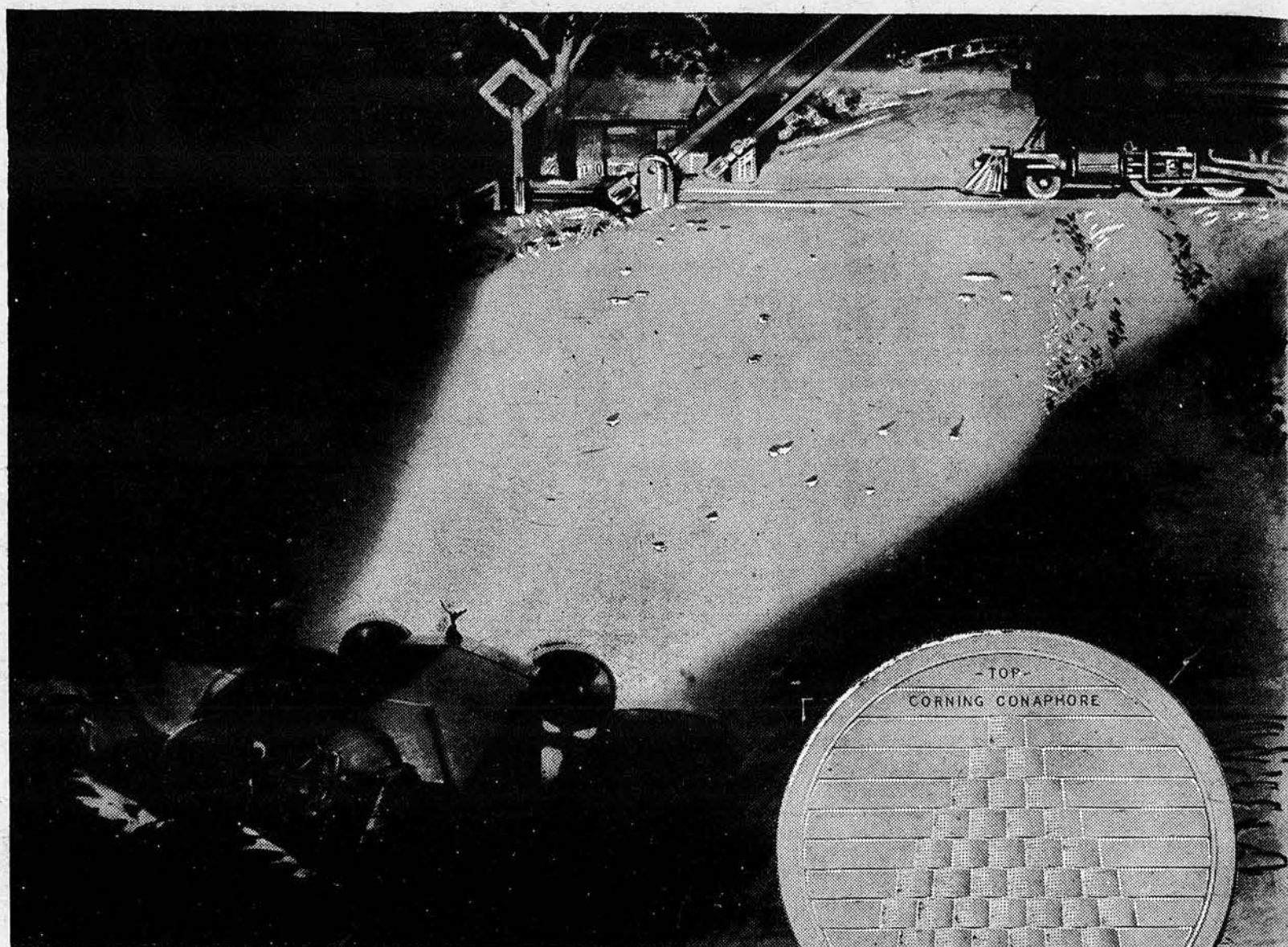
Segis Pontiac Colantha, a show bull out of a 30-lb. dam, will also be sold. If you are looking for a real herd sire that has both individuality and breeding, buy one of these.

A fancy young bull out of an A. R. O. dam will be sold for the benefit of the Red Cross and a Red Cross dinner will be served at noon by the ladies—a dandy good time for everybody. **COME—COME—COME**

Write for catalogue to

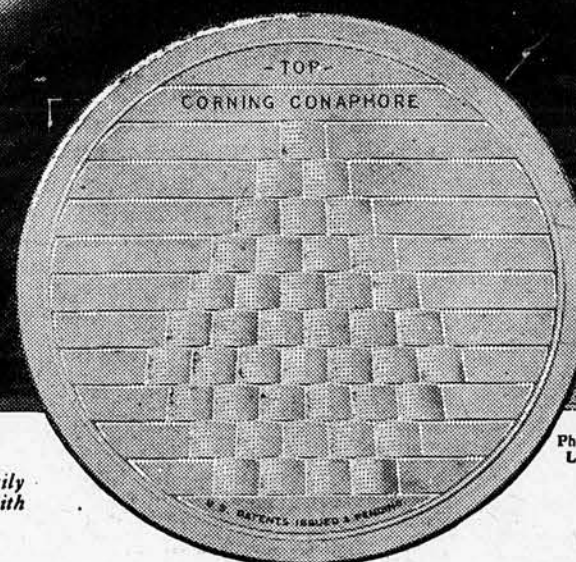
Z. S. BRANSON, Auctioneer.
JOHN G. VOSS in the box. Dwight Williams, 104 Bee Bldg., Omaha, Nebraska





Many railroad crossing gates are not operated after 7 P.M. This photograph shows how the 500-foot range of the Conaphore protects your safety. It also shows how the Conaphore keeps the beam within legal limits, and so makes for the safety of others.

THE CONAPHORE
Smooth front surface. Easily cleaned. Does not clog with dust or mud.



Photograph by L. A. Hiller

Country roads demand long range *Safety demands no glare*

NOTICE how brightly the Conaphore beam lights up the railroad crossing and the engine in the photograph above. Then see how far beyond the crossing it illuminates the road.

The Conaphore does not diffuse and scatter the light in all directions. Neither does it dump the light directly in front of your car. Instead it shoots a long, broad beam ahead for 500 feet and more.

Notice, also, that where the Conaphore beam strikes the engine, the light is not more than 42 inches above the road. If a motorist were approaching from the other direction, the Conaphore rays could not dazzle or confuse him even to the slightest extent.

Conaphore design patented

Conaphores give you the range you need and to which your own safety entitles you. Yet they eliminate all glare and so make for the safety of others.

The Conaphore permits the bulb to

be focused for maximum range. Its efficiency is due to scientific design.

A series of patented corrugations on the inner surface of the Conaphore bends down the beam, while cylinders in the center fan ample light sidewise.

These corrugations also limit the height of the beam to 42 inches. There is no chance of blinding the other fellow, and you are within the requirements of any state or local headlight law.

Pierces fog and dust

The Conaphore is made of Noviol Glass patented—invented by Conaphore designers and used in no other headlight device. This unique yellow-tint glass causes the light to pierce fog and dust, without "back-glare."

Blue and violet rays present in all white light are the chief cause of "back-glare," because they are easily diffused by the fog or dust particles. Noviol Glass absorbs these blue and violet rays,

Manufactured by the World's Largest Makers of Technical Glass

CONAPHORE

Range 500 feet—No Glare—Pierces Fog and Dust

but projects all the rest of the light. Thus the Conaphore eliminates "back-glare" and gives you perfect road vision even when the night is thick. The Noviol beam makes the easiest light for your eye to follow.

Conaphores are also made in clear glass, but we strongly recommend the Noviol.

Help fight the glare evil

On dark country roads the glaring headlights danger is found at its worst. Put Conaphores on your car at once, and do your share to stamp out the glare evil. They give you the long range you want, yet take all glare out of your headlights.

Easy to install. Sizes made to fit all cars. If your dealer has not yet received his supply, write us and we will see that you are promptly supplied.

Retail Price List (per pair)	Noviol Glass	Clear Glass
5 to 6 1/8 inches inclusive.....	\$2.40	\$1.80
7 to 8 1/2 inches inclusive.....	3.50	2.50
8 3/8 to 10 inches inclusive.....	4.50	3.00
10 1/8 to 11 1/2 inches inclusive.....	6.00	4.00

Prices 25 cents more per pair west of Rocky Mountain. Sizes vary by steps of 1/8 inch above 6 1/8 inch size.

CONAPHORE SALES DIVISION
EDWARD A. CASSIDY Co., Mgrs.
519 Foster Building - New York City
CORNING GLASS WORKS