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AND BREEZE

Poultry Clubs for Girls

By Mary Catherine Williams, Secretary

The Capper Poultry Club

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

IVE hundred farm girls in Kansas are going to make some money this make some money this year. Nobody knows yet how much it will be—maybe only a few dollars and maybe more than \$100—that part depends on the girls and how good business women they prove themselves to be But prove themselves to be. But whether it is much or whether it is little, it will be their very own money to put into the bank, or take a trip somewhere, or spend for a year away at school, or for new clothes away at school, or for new clothes or anything they please. Who are these 500 girls? Well, nobody knows their names yet, but it is more than likely that one of the number is you. There is a chance for five girls between 10 and 18 years old in every county in Kansas and those five will be the ones who have spirit and determination and pluck to get into the game at

pluck to get into the game at the very first and send in their applications to the Capper Poultry

Club before anybody else beats them to it.

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There, you've guessed already how you are going to make that money. From chickens, of course, the best and surest means of money making for farm women and girls that ever was invented. This is the chance the girls have been waiting for ever since the Capper Pig club was organized for boys. It really didn't seem fair to leave the girls out then, and Governor Capper did not wish to do it, but he knew pigs were not the proper things for girls to take care of. There is too much heavy, rough work about hog raising. Not that girls do not like work and ought not to work just as much as boys. Girls' work and boys' work is different, that's all. And girls can do as well with their kind of work as boys can with the boys' kind. Anybody who doesn't believe this can just watch the Capper Poultry club. There are going to be some records and profits made by these girls that will make the boys wake up and rub their eyes to see if they're not dreaming.

But making money is not the only delightful thing about this Capper Poultry club. It will give you an opportunity to get acquainted with other girls and any one of you who joins can count on having 499 more friends next year than she has now. Maybe you will have even more for five girls to a county makes 525. Think of that, would you! Why, some of you don't know that many persons of any sort, counting in all your uncles and aunts and cousins and the neighbors and teacher and the postman and the storekeeper where you do your trading, and these 499 will be girls all about your own age. You may not see them all, but you can get acquainted with most of them just the same. Some of them may grow to be real chums such as all girls long for.

The way you will form these pleasant friendships is thru

all girls long for.

The way you will form these pleasant friendships is thru

Smeller clubs within the big club. First there will be your

county club composed of the five members who represent your county. One of these girls will be appointed county leader and

instruct ions

Please consider my application for membership in the Capper Poultry Club. If chosen, I will comply with all the club rules and will do my best to win a prize. My name isAge R. R. Postoffice County..... I approve this application and agree to help the contestant if ····· Mother or Guardian.

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

to us. She is in every way worthy selected, we believe she will do her be an honor to our county.

Next there will be the breed clubs. Part of the contest is to be based on purebred chickens and if you choose. Plymouth Rocks, you and all the other girls who choose the same kind will be in the Plymouth Rock club, while the girls who decide on Leghorns or Rhode Island Reds or some other breed will have clubs of their own. Officers for the breed clubs will be appointed or elected and printed stationery will be provided for them. Just think the fun it will be to have regular letterheads with your own name on it as any real business woman. A catalog will be printed about January 1, 1918, containing the names and addresses of all members of the big club who have eggs and breeding stock for sale. The names will be classified according to the breeds kept and copies will be sent to all the secretaries of the breed clubs for mailing. There will be lots of free advertising space in the Farmers Mail and Breeze for the name and address of every breed club secretary and the breeds represented. This free advertising should sell every surplus purebred cockerel.

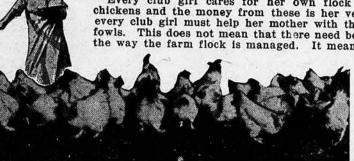
and address of every breed club secretary and the breeds represented, This free advertising should sell every surplus purebred cockerel and every egg for hatching that can be spared, and that is where a good share of your money is coming from.

Another chance to make money is from prizes. Governor Capper is offering \$100 in prizes: \$50 to individual girls, \$30 for county clubs, and \$20 for mothers. Read the list of prizes with the rules printed inside to see how the money is divided. Then some of you will exhibit your birds at fairs and poultry shows and win more prizes that way. prizes that way.

The club membership fee will be 25 cents which covers a year's dues and is to be paid to the secretary-treasurer of your breed club when her name is published. The money will be used for postage and in helping to pay for the stationery and catalog. Any member who does not have stock or eggs for sale may have her membership fee refunded on application to the secretary of her breed club.

Every club girl cares for her own flock of purebred chickens and the money from these is her very own. Then every club girl must help her mother with the farm flock of fowls. This does not mean that there need be any change in the way the farm flock is managed. It means only that the

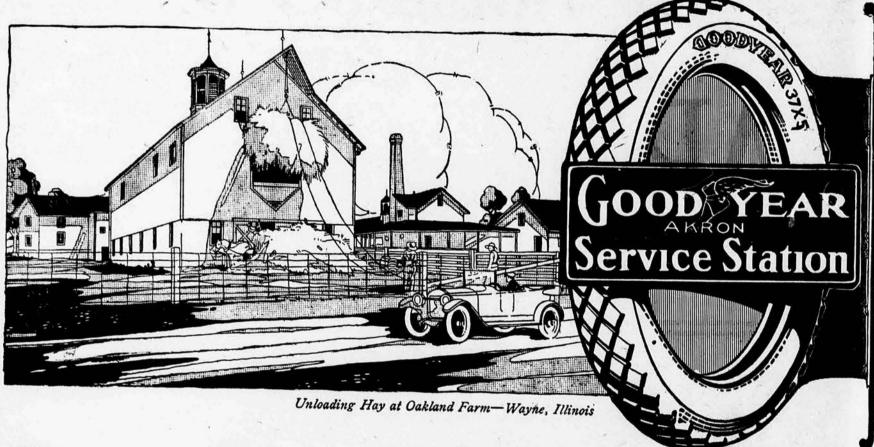
girl keeps an accurate rec-ord of the farm flock so that at the end of the year she can show father and the boys (Continued on Page 34.)



so she will know what to do. Can't you see yourself now in Can't you see yourself now in one of your prettiest dresses and your new spring hat getting into the car and driving away to visit your county club members? Maybe you'll have the club meet at your house sometimes and mother will let you bake some little cakes and stir up some lemonade to serve to them in your best

and stir up some lemonade to serve to them in your best company dishes. Mothers are going to be side partners in this Capper Poultry club, too, and that is another delightful thing about it. But we'll talk about that part later.

will be sent her at the time



Strong Enough for Any Service

The tire that needs to be pampered has no place in country service.

It may do fairly well in town, where garages and repair shops are numerous and accessible; but for main road travel, where distances are long and conditions severe—where "trouble" is trouble with a vengeance—it is an inevitable disappointment.

Tires such as Goodyear builds are strong enough for any service—they need no pampering in country or town; they are main road tires from every standpoint, ready for whatever the road has to offer, able to withstand it when it comes.

They are strong, vigorous, trustworthy and lasting, Goodylear Tires—quick to serve and slow to wear.

They are economical and consistently satisfying; they carry far and travel free of ordinary troubles.

They are protected by special features against almost anything that can happen to a tire, from within or without.

They wear longer, go farther, serve better and fail less.

Goodyear Tires are the natural outcome of a manufacturing policy that refuses recognition to any quality save the highest, of a craftsmanship satisfied with nothing less than all possible perfection, of an institutional principle based on value given for value received.

Where found they uphold in all ways the integrity

of intention and effort behind them—and more of them are in use today on the motor cars of America than of any other brand.

It happens that the prices on Goodyear Tires are moderate, due to factory economies and efficient distribution—but don't buy them solely on this account.

Buy them because you expect more from them in all that a tire should give—for they will give more.

Buy them of the Goodyear Service Station Dealer in your vicinity. He is close at hand, trained to help you get from Goodyear Tires the final mile of service we have put into them.

And he has other things to sell you than tires, in this same endeavor.

Tubes, for instance—Goodyear Tubes, built to enforce the type of service Goodyear casings are capable of delivering. Strong tubes, sound tubes, lasting tubes—tubes that won't leak, seep or creep.

And Goodyear Tire-Saver Kits, last word in tire preparedness—he has these also. Handy, compact packages, the only ones on the market containing all essential first-aids-to-tires.

Go meet your Goodyear Service Station man today. He is located near you to be of service to you—of broader service than perhaps you realize.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, O.

Goodyear Tires, Heavy Tourist Tubes and "Tire Saver" Accessories are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere.





THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 47 Number 7

TOPEKA, KANSAS, FEBRUARY 17, 1917

Subscription \$1.00 a Year

Farm Editorials

AVE YOU ever noticed that in almost every case the successful farmers of Kansas are men case the successful farmers of Kansas are men who have definite aims—that they are men with ideals? A thinking man who plans to get the better things usually obtains them, too. We need more ideals in Kansas farming.

Especially is it important that the young mea should get the right ideals. Unless a man starts out with a belief in livestock farming and a determination to get something out of life besides money he cannot make the greatest success. In forming these ideals a good plan is to consider the methods used by the successful farmers in your community quite carefully.

Careful Spraying

Good apples cannot be produced in Kansas without Good apples cannot be produced in Kansas without spraying. Commercial growers appreciate this fairly well; the progress made in developing better methods of production in Doniphan county, for example, in the last five years is one of the most encouraging things in the agriculture of the state. More hand sprayers are needed in the home orchards.

Sprays must be applied properly. If one doesn't understand their application under the conditions in this state he can get full information from the departments of horticulture and entomology at the Kansas State Agricultural college. In speaking of the need for care in the application of sprays, F. B. Paddock, a specialist in spraying recently said:

Paddock, a specialist in spraying recently said:

"There is no magic about a spray material. It cannot be applied in a "hit or miss" fashion if satisfactory results are to be obtained. Many persons in this state have been of the opinion that if they purchased some poison and applied it to the plants in any manner all of the insects would be killed. in any manner all of the insects would be killed. This practice has led to much disappointment, and some farmers have lost their confidence in the ability of man to eradicate insects. A grower should realize that the use of spray materials is a matter of dollars and cents. Money and time should be used in this work only in such a way as to obtain ample returns from the investment. Hundreds of dollars have been spent in this state in the purchase of spray materials with no benefit to the grower. The remedy for such a condition of affairs will only be found when growers shall become better informed in regard to insect control. Most of the knowledge necessary to do this work in the proper way is to be gained only by observation, for one must learn to recognize conditions as they exist. One cannot expect to follow blindly a 'cure-all,' and when the results are not satisfactory to lay the blame on the weather."

Why Not Pension Farmers

"We now have pensions in this country for veterans of all the wars fought since the landing of Columbus," writes one of our valued correspondents. "We have pensions for mothers, pensions for railroad employes, pensions for teachers. But who ever heard of a pension for the pioneer farmer? How many of the pensioners I mention ever pay a tenth as much to support the government, state and national, as the farmer pays? How many of them ever did a tenth as much to support the world, to feed it?"

If any man on couth is entitled to a pension in his

If any man on earth is entitled to a pension in his old age it is the pioneer farmer whose years have been used in the nation's service, perseveringly, faither. feen used in the nation's service, perseveringly, faithfully, and against greater and more disappointing conditions than any other man in business. No man works harder—if he is a good, energetic farmer—and none is more likely to see his year's work swept away in a day, ruined in a night, burned. Our correspondent's inquiry is timely. The chances are however, that he has been reading of Germany's bowever, that he has been reading of Germany's pension system. It might be a fine idea for this country to copy, but it will be a long, long time getting. getting over.

But there are others. The mentalities that have But there are others. The mentalities that have shaped the nation's progress should not be forgotten. We have with us tonight our old friend, the faithful, has-been politician. Why should not he have a pension in perfectly legal form when he grows too old to get it in the usual way? Who, may we inquire, has been more concerned about this country's welfare? Who has been more willing to take upon himself the burden of running the whole business, national, state, city, town, township? Where, indeed, would our country go if it were not for the watchful politician? And when he becomes a has-been, which is mighty late in life if you leave it to him, why should we not, as we observed a moment ago, confer upon him a real pension, in regular form,

And if the has-been politician is to be remembered why, if you please, why shall wornout editors be forgotten? Have they not done more than any other one influence to educate the world, to provide for its mental pabulum? Have they not decided more problems "in the next issue" than any court in christendom, and have they not decided some of them correctly? To whom does the farmer write when his cow is down in the yard and can't get up or the family flivver has a wheezy flange on the transmission? Surely, if any new ideas are to be considered in connection with pensions the unhappy and unappreciated editor will not be overlooked.

Better Returns

A higher money return must be obtained from

A higher money return must be obtained from farming in Kansas if the best country life is to be built up. The average labor income needs to be established on a higher basis. This can be done if more real economy is used in handling the products after they are produced.

But little attention has been given to the fundamental problems of marketing the crops and livestock after they are grown. Most of the attention has been given to the problems of production. This is important, and a great deal more care is needed in increasing the production, but more study also is required of the big marketing and distribution problems encountered in the sale of farm products.

These questions are especially important to the

These questions are especially important to the younger men, and to the farmers of all ages who have not paid for their farms. The best possible management is needed in these days to pay for a

management is needed in these days to pay for a farm out of the earnings of that place.

Much of the better management needed in the handling of farm products is concerned with their sale. H. J. Waters, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college called attention to this several years ago, when he showed that it was costing more to sell farm products than to sell typewriters, cash registers or motor cars. His solution of the problem, which is obviously an important one, is to extend co-operation—farmers must buy and sell in large lots. That this is appreciated generally in Kansas is well indicated by the remarkable growth of the Grange and the Farmers' Union in the last two years. The success which has been obtained in the co-operative buying and selling of these two in the co-operative buying and selling of these two big organizations is one of the most encouraging things in Kansas farming.

A larger saving is being made in this way than is appreciated in the communities where co-operation is not the rule—the results are more important than many of the men interested in co-operation appreciate. The big thing about it all is the hopeful outlook for the future which is indicated by the success of co-operation, even if it is only in a small way. It is hard for any community to change from way. It is hard for any community to change from the old way of doing things to the new and better systems. If farmers learn to work together in a small way, with perhaps the purchase of a few car-loads of feed by co-operation, and make a success of this they will co-operate in a larger way later.

Parcel Post

There is a considerable opportunity in dealing directly with city buyers of farm products thru the parcel post. In many cases a profitable trade can be worked up. W. O. Rigby, the postmaster of Topeka, issued a letter on this subject to the farmers near Topeka recently. In this letter he said:

near Topeka recently. In this letter he said:

To the Rural Patrons of the Topeka Postoffice: In view of the high prices of food products thruout the country, publicity of the facilities offered by the parcel post for the shipment of farm products direct from the producer to the consumer is given. Butter, eggs, dressed fowls, fresh meat and other farm products can be sent by parcel post on your route to consumers in this city at a good margin of profit at the following rates: 1 pound for 5 cents, 2 to 3 pounds for 6 cents, 4 to 5 pounds for 7 cents, 10 pounds for 10 cents, with a limit of weight in the local, first and second zones of 50 pounds, which can be sent for 30 cents and 54 cents, respectively. Such shipments can be sent C. O. D. on the payment of 10 cents, and the money for the produce will be returned to you the following day by money order. Farmers within the local,

first, and second zones should be inspired by the almost unlimited opportunity to expand the business of producing and selling direct to the consumers in the city. However, you are cautioned that this business cannot be developed and maintained unless you are willing to share liberally with the customer in the city the saving effected by the parcel post shipment. You must understand that the customer in the city, in dealing with you by mail, foregoes the advantages of credit, personal inspection of goods and immediate delivery and that he, naturally, cannot be expected to deal by parcel post unless he can be assured of better products at a less cost. Consumers in the city would see the advantages to be secured by a satisfactory arrangement with a reliable farmer, which would enable them to receive food supplies at regular intervals, in a fresh condition and at reasonable prices. Agricultural and civic organizations are interesting themselves in this subject and are being asked to make an energetic effort to enlist the co-operation of their different institutions in a practical campaign to reduce the high cost of living in the city by inducing direct shipments by parcel post from the producer to the consumer. This will not only result in economy to those receiving them, but will exert a moral influence in deterring shippers and dealers from entering oppressive combinations for the advancement of prices. Any further information desired, not given in this letter, will be cheerfully furnished at this office.

The opportunities probably are especially good in developing a market for eggs, butter and vegetables. They deserve more attention from farmers in Kansas who have these products for sale.

The City

The most important thing for a young man who is considering going to the city to live is for him to fully understand the life and work there. If he understood that success almost always is gained only by the specialists, and that a young man equipped to do only ordinary work doesn't have one chance in 10,000 of winning a worth while success, much of this drift to the city would stop.

Tenant Farmers

Most tenant farmers in Kansas have not received Most tenant farmers in Kansas have not received a square deal. The one-year lease under which they have had to work is unfair—and it ought to be thrown out along with the other relics of the dark ages. Long time leases would do much to solve the tenant problems of Kansas, and they would result in increased profits for both the owner and the

Grain Farmers

The history of the agriculture of the United States has shown that grain farmers are soil wreckers. They do not profit by this system either—one-crop grain farmers usually make but little more than a living. A young man who is starting in the farming business should appreciate that the only way to the largest success is by the livestock route.

Stumps

No farmer can afford to allow his fields to be obstructed with stumps. Kansas land is too valuable. There are efficient machines that may be used to remove stumps if one has many to contend with, and if there are just a few they can be re-moved by hand. It will pay well to get rid of

Kafir Breeding

There is an increasing interest in Kansas in the growing of the sorghums, especially kafir. This has produced a large demand for good seed adapted to the local conditions. Such seed can be obtained only by intelligent head selection. Breeders who will do this work are needed in every county. Farmers already in the business have shown that it nays well

Legumes

No group of plants is more valuable to Kansas agriculture than the legumes—alfalfa, clovers and cowpeas. The cash returns from these lines are not exceeded by the values of the other general field crops, and in addition they have a beneficial effect on soil fertility. A great increase in the acreage of the legumes is much needed in Kansas.

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

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SPECIAL TO ADVERTISERS.

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

The Farmers Mail and Breeze

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Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

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T. A. McNEAL, Editor. F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor.

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Women's Pages. Mary Catherine Williams Children's Pages. Stella Gertrude Nash Dairying. V. V. Detwiler

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

Passing Comment--By T. A. McNeal

Compulsory Service

The advocates of compulsory military service are saying that the present situation proves the correctness of their contention. They say that we are in a state of unpreparedness which would not be the case if we had compulsory military training. In-stead of proving their theory it seems to me that the situation proves the contrary. If we should become involved in war with Germany it is now entirely the ranks of the army as fast as they could be equipped, and neither is there any doubt that within a month they would, if properly equipped, make as fine an army as ever went into battle. We do not need compulsory military training in this country and it will be a sad day for the republic if ever that policy is adopted. When this war fever is over and sanity again reigns, at least to a moderate extent in the world, the sentiment in favor of universal military training will decline. The people of the United States will go back to the theory that has prevailed in this country from its beginning: that standing armies are a menace to a free people and a democratic form of government.

What We May Do

It looks as if sooner or later we will be involved in the mad strife in Europe. I trust that the present indications may not be fulfilled, but it is useless to close our eyes to what seems entirely probable if not inevitable.

So far as I can see there is only one, or possibly two, advantages to be derived from our participation in the conflict. The first is that I think it would hasten the end. The second is that when the peace terms are to be arranged the representatives of this nation will sit at the council table and have a prominent, perhaps a deciding voice, in de-termining what those terms shall be. The paramount desire of a vast majority of the people of all the nations, I think, is the establishing of a permanent world peace.

A permanent world peace, however, cannot be obtained without universal disarmament. Nothing is more certain than that if the policy of militarism which has prevailed in Europe for the last 50 years, is to continue, there can be no such thing as a permanent world peace. The United States is the one nation in a position to urge disarmament on all the nations of the earth, and in a position to make that demand felt. If the representatives of this country in case we shall be drawn into the conflict, shall rise to the occasion and make that demand and insist upon it to the very limit of our financial power it will mark a new era in the history of the It will mean universal and permanent peace, good will between nations, and world wide prosper-ity. If that shall be accomplished then our being drawn into the war will not be a thing to be re-gretted but to be thankful for, and men and women everywhere will fervently bless God for the United

Happy Western Kansas

I have sometimes thought that the people of Kansas are rather disposed to complain about their condition. It has appeared to me that I met more persons who were disposed to grumble than I have met those disposed to take a cheerful view of matters in general Theorems. ters in general. The grumblers complained about the weather, the condition of the crops, the high cost of living, the increasing taxes, the discriminations practiced against the farmer, the high rates of interest, the low prices of stock; or, if the price of stock happened to be high, they grumbled about the high prices of feed, and insisted there was no money in feeding hogs or cattle even at the high prices. Generally the person who is disposed to complain can find enough to complain about, because there is always enough trouble scattered about in the world to make men and women unhappy if they are out looking for it they are out looking for it.

Just now it is a pleasant experience to visit Western Kansas because there seems to me to be Western Kansas because there seems to me to be less complaining out there than any place I have visited in my life. I have been spending several days out in Western Kansas and right out in that part of the state where we used to suppose the people were most entitled to sympathy I have dis-

covered the most contented and apparently prosper-ous people I have ever seen. I talked with dozens. ous people I have ever seen. I talked with dozens. I think it would be no exaggeration to say that I talked with a hundred persons and out of the entire lot I did not hear a murmur of complaint. They are prosperous, and frankly and gladly own up to the fact. They even say that if there should be a crop failure this year the people are in condition to stand it and that there will be no exodus such as there used to be in a dry year. Not that they are expecting a crop failure, but they are prepared to endure it with cheerful minds if it comes. It is no uncommon thing to find one of these Western Kansas farmers owning two motor cars, and some-Kansas farmers owning two motor cars, and sometimes where there are several boys in the family

times where there are several boys in the family each one has a machine of his own.

The little village of Arnold does not profess to have a population of more than a hundred, I think, but a few weeks ago the people of the town and vicinity decided that they needed a new church. So they got together and simply put down their names for nearly \$7,000 to build a modern house of worship. When the church is built and furnished as it will be in a few months, there will be no debt. as it will be in a few months, there will be no debt. The men around there have the cash and are will-

The men around there have the cash and are willing to dig it up. They are emphatically a generous, progressive people glad, as I have said, that prosperity has come to them, but not puffed up with pride on account of it. There is no community in the United States that provides a finer example of genuine democracy than does Western Kansas.

Just by way of illustration—and the fact that I take him as an illustration will be as much of a surprise to him as to anybody on earth—back in the '80's Mr. Hagens went out to Ness county and took a homestead. Times were discouraging for settlers in those days. Mr. Hagens was no exception to the general rule. He decided that he could not make a go of it in that country, and so he loaded his family and what household goods he had, which were few and not very valuable, into a freight car and journeyed back to the home of his wife's people in Southern Missouri, and let the small mortgage he had secured along with his other calamities, gage he had secured along with his other calamities, take his homestead. For 10 years he grubbed among the rocks and stumps of Missouri. The chills gripped him and check him as a few in abules a not provided the control of the cont him and shook him, as a terrier shakes a rat, until he had little life or ambition left in him. All the time, and more especially when the chill was on or time, and more especially when the chill was on or the resultant high fever was burning up his very bones and marrow, Hagens kept thinking of the glorious, pure air he used to breathe out in Western Kansas. It was in 1897 that finally he made up his mind that if his wife was willing he would give Western Kansas one more trial. Just then land Western Kansas one more trial. Just then land was to be had almost for the asking. He discovered that a quarter section had been homesteaded and then abandoned by a New Yorker, and had been sold to the county for taxes. He secured the tax title and afterward perfected the title to the land for a trifle. That was 20 years ago. Today Hagens owns more than 1300 acres of fertile land which would easily sell for \$25 an acre.

I rode out to Hagens's place in a Buick six and filled myself with country sausage, big fat biscuit.

filled myself with country sausage, big fat biscuit, coffee with real cream and homemade preserves.
And at that Mrs. Hagens rather apologized and said that if she had known they were going to have company she would have tried to get up a real meal.

Now, Hagens is not an exceptional case. He does not think he has accomplished anything remarkable at all, and perhaps he hasn't. Of course his wife and the members of his family who have helped along deserve a due part of the credit for what has been accomplished. He declared modestly, that any man who would go out to Western Kansas and do his best could succeed and do a lot better than he could Back East. I believe this. There was a time when I did not think so. That former opinion was that part of the state because they got out of the country with remarkable unanimity when they were able to get away. Those who stayed are glad of it evidently, by most of the early settlers in now, but there was a time when they considered the necessity a misfortune.

If one mingles among those Western Kansas people

and partakes of their hospitality he runs one danger, and that is that he is liable to suffer from over-eating. I tried eating at three farm homes and know what I am talking about. There is no shortage of provisions there.

I have said that Western Kansas affords the best example of genuine democracy that I have ever seen. It is indeed the spirit of these people that I most admire. They are a prosperous people but above all they are an intelligent people of superior ideals. Prosperity does not spoil them. Let me make just another observation here. Most of the Eastern loan companies draw a deadline about the middle of the state beyond which they refuse to consider loans on the theory that the security is not good last on the theory that the security is not good. Let me remark that they are laboring under a mistaken impression. A loan on Western Kansas land in proimpression. A loan on Western Kansas land in proportion to its assessed value is a safer loan or at least as safe as the average loan in Eastern or Central Kansas. The days of the exodus from Western Kansas are over. Dry seasons there will be. Short crops there will be but the population will not decrease nor will the forms over again he abandoned decrease nor will the farms ever again be abandoned.

A representative of a threshing machine company who has been selling machines exclusively in this Who has been selling machines exclusively in this Western Kansas territory for a good many years tells me that the losses from bad debts in his territory have averaged less than one-fourth of 1 percent. Can you beat that anywhere? And threshing machine debts have not generally been considered as a silk-added either.

as gilt-edged either.

However, the fact that loan companies have re-fused to do business in Western Kansas has re-sulted in high rates of interest in that part of the country. The banks have reaped a rich harvest. Those people are entitled to get money as cheaply as in any part of the state. Their loans are as safe as any loans anywhere in Kansas.

Jack Rabbit Hunt

One of the standard amusements of Western Kansas is hunting the jackrabbit. One of the days I was there I went with the crowd. It would not be accurate to say I participated in the hunt. I carried a gun and tramped something less than a hundred miles but the jackrabbits had no cause to fear me. I did shoot at a couple but succeeded only in slightly accelerating their progress across the prairie. But those Western men are death to these animals. There those Western men are death to these animals. There were 15 or 20 of them and by 4 o'clock in the afternoon they had slaughtered 129 rabbits. At that they declared it was not much of a day for rabbits. These jackrabbits are rolling in fatness altho there does not seem to be a great deal for them to cat. There is method as well as sport in hunting these long eared speed record-breakers. As a matter of fact the jackrabbit is very destructive of wheat. He will dig down until he finds the green wheat sprout and devour it. So the wheat farmers wage war on him and his tribe and they seem to be doing a fair job of it. But the rabbit is one animal which has never been accused of race suicide. He believes in multiplying and replenishing the earth. multiplying and replenishing the earth.

It did occur to me, however, that there are several millions of people who would appreciate the fine, fat rabbit meat which these Western Kansas settlers feed to their hogs and hens.

The hen, by the way, is decidedly fond of fresh rabbit meat, and for that matter so are the hogs. I think it was last year that the settlers out in that section gathered up a carload of rabbits and shipped them to the Salvation Army in Kansas City to disthem to the Salvation Army in Kansas City to distribute among the poor. It should be mentioned also to the credit of the railroad company that they were hauled without charge.

Kansas an Oil State

I find wherever I go these days in Kansas that the country is being overrun with oil leasers. Many of these leases are being taken for purely speculative purposes, I imagine, but there seems to be a growing opinion that if you only dig deep enough, almost anywhere in Kansas, you will strike oil. Out at the little town of Athol I found the excitement running high. In digging a cistern at the depth of perhaps 25 feet a thin ledge of black rock was struck and from under this oil began to ooze out at the rate of possibly a gallon an hour. In addition to the unusual finding of any oil at such a small depth, this oil was of a very remarkable character. It is light colored as would be oil that is about half refined and would burn in a good lamp even as it comes out of the ground. So far as I know there are only two oil fields in America where such oil has been found, one in old Mexico and the other somewhere in British America.

Near where the Athol cistern was dug there used to be an oil tank and some of the doubting Thomasas insist that the oil found in the cistern was really oil that had leaked out of the oil tank and soaked

into the ground until it had formed a small reservoir and that this was the source of the oil found in the cistern. One hardened skeptic offered to wager something that he could drink all the oil that nature something that he could drink all the oil that nature had deposited in the ground where that cistern was dug. Most of the Atholites, however, scoff at the leaking tank theory. They say that the oil is not refined oil but a very high grade of paraffine oil worth, as it comes out of the ground, \$7 or \$8 a barrel. When I was at the town something like 75 gallons had seeped out of the ground into the sistern and the flow seemed to be undiminished. cistern and the flow seemed to be undiminished.

Oil leasers are busy and the people, landowners, are indulging in visions of untold wealth to be developed. They have heard all about the Aladdin lamp stories from Butler county where land that could have been bought two years ago for \$30 an acre or possibly less, would sell now for \$2,000 or

acre.

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But Athol is not the only place where the oil fever is taking hold of the inhabitants. I find it nearly everywhere I go. If oil in paying quantities is found in half the places they are looking for it, in a few years Kansas will rank as one of the greatest oil producing states in the Union.

As to the Effect

There is, strange as it may seem, a question as to whether the striking of oil in vast quantities in various parts of the state is a good thing for the people of the localities where it is found. An Eldorado man who used to dig along in very moderate circumstances has been one of the luckiest so far as riches coming his way is concerned. I have heard it estimated that his income from oil royalties amounts to \$75,000 a month. Not long ago he met a friend who was congratulating him on his good fortune. "Well," said the Eldorado man, "when I used to have just enough to live on in modest comfort and no extra money to spend I was content

fort and no extra money to spend I was content and at least reasonably happy. Now I am worried all the time. I don't know what to do with all this money that is rolling in on me which, as a matter of fact, I have never earned."

As I have never experienced the sensation of having more money than I knew what to do with I have little idea as to how a person in that situation feels, but I do think that sudden riches, wealth which has not resulted from the labor of the hands or brain of the person receiving it, is wealth which has not resulted from the labor of the hands or brain of the person receiving it, is likely to bring with it very little satisfaction and happiness. Comparatively few men, I think, know how to spend money wisely. The sudden acquisition of wealth is likely to make fools of most men. In some cases it makes them ambitious for display of their wealth. They seem eager to let everyone know that they have money, and they squander it in ways that only tend to make them ridiculous. They seem to lose moral balance and want to make Rome howl. They enter on careers of wild dissi-Rome howl. They enter on careers of wild dissi-pation and fall into the hands of sharpers who have only one purpose: to separate them from their new found wealth.

In other cases the sudden acquisition of vast wealth seems to develop a spirit of meanness, of miserly, grasping qualities that, perhaps, were never really suspected by their neighbors in the days when they were honest and poor. They develop ambitions to gather more and more wealth. It becomes an obsession, a passion with them. And so they take no pleasure or enjoyment in their riches. They have no desire to use money in a way that will be not the summer of th have no desire to use money in a way that will benefit the world or themselves. After a while they die and leave heirs who had no affection for them while they were alive, to wrangle over their estates after they are dead.

And yet it seems there are plenty of opportunities r the possessor of wealth to use it for the public for the good and to the great satisfaction of the possessor. good and to the great satisfaction of the possessor. If men could only get the thought thoroly impressed upon them that they are only the trustees invested for a little while with the possession of wealth of which they must render an accounting to humanity and for humanity, there would be little objection to the accumulating of fortunes.

What is Democracy?

A Socialist reader asks me to give a definition of democracy. That is not so easy a question to answer as it might at first seem to be. A pure democracy, I think, might be defined as a state of society in which there is absolute equality of conditions coupled with unrestricted liberty of individual action. It is entirely evident, however, that such a state of society is impossible. Individual liberty of action necessarily would destroy equality of conditions. ditions for the reason that the strong, selfish and unscrupulous always have and always will take advantage of their superior strength and unscrupulous more than their share unless they are restrained by some power and authority greater than their own. Equality of conditions, on the other hand, can be achieved only thru communism, other hand, can be achieved only thru communism, and communism does not take into account the varying degrees of ability on the part of individuals. Under communism the inefficient share equally with the efficient, the indolent equally with the industrious and the weak equally with the strong. Communism has never made anything like a permanent success, except where the community was held together by a strong religious sentiment which made gether by a strong religious sentiment which made the members of the community willing to abandon their natural tendencies and follow unquestioningly the leadership of the church authorities.

This religious sentiment which has enabled a few

communistic communities to exist for many years and even to flourish to a considerable degree, stands in the place of a powerful autocratic government which otherwise would be necessary to suppress the natural tendencies of the individuals composing the

community

The philosophical anarchist declares that anarchy is the only pure democracy. He opposes the restricting of individual action as tending to hinder the natural developing of the powers of mind and body. He argues that with unrestricted individualism the advantage of working together for the common good would be a sufficient restraint on human selfishness and that men and women would co-operate voluntarily.

This seems to me to be an entirely unreasonable conclusion which is contradicted by practically all human experience. In a very sparsely settled community it might be possible to get along pretty well without an organized government. The reason for this is that so long as the individuals have ample room to develop according to their own ideas they do not impinge on the rights and desires of other individuals, and therefore the law of selfishness is suspended temporarily. But just so soon as the rights of the individual begin to interfere with the natural rights and privileges of other individuals the clash of interests necessitates a definition of rights with power to enforce the orders of the authorities defining individual rights. That is government, and the end of anarchy.

If the ideal democracy cannot be attained, and I do not think it can be, how may a democracy be attained that approximates as nearly as possible to this ideal? How may that government be obtained that most nearly allows unrestrained liberty of individuals and at the same time prevents individual or collective encrochment by the selfish, evil-minded or powerful on the just rights of the less powerful. I certainly am not wise enough to give a definite answer to that question nor do I believe anyone else is wise enough now to give one.

is wise enough now to give one.

Government, after all, is experimental. It evolves by a slow process as I am optimistic enough to believe, toward the most nearly perfect government that ever will be devised by man. Even the term "democracy" is only a relative expression. What would seem like a free, progressive and just form of government to a people at one stage of their development would seem an oppressive and even tyrannical government to people of more advanced intelligence and wider experience in self-government. Even to and wider experience in service a people require not approach the ideal democracy a people require not only a high degree of intelligence but a high degree approach the ideal democracy a people require not only a high degree of intelligence but a high degree of civic virtue. The people of Mexico are just as much entitled to a just and free government as the people of Kansas but I do not think they have arrived at that state of intelligence and civic virtue that enables them to operate a democratic form of government as successfully as I think the people of Kansas can or could operate it.

When my Socialist reader asks me to define de-

When my Socialist reader asks me to define de-When my Socialist reader asks me to define democracy I scarcely know whether he wishes me to define what I may call an ideal democracy or a democracy suited to the present needs and capabilities of the people of the United States. If he is a practical man, as I hope he is, I take it that he wishes my opinion on the best government possible to obtain at present. As I said, I do not feel wise enough to give a final and definite answer to that question, but I am entirely willing to offer suggestions for what they may be worth.

gestions for what they may be worth.

Let us take up a few of the evils that hinder the progress of democracy. First, there is the unequal distribution of wealth and control of those things that seem to me to be necessary to the well-being and happiness of all, by the few. How is that recognized evil to be remedied, for remedied it must be be-

fore we can approach the ideal democracy So long as more than 90 per cent of the wealth the country is controlled by less than 5 per cent of the people even an approach to an ideal democracy is impossible. I see no way at present for curbing or limiting this undue accumulation of wealth except by imposing a graduated income tax and a graduated inheritance tax. I would make these taxes so high on swollen fortunes that it would be impossible for any individual either to accumulate a vast fortune or to transmit a vast fortune to his

As money is the blood of trade and commerce it should not be in the power of individuals or corporations to control or impede for private gain the flow of this blood thru the arteries and veins of the body politic. So long as this commercial life blood is controlled by private corporations or private per is controlled by private congestion in certain So long as this commercial life blood sons there is certain to be congestion in certain of the body politic, and a lack of necessary parts of the body politic, and a lack of becessary blood in other parts. The circulating medium of the country, therefore, should be entirely controlled by the government. It should not be based on any particular commodity as it is now, but a public medium used for just one purpose, to facilitate the ex-change of those things which the people need. As transportation is essential to the prosperity of

all it should not be controlled by private persons or private corporations. It is entirely possible that within a few years our entire methods of transpor-tation will be changed and that the railroads will be superseded by great motor tractors hauling loads of produce over permanently paved roads. So far, of course, this is only a theory and may not prove prac ticable when put into general operation. I should however, advise the building of experimental paved highways by the government to test the question as to whether the productions of the people could be transported for distances long or short more

economically than they are at present transported by rail. My opinion is that they can be so handled but experience might show that I am mistaken. If experience should prove what I think it would prove then there would be no further necessity for private

or government ownership of railroads.

As land is as essential to the happiness and well being of the people as water or air, unlimited private land ownership should be prevented in the interest land ownership should be prevented in the interest of equal rights and real democracy. It may not be necessary that private ownership of land be entirely abolished but by a progressive land tax the holding of large tracts should be abolished. It is my opinion that a system of co-operative farming something along the line set forth several times in these columns would be the ideal way to till the land, and that it would result not only in a vastly increased production but in a vastly more even distribution production but in a vastly more even distribution

of wealth.

Poverty is largely a disease resulting from unhealthful and unnatural conditions and these conditions must be abolished in the interest of the public good and in the interest of real democracy good and in the interest of real democracy. The insanitary hovel should no more be permitted to exist than a polluted pond or stream. Municipal, modern houses should be built, provided with modern conveniences, constructed on lines of architectural beauty in a healthful and attractive environment. I think that it would be well to recover the deallers. think that it would be well to encourage the dwellers in these homes to own them and in order that they might own them they should be enabled, all of them, to earn income sufficient to permit them to accumulate the purchase price without stinting themselves or their families.

Our present method of dealing with crime is unscientific, ineffective and unjust. We permit conditions to exist that breed criminals and then undetions to exist that breed criminals and then undertake to punish the criminal for the logical results of our own wrongs. It is fact that needs no demonstration that an industrious, fairly well educated population living in comfortable circumstances rarely produces criminals. Idleness, poverty and ignorance bear their natural and prolific harvest of crime, inefficiency and mendicancy. In the democracy I have in mind the causes will be removed as far as possible so that no members of the body politic will live in poverty ignorance or idleness. politic will live in poverty, ignorance or idleness; and in order that the causes which produce idleness, crime and mendicancy may be removed, not only must the hovel and the slum be abolished but the opportunity to earn a comfortable income and to obtain a liberal

education must be provided to every citizen.

Now with all of these reforms and changes which Now with all of these reforms and changes which I consider necessary in order to reach an approximately ideal democracy, I do not expect perfection. Human selfishness no doubt will still exist. The everlasting contest between the forces of selfishness, everlasting contest between the forces of selfishness, brutality and greed on the one side and idealism, humanity and even-handed justice on the other, will continue. All I hope for is conditions which will help the forces of altruism to overcome the forces of evil, and thus we shall approach the ideal democracy.

A United Nation

A United American Nation stands behind the President as the world war encircles the globe. In the cities of the United States, citizens of German birth and of German ancestry rise promptly to de-clare their loyalty to the Stars and Stripes. The large and influential German-American press sounds the same loyal note. It was to be expected. These German citizens have ever been loyal when the test came. Torn between sympathy for the Fatherland, where friends and relatives are struggling against fate, and their love for the home land, theirs is a sorrowful experience. But first of all they are American citizens and they proclaim it unhesitatingly. All honor to such patriotism. The world externs the German people The world esteems the German people, kind, thrifty, industrious, law-abiding. Whether it knows it or not, humanity is fighting militarism and a military aristocracy, not the real Germany. This is the true issue of the great war.

No one may question the justice of the principle of freedom of the seas. If the American Nation enters the world war it will be in defense of this principle. But there is a mightier principle at stake—that of settling international difficulties by the law of reason and with justice instead of with passion and by the sword. Never was the world's need of such a code more strikingly apparant.

For more than two years the American people, good neighbors to all the world, have deplored the appalling folly of bloodshed and murder instead of courts of arbitration as a means of settling disputes between nations. They have stood repeatedly for the peace principle when it took more edly for the peace principle when it took more sand to stand by it than it did to fight. They have refused to be stampeded into war by passion in the present conflict as well as by their difficulties with Mexico. Now reluctantly they are about to be compelled to resort to the crude primal method of the war club, and in defense of human rights. They have been called to stand for the rule of law and order thruout the world, a cause worth fighting for, but which please God, may it never be neces-

sary to fight for again. If it must come, let the If it must come, let the struggle be short and Athen Capper decisive.

A "Howdy" to the Girls

Capper Pig Club Boys Speak for Fried Chicken and Trimmin's

By JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

"ROSY NELL being at the gate, I let her in," says John Shepard in his contest story continued from last week. After dinner she began to make cher nest and by 3 o'clock it was made. When we went out to do the chores at about 5 o'clock we found that she had 7 higher and three pigs, and letting her alone we quietly went away. By the time we went to bed we found that she had 7 higher and that seven was an unlucky number. The next day dawned early and I was the first one up. I went out to the hoghouse where Rosy Nell was, and I the world than I. When the pigs were 3 days old I turned them out into the alley way of the hoghouse. I left them out for about a half day, then put them back in their pen. I did this until they were about 3 weeks old. Then I turned them in the horse lot for about a week. After this they were ty anything, but I gradually increased ye anything, but I gradually increased in the first week I fed my sow scarcely anything, but I gradually increased in the first week I fed my sow scarcely anything, but I gradually increased in the first week I fed my sow scarcely anything, but I gradually increased in the first week I fed my sow scarcely anything, but I gradually increased in the first week I fed my sow scarcely anything, but I gradually increased in the first week I fed my sow scarcely anything, but I gradually increased in the first week I fed my sow scarcely anything, but I gradually increased in the first week I fed my sow scarcely anything, but I gradually increased in the first week I fed my sow scarcely anything, but I gradually increased in the first week I fed my sow scarcely anything, but I gradually increased in the first week I fed my sow scarcely anything, but I gradually increased in the first week I fed my sow scarcely anything, but I gradually increased in the first week I fed my sow scarcely anything, but I gradually increased in the first week I fed my sow scarcely anything, but I gradually increased in the first week I fed my sow scarcely anything, but I gradually increased in th

after a few days they would go quite a distance from her.

"The first week I fed my sow scarcely anything, but I gradually increased her feed. When the pigs were 4 weeks old I had my sow eating corn and drinking all the slop she wanted. They sure thought that the rye was a treat for they then had all they wanted. They stayed in the pasture until they were about 2 months old, making the pasture amount to 30 cents. June 10 we weighed amount to 30 cents. June 10 we weighed my pigs and brought them to town for we had moved up town in the spring and papa and I went down to tend the crops and do the work all summer. They made an average of about 53 pounds each. I bought one sack of shorts and one sack of oilmeal to feed them. The feed store did not have meat meal so I feed store did not have meat meal so I had to get oilmeal cake. I soon found out that the oilmeal cake did not mix well with the shorts so I got a sack of meat meal the next time. One sack of oilmeal lasted just one and one-half months, or seven sacks of shorts to one sack of oilmeal. My pigs grew rapidly. The soaked corn was something I gave them every meal. September 1 I sold two of my pigs. These were the first pigs that I sold out of my litter. My prices were very reasonable; \$24 a pig without the registration papers and \$25 with the papers. My first pig went to with the papers. My first pig went to Mr. Huat for \$25; my second to Mr. Holly for \$25. I did not sell any more until after the fair.

That Trip to the Fair.

"Now in this contest Mr. Case, our "Now in this contest Mr. Case, our manager, wanted all of the boys in the Capper Pig Club to come to the big Topeka fair. Well, we all wanted to go to get acquainted and also to see the real main clock works that made the contest so interesting. The boys numbered 26, with Mr. Case's little son and a lively bunch we all were. Thursand a lively bunch we all were. Thursday we went to see Mr. Capper. All of the boys were introduced to him. H-m-m! We were "way up"; remember, we were meeting the governor of Kansas. Now, came those dandy meetings that Mr. Case led and you could get up and say "I have the best Reds in Kansas". and say "I have the best Reds in Kansas." Say now, let me tell you we hated to end those meetings, and when the time to leave came, we hated to leave our dear friend, Mr. Case. We all vowed that we would see him again at the next state fair.

"When I came home I sold one boar to Mr. Judd for \$25, and three gilts to Mr. McMillan for \$73. My other two boars I sold for \$22.50 each. Soon after weaning the pigs I sold Rosy Nell for \$45. This now disposed of all my hogs and left me a nice round profit, and a pleasant year's work. The last few months my pigs were practically on full

"So goodbye to the Capper Pig Club contest for 1916, and here I extend a hearty greeting to the Capper Pig Club for 1917. Yet in a larger sense I shall

cheery letters or showed so much genuine interest. And that's saying a lot. Did pep pay? On January 1, 1917 Ray made an inventory. He found that his total expense for 1916 was \$153.93. His cash sales and prize won totaled \$183.93. He still had the contest sow valued at \$50 and a fall litter of 9 pigs valued at \$135. That makes his 1916 profit record \$215. Keep your eye on this chap in 1917.

I'm showing Ray's picture but the story will have to wait until next week. We must talk about the work in the new We must talk about the work in the new club and we must divide space in the Farmers Mail and Breeze with Mary Williams's girls. But believe me, fellows, Kansas girls will have to go some if they keep up with the Capper Pig Club. Isn't that right? All of us, tho, are mighty glad to see this club work for girls begun. And we'll get fried spices with gun. And we'll eat fried chicken with 'em too.

Why the Difference in Cost?

A nice friendly letter came to me the other day from Ottawa county. "Please tell me why the feeding cost records made by Capper Pig Club members were so much lower than those reported by boys who won in the contest conducted by the college men," it said. I'm glad to answer this question for I've been told that some very harsh criticism of our boys has been made. Again I patiently explain that the feeding costs in our conplain that the leeding costs in our contest were based upon a table of values prepared in 1915, standard prices at that time. Boys who fed logs in the contest supervised by State Leader Hall for the college reported the amount of feed given and when prizes were awarded standard prices of feed in 1916 were considered.

The 1916 feed costs were much higher.

boys write to John as he's going to be a pretty lonely chap.

Well, time is up for enrollment. When

profit reports are made a lot of young-sters are going to be kicking themselves for not lining up. The names of all boys in counties not having complete member-ship will be given in an early issue. These counties have completed member-ship since last venort

	ship since last report.	
	Name and Address.	Age
	BROWN COUNTY:	
	John Miller, Netawaka Reg. Moore, Robinson Glenn Patton, Powhattan John Moser, Hiawatha Willis Martindale, Robinson	. 10 . 12 . 11
Ž	BARBER COUNTY:	
	George Martin, Medicine Lodge	. 11
	Arthur Barlow, Coldwater	. 16
	FINNEY COUNTY:	
	Paul Walters, Holcomb	. 13 . 14 . 10
	NESS COUNTY:	
	Floyd Legg, Ness City. Alfred Loveless, Ness City. Horace Jones, Beeler Kenneth Sherrill, Brownlow Harold Mellies, Ness City.	. 12 . 11
	MEADE COUNTY:	
	Clarence Utz, Plains Lemoine Shouse, Plains Lyle Pennington, Plains Paul Flinn, Fowler Raymond Hoskins, Fowler	. 14



Ray Jones of Sylvia, Reno County, Winner of Fifth Prize. Ray Showed a Profit of More Than \$200 Last Year.

azine, approached her pastor with the complaint that she was greatly disturbed by the unmelodious singing of one of her neighbors.

"It's positively unbearable!" she said.
"That man in the pew in front of us spoils the service for me. His voice is

spoils the service for me. His voice is harsh and he has no idea of a tune. Can't you ask him to change his pew?"

The good pastor was sorely perplexed. After a few moments' reflection, he said, "Well, I naturally would feel a little delicacy on that score, especially as I should have to tell him why I asked it. But I'll tell you what I might do." But I'll tell you what I might do." Here his face became illuminated by a happy thought. "I might ask him to join the choir."

Hens are Laying Again

BY D. M. HESSENFLOW Republic County

The recent warm weather has induced the hens to start laying again. We are now getting a number of eggs every day. This inducement consequently forced down the price from 37 cents a dozen to

Our hens are fed a warm bran mash every morning. At noon we feed them a small amount of whole wheat in a a small amount of whole wheat in a litter just to keep them scratching. At night we give them a heavy feed of whole corn. This tends to keep their bodies warm thru the cold nights. We aim to keep from 6 to 12 inches of wheat straw on the floor of the scratch house at all times and all grain is fed in this litter. During the day we feed sparingly to keep them a little hungry so they will scratch and exercise considerably. A well scratch and exercise considerably. A well fed hen is not a laying hen as she will soon become lazy and will depend upon being fed. In cold weather we give them warm water two or three times a day.

About 25 of our hens roost in out of the way places around the barn. We cannot train them to go to the henhouse. These I feed whole corn once a day in some litter south of the barn, and the remainder of their feed they hunt for themselves. We receive almost as many eggs accordingly from these 25 hens as we do from the ones confined in the hen house on feed. Of course on pleasant days we turn those out of the henhouse and let them roam around for their feed.

The average tenant farmer of today is not more than making a good living, due mostly to the inconvenience of the farms. On about one-third of the tenant farms in this county, there is not enough past-ure or mow lands for profitable live-stock raising and the trend of farming is turned toward grain. This is not a safe system of farming and if there are one or two bad years, those paying cash rent either have to sell some of their surplus stock, or give a mortgage on it to get money to pay the rent. While on the other hand, if the tenant is paying grain rent, he is forced to give a share of it and by the time he pays his pasture rent and other necessities, there is not much left for him

The older boys of the Y. M. C. A. of Republic county, held their fourth annual conference in Belleville last week. Nearly 150 boys were present. They report that this was the largest attended conference ever held in this county. The former secretary, J. C. Brunk, did much to aid the farmers in disposing of any seeds he might have f r sale, and taken as a whole, the association has a tend-ency to attract a great interest in the work it is doing.

Hog prices have broken the record in this county at \$11.75 a hundred. Despite the high price of feed, there is money in hogs at that price. An average sized hog will bring from \$35 to \$40. A farmer sold two hogs recently weighing 530 and 650 pounds for \$115.64. One of the hogs was 20 months old and the other 22 months old when sold. It would not take many such hogs to make a good payment on a farm.

Seed Imports Decline

Only about one-half as much alfalfa seed and less than one-half as much arranged and less than one-half as much crimson clover seed were imported during the fiscal year 1915-16 as during either of the two previous years. Less than 70,000 pounds of hairy vetch seed was imported in 1916, whereas 2½ million pounds was imported in 1916. lion pounds was imported in 1914.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Not Many Bills Passed

No Laws Enacted for Women But Appropriations Go Along Smoothly

lature two years ago.
In addition to the charitable-budget,

the house recommended for final passage house bill 698, appropriating \$30,800 for the state sanitary livestock commis-sioner's department for the next two years, and house bill 689, carrying an appropriation of \$2,168 for maintenance of destitute insane persons not admitted to the state insane hospitals. The money goes to eight counties.

Total appropriations for the charitable institutions approved by the house reach \$1,803,765, compared to \$1,589,327 two years ago. By institutions, the appropriations recommended by the committee this session compare with those mittee this session compare with those finally allowed two years ago, as follows: Topeka hospital, \$58,000 increase; Osawatomie hospital, \$17,931 increase; Parsons hospital for epileptics, \$7,750 increase—Parsons drew a \$50,000 building two years ago; Winfield home for feeble-minded, \$6,500 decrease; Atchison Orphans' home, \$2,875 decrease. Norton Orphans' home, \$2,875 decrease; Norton Tuberculosis sanitarium, \$92,632 increase.

Table of Appropriations.

Following is a comparative table showing the appropriations allowed each of the charitable institutions two years ago and those provided in the committee bills this session:

		1915	W. & M.
Instituti		egislature.	committee
Topeka he	ospital	.\$ 442,000	\$ 500,000
Osawatom	le hospital	. 405,000	459,000
Larned ho	spital		109,200
Parsons h	ospital	. 274,250	266,500
Winfield	home	. 199,500	202,000
A : chis	on Orphani	8	
home		. 116,000	113,125
Norton sa	nitarium	61,308	153,940
Totals.		\$1,589,327	\$1,803,765

Not Much Done.

Except for the action of the house in except for the action of the nouse in getting half way thru the state highway commission bill, the Kansas legislature didn't do much in the week ended Saturday, February 10, in the way of completed legislation. The scheduled getting-down-to-work and settling of the more important legislation was practice. more important legislation was practically all put over until this week, when things really were expected to happen. In five weeks no big measure of really state-wide importance has become law. On the other hand, the committees are farther ahead in their work than for years, and that means the legislators will have a better chance to settle down to business and get out of Topeka by March 10 to 12, instead of hanging over until nearly the end of the month.

Twelve Measures Become Laws.

In the last week only 12 measures passed both branches. The house passed Seven senate measures on final roll call.

The senate passed five house bills.

Each passed about 40 measures originating in its own end of the capitol

Good roads probably have more interested followers this year in Kansas than almost any other branch of legislation. The house settled down Friday, and Saturday morning last week, and ground out 31 sections of the 62 contained in the Bardwell committee measure providing for a state highway comagain Monday, February 12. In the senate the good roads measures were made special orders for the first three days of the week, with the constitutional nis bill was to be taken up tional convention set for Tuesday after-

Following are the measures that are recorded as having passed both branches of the legislature in the last week:

Passed by the House.

Senate bill 323, by ways and means committee, appropriates \$1,000 annually for the next two years for school district 75, at Lansing.

Senate bill 213, by Senator Wilson, to give the state board of health control over the

Passed by the Senate.

House bill No. 543, by ways and means committee, appropriates for emergency purposes \$38,000 for state printing plant, which includes \$30,000 for printing and binding material.

House bill 40, by Paul of Marshall, allows all counties to issue bonds to fund present fleating indebtedness.

The Women Forgotten?

The legislature has done nothing for women. Not one of the measures proposed by them has become law. There seems to be no chance for a law re-quiring the publication of marriage banns, this session at least. The measure has been taken off the calendar. The equal property rights for women bill, once killed in the house judiciary committee, bobbed up again yesterday, both in the house and senate, when Martin of Reno, introduced such a bill in the house, and Schoch of Shawnee. an identical measure in the senate.

an identical measure in the senate.

The measures having the backing of the women's lobby got past one house during the week. The house took favorable action on the Graham anti-cigaret bill, the free kindergarten bill, the movie censorship and a second mothers' pension measure. The senate gave a woman's measure a favorable vote for the first time in the session when it the first time in the session when it passed the Schoch measure raising the majority age of girls to 21 years. None of these measures has got past the committees in the second branch. The house passed the Wells bill, to restore John Brown's cabin and provide for the passen of John Brown Memorial park house passed the Wells bill, to restore pens there are fewer swine in this local-John Brown's cabin and provide for the ity than for many years. There are two upkeep of John Brown Memorial park reasons for this. For two consecutive at Osawatomic. The senate committee years the cholera has taken a heavy toll already has reported it forcestly. at Osawatomic. The senate committee years the cholera has taken a heavy toll already has reported it favorably. The of the swine and this coupled with the bill is backed by the Woman's Relief shortage of corn has caused the farmers corps and the Native Daughters of to hesitate considerably about going into

Report Carrie Nation Fountain.

The Carrie Nation memorial bill, to out on this farm last season, and as the allow the W. C. T. U. to build a meyear was none too favorable for their morial fountain to Mrs. Nation on the growth they did not yield very heavily. morial fountain to Mrs. Nation on the state house grounds scored a point in the last week by receiving a favorable report from the senate committee on buildings and grounds. The bill is in both houses, but no action has been taken by the house committee. Both of the D. A. R. measures, the bill for the adoption of the state flag and the Oregon trail bill house. adoption of the state flag and the Oregon trail bill, have not yet been reported by a committee in either house or senate.

A Junior College.

the teaching of advanced agriculture, to provide for agricultural extension work, to require certain high schools to qualify, and allowing the local school district in which the county high school is located to levy a tax to assist in such advanced agricultural work.

The bill provides that any high school having satisfactory rooms and equip-ment and having shown itself fitted by location and otherwise to give training in advanced agriculture and to carry on a definite course of agricultural extension work, shall be approved by the state board of education for such advanced work. The bill strikes a popular chord in the provision that instruction in agriculture shall be of a practical character, and when necessary to accommodate a reasonable number of students who desire to attend only during the winter months, special classes shall be formed for such students deal-

A PPROPRIATIONS totaling \$1,836,733 construction of burial places constructed were approved last Saturday by the house in committee of the whole. The bulk of this amount was provided in the seven measures carrying appropriations for the state charitable institutions, whose budgets call for \$1,803, 765, an increase of \$214,438 over the amounts finally allowed by the legislature two years ago.

In addition to the charitable hydget.

Counting, rural improvements, and farm management. It shall also include systematic courses in home economics. Every school approved by the state board of education must make an annual detailed report to that board. County high schools in counties with an assessed valuation of not less than 20, or affective two years ago.

In addition to the charitable hydget. counting, rural improvements, and farm management. It shall also include systematic courses in home economics. their not getting a sufficient amount of Every school approved by the state the cure to keep them thru the trying board of education must make an annual detailed report to that board, the prepared liquid smoke which not County high schools in counties with an assessed valuation of not less than 20 meat to which it is applied but seems million dollars shall qualify according to have the added virtue of keeping insects from molesting it. million dollars shall qualify according to have the added virtue to the provisions of this act. The board insects from molesting it. of education or the electors at the annual school meeting of the school district in which the county high school is located are required to make an annual levy of not to exceed 3 mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of the school district to assist the high school in qualifying for advanced agricultural work; in no case, however, shall the amount raised by the local school district be less than \$2,500.00 unless the

maximum levy raises a less amount. Whenever the board of education or the board of trustees of any high school shall deem it practicable and necessary, the course of study prescribed for ac-credited high schools by the state board of education may be extended to include the first and second years of college work, provided such extension work shall be approximately equivalent to the first two years of the agricultural course at the state agricultural college. Such work of college grade to be approved by the state board of education and accredited by all state in-stitutions of higher learning in Kansas.

High Prices for Pork

BY W. H. COLE Cowley County

The price at which fat porkers are selling brings joy to the hearts of those who have a few to turn off; but it hapthe hog raising business very heavily.

Only a small acreage of oats was put

We have plowed the garden. Usually we try to do this earlier but somehow Huffman in the senate and Mayhew we were unable to get at it any sound in the house have introduced a bill this time. A heavy dressing of well-in the house have introduced a bill this time. A heavy dressing of well-in the house have introduced a bill this time. A heavy dressing of well-in the house have heavy March 1, we shall plow it then, about March 1, we shall plow it again. The last plowing will be deep. After a thoro harrowing the soil will be in excellent condition.

> We notice the cold weather has killed all the leaves on the wheat. Still the horses and cows seem to like it very much. This is the time when we think the pasturing of wheat is beneficial. The freezes have filled the ground with tiny cracks, some of them so deep that the wheat roots may be seen. With the surface of the ground dry the constant tramping of the stock has a tendency to fill these cracks with dust and dirt. The this way the wheat roots are propositions of the ground with the surface of the ground dry the constant show week. The programs of the week will bring to Kansas City the leading authorities in the field of permanent construction who will present papers and lead discussions covering all phases

This has been a good winter for the gral mail carriers. Most of them use rural mail carriers. motor cars, and the roads have been aling with soils, crops, fertilizers, drainage, farm machinery, farm buildings, proved the condition of the highways.
poultry, breeds of livestock, livestock On this farm the mail is delivered a few
judging, animal diseases and remedies, minutes before 8 o'clock every week most ideal. The few showers have improved the condition of the highways. judging, animal diseases and remedies, minutes before 8 o'clock every week production of milk and cream, testing day morning which gives us about as yields were not so good as they had of same, horticulture, gardening, plants, and such other questions as have a good advantages, as far as mail service and such other questions as have a good advantages, as far as mail service and such other questions as have a good advantages, as far as mail service and such other questions as have a grown in the state in 1916. While the been in the two previous years, due to the unfavorable spring, the crop has dents of the city. The patrons of this well demonstrated that it has a big ing, including farm arithmetic and ac-

their carrier. During the 12 years that he has traveled the route he has never missed a delivery on account of bad weather or illness.

A recent chore was the smoking of the meat, which will be our supply for the coming summer. The hogs were slaughtered about eight weeks ago, and the meat has been in the sugar cure since that time. The hams and shoulders, which weighed an average of 28

Analyzing Farm Business

That the farmers of the country are adopting more and more the practice of analyzing their business carefully and using this analysis in keeping books was brought out recently in the hearings on the agricultural appropriation bill be-fore the committee on agriculture of the House of Representatives. The Office of Farm Management of the United States Department of Agriculture has provided in Farmers' Bulletin No. 661 blanks for analyzing a farm business in such a way that the farmer can readily ascertain the various sources from which he derives his income, the ways in which he spends his money, the total income from the farm, and the amount which should be charged off for interest on his invest-

County agents, it was said, make much use of this bulletin. They take it to the farmer, sit down with him, and work out with him a complete analysis of his business, so that he is able to see exactly in what respects he is losing money and in what respects he is making it. Furthermore, these blanks are used frequently when farmers write to the department for advice and assistance. In such cases it is customary to send the inquirer the bulletin, with the request for him to analyze his business. The information thus obtained is compared with similar information on file in the department and the specialists in the Office of Farm Management are thus enabled to point out the mistakes which are causing trouble in any one individual

Approximately one-third of the farmers who have been induced to analyze their business in this way, it is said, are now keeping books. Hitherto, many farmers have been dis suraged from this by the apparent complexity of the systems employed. By simplifying these systems so that the farmer can tell what the figures are all about and how to use them the department in increase in use them, the department is increasing the amount of bookkeeping being done

Cement Men to Kansas City

The Southwestern Concrete Association with a strong membership among contractors and cement users throughout the Southwestern states, has announced its definite plans for the first annual convention and show-Kansas City, February 19 to 24, which will be held in Convention Hall. Seventy-five of the leading manufacturers of cement, cement products and machinery, from all over the United States will be represented.

In speaking of the matter, Mr. Garnett B. Appo, president of the Southwestern Concrete association of Kansas City, said:

In this way the wheat roots are pro- construction who will present papers tected from the frost, and by filling the and lead discussions covering all phases cracks the evaporating of moisture is of the subject. The sessions are so ararrested. able to spend their mornings in convention session and afternoons and evenings in Convention Hall."

The acreage of Sudan grass in Kansas will be far larger in 1917 than ever.
More than 31,000 acres of this crop was





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Give Trees a Chance

The Farm Woodlots in Kansas Can be Made More Profitable

By C. A. SCOTT

THE CARE of woodlots is an import-ant item in farm management that has received but little attention in this state. Every acre of natural or planted timber growing on Kansas farms trees adapted to this soil are the native should be a source of income and profit. Red cedar and the Austrian pine.

The products from the woodlot are sawlogs, ties, poles, posts, fuel and nuts.

The sawlogs from the Kansas woodlots supply excellent lumber for interior use in farm buildings. It is especially serviceable for joists, beams, studding and sheathing for houses, and for floors and partition boards for bins and stalls in barns and sheds. For such uses our native lumber is more durable and satisfactory than the pine lumber from local suitable for these soils are the Red cedar, lumber yards. Many of our native logs Austrian pine and Chinese arborvitae.

The land and the character of the material at the local mills, and command growth on it must determine the details a good price for such uses. In some sections of the state the native logs are in flow, vegetable and fruit barrels. The elm, hackberry, ash and Soft maple are used extensively for barrel headings. The Black walnut logs are considered too valuable for local consumption, and most of them are bought by wholesale walnut log buyers and shipped to eastern consumers. Second growth hickory is in good demand at vehicle factories, and cordwood finds ready sale at good prices at the packing house centers, where it is used in smoking cured meats.

There are ½ million consumed in the precious will consist of three distinct operations:

1st. Thinning; cutting out all mature trees that are worth as much now as they will be at any future time, and undestrable trees of all ages or sizes.

2d. Planting; restocking the land by planting seedling trees or seeds of desirable species.

The first step involves the greatest amount of work and possibly the greatest est expense. All the mature trees should be cut to make room for the smaller trees now growing with the case, and will consist of three distinct operations:

1st. Thinning; cutting out all mature trees that are worth as much now as they will be at any future time, and undestrable trees of all ages or sizes.

2d. Plotecting the young trees against injury from excessive growth of weeds, fire of livestock.

The first step involves the greatest amount of work and possibly the good demand at barrel stave and head

might well be producing such trees as Black walnut, Burr oak, cottonwood, Red cedar or Austrian pine.

In Eastern Kansas the natural timber is found on three distinct types of land: the overflow land along the rivers and tributaries, the steep hillsides facing these water courses, and the gravelly and sandy land in certain sections. By far the greater area of this is included in the first class mentioned, the overflow lands along the water-courses. This is the richest land in the state, capable of trees at different sizes ner producing timber that under proper man-agement will return profit and interest on the value of the land. The trees adapted to such land are the cottonwood,

Black walnut, Burr oak and pecan. ...
The rough hillsides and steep slopes 1

The gravelly and sandy land now oc-cupied almost exclusively by Post oak and blackjack is a poor type, mostly un-fitted for agricultural purposes. The Post oak soil makes fair grazing land. When cleared and farmed, the blackjack land frequently becomes exhausted of its fertility and blows and drifts with the prevailing wind. Both types are capable of producing excellent trees. The species suitable for these soils are the Red cedar,

of the method to be employed in the improvement of the woodlot. The general system will be the same in all cases, and

cordwood finds ready sale at good prices at the packing house centers, where it is used in smoking cured meats.

There are ½ million acres of natural timber in Kansas. This is considered waste land by many onwers because the returns do not pay the taxes and a reasonable interest on the investment. The stand of timber on this land is of little value, because for the last 50 or 60 years the settlers and owners have gone into the wood lot from year to year and cut the best trees for their particular needs and have left such kinds as the White elm, hackberry, Soft maple, sycamore, basswood, Water oak and like species. These now occupy ground that might well be producing such trees as Black walnut. Burn oak softenment is at the mature trees should be cut to make room for the smaller trees now growing with them, and to make room for planting seeds or seed-lings of desirable trees of the present stand, regardless of their age or size, stand, regardless of their age or size, should be cut to make room for the smaller trees now growing with them, and to make room for planting seeds or seed-lings of desirable trees of the present trees of the present trees of the index room for the smaller to make room for the smaller trees now growing with them, and to make room for planting seeds or seed-lings of desirable trees of the present trees of the present trees of the undesirable trees of the present trees of the undesirable trees of the present trees of the present trees of the present trees of the undesirable trees of the present trees of the undesirable trees of the present trees of the undesirable trees of the present trees of the present trees of the undesirable trees of the present trees of the undesirable trees of the present trees of the undesirable trees of the present trees of the undesirab

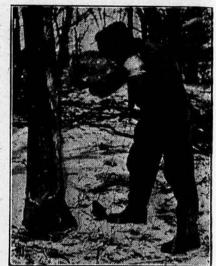
The strip system consists of laying off the woodlot in a definite number of strips and of cutting one strip a year until the woodlot has been gone over.

In order that the woodlot may yield the greatest possible crop of wood, the land must be kept fully stocked with growing trees. The number to the acre will vary with the age and size of the trees. E. L. Sponsler, of the University of Michigan is authority for the follow. of Michigan, is authority for the follow-ing table which gives the number of trees at different sizes necessary to keep

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Kansas; Stands of this kind Should be the Ideal in Oak Trees in Eastern Every Woodlot in the State.



Cutting Out the Dead Elms.

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4½ feet above the ground.

To give a clearer idea of the trees in a full stand, the following table gives a full stand, the following table gives the number of trees an acre for the dif-

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	15	x	54	feet																									53
	18	x	42	feet																									57

The planting may be done at any convenient time after the thinning. The best time and the best method to follow will be determined by the ground and the kind of trees to be planted. Walnuts and acorns may be planted in the fall, soon after they ripen, or early the fol-lowing spring, in holes 4 or 5 inches deep, made with a spade or mattock. Enough nuts of acorns should be planted to insure a stand of not fewer than 2,000 seedlings an acre. This will require a plant on every 20 square feet.

Plant Seedlings in March.

If seedlings are used in restocking the woodlot, they should be planted in March or April. These should be set in sufficient numbers to insure a full stand of trees. Because of the stumps and roots in the ground, a regular spacing cannot be made, but enough trees can be planted to get a full stand. Seedlings of the broadleaved species from 3 to 8 feet in height, and evergreens from 15 to 24 inches in height will give the best results. These must be planted in holes, due with a grade leave to the control of t dug with a spade, large enough to re-ceive the roots spread in natural order.

The reason for planting seeds and seedlings much thicker than the trees can grow is to shade the ground as soon as possible, to keep down the weeds, to protect the ground from the drying effects of the sun and wind, and to develop trees with tall, straight stems clear of large limbs to as great a height as possible. sible. When not crowded, trees develop short stems that divide into several large limbs near the ground and are of little or no value for lumber, poles or posts.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

ICAN

Soils Need Much Study

Better Management is Required in Maintaining the Crop Yields

By F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor

S OIL fertility must get more attention in Kansas if the state is to make the best progress in the next 25 years. the best progress in the next 25 years. Crop yields can be raised; better methods of soil management that will conserve the fertility must be used. "Two great assets of any state are the young men and the fertility of its soils," said W. M. Jardine recently. No state can become great from an agricultural standpoint unless the soils are capable of producing good crops. Unless the fields are in a condition to give profitable yields they are not likely to attract the young men, and without the better young men, and without the better young men the farming business can-not grow in this state in the next quar-

not grow in this state in the next quarter of a century as it should.

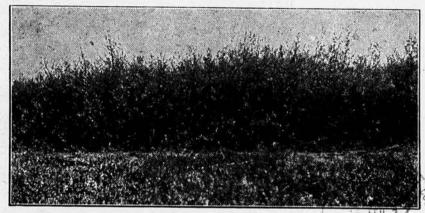
The fields of Kansas in most sections are naturally rich. They are capable of producing good crops. Even the poorer lands, such as the hardpan soils and the thin sandy lands of Southeastern Kansas will give profitable returns if they are handled right. The success obtained on some of the poorer farms around Iola and Independence is an excellent demonstration of that fact, and of the value of good management.

But the mehods of soil management

But the mehods of soil management that have been used in Kansas in the last 25 years have not maintained the soil fertility. There has been too much mining of the available plant food. This state has been engaged generally in grain farming; there has not been a proper attention to crop rotations and livestock. Farming has been conducted too much on a one-crop basis; the big acreage of wheat in some of the better wheat counties, such as Stafford for example, is absolutely criminal. The growing of a smaller acreage of wheat, in connection with other crops, on soil that had better seedbed preparation ought to be the rule.

'Kansas soils have been formed from "Kansas soils have been formed from the decomposition of rock," said L. E. Call, professor of agronomy in the Kan-sas State Agricultural college, recently. "It is believed that the earth was a molten mass of material which upon cooling became a crust of solid rock. From this crust the soil was formed by the action of air. water, temperature the action of air, water, temperature changes and ice. These agencies gradually broke up and decomposed the rock until it became fine enough and suffi-ciently abundant to form the soil. After perhaps millions of years, small plants appeared and these not only helped to break down the rock mass into soil, but as the plants died and decayed they became a part of the soil itself. Later larger plants appeared and as these plants died increasing quantities of plant material or organic matter were added to the plants are simple. They have material or organic matter were added to the plants are simple. They have material or organic matter were added to the soil.

"Soils are composed of two distinct kinds of material, that which was formed because it is constantly decaying. Usual-ly not more than from 2 to 5 pounds out. Lo ly not more than from 2 to 5 pounds out. Local problems are presented in al-of every 100 pounds of the surface soil most all sections. In Southeastern Kan-consists of organic matter. When the sas some soils require applications of soil is cultivated the organic matter de- lime; other fields need phosphorus. Care



A Crop of Sweet Clover in Cherokee County; it Was Plowed Under for Green Manure. This is an Important Legume for Poor Soil.

creases rapidly, due in part to the stir-ring of the soil but largely because the Western Kansas to avoid soil blowing. crops grown are removed for feed and On the hills of Doniphan county it is the stalks and stubbles are frequently of the greatest importance to avoid soil burned. It is principally because the or-ganic matter has been lost that old cul-tivated soils are harder to plow and cultivate, bake worse after packing rains, dry out quicker and are less fertile than new soils. Organic matter can be added to soils by applying manure and straw, or by plowing under corn stalks, stubble, weeds or green crops sown for that purpose."

One of the great problems in Kansas farming is to increase this supply of organic matter in the soils. We have been burning this out at a great rate in the last few years, in every county. According to a recent soil fertility survey of several representative counties in Kansas, just completed by the chemistry department of the Kansas State Agricultural Experiment station, one-third of the original supply of soil fertility of the land has been dissipated in the production of 30 crops. In other words, in less than a half century of farming one-third of the native fertility of the soil, a soil very rich to begin with, has already been exhausted. This is the part of the fertility most readily avail-

Destructive methods of this kind must be changed; the land should be given a chance to produce the best yields possible. This is especially important to the

management are simple. They have been demonstrated by the better farmers in almost every county. Use a good crop rotation, grow a large acreage of kinds of material, that which was formed from the breaking down of rock, called livestock on the place, and return all rock material or inorganic matter, and the manure to the soil. Grow some that formed from the partial decay of plants, called plant material or organic matter. The quantity of organic matter crops. These are general fundamentals in Kansas soils is almost always small that will apply to every county in Kanbeenne it is constantly decaying. Herel. the legumes, feed the crops to well-bred

washing, especially in the winter and early spring. The best farm practice in solving these local problems has been demonstrated in most communities. This brings up the reflection that we would make a great deal more progress in this state, and get a much higher in-come from the land, considering the state as a whole, if there were more respect for the leading farmers. We need to study and apply the methods which the thinking, progressive, financially suc-cessful farmers have used in solving their problems.

The need for lime deserves great study, especially in Southeastern Kansas. This will be true to an increasing extent in the next 25 years, with the increase of soil acidity. Lime has given excellent returns on some fields and no excellent returns on some fields and no returns on others, so it is obvious that it is strictly a local problem, which can be solved only by a field test. Some valuable data along this line has been collected in the last three years by C. C. Cunningham, in charge of the co-operative crops work of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

It seems probable that there will be considerable use of portable crushers. There are six advantages of these light, cheap machines, according to a writer recently in the Farmers Guide. These are: (1) Advantage of short haul at one's convenience over a long haul made at inconvenient times or under adverse conditions. (2) High freight rate on ground limestone when handled by two or more railroads. (3) The bad condition of wagon roads in some sections when limestone is much readed. (4) where limestone is much needed. (4) Abundant out-croppings of high grade limestone. (5) The low cost of operating portable crushers. (6) A rapid realization of the benefit that may be derived from the use of ground limestone.

When a farmer lives in 2 or 3 miles of a railroad station and has a good road over which to haul, he usually can obtain ground limestone in carlots and haul it to the farm as cheaply as he can secure the product of a portable crusher. In case of a long haul the cost is increased greatly. To this class of farmers, the obtaining of the product of a nearby portable crusher is a great advantage. Furthermore, when patronizing the portable crusher he can haul the ground limestone at his own convenience. Frequently in late summer and early fall there are periods when other farm work is not pressing and the roads are in good condition. At such times a farmer's labor is not worth so much as at seasons when other farm work is pressing. Even if he had to pay 25 cents a ton more for the prod-uct of a portable crusher, he would fre-quently gain by doing so rather than by buying limestone in carlots and hav-ing it shipped in Portable graphers are ing it shipped in. Portable crushers un-der Kansas conditions will reduce the cost of the limestone to a low point. They will do much to encourage the use of this material on Kansas farms.





The 4 H. P. Cushman Handy Truck is the most useful outfit ever built for farm work. Engine weighs only 190 lbs., and entire outfit only 375 lbs.

Besides doing all farm and household jobs, this 4H. P. Cushman may be lifted from truck and hung on rear of binder during harvest to save a team. In wet weather it saves the crop.

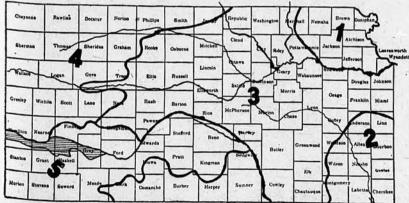
Light Weight Cushman Engines

Built for farmers who need an engine to do many jobs in many places instead of one job in one place. Throttle Governed, with Schebler Carburetor. Run very quietly and steadily—not with violent explosions and fast and slow speeds like old-style heavy-weights. Engine Book free. CUSHMAN MOTOR WORKS

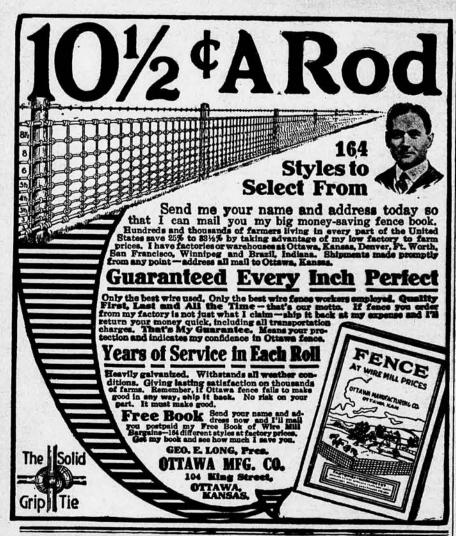


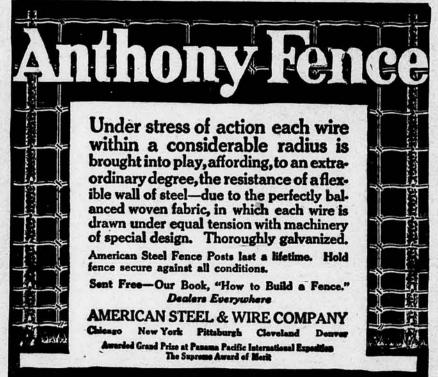






Which Shows the Districts Based on the Larger and More Important 'Differences in the Soils.







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





Answers to Farm Questions

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17	2016	IS IS	ILINS PAR	DECATUR 22 70	NORTON 22 %	22 g	SMITH 25元	JEWELL 26 %		31 g	35 fo	32	33;	-	3

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

Can a farmer depend on Buffalo grass as a pasture for dairy cows and succeed in the production of milk? I am thinking of starting a dairy herd in Meade county. I would expect to pasture wheat in winter and early spring whenever possible and also to plant Sudan grass for hay and pasture to help keep up the milk flow when grazing was poor. This place has 20 acres well adapted to alfalfa.

Linn Co.

Buffalo grass will make a road area.

Linn Co.

Buffalo grass will make a good pasture for dairy cows in the early part of the season. As the season gets drier the cows will naturally fall off in milk if they are depending upon this for feed. One could grow other crops for the dry season, such as Sudan grass, and have wheat pasture in the spring and get along very well. If you have 20 acres adapted to alfalfa the thing to do is to put alfalfa on this because there is no hay like alfalfa for dairy cattle.

K. S. A. C.

Concerning Better Kansas Farming.

Concerning Better Kansas Farming.
Can you tell me where I can get good kafir and cane seed for planting? We did not raise any here last year.

Have you tried any experiments with spreading straw on wheat in the winter? Did it pay?

Have you tried sowing kafir for hay and comparing it with sorghum cane? What is the reason I don't get more bulletins from your station? You won't do the farmers much good unless they know what you are doing. If you have learned anything tell us about it. If you have made failures let us know.

Marion Co.

I am sending you berewith a cony of

was cut three times each season. The yields were as follows:

 Crop
 1914
 1915

 Orange sorghum
 8.0 tons
 9.75 tons

 Kafir
 6.75 tons
 6.0 tons

 Sudan grass
 8.4 tons
 5.0 tons

Orange sorghum ... 8.4 tons 5.75 tons Kafir. ... 6.75 tons 9.75 tons Sudan grass ... 8.4 tons 5.0 tons Sudan grass ... 8.4 tons 5.0 tons Sudan grass ... 8.4 tons 5.0 tons These weights are based on field cured hay. Both the sorghum and kafir contained considerably more water at the time they were weighed than the Sudan grass. In 1914 Sudan grass produced the most hay while in 1915 it produced the least. It is my opinion that over a series of years Sudan grass will produce a slightly lower yield than either kafir or sorghum but that the quality of the hay will be much better. It can be handled more easily and will be cleaned up much better by stock than kafir or cane hay. For these reasons Sudan grass undoubtedly will replace both kafir and sorghum for hay purposes.

For planting next season it is doubtful if Sudan grass can be considered for this purpose because of the scarcity and high price of seed. It will therefore be necessary to decide between sorghum and kafir. Of the two, sorghum will outyield kafir and will make, if anything, a better quality of feed. You should secure if possible a fairly large growing variety of sorghum like the Orange or Sumac as these varieties like the Amber.

The reason you are not receiving more bulletins from the station is because sufficient money has not been appropriated to the state printing plant to enable it to print for this institution the bulletins we should like to publish. We have material in this office for several bulletins on crop and soil subjects which we could publish this spring if there were money available, but because of a shortage of money it is doubtful if we will be able to publish more than one. The same condition prevails in every department of this institution.

L. E. CALL.

R. S. A. C.

much scod unless they know what you are not receiving doing. If you have learned anything tell us know. It. If you have made failures let us know. It. If you have not have to come from the weather when the stand that the failures let us have not been compaled when the straw this season. We have some small areas of wheat top draws where straw than on adjoining areas where there may be danger or common the properties of the first what crop. The greatest look of the f

Come Into the Poultry Club

Read these Rules Carefully then Fill out the Coupon on the Cover Page and Send It In

who personally know he applicant. The age limit shall be 10 to 18 years. Only girls living on Kansas farms are eligible for membership. Applications will not be considered after May 15, 1917. Members are to be organized into county clubs with a county leader and into breed club with officers. Each variety in the form fleel and the year's record for the form fleel and the year's record. clubs with officers. Each variety in the club swith officers. Each variety in the breed club shall be represented by one girl as assistant secretary. The breed club membership fee shall be 25 cents, to be paid to the breed club secretary. Along with the records shall be sent a to be paid to the breed club secretary treasurer before July 1, 1917. No part of this money goes to the Capper Poutry Club. It is to be used in promoting breed club work.

To the farm flock and the record for the contest such as the purebred to Mary C. Williams, Secretary, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan. Along with the records shall be sent a story telling "How I Fed and Cared for My Purebred Contest Fowls." The contest will be judged on this basis:

1—Farm flock profit record......40

Farm Flock Record Keeping.

After being notified that she is chosen, and not later than May 31, 1917, all fowls in the farm flock, old, young, and 1917 hatch, (including turkeys, guineas, ducks and geese) shall be counted and an estimate of value at market price made by the club member, her mother or guardian and the two persons who recommended her. This count and valuasin shall be sent to Mary C. Williams, Secretary, Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan. Any fowls purchased during the year shall be valued at market price and the

amount added to this record.

Beginning with the count and valuation of the farm flock a market price record of all feed given the flock, including grit, charcoal, medicines and poultry foods, shall be kept for one year. Also a record of all income from the farm flock, figured at market price, shall be kept for one year. The value of eggs and fowls consumed at home shall be estimated a daily record made and added estimated, a daily record made, and added to the income.

One year from date the flock count and estimate was made in 1917, the farm flock again shall be counted and its value estimated by the same persons. Add the 1917 valuation and any fowls bought to the feed charge, deduct this amount from the income figures added to the 1918 class of the company of to the 1918 flock valuation and you will have the year's profit record. The farm flock need not be purebred, but pure-breds may be entered. Records must be kept by the club member, but any member of the family may assist, subject to her supervision.

Contestant to Enter Purebreds.

Not later than May 31, 1917, when record keeping for the farm flock is begun, every member shall enter 20 purebred chicks (chickens) in the contest. These chicks must be toemarked or otherwise marked for identification, must be of one variety and hatched within 10 days of one another. When entered the valuation shall be based upon the cost of the chicks when purchased or the value of the eggs from which they were hatched. For instance: if \$3 was paid for 30 eggs the 20 chicks hatched would be entered at \$2. The total value shall not exceed \$10. This flock shall be cared for by the club member. The value and date of entry in the contest shall be reported to the Capper Poultry Club secretary.

As compensation for keeping the farm flock record the club member shall be provided feed charged against the farm flock, without charge to her. She shall keep a string all keep a separate record, tho, giving all income from her contest purebreds. Sales of cockerels or capons, ef eggs for hatching or baby chicks, and market value of eggs laid after February 1 and not sold for hatching or set and prizes won shall eggs laid after February 1 and not sold for hatching or set, and prizes won shall constitute income. Pullets shall be penned February 1, 1918. A male or female not to exceed \$10 in value may be purchased and charged to expense. This record shall be kept until May 31, 1918, when the contest ends. When the year's record for the farm flock is completed an estimate of feed given the contest purebreds, based on average for fowls in the farm flock, shall be made, deducted from the farm flock feed charge and and charged against the purebreds. Any

THE FIRST five girls in every county tion) and the value estimated at double in Kansas who file recommendations market price by the same persons who shall be official county representa- estimated value on the farm flock. Male signed by two disinterested farm women who personally know he applicant. The cost of chicks, feed, entry fees at shows age limit shall be 10 to 18 years. Only and fairs, male or males bought. Deduct

Not later than June 10, 1918, every club member shall send the year's record for the farm flock and the record for the

1—Farm flock profit record 40
2-Contest flock profit record 38
3-Both flock records and story 25
These cash prizes will be awarded the
girls making the highest grades:
First Prize

Second Prize
Third Prize
Fourth Prize
Fifth Prize
Ten additional prizes of \$1 each. SPECIAL COUNTY PRIZE.

Five dollars each to the five girls in one county who make the highest grade for a county club. Only girls living in counties with a complete membership eligible to compete for the special county prizes. SPECIAL PRIZE FOR PEP.

Five dollars to the girl appointed as a county leader who proves to be the best booster for her county and for the club.

AND PRIZES FOR MOTHER, TOO.

These cash prizes will be awarded to
the mothers or guardians of the four
girls who win the first four prizes; First Prize \$10.00 Second Prize 5.00 Third Prize 3.00 Fourth Prize 2.00

The contest purebreds and all profits from the contest purebred flock shall be the property of the club member.

Diplomas of honor will be sent to all girls who win prizes and certificates of achievement to all girls who finish the contest and send in reports. Girls who win cash prizes will be required to make affidavits that their farm flock records and records of profits from their pure-bred stock are correct to the best of their knowledge.

Capper Needed in Nebraska

In the extract which we have printed from the inaugural of Governor Capper, of Kansas, he hits the nail of top-heavy and extravagant government squarely on the head in a way just as pertinent for us in Nebraska as for his constituency in Kansas. It is so self-evident that we are governed too much, or rather have too much governing machinery, that further demonstration is unnecessary. As Governor Capper says, the multiplication and complication of unnecessary boards, commissions and officers charged with the conduct of public affairs would never be tolerated for an instant in private business and there is no good reason why the state and county and city should cling to wasteful and obsolete systems and refuse to adopt modern labor-saving, time-expediting and money-economizing

Nebraska's state house is about as board-ridden and commission-ridden as it well could be and yet we have proposals for more boards and more commissions. Here in Omaha we have four sets of local governments—county, city, school district and water district—doing busi-

There is no doubt that if we could have the machinery of our state and local governments recast and rebuilt on efficiency lines we could save for the taxpayers at least half of their money and charged against the purebreds. Any feed given after that date until May 31 also shall be charged. May 31, 1918, the contest purebreds shall be counted (including chicks hatched in 1918 which shall have been marked for identifica-





The Sheldon was designed especially for the farm. Highly praised by users. Farmers everywhere call it the ideal mixer. Used today all over the United States. A big success. Small enough to be easily moved—big enough to keep 6 men busy. Low in price. Build your own silo, tanks, troughs, floors, foundations, buildings, etc., out of concrete with a Sheldon Batch Mixer.

Read What These be have used the mixer during year for putting in cement dations for a complete set of a buildings, including silo, and it very much.-Dana Weigur, estown, N. D.

My New Special Offer

nt to tell you about my co-plan by which you can ge tried, thoroughly proven is satch Concrete Liver at



Answering the Kerosene Question with a Guarantee

THERE is no need of guesswork claims or promises on the kerosene burning proposition. Either a tractor burns kerosene in a way that means something or in a purely temporary, expensive and inefficient way.

In selling the Rumely OilPull tractor we don't make word-of-mouth promises, but give you a broad, positive written guarantee—the kind that you are entitled to and should demand with the tractor you buy.

Remember, the OilPull is a kerosene tractor from start to finish. It isn't a makeshift combination gasoline proposition. The fact is, the OilPull gives more power on a gallon of kerosene than competing tractors of the same size on gasoline.

In addition to cutting your operating costs in half, the OilPull has all the qualifications you want in your tractor. It is an all-purpose outfit and will handle all your power jobs, draw-bar or belt. It is oil cooled—there's no danger of the radiator freezing and no bother with cooling water.

The OilPull is governor controlled—the speed automatically regulated to the load—the power always steady and uniform. You can depend absolutely on the OilPull, as you can on all Advance-Rumely machines.

Built in two sizes, 15-30 and 30-60 h. p.

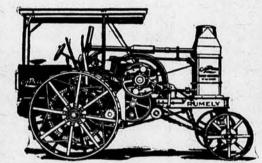
Write our nearest branch for a catalog of this famous costcutting tractor.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO. LA PORTE INDIANA

(Incorporated

Address the branch nearest you Kansas City, Mo.-Wichita, Kan.





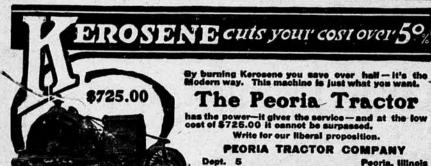
Guarantee

We guarantee the OilPull tractor to operate
successfully at all
loads under all conditions, not only on
all grades of kerosens
permitted by law to be
sold in the United
States and Canada,
but on distillates and
fuel oils free from
earthy matter.

There's Only One OilPull— Ramely, LaPorte

Peoria, Illinois





New Methods Were Studied

More than 1,500 Farmers Went to Manhattan Last Week

BY F. B. NICHOLS, Associate Editor

M ORE THAN 1,500 farmers attended the meetings of Farm and Home week February 5 to 10 at Manhattan. This is the largest attendance on record, which seems to indicate that the change in the date of the meeting to February is popular. Much interest was left without protection and the early taken in the addresses and discussions. There is a general appreciation of the need of careful study of the conditions under which the business of agriculture in Kansas is laboring. These problems have been produced largely by the changes in values of labor and other things required in operating a farm things required in operating a farm which have made a great increase in the production costs.

The tenancy problems of Kansas were discussed by Dr. H. J. Waters, president of the college. Dr. Waters showed in this address that the present system of one-year leases on a grain farming basis in Kansas is rapidly reducing the crop yields and ruining the soil fertility with but little profit either to the owners or the tenants. He showed that a permanent and more profitable tenant system must be established if Kansas is to make the right progress in the next few years. He believes that longtime leases which provide for the joint ownerleases which provide for the joint owner-ship of livestock to eat the crops will help greatly in the solving of these prob-lems. A system of this kind must be based on a good crop rotation and all the manure must be returned to the soil.

Better Pastures.

Ralph Kenney told of his work in improving pastures on the Casement ranch north of Manhattan, in an address before the Kansas Crop Improvement association. He spoke of the decline in the yields from the grass lands of the state,

Corporations reporting profits or declaring dividends of from 50 to 100 per cent are common. We read of them almost daily We read of them almost daily in the news. One of them, the Steel Trust, is making 50 per cent on watered stock, which means about 100 per cent real profit, and at the same time has advanced its prices 100 per cent. Not only is big business exacting this high toll, but little business. It has combined into trade groups and is as greedy and as overreaching in its demands as the Price Giants. The public must pay what both ask public must pay what both ask or do without necessities. We condemn loan sharks and usuricondemn loan sharks and usurious bankers, but food pirates, clothing pirates, fuel pirates and a long line of other pirates and parasites, can hold us up at will and do it with right good will. Some day the big lumbering public thru its government is going to demand and get a square deal.

and urged the importance of improving them so high yields would be obtained. The plan of improvement used on the Casement ranch is the deferred system of grazing, in which one-third the pasture land is given a rest every third year until the grasses have matured seeds. This system can be used profitably on most pastures in this state.

ter early in the grazing season upon pastures so treated. The young, tender, succulent plants make more rapid growth and cattle find it more accessible when

mixed with dry growth.

"While better results in pasturing are obtainable early in the season on burned over fields, the ultimate effect on the stand of grass, and especially of the choice forage stand is bad. The burning cannot help but destroy the crowns of many of the plants, and also much of the seed that might have been dropped creasing every year. It is a great forum for the discussion of the progress of the business of farming in Kansas.

Say you saw it in the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

H. N. Vinall of the office of forage crops of the United States Department of Agriculture talked on the importance of increasing the acreage of forage sorghums in Kansas, especially in the Western half of the state. He told of the work which is being done in the breeding of these crops, which is making them better adapted to the conditions in this state.

better adapted to the conditions in this state.

There was much talk among the men interested in truck crops of the importance of increasing the acreage of potatoes in the state this season. Many carloads of potatoes from other states and from Canada have been sold in Kansas in the last few months. Fred Merrill told of the work the horticultural department has done in the growing of this crop. He urged the importance of more care in seedbed preparation and in selecting and treating secd.

Cattle breeding came in for a great deal of consideration from the farmers who attended the meetings of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' association. E. N. Wentworth, professor of animal breeding, spoke on the importance of having a definite ideal for the breeding work. He showed the value of eliminating scrubs; this is especially important in these days of high prices for feed.

John Clay of Chicago delivered an-ad-

for feed.

John Clay of Chicago delivered an address on the development of the cattle business, from the range to the feed lot. He told of his experiences on the range many years ago, and of how the business of producing cattle has changed from a range to a cornbelt business. In this address he showed that encouraging progress is being made in certifical across the control of the cattle of the cattle cattle of the cattle of the cattle of the cattle cattle of the cattle of the cattle of the cattle cattle cattle of the cattle progress is being made in getting more efficiency into the way cattle are produced. The methods used in the early days were inefficient, and there were large losses from storms, diseases and a lack of feed in the winter which have been prevented recently.

A Future for Sheep.

Sheep breeders believe there is an excellent future for this business in Kansas. They told of the large demand in the last few months for breeding animals. Much of this demand has been for foundation stock for small farm flocks. The new officers of this association are A. L. Stockwell, Larned, president; Henry Schloh, Natoma, vice-president; and A. M. Paterson, Manhattan, secretary.

tan, secretary.
New officers of the Kansas Crop New officers of the Kansas Crop Improvement association are: Carl Wheeler, Bridgeport, president; J. J. Johnson, Eldorado, vice-president; B. S. Wilson, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer; board of directors, Prof. L. E. Call, K. S. A. C.; Harry Umberger, K. S. A. C.; John Brown, Atchison; R. A. Muir, Salina; and L. C. Swihart, Lovewell.

The Kansas Swine Breeders' association elected Fred Laptad. Lawrence, pres-

most pastures in this state.

"Kansas is well known for its crops of wheat and corn," said Professor Kenney, "but few persons realize that the grass lands of the state cover an area almost twice as great as the annual acreage of winter wheat and corn combined and represent a value of 500 million dollars.

"Many farmers follow the practice of burning their pastures early in the spring to get rid of the dead, coarse, unpalatable grass stalks left over from the previous year's grazing. They have found by experience that cattle do better early in the grazing season upon pastures so treated. The young, tender, succulent plants make more rapid growth

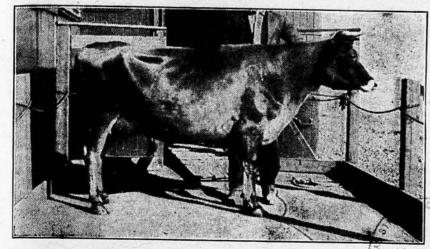
of Emporia, county agent of Lyon county, came with 14 boys and girls.

Farm and Home week has become an

important annual event in the agricul-ture of Kansas. The attendance is in-creasing every year. It is a great forum

Don't Miss the Dairy Train

Lecturers on the Santa Fe, Next Month, Will Urge Poultry, also, as an Ideal Asset



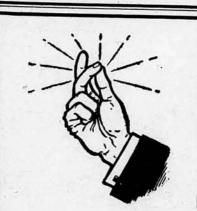
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AIRYING and poultry culture has	ve winter	r, spring	grass keeps	no the 16	H
passed out of the experiments		pastures	get dry in	the late	sum
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ing this to be true, a few years ago		er wher	she needs	it most.	.Fa
placed the dairy cow and the hen a	t. At w	eaning	o better that time, the fa	n spring	ones
the head of their industries. Dickinso	n ready	to go o	n grass and	keen righ	ar t o
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has grown prosperous, with farms we	ll dry fe	ed at v	veaning time.		
improved, kept up to the Kansas producing standard. Farmers around Mu		Bainer	says a su	ccessful	dair
vane have an income of thousands of	cow st	lould pr	oduce one por	und of bu	tter
dollars monthly from dairy cows.	- 2000	nound	ing her period	d of lacta	tion
Convinced that Kansas is capable of		50 nour	a year. If	be worth	luce
becoming a better dairy state than Wis		cents a	pound. Feed	Consume	d h
consin, because of its many advantages the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe rail	, a good	cow c	ould not be	sold for	mor
way, with the co-operation of the Kan	than a	530, he	savs, and th	ne calf. s	kim
sas State Agricultural college, will run		and mai	nure will pay and general	y good w	age
march 6 to 31, a poultry and dair	y would	make	and general	care.	Tha
lemonstration train thru the Eastern	n 64F	0 a ve	ar for 10 co	ws the	cov
part of Kansas. Meetings will be held	herd fo	or the a	verage Kansa	as farm.	Tha
will be run under supervision of C. L	amoun	t would	equal 6 per	cent int	eres
reagraves, industrial commissioner of	f -4 11.	500. F	ollowing is	the itine	rary
ne Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe rail		train:			
vay. H. M. Bainer, agricultural and	4	Tu	esday, March	6,	
ndustrial commissioner, will be in active charge. Speakers from the agri	8:20 a. 10:45 a. 12:55 p.	m. m.	Sedgwick Newton	10:15 12:35 2:40	a. m
ultural college who will be on the train	- 12:55 p. 3:00 p.	m.	Halstead Burrton	2:40	p. m
t different times include:			nesday, March	4:45	p. m
Prof. O. E. Reed, head of the dairy	8:30 a. 10:30 a.	m.	Hutchinson	10:15	a. m
Wision; Prof. J. B. Fitch of the dairy	7 12:25 p.	m.	Darlow Pretty prairie	12:00	noor p. m
ivision; A. S. Neal, extension specialist	2:20 p. 4:25 p.	m. m.	Kingman Carvel	4:05 5:55	
dairying; George H. Hine, state dairy ommissioner, or O. I. Oshel of Gardner		Thu	rsday, March	8.	p
an.; Ross M. Sherwood, acting head	8:30 a.	m. m.	Norwich Viola	10:15	a. m
the boultry department, and F F	12:40 p.	m.	Peck	12:10 2:10	p. m
ox and T. S. Townsley, instructors in		m.	Goddard Cheney	4:55 6:50	D. m.
poultry department. Negotiations	3	Fr	iday, March 9		
or other speakers are under way.	8:30 a. 10:50 a.	m. m.	Mulvane Udall	10:30	a. m.
Farmers visiting the train will be en- puraged and informed in the extension		m.	Oxford	12:20 2:45 5:20	p. m.
the dairy and poultry industries			Wellington irday, March	6;20 j	p. m.
ows and hens will be urged as means	8:30 a.	m.	Anthony	10:15	a. m.
rmers can use in putting themselves on	10:40 a.	m. m.	Harper Danville	12:10 p 2:05 p	o. m.
cash business basis. If crops fail, and	12:35 p. 2:20 p. 4:15 p.	m.	Argonia Mayfield	3:50 1	o. m.
armers depend upon crops alone, they are to go to their merchants and ask			day, March 1	5:45 j	p. m.
edit until another crop evens things	8:30 a.	m.	Arkansas City	10:05 8	. m.
		m.	Winfield Burden	12:10 I). m.
meanly always produce on the re-	2.00 p.	III.	Grand Summit	1:20 1). m.
ilts of poor years, and bring in some-		Tue	sday, March 1	6:15 1). m.
Experts about the	8:30 a.	m.	Severy	10:15 a	. m.
			Eureka Hamilton	12:45 I). m.
Experts aboard the special will en-	L.au D.		Madison	0:15 P	. m.
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aving cows freshen in the spring, to	3:30 p.	Wedn m.	esday, March		
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	Friday, March 1	
8:30 a. m.	Thayer	
10:45 a. m.	Chanute	10:10 a. m. 12:30 p. m.
1:00 p. m. 2:45 p. m.	Humboldt	2:30 p. m.
2:45 p. m. 4:35 p. m.	Iola Colony	4:15 p. m. 6:05 p. m.
	aturday, March	17 0.00 p. m.
8:30 a. m.	Vates Center	
8:30 a. m. 11:00 a. m. 2:00 p. m.	Neosho Falls	10:15 a. m. 12:45 p. m. 3:45 p. m.
2:00 p. m. 4:05 p. m.	Garnett	12:45 p. m. 3:45 p. m.
	Richmond	0:00 p. m.
8:25 a. m.	Monday, March 1	
10:45 a. m.	Gridley Burlington	10:15 a. m. 12:30 p. m. 2:50 p. m.
1:20 p. m.		12:30 p. m. 2:50 p. m.
3;20 p. m.	Williamsburg	4:50 D. m.
	uesday, March 2	0.
8:30 a. m. 10:45 a. m.	Ottawa	10:15 a. m. 12:30 p. m. 2:15 p. m.
10:45 a. m. 12:45 p. m.	Baldwin Vinland	12:30 p. m.
2:45 p. m	Lawrence	4:30 p. m.
We	dnesday, March	21.
8:25 a. m. 10:30 a. m.	Olathe	10:15 a. m.
8:25 a. m. 10:30 a. m. 12:15 p. m.	Gardner Wellsville	12:00 noon
12:15 p. m. 2:15 p. m.	Pomona Pomona	1:45 p. m. 3:45 p. m.
2:15 p. m. 4:40 p. m.	Lebo	1:45 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 6:10 p. m.
	ursday, March	22.
8:30 a. m.	Emporia	10:00 a. m.
10:30 a. m.	Reading Osage City	12:00 noon
12:25 p. m. 2.40 p. m.		1:55 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	Melvern	4:10 p. m. 6:30 p. m.
The same of the sa	Friday, March 23	0.av p. m.
3:30 a. m.	Saffordville	
10:35 a, m.	Strong City	10:15 a. m. 12:05 p. m.
12:30 p. m.	Clements	
4.45 p. m.	Florence Peabody	2:10 p. m. 4:20 p. m.
17 0 0		6:15 p. m.
	turday, March 2	
8:30 a. m. 10:35 a. m. 12:30 p. m. 2:35 p. m. 4:50 p. m.	Marion Hillsboro	10:10 a. m. 12:05 p. m. 2:00 p. m.
12:30 p. m.	Canton	2:00 p. m.
2:35 p. m.	Canton McPherson	4:10 p. m.
A PERSON D. III.	Little River	6:20. p. m. l
214	londay, March 26	
8:30 a. m 10:30 a. m.	Webber	10:00 a. m. 12:00 noon
12:40 p. m.	Courtland Concordia	
2:25 p. m.	Aurora	3:55 p. m.
4:15 p. m.	Miltonvale	5:45 p. m.
T	uesday, March 27	
8:30 a. m.	Barnard	10:15 a. m.
10:40 a. m. 12:40 p. m.	Ada Minneapolis	10:15 a. m. 12:10 p. m. 2:25 p. m.
3:30 p. m.	Manchester	5:15 p. m.
	dnesday, March	
8:30 a. m	Salina	
10:45 a. m.	Solomon	10:15 a. m. 12:15 p. m.
12:35 p. m. 3:05 p. m.	Abilene	2:10 p. m.
3:05 p. m. 5:05 p. m.	Hope Burdick	4:35 p. m. 6:35 p. m.
C 500 C 71 C	ursday, March 2	
8:30 a. m.	Alma	10.00
10:35 a. m.	Eskridge	10:00 a. m. 12:05 p. m.
12:40 p. m.	Burlingame	2:10 p. m.
2:30 p. m. 4:35 p. m.	Carbondale Topeka	4:00 p. m.
1000		0.10 p. m.
8:30 a. m.	riday, March 30.	74 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
8:30 a. m. 10:45 a. m.	Meriden Valley Falls	10:15 a. m.
12:55 p. m.	Valley Falls Nortonville	12:30 p. m. 2:40 p. m. 5:20 p. m.
8:20 p. m.	Atchison	5:20 p. m.
Ret	turday. March 91	100

It is the skilled workman everywhere who receives the best pay because he can perform the most labor in a given time. The rule is as applicable to farm work as elsewhere.

Saturday, March 31. Potter Leavenworth Bonner Springs De Soto



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Peach Killers' Union Meets

The Wheat, Also, May be in Bad Condition

BY H. C. HATCH

to whether the peaches are killed. up work.
The mercury was down to 10 below here and some say that degree of cold will kill the buds, but I have heard that here and some say that degree of cold will libraries from Topeka this week it required 15 degrees below to kill and will place it in the school house for them. More likely it depends on the condition of the buds as to the amount of cold needed to kill; last winter the month. These libraries consist of 50 mercury went but little if enter level. of cold needed to kill; last winter the mercury went but little, if any lower volumes and are sent free by the state than it did this week and we had no peaches last summer. The fall and winch they ter have been so dry, however, I am in hopes of a few peaches in 1917.

country. It has been very dry for the in use in Kansas. wheat this winter in all the country lying west of the Missouri River but wheat can stand dryness better than it can stand too much moisture. I have noticed that the best crops were raised in the dry years when it was nip and tuck whether the wheat would "make."

On the very coldest day we had dur-On the very coldest day we had during the first week in February our pump failed. The bucket which works in the cylinder pulled apart and left us without water works. It was too cold to do give access to 50 books for six months. pump work for two days, but luckily I can't think of anything better for diswe had the tank full when the accident tricts remote from good public libraries occurred so we got along until the than this free Traveling library. For weather warmed up. We could not get a new bucket in Gridley as it was an wite to Mrs. Adrian L. Greene, Secretodd size, and so we had to 'phone to tary, Topeka, Kan. Burlington and have it sent out by par-cel post. It is in times like this that we appreciate parcel post; we 'phoned for the repairs about 10 A. M. and by 4 P. M. had the pump together, and back in the well.

Nearly all the pumps in use have a 3nch eylinder but as I stated in the fore-going paragraph, our pump has an odd sized cylinder, 2½-inch. This is because it has to pump the water up a 35 foot elevation for a distance of 60 rods. In such a case the smaller cylinder will do the work easier, and while it will not throw quite so much water at a stroke

seem to understand that a smaller cyl-inder is needed in a pump when the water is to be forced some distance and so put in the regular or 3-inch size. Not long ago I was at a well where the pump had to force the water up a 50-foot elevation and for almost 70 rods. The pump was laboring badly and with every stroke would lift pump, platform and all. Remembering our experience I asked the man what size cylinder he had on the pump, and he said he didn't know; said that he paid no attention to the intelligence he are proposed to the intelligence he are proposed to the said that he paid no attention to the intelligence he are proposed to the said that he paid no attention to the intelligence he are proposed to the said that he paid no attention to the intelligence he are proposed to the said that he paid no attention to the intelligence he are proposed to the said that he paid no attention to the intelligence he are proposed to the said that he paid no attention to the intelligence he are proposed to the said that he paid no attention to the intelligence to the said that he paid no attention to the intelligence to the said that he paid no attention to the intelligence to the said that he paid no attention to the intelligence to the said that he paid no attention to the intelligence that he said that he s stalling as he supposed the man who did the work knew his business. We lifted a plank and saw that the pump had a 3-inch cylinder. I told him our experi-ence and advised him to change cylinders and get the 2½-inch size. He did so and after that his pump worked smoothly and well.

While we were waiting for the pump repairs our stock was out of water so

UST now the annual debate is on as tem would not give us so much hurry-

Our Grange received one of the Travis assessed at \$2 which is a very small It is too early to tell what the cold did sum to pay for the use of 50 good books to the wheat. Coming as it did with the in a neighborhood for a period of six ground bare it certainly will do it no months. This \$2 is to be sent in adgood. We need a crop of wheat in Kansas as bad as we ever needed one, not only library we received was numbered 659 for ourselves but for the rest of the which indicates that many of them are

> When it is said that these libraries will be sent to any responsible society in Kansas it does not mean that their use is confined to certain organizations. The people in any school district can get together and select some one of their number to act as librarian and to forward the application and the fee of \$2.

An inquirer at Cairo, Kan., noted what I had to say about flax, some time ago, and now asks a number of questions about raising and harvesting this crop. I scarcely know what to say about growing it so for west as Post about growing it so far west as Pratt county, in which Cairo is situated. Flax will stand considerable dry weather but not too much. It is free from insect pasts, but is subject to what is called "wilt." I do not think that would trouble a new section like Pratt county for it has to pump the water up a 35 foot elevation for a distance of 60 rods. In such a case the smaller cylinder will do the work easier, and while it will not throw quite so much water at a stroke it will make the pump and all connections last much longer.

Many men who install pumps do not seem to understand that a smaller cylinder is needed in a pump when the favorable.

"wilt." I do not think that would trouble a new section like Pratt county for several years. It is commonly thought here that six years should elapse between the time of flax sowings on the same ground. If sown oftener the wilt is pretty sure to get the crop. Flax will grow on almost any kind of soil found in Kansas; the soil of Pratt county is well adapted to flax if the seasons are favorable. favorable.

> The ground to be sown to flax may be prepared by fall plowing or it may be sown on corn stalk ground the same as oats. The seedbed for flax requires as oats. The seedbed for flax requires finer preparation than for oats and this may be secured by disking and harrowing. The seed should be sown about April 1 at the rate of ½ bushel to the acre. It may be harrowed in or put in with a grain drill, covering very lightly. The crop may be cut with a self binder but the majority of growers in this locality cut with a self-rake reaper, and either thresh from the field or stack it loose. If cut with a binder the bunit loose. If cut with a binder the bun-dles should be made small.

There are two kinds of flaxseed, that grown in the Southwest and that which comes from Dakota and the North. The repairs our stock was out of water so homegrown seed is to be preferred and we borrowed a neighbor's wagon tank should be procured if possible. Flax and pump. It was a regular threshing can be killed by cold after it comes up machine outfit equipped with 20 feet of in the spring, but seldom is killed if the suction hose. I hated to have to haul sowing is not done until April 1. The water but found it no more of a job for yield of seed runs from 2 to 20 bua warm day than hauling feed; in fact shels to the acre with an average of it did not take so long to get a tank of from 7 to 10. If the spring is dry water and put it in our supply tank flax will do well if rain comes later; as it did to get a load of fodder. In heavy rains are not needed but some moisture is required. One thing that at our barn and feed lots is something conditions continue until blooming time homegrown seed is to be preferred and and had water to spare. What we need sometimes harms flax is to have dry at our barn and feed lots is something conditions continue until blooming time in which a good supply of water can be and then have it turn wet. Under such stored, say enough to last a week. With conditions flax sometimes will keep that on hand a break in the water sys- blooming and set but very little seed.





60c to make test will save you over \$50⁰⁰

How black sediment formed by ordinary automobile oil increases friction, wear and expense. New lubricant resists heat, reduces sediment about 86% and saves you over \$50 a year.

Notice the two test bottles. The upper bottle contains ordinary automobile oil drained from a crank case after 500 miles of use. The other bottle contains Veedol after the same mileage.

In ordinary oil the sediment is seven times as deep as in Veedol; Veedol reduces sediment 86%.

All ordinary oil breaks down under the terrific heat of an automobile engine which ranges from 200° to 1000°. After only a few hours running a large volume of sediment is formed and much of the oil loses all lubricating value.

Engineering tests show that on the average 50% of ordinary oil is turned into sediment in a 10-hour test and the engine loses four to five

The Sediment Test is the most scientific test The Sediment Test is the most scientific test of a lubri cant's value in reducing friction and is of the greatest importance to automobile owners. Friction increases in proportion to the amount of sediment present; sediment in large volume causes friction, wear and expense.

The exact effect of sediment on metal surfaces

If you look at the inner surfaces of your auto-If you look at the inner surfaces of your automobile engine with your naked eye you will say that they are perfectly smooth, but if you examine them under a microscope you will find they are actually covered with thousands of sharp points and depressions. It is these points and depressions that require efficient lubrication. These metal surfaces will slide easily against each other only when covered with a substantial film of liquid lubricant.

Oil that contains sediment causes metal to

Oil that contains sediment causes metal to metal friction because the sediment crowds out a large part of the liquid oil and the metal surfaces are pressed together. Then the microscopic teeth grab and cut in. That means friction, wear and expense tion, wear and expense.

If you want to prevent friction and save expense do not use oil that breaks down under heat and forms a large volume of sediment.

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

properties. New equipment for this process cost us \$300,000, and it will add \$50,000 to our 1917 manufacturing cost. Ordinary automobile oil cannot be made like Veedol and cannot have the same lubricating properties.

Veedol resists heat, does not evaporate rapidly, does not carbonize if your motor is in good condition—and finally, reduces sedimentation 86%.

60 cents to test Veedol will save you over \$50

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Expert statisticians have found that the average automobile runs 6,000 miles a year and that the average yearly expense is \$416. Of this, gasoline, repairs and depreciation come to about \$268.

Since friction and wear vary in direct proportion to the amount of sediment formed by the oil, the elimina-tion of 86% of the sediment will save gasoline, repairs and depreciation. Thus Veedol will save you \$50 te

Among the users of Veedol are many large companies that keep a careful record of operating costs, such as the Hudson Motor Car Company, Fifth Avenue Coach Co., Shaw Taxicab Co., owners of the Black and White Taxicabs, and many others.

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You will find your motor has acquired new pick-up and hill-climbing ability. It will have less vibration and will give greater gasoline mileage.

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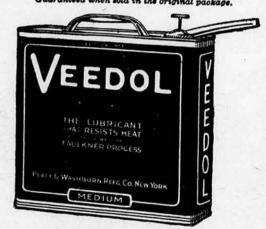
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GREASE—For general
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By Judson R. Taylor

By Judson R. Taylor

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SPECIAL OFFER: This dramatic story book sent free and postage paid for one new or renewal subscrip-tion to the Missouri Valley Farmer at 30c. MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER, Book Dept. M.M. 2, Topeka, Kan.





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

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FREE OFFER: We will send this handsome ring to all who expenses to the Bousshold, a big story and family magazine. If ring is not satisfactory we will return your more, Mention size wanted. HOUSEHOLD, Dept. PR-2, Topeka, Kansas

Don't Forget Longfellow

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON Jefferson County

Few months have so many days for special observance as has February. We always think of Valentine's Day, Washington's birthday and Lincoln's birthday. But we ought, sometimes, to add to our days of celebration or substitute for them an observance of the birthday anniversaries of two of our great American poets. Lowell's birthday and Washington's are both dated February 22. Long-fellow was born February 27, 1807.

If these days are not observed in the school, parents may well read to their children the story of each poet's life and some of the poems. Longfellow's "Hiawatha," "Evangeline," and "The Courtship of Miles Standish," are enjoyed by

watha," "Evangeline," and "The Courtship of Miles Standish," are enjoyed by all ages. Lowell's "Bi_elow Papers," are especially interesting now. They were written when Lowell and others objected to the annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico that came as a result. The homely yankee dialect of the poems gives many humorous touches. "The Vision of Sir Launfal" is another of Lowell's poems that ought to be read in every home.

We have often wondered what was the cause of woody layers in potatoes. Our potatoes this year are good enough except for those black, fibrous layers. To cut them out in paring means to cut the potato in two and throw away half. The cooked potator readily yields the layer by itself. To mash them, we are forced to press the mashed potatoes thru a colander. We asked Mr. Greene of the horticultural department at the agricultural college what he called the black streaks in the potato and he said dry rot. We found, as he said that these layers extend from the stem end. He added a caution that if we used our own

dry rot. We found, as he said that these layers extend from the stem end. He added a caution that if we used our own potatoes for seed we should discard the stem ends when so affected.

We expect to have some seed potatoes from the home folk in Wisconsin and shall try out some in the garden. We are told that the reason we need to plant Northern seed is because the buds are hardier. Our potatoes mature so are hardier. Our potatoes mature so early that the buds lose much of their vitality by the time they should be planted.

This is the sixth year that we have sent an order for cockerels or eggs to the same Kansas breeder of Rhode Island Reds. This breeder has taken many prizes and kept a high standard of ex-cellence in her chickens. Her treatment of patrons has been so good that they search the papers for her advertisements, send checks and leave the selection of stock to her judgment.

The "good idea" answers to roll call at a recent meeting of our club contained the following:

When a layer of cake is scorched, rub it over a grater. The burnt crumbs will drop on the table instead of on the cake

months it is often difficult to churn butter from the cream. Sometimes the cream will merely froth and the butter granules will not collect. If the cream is to be skimmed by hand, it has been found that scalding the fresh milk will cause the cream to gather in a tough milk and serving the prunes with marshmallows and serving them with whipped cream sweetened slightly and flavored with vanilla.

For prune pie make a filling as for ordinary cream pie using I cup of sugar—or less, if the prunes in cooking the prunes in cooking the prunes in cooking the prunes with marshmallows and serving them with whipped cream sweetened slightly and flavored with vanilla.

We should like to add a suggestion for increasing the size of the opening in an and mixed with the beaten egg and a new nipple for a baby's bottle. We little cold milk. Add the salt and cook tried using a large needle. This merely slowly until the mixture thickens, then slit the rubber and formed valves that closed tightly. A toothpick cut in half lengthwise, inserted in the tiny opening and turned around several times will wear the rubber away. This is next to the best tool we know for the purpose.. A tiny punch would be better, but few of us possess one small enough.

boiler and stir into it the flour and sugar which have been sifted together and mixed with the beaten egg and a little cold milk. Add the salt and cook slowly until the mixture thickens, then stir in 1 cup of prune pulp, beat well and pour into ready baked pie shells. Cover with a meringue of egg whites beaten with a little sugar and brown in the oven, or put a spoonful of whipped cream on each serving.

Prune Bavarian cream is a delicious dessert for the Sunday dinner and may be prepared the day before. Soak ½

Let's Talk About Flowers

It's time to be ordering flower seed for another summer's bloom and many women who love blossoms but have little time to spend in caring for them are wondering just what varieties will be best. Let's call the roll of readers of the Wosatisfactory for her and best withstood a teaspoon of cinnamon and more sugar dry weather, hot winds, chickens and the may be added if desired. Continue beat-destructive raids of the family dog and ing until the mixture is so stiff that the cat. To encourage the timid ones to beater will hold a drop, then pour into speak out in meeting there will be a wet molds and chill.

prize of \$1 for the best letter on this subject received before March 6. For the next two letters there will be a small flashlight, just the thing to light the way down cellar or help you take a peep into a dark oven, and there will

a peep into a dark oven, and there will be smaller prizes for other good letters. Tell us, also, when you have your say, the methods of cultivation you found most successful with your flowers, and suggest ways of protecting them from the chickens. What plants, shrubs or vines do you find best suited for hiding unsightly fences and outbuildings? Adunsightly fences and outbuildings? Address all letters to the Women's Page of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, and don't forget to write early so you won't be too late for a price late for a prize.

The Neighborly Man

Prunes in New Ways

Prunes are a valuable addition to the bill of fare when fresh fruits are diffi-cult to obtain and if properly cooked will be relished by the majority of per-sons. They should be washed well, then left to soak over night in cold water and cooked slowly for several hours. The sugar should be added in the latter part of cooking in order that the fruit may not be toughened. Cinnamon, cloves or lemon juice added to the prunes makes the flavor more palatable.

There are many ways to serve prunes if one likes variety. For prune salad, remove the stones from stewed prunes, fill the openings with mild cheese and serve on a lettuce leaf with salad dress-

found that scalding the iresu milk cause the cream to gather in a tough layer that is easily separated from the milk and easily churned.

in cooking—½ cup or nour, a pincal salt, 1 whole egg or two yolks and 2 cups of milk. Scald the milk in a double boiler and stir into it the flour and soller and stir into it the flour and

be prepared the day before. Soak ½ box of gelatin in ¼ cup of cold water until it swells, then dissolve it in ¾ cup of boiling water, add 2 tablespoons of lemon juice and ½ cup of sugar. Stir a moment until the sugar dissolves, then set the bowl in a cold place. When the gelatin begins to set, beat it well Let's call the roll of readers of the Wo- with an egg beater for a few minutes, men's page and have every one answer then beat in 1 cup of cream whipped with the flower which has proved most stiffly and 1 cup of prune pulp. Half

The College Plays Hostess

Many Women Were Guests at Farm and Home Week

BY MARY CATHERINE WILLIAMS

YOU MISSED it by not going. The hundreds of women who attended the Farm and Home Week at the Kansas State Agricultural college had a good time every minute of their stay and they are going back again next year. That's decided already. A real holiday when one can get away from dishpans and brooms and mops and milk strainers and chickens, wear her best clothes and eat other talks by teachers in the domestic art department gave helpful suggestions for planning clothes that are pretty, for the planting and becoming and for choosing when we well.

When Home is a Hospital.

Miss Kennedy, the college nurse, gave a talk and demonstration of the care of chickens, wear her best clothes and eat a talk and demonstration of the care of someone else's cooking for a few days is sick persons in the home. With a life-in itself a treat to any housekeeper, but sized figure for a patient, Miss Kennedy when in addition to all this one is the guest of a great college, welcomed by president, faculty and students, escorted over grounds and buildings by courteous guides, and entertained with programs at which experts from the college and from the United States Department of when in addition to all this one is the Agriculture discuss the very problems she has come up against in her everyday life, it is an experience that cannot fail to provide delightful memories for weeks and months to come.

Mrs. Mary Pierce Van Zile, dean of women, was in charge of the home eco-



Cooking Classes Were Open to Visitors.

nomics program and proved a gracious hostess to the women and girls in attendance. Exhibits showing the work of girl students were placed in the halls and rooms of the home economics building where the women's meetings were held. Most interesting of these were the dresses made by the advanced dressmaking classes, costumes of silk and crepe as lovely and modish as can be found in a fashionable city shop, which the girls had designed and cut and fit with no patterns except the ones they made for themselves. There were other exhibits of wonderfully dejety explanations. themselves. There were other exhibits of wonderfully dainty collars and cuffs, hats in the process of making, underwear, aprons and kimonos, and drawings and color schemes for dresses to be cut and made later in the classes.

How Much Do You Score?

Miss Frances Brown and many of the Miss Frances Brown and many of the other women speakers are known personally to a great many farm housewives thru their institute work. Among those from away were Miss Caroline Hunt, a dietary expert from the United States Department of Agriculture, and Mrs. Louise Campbell of the Iowa State col-lege. Miss Hunt spoke on correct meals for small children and showed a number of enlarged photographs illustrating model meals. Mrs. Campbell spoke on the essentials of success in home making the essentials of success in homemaking and gave a score card by which a homemaker can judge her efficiency just as she has learned to score her bread and jellies. She emphasized such points in this score card as disposition; characteristics including earnestness, promptness, energy, accuracy—no hit or miss measuring in recipes—adaptability and leadership; manners, bringing out the importance of teaching the children to be courteous to mother in order that they may be courteous to outsiders; personal appearcourteous to outsiders; personal appearance; and ability, native and developed and technical. Here is where she discussed training for girls in house planning, house management, business methods of keeping accounts, sewing, cooking and planning meals. There are many women, she said, who have fried their families into hosnitals. families into hospitals.

"My Greatest Help is Sewing," a topic discussed by Miss Wright of the domestic is 8181. The garment closes at the back. art department, proved to be a demonstration of making a dress form at home by stuffing out a fitted lining over a figure which can be bought for a small sum. Women who have twisted and squirmed into all sorts of positions in a desperate attempt to see in the glass how to fit the back of a waist, leaned forward and listened so as not to miss forward and listened so as not to miss one detail, and it would be interesting

showed how to put fresh sheets on the bed without taking the invalid up, how to bathe the patient without danger of

exposure and colds, and many other ways to increase an invalid's comfort.

There was a general assembly of all the visitors in the college auditorium every day, with special music furnished by the college department of music and trulks of interest to all. On the stage of talks of interest to all. On the stage of the auditorium was the canning exhibit of the Glenwood Mother and Daughter of the Glenwood Mother and Daughter club in Leavenworth county, which for size and excellence is said to be the best exhibit of the sort in the entire United States this year. Mrs. J. M. Timmons, president of the club, and three assistants gave a canning demonstration one afternoon, showing how to can chicken, fruits and vegetables by the hot water bath and steam pressure methods.

bath and steam pressure methods.
But there isn't time enough to tell of all the good things which those who could not attend the Farm and Home Week missed. You'll have to go next year without fail and see it for yourself. Plan to take those boys and girls along Plan to take those boys and girls along with you, too, for there is a special program just for them and a big exhibit of the work done in their corn and wheat and kafir and sewing and canning and other clubs, and the groups of eager, happy boys and girls you see everywhere around on the campus with their county badges fluttering and faces aglow with interest in the new sights and a determination to go home and work harder at ination to go home and work harder at their club projects than ever, is one of the best parts of the week.

Styles of Underwear

A pretty and serviceable combination suit consisting of petticoat and camisole



The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches

Drawers 8164 are cut in sizes 24 to 36

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Girls' dress 8171 is cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each.

to know how many of these useful
Betsy Janes" will be set up in Kansas in the heels of shoes, bottom and back,
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It lets you sit down restfully at your work. It ends those miles of useless steps those miles of useless steps that you are now taking from the cellar, the pantry, the cupboard, the kitchen table, back and forth six times a day in preparing meals and in clearing away the dishes and utensils afterwards,

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Into the Hoosier are built the pick of all methods that experts have devised for saving kitchen work. Some cabinets have copied a few—but 17 of these Hoosier features can't be found in all others combined. Our catalog pictures and describes them all. The coupon or a postal brings it pon or a postal brings it FREE! Send today.

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by advertising. Everyone knows that so well that it isn't necessary to insist upon it. 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 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 Capper 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 Department, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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For Fords

Less Carbon Less Heat

Every make of automobile has its minor operating problems. Among Ford owners two such problems are: Carbon troubles and Overheating.

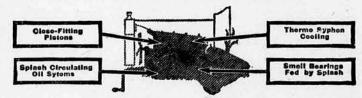
Of course every petroleum-base lubricant in burning must leave a carbon residue.

But carbon residues are of three kinds.

The first-which "cakes" hard on spark-plugs, piston-heads and valves—is the most troublesome.

The second—also troublesome—is an adhesive, sticky or "gummy" carbon, which causes piston rings to stick in their recesses with resultant loss of power and also interferes with valve action.

The third variety of carbon residue forms in a light, dry ash. This light ash is expelled through the exhaust by the natural action of the engine.



The high standing of Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" among Ford owners is due to two things:

(1) Its light carbon ash.

In body Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" is scientifically correct for the Ford Piston clearance.

If the oil-level is correct, Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" does not work past the piston rings into the combustion chambers in excess quantities. Thus troublesome carbon deposits, so common on incorrectly lubricated Ford cars, is avoided. The slight carbon residue from Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" is a light, dry ash. It expels naturally through the exhaust.

(2) Its quality enables Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" to withstand the high heat in the Ford combustion chambers.

The correctness of the body assures complete distribution through the Splash Circulating Lubricating System of Ford cars. Complete protection to all moving parts results. Frictionheat is reduced to a minimum.

Ford owners who use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" avoid trouble from overheated motors in summer.

Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"—An 80c Demonstration

It will cost you less than 80c to fill your Ford crank-case to the proper oil-level with Gargoyle Mobiloil "E". And that trial amount will demonstrate its benefits in the way of-

(1) Lower cost per mile for oil

(2) Lower cost per mile for gasoline

(3) No troublesome carbon

(4) Lessened tendency to overheating(5) Full power—particularly on the hills



A grade for each type of motor

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloil "E" from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. 'Look for the red Gargoyle on the container. For information, kindly address any inquiry to our nearest office.

YOUR TRACTOR

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

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Domestic Branches:

Brush Up on Your History

You'll Need to Know about the Great Men and Events of the Past if You Give This Party

FYOU ARE planning to entertain your friends soon why not have a history party? They would be sure to enjoy it. As soon as the guests arrive give each of them an envelope containing one-half of a card on which is a picture of some historic character or scene. They are to find the other half and when they are all paired off let the holders of certain cards choose sides, dividing the couples into two camps. Line the camps up on the two sides of the room and have a history spelling match. A person on one side gives out a name of some historic character to be spelled by the opposing couple, then the other side names a word, and so on. Award the prize to the side and so on. Award the prize to the side that makes the fewest failures in a given



others and the questions asked what animal he or she represents. As soon as animal he or she represents. As soon as a person gets an idea of what he is he must act like the animal he represents. Of course, if someone labeled "The horse that Sheridan rode" should suppose himself a dog and begin to bark, somebody will stop him by a question or a hint. As soon as a person guesses what he is decorate him with a toy animal or an account of the soon as a person guesses what he is the soon as a person guesses whether the soon as a person guesses whether the soon as a person guesses when the soon as a person guesses whether the soon as a person guesses when the soon as a person guesses whether the soon as a person guesses where the soon as a person guesses whether the soon as a person gues

As soon as a person guesses what he is decorate him with a toy animal or an animal cut from a magazine.

Have charades for the next game. Divide the crowd into groups and let each group decide on some historical incident to act. The group may draw lots to see which is to act first and the other groups make up the audience. The group that guesses first what teene is being acted does the next scene, and so on until all does the next scene, and so on until all have had their turn.

Divide the company into sides again for the next contest. The head of one line begins with the name of some historical character as "Columbus," counting 20 immediately after giving out the name. The head of the other line must give a name beginning with "C" as "Cortez" before the 20 is reached, and so on down the line until some one misses, when the last person chosen on that side must go over to the other side. Another way is to let the person who misses go to the opposite side or "In the impressions to the spot where we had seen the birds standing together, and where the sand was well trodden down. Two Arabs, at once dismounting, began to dig with their hands, and they presently brought four fine fresh eggs from the depth of a foot under the sand. "We always found ostrich egg omelet a most welcome addition to our desert bill of fare, and because of the thickness of the shell the eggs kept perfectly sweet and fresh for three weeks." way is to let the person who misses go to

A good way to choose partners for sup-per is to pass around a basket of dates, from which the stones have been ex-tracted, and the dates rolled in confec-A good way to choose partners for supper is to pass around a basket of dates, from which the stones have been extracted, and the dates rolled in confectioner's sugar so they will not be too sticky. Put a little packet of oiled paper in place of the stone and inside this a and British firing lines. The faithful tightly rolled bit of paper with writing creature stood there, without food, warning the stone and inside the stone and inside the stone and british firing lines. The faithful tightly rolled bit of paper with writing creature stood there, without food, warning the stone of the men moved by their

tables around the room. Four or six persons may be seated at each table. Have a pile of letters such as are used by kindergarten teachers on each table. These risked death from the German fire, but the players are seated, the letters are him. Then, when he could no longer see placed face down upon the table. Let his master, but heard only the kind one table be for famous Americans, an voices of the dead man's friends, he other for American cities, a third for moved. They led him back in triumph American rivers, while a fourth can be to the British lines. Is it any wonder American flowers, and so on for as many that the horse is one of the best loved tables as are needed. Each player in of all animals?

F YOU ARE planning to entertain your succession turns a letter right side up

How many boys and girls are planning to have a garden this spring? It doesn't matter whether it's a part of an acre in tomatoes or just one bed in father's big garden, or a little row of flowers. It will that makes the fewest failures in a given time.

For the next game have cards ready inscribed with the names of historic animals, and pin one card on the back of each person. The wearer of the card must guess from the remarks made by

Market and the weeds pulled, and the other Farmers Mail and Breeze boys and girls will be glad to hear all about it. Of course you haven't begun to work out of doors yet but perhaps you have begun to plan the things you will plant when you can get out in your garden. Write to the Children's Editor of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan., and tell how big a garden you are going to have and what kinds of vegetables and flowers you are going to do with them—whether you are going to take them to town to sell are going to do with them—whether you are going to take them to town to sell or give them to mother for dinner. There will be \$1 for the boy or girl who writes the best letter, 50 cents for the second best letter, and a package of postcards for the next five best letters. The letters must all be in by March 5.

Ostrich Egg Omelet is Good

Ostriches are the poultry of the desert, but the taking of their eggs is not such a simple matter as is the case with our barnyard hens. Mr. Tristram, in his book on "The Great Sahara," describes how two ostriches were seen standing for some time in the same spot. On riding toward them they rapidly scudded off, and he and his Arabs intersected their track, and retraced it.

their track, and retraced it.
"The track of an ostrich is by no means "The track of an ostrich is by no means easy either to follow or to retrace, for his stride, when he is going at full speed, measures from 22 to 28 feet; and the oblong impression of two toes at such wide intervals affords no very evident track to any eyes less expert than those of a Bedouin huntsman. We retraced the impressions to the spot where we had seen the birds standing together, and

A True War Story

tightly rolled bit of paper with writing creature stode there, without food, waon it. Inscribe half of the slips with the ter, or shelder for two days and nights. dates of historical events and the other half with the names of the events and let the guests match them up.

At last some of the men, moved by their great love for horses, risked their lives in an attempt to rescue the animal. For Washington's Birthday

The American game is good fun for a Washington's birthday party. Give each guest a small hatchet bearing a number and let them find their places at small tables around the room. Four or six per
The men crawled up to him they found that the horse was standing by the dead body of his master. They tried and tried but could not get the faithful animal away. Famished, thirsty, and cold, it guest a small proudly borne into action.

The men crawled back to the trenches

may be made at home if none can be each man felt that this devoted horse obtained elsewhere. Be sure to have the was worth it. They succeeded in reachalphabet repeated several times. After ing the brave creature and blindfolding



Breeders Who Aim High

In Beef or Dairy Herds Success Comes thru the Most Careful Attention to Blood Quality

NOMMUNITY breeding is succeeding is possible for a large number of breed-, in Kansas. Good results are being ers to advertise their stock in a more in Kansas. Good results are being obtained where farmers in a neighborhood are interested in some certain breed. A co-operative effort pays especially well with livestock. This has been shown in Marshall county with Herefords, and around Independence and Mulvane with Holsteins. The movement is making progress with other breeds in many communities.

The advantages of community organization as the Ohio Farmer said recently, may be summarized under four chief divisions: 1. The development of better livestock in the locality. 2. The distinction of being a center for that particular breed, thereby increasing the demand for cattle. 3. The spread of organization to other forms of agriculture. 4. Social betarrant as a result of community or terment as a result of community organization.

Develops Better Livestock.

A member of a community association has many advantages in developing livestock that a non-member does not have. In purchasing purebred animals a beginner must take big risks in getting good stock if he is depending on himself alone. The organized association, as a rule, will be of great help in purchasing cattle as there are always men having a great deal of experience willing to help a be-ginner. Trading of valuable sires also is made possible in community organiza-tion. Many valuable sires are slaught-ered before their period of usefulness is ended because they are closely related to many of the young cows of the herd. These sires, instead of finding their way to the block, if traded to a neighbor will extend their period of usefulness, developing the breed to a marked degree. In locality where one farmer alone is breeding one special breed, the trading of sires is out of the question.

Perhaps no other thing has developed purebred dairy cows as has the advanced registry association. Let us see how community organizations are of benefit to a breeder who wishes to test his cows for advanced registry. To show this I will take for example a breeder living 200 miles from the state experiment station. This breeder has two valuable cows he would like to have tested. The rules and regulations of advanced registry say a tester must be sent from the experiment station to the farm of the experiment station to the tarm of the breeder. The owner of the cows must pay all necessary expenses, board and lodging, and traveling expenses. He also must pay the tester \$2 a day for every day the testing is done. For a yearly record the tester will be required to make 10 this experiment. make 12 trips from the station to the farm. Traveling expenses alone would amount to \$100; the tester's salary, including his board, is about \$60, making the total cost of the two records \$160. It can be seen that no man is going to have his cows tested under such circumstances.

In a community association, however, things take on a brighter aspect. In an association there are more men who wish to have cows tested at about the same time. One tester can stay in this locality and do the work without travelly, enabling more men to have their cattle tested for advanced registry.

Attracts Buyers.

The second strong argument in favor of community organization is that a lo-cality soon becomes known as a center

extensive and efficient manner than one breeder alone. One has only to look over our leading papers to see the large advertisements of certain associations. The advertisements of certain associations. The advertisements of such associations as Livingston County Holstein-Friesian association; Waukesha County Holstein Breeders' association, and the Jefferson County Guernsey Breeders' association attract the attention of readers at once. Prospective buyers are much more likely to go to these communities than they are to localities with only a few herds.

Other phases of agriculture are benefited by breeding associations. Once the farmers get the spirit of co-operation many things can be accomplished. Wholesale purchases of feeds, fertilizers, ma-chinery and other farm necessities are made possible. With the establishing of such organizations we generally notice the erection of silos, the use of fertilizers, the purchase of commercial feed-stuffs for balancing of rations and sim-ilar improvements helpful in developing a community.

Many of our rural communities are sadly deficient in social development. The enjoyment of a social evening under

The butchers, the bakers, and the food package men, have spoiled the town women and made their husbands pay well for it. A Kansas City housewives' club is appealing to Congress to do what they can do for themselves—remove the 10-cent tax on oleomargarine. This tax is placed on oleo colored to look like butter and intended to compete with butter. There is no tax on oleo in its natural state and it is just as palatable. The butchers, the bakers, and state and it is just as palatable. If these housewives who think a sandwich looks better for having a pink ribbon tied around it. don't fancy the delicate pink color of honest oleo, they can add the butter color themselves. There is no law forbidding the consumer to do this. Also it is a mighty sight quicker than getting Congress to remove the tax which would seriously affect the farm end of the dairy industry that earns all it gets.

the auspices of the local organization adds greatly to the advancement of the locality. If a social hour is enjoyed after the regular meetings a closer relationship is soon created between the members.

A Successful Association.

One of the best examples of community organization I have ever visited is the Livingston County Holstein-Friesian association. Livingston county is in Southern Michigan. There are 237 herds of purebred Holstein cattle in this coun-The location of every herd is shown on a map of the county. This map is risk, livestock sanitary regulations one of the interesting features of a should be made to conform to the princibooklet prepared by the secretary of the ple of the greatest good to the greatest association. A buyer going to this ing back and forth; his traveling excounty gets one of these booklets or penses will be almost eliminated. The guides which gives him information in cost of the testing will be reduced great regard to the various breeders in that association. Every buyer is well treated from the time he comes to the county until he leaves; the members leave nothing undone to make every buyer satisfied. The efficiency of the county organization is proved by the large number of purebred cattle shipped from the county

by the selection of high-class sires and by keeping them until their daughters have been tested; by co-operation in selling stock; by urging the general adoption of the semi-official test; by advocating measures expedient in controlling and eradicating contagious and infectious diseases; and by circulating advertising matter. advertising matter.

Now a Foremost Market.

As a result of such organization Livingston county has developed into one of the foremost markets for Holstein cattle in the United States. A buyer going to this locality can be certain of fair treatment and entire satisfaction before leaving

fore leaving.

However, it must be understood that such organizations will not spring up alone; it requires co-operation and untirates on the part of the members. ing efforts on the part of the members. There are many organizations existing that we never hear anything about. Why is this? Simply because they are just existing and lack the life of a successful organization. Every member must be a booster and work in co-operation with the other members instead of beart with the other members instead of boosting for his own individual interests alone.

Away With Livestock Diseases

BY H. T. MORGAN

It is doubtful whether any previous meeting of the United States Livestock Sanitary association ever surpassed that held in Chicago in December, in importance. The suggestions offered for the control of infectious livestock diseases should be placed before every livestock producer in the country. The president, Dr. O. E. Dyson, said: "In order to be effective, livestock sanitary control must depend on the enactment and enforce-ment of state and federal laws. The offices of all State livestock sanitary officials were created by legislative enactment to protect and promote the interests of livestock producers. Unfortunately, the selection of such officials has been so closely allied to politics that it seems impossible for livestock producers to conceive the fact that a livestock sanitarian of an opposite political faith could be competent, or honestly endeavor to promote or protect the livestock interests.

"Livestock sanitation should be placed on a business basis. The largest single interest in all of our agricultural states should not be compelled to suffer unnecessary economic losses incident to the ravages of preventable diseases of liverators or to incompetency on the part of stock or to incompetency on the part of those officially charged with livestock sanitary control. Little progress from our present status can be made, however, except by way of a radical change of policy with a view of completely separating live-stock sanitation from the blighting in-fluence of political control. It would be easy to procure the enacting and enforcing of modern livestock sanitary laws if livestock producers would realize that their interests would be protected by or-ganizing. This can be accomplished by the organizing of county livestock sanitary associations with subsidiary organi. zations in every township in which it would be possible to make the production of livestock a profitable enterprise. Livestock producers by means of organiza-tions also could keep in touch with state officials charged with the enforcement of laws enacted to protect livestock interests against infectious diseases. All laws governing livestock sanitation should express the opinion of the majority of live-stock producers. The personal interests of a few men who assume to represent the livestock producers' interests should not be permitted to stand in the way of the enforcement of any law for the betterment of livestock sanitation.

"When economic advantages to the livestock industry far outweigh insanitary risk, livestock sanitary regulations nearly all states have required a certifi-cate of health, including the tuberculin test, to cover the importation of cattle for breeding or dairy purposes. Such laws prevent a state from being used as a dumping ground for tubercular cattle. However, such laws and regulations tend often to inspire too much confidence in the value of certificates of health, reprefor one particular breed. Buyers are every year and by the high prices paid attracted to these places as they are cerfor them.

As is stated in the constitution, the asmall territory. A localized breeding purpose of the organization is to enassociation insures a good market. It courage the breeding of Holstein cattle senting the animals covered thereby as master day and being free from tuberculosis. Under these scantiest fare; he conditions unserupulous breeders and cleansed; and he dealers are permitted to sell and ship, in temper to be without restriction, cattle from badly inhis spirit soon Dumb Animals.

be rated according to whether the herd from which animals are purchased is free from tuberculosis. Only certificates from herds entirely free from infection should be considered as worth their face value. If 10 per cent of the herd is infected, the value of the certificate of health should be discounted 25 per cent. If 25 per cent of the herd is infected, the value of a certificate of health should be discounted 50 per cent. If 50 per cent of the herd is infected, practically no value should be attached to a certificate of health until the animal has been subjected to and has successfully passed a tuberculin test administered not less than 90 days after being removed from an infected herd. If purchasers at public sales or from farm herds would place the proper estimate on the actual value of a certificate of health as ordinarily issued, and govern the price to be paid accordingly, it would be a question of only a short time until the success of all breeders of purebred cattle in all states would depend on their ownership of state accredited herds.

"A problem now confronting the swine breeders of the United States is whether hog cholera can be controlled. The mere fact that annual visitations of hog cholera with its attending losses have been looked upon by the average breeder as inevitable should by no means be permitted to establish the mistaken belief that hog cholera would fail to yield to modern sanitary control, the application of which would limit the movement of cholera infacted swing require the clean. cholera infected swine, require the cleaning and disinfecting of infected premises, railway cars, loading pens and chutes. There is no more reason for permitting the unrestricted spread of hog cholera from infected herds or premises than to ignore the fact that hog cholera is an injury of the fact that how cholers is an i ignore the fact that hog cholera is an in-

"The profitable production of purebred sheep and swine necessarily compels breeders to keep their stock free from infectious diseases. Therefore, it would seem perfectly safe to permit such ship-ments upon an affidavit of the owner in lieu of adding the burdensome expense of inspection and certification upon the in-dustry, especially when such regulations are of minor importance as compared with the larger problems of local live-

stock sanitary control.
"Ignorance and greed are the principal factors responsible for the prevalence of any infectious diseases of livestock."
Dr. Dyson called attention to other

diseases which are creating vast economic losses every year to livestock producers. The losses occasioned by influenza, or shipping-fever among commercial and other horses, is 100 times greater than the losses from glanders, and there are laws compelling the mallein test for all imported horses-horses shipped interstate—and yet there has been no con-certed effort to control the endless chain of infection in any state by restricting the movement of infected or exposed horses by requiring the disinfecting of public stables or cars used for transporting horses to and from market cen-ters. Influenza will continue to lay a heavy toll upon shippers of horses until such time as pressure sufficient to force disinfection is brought to bear.

The Responsive Dog

Many people have no idea of keeping a dog except to serve them—a canine caretaker, in fact; and the unfortunate animal is left on a galling chain from one week's end to another, says a contributor to Collie Folio. What wonder that he becomes savage and uncompanionable? This dog's owner is almost as much to be pitied, for he loses the real e dog's companionship. Few animals are more responsive to their environment than our canine friends. Treat them well, and they repay with interest any trouble that may have been ex-pended on their behalf. Make their lives dull and uninteresting, and they will become morose and sullen, and their faculties will remain in an undeveloped stage. The watch-dog pure and simple is more often than not to be pitied. Serving his master day and night, he is fed on the senting the animals covered thereby as being free from tuberculosis. Under these conditions unserupulous breeders and dealers are permitted to sell and ship, in temper to be at large. No wonder without restriction, cattle from badly inhis spirit soon becomes broken.—Our control hards and a purchaser has no as-

SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED PATENT

and what it means to you dairymen

The new SHARPLES patent, one of the broadest process patents ever obtained, covers any separator that will skim clean at all speeds. It covers the process of varying the feed in proportion to the centrifugal (separating) force. No one else can, for 17 years, make and sell such a separator.

You know of the tremendous losses caused by all fixed-feed separators because they are never turned full-speed. More than 4,000 investigations proved that 19 out of 20 operators turn their separators below speed most of the time. Purdue Experiment Station Bulletin No. 116 proves that the loss from slow turning amounts to from 7 to 13 lbs. of butter per cow per year-or the appalling loss of 80,000,000 lbs. of butter yearly in America alone!

Skims Clean at Any Speed

So we realized that it was far from sufficient that a separator could skim clean when properly handled. It was vitally necessary that it would skim clean—even when improperly handled. That's SHARPLES, which sucks in just as much milk as the centrifugal force can perfectly handle-and no more. The result is clean skim at all speeds and unchanging thickness of cream.

All separator makers know of this tremendous loss and some admit it in their advertisements. They cannot stop the loss (because SHARPLES basic patent covers any separator that will skim clean at all speeds) so they try to warn against it by putting on a sight speed indicator (on which the operator's eyes must be glued every moment and his muscle must respond instantly to the indicator's prod for more speed)—or a bell indicator (which, like the fire alarm, gives notice of damage only after it is done). All such devices have proven failures, time after time, because few operators can stand being prodded or yelled at whenever the speed slackens.

A bell ringing device is truly an acknowledgement of the vast *superiority* of SHARPLES which automatically prevents all losses from uneven turning instead of simply an-

Simple Tubular Bowl—No Discs

Not a single piece is added to accomplish the wonderful "Suction-feed." And the SHARPLES was already by far the simplest and easiest to clean. We realized that it was not enough that a separator could be kept clean—it must be so simple that it was not also be septembered. simple that it would be kept clean. So the patented SHARP-LES Tubular Bowl contains no discs or blades—it is just a plain, light, steel tube. No other separator can use it.

All other separators must contain discs or blades to skim at all. Their makers wrangle between them as to how many discs, and if curved or straight, and how the milk should be fed into them. They constantly change their designs without getting nearer the *ideal*. Some use more discs, many of them boast of using less. Such boasts plainly acknowledge that "the fewer discs the better."

The ideal is SHARPLES which has no discs at all. But this ideal is a SHARPLES patent.

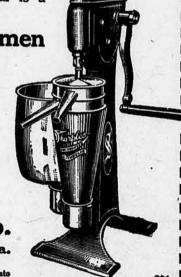
Important to Dairymen

So all SHARPLES patents assure you, as a SHARPLES user, of larger profits and greater convenience than the other man gets. The knee-low supply tank, single ball bearing in oil, slow and easy crank speed, freedom from the tyranny of fixed speed, increasable capacity, easiest cleaning, automatic oiling without oil cups or oil holes—all these are your advantages exclusively, because they are exclusive SHARPLES features.

Send for catalog, which explains this, addressing Dept. 15.

Sharples Separator Co. West Chester

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FARM WAGONS High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Wagon parts of all kinds. Write today for free catalog illustrated in colors.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., 30 Elm Street, Quincy, III.

A Milk House for Dairy Farms

How to build model farm buildings is the problem confronting every man who runs a farm. Many stories are written on this subject by architects, agricultural experts, and others not so well posted on the practical necessities of the farmer.

turers' association, which is having agricultural college experts write special illustrated bulletins on the various buildings on the farm. The series includes bulletins on implement sheds, grain storage houses, swine houses, dairy barns underfeeding of milk into the separator and milk houses, with another bulletin will cause an increase in the test of the on the preservation of farm timbers.

The bulletins have been published for free distribution in such shape that when the series of 10 is complete, all can and allowed to run into the cream can, be bound together for handy ready reference. The bulletins, while written by

The amount of skimmik of warm warm and allowed to run into the cream can, will affect the test of the cream.

The separator bowl should be cleaned

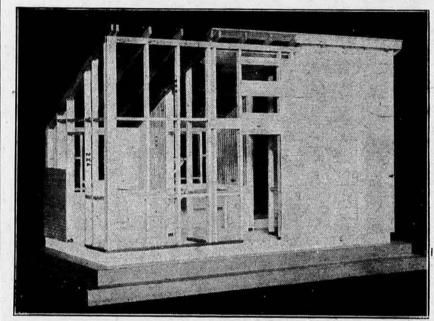
test of the milk, while the reverse is

true of a wet season.

The temperature of the milk when being skimmed will affect the test of the cream. Lowering the temperature of the milk will cause a thinner cream than would be skimmed if the milk were warmer. Never attempt to skim milk that is not at least 75 degrees Fahrenheit in temperature. In cold weather it may be necessary to warm the milk in Probably one of the most compact, yet heit in temperature. In cold weather it effective works along this line is being may be necessary to warm the milk in done by the National Lumber Manufac- order to have it at the proper tempera-

The rate at which milk is fed into the separator also is important. The float always should be used to regulate the amount of milk entering the bowl. The

The amount of skimmilk or warm



The Construction of this Milk House is Explained in a Building Bulletin by National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

The question often is raised by dairymen selling cream why it is that the test of their cream should vary from time to time, and frequently the cream buyer is unjustly accused of misreading tests.

is designed for the purpose of regulating the richness of the cream that will be skimmed from the milk. Hence, it is possible to set the separator to skim a thin cream or a very rich cream. The cream screw is only one factor in de-termining what the test of the cream will be. The tests of cream from different skimmings will vary to quite an extent, even the the screw is set the same. These variations are due to one or more of the conditions mentioned in

or more of the conditions mentioned in the following paragraphs.

The speed at which the separator bowl revolves is very important. Unless the bowl travels at the proper rate of speed it will not skim efficiently, and too much fat will be left in the skimmilk. A decrease in the speed of the separator also will cause a decrease in the fat test of the cream, while overspeeding the bowl will cause an increase. The the bowl will cause an increase. The separator should be run at a speed designated by the manufacturer. order that one may be certain that the separator is being operated at the correct speed, the revolutions of the crank should be timed with a reliable watch.

A variation in the percentage of fat in the milk of various milkings also will cause a variation in the cream test. With the separator set the same, a low-testing milk will skim a thinner cream than a rich milk. The addition of fresh cows may change the test of the milk from the herd. A dry season, when the cows are on pasture, will cause a decrease in the milk flow and an increase in the

agricultural experts, are frankly advocating the use of wood, as economical, yet the provision is made that to get the value out of a farm building, it must be built along the most advanced scientific lines.

Why the Cream Tests Vary

BY H. A. RUEHE

thoroly every time it is used. If this cause is not done properly, the passages for the skimmilk and cream within the skimmilk and cream within the cause inefficient skimming and is also likely to cause a variation in the test of the cream. Keep the separator bowl clean; this not only will make the separator do more effective skimming, but the cream also will be of better quality. These conditions are likely to vary

These conditions are likely to vary from time to time when separating milk; therefore, a cream shipper may well expect to have a variation in his cream test. If there is a slight variation in the tests of various deliveries of cream, do not condemn the cream bayer for This causes dissatisfaction between the do not condemn the cream buyer, for buyer and the producer, which often results in the producer unnecessarily changing his market.

All separators have some device, either a cream screw or skimmilk screw, which devices a cream screw or skimmilk screw, which devices a cream screw or skimmilk screw, which a cream screw or skimmilk screw, which you are being paid for. If did at the previous delivery, you may have a few more pounds of cream to your credit; so that after all you may be getting paid for the same amount of butterfat.

Take Care of the Calves

Take good care of your calves, for if you lose one you have lost the use of your cow for a whole year. A little extra care

If you want your calves to develop the way they should, it will be necessary to keep right on feeding them after they are weaned. Develop your calf in the first 18 months of his life, for if you do not do it at this time the chances are you never will. The calf that loses his "calf fat" at weaning time will never develop into the good individual that he would have had he been grown properly and not allowed to go back at this period.

Heifers that are grown properly should be bred at 20 to 21 months of age, so that they will bring their first calf at about 30 months of age.
W. L. Blizzard.

The Record of Three Cows

Common Farm Stock that Proved to be Worth Keeping BY D. B. KINNISON

MADE \$235.93 from three milk cows days produced 12,567.7 pounds of milk, in one year. We make butter and containing 749.87 pounds of fat. This also sell sweet cream, whole milk and means 882.2 pounds of 85 per cent butter and containing 749.87 per cent butter also sell sweet cream, whole milk and buttermilk direct to the customer in a town 5 miles distant. I get 25 cents a pound for butter during the pasture season and 30 cents in the cold months. Sweet cream brings me 40 cents a quart, whole milk 6½ cents, and buttermilk 5 cents. My family of six had milk, butter and cream to use during all this to feed the calves and pigs. These products consumed at home probably were worth an additional \$30 not included in means 882.2 pounds of 85 per cent butter and easily exceeds the record which was made by Lad's Lady Riotress Irene, the former champion.

The new champion is a direct descends will be remembered that Ida Marigold. It will be remembered that Ida Marigold was the best cow of any breed in the cheese test at the World's expositions at Chicago and St. Louis, and Loretta to feed the calves and pigs. These products consumed at home probably were worth an additional \$30 not included in my sales record. my sales record.

my sales record.

My cows are plain, ordinary farm animals. One is a Shorthorn and one has Guernsey blood. Both are about 14 years old. The third cow is a quarter-blood Jersey-Shorthorn 3 years old.

The cows were in pasture during the season and pastured on corn stalks for part of the fall and winter, then fed on alfalfa hay and ear corn. They had a warm shed and plenty of straw bedding, but otherwise received only ordinary warm shed and plenty of straw bedding, but otherwise received only ordinary care. The drinking water never was warmed for them during the winter. My sales of dairy products for the 12 months were \$160.93. I sold one calf for \$10 and another for \$15, and have two calves worth \$50, making my total for the year \$235.93. No doubt I could have done much better if all had been young cows of good dairy breeds.

While a cow of good dairy breeding is all right to own, it is difficult to sell her at public sale for what she is worth. A cow that sells well at a farm sale must have dark red hair and carry an abundance of beefsteak.

an abundance of beefsteak.

Don't Have the Churn too Full

Some persons have a difficult time to get their cream churned, because they fill the churn too full. The churn should be only about a third full to allow the cream to churn well and expand. In cold weather the cream should be kept in a warm place and allowed to ripen well. It should be stirred thoroly twice a day and the third day it will be ready to churn. If churned rapidly enough the butter will gather in 15 or 20 minutes.

In getting the butter ready for market wash the milk out with cold water and a wooden paddle, then add a teaspoon-ful of salt for every pound of butter. The butter mold should be scalded and placed into cold salt water, and after the butter has set a half hour, it can be molded smoothly.

The separator, strainer, and all vessels used in handling the milk should be washed and scalded twice a day. E. M. H.

Irene's Cherry a Jersey Champion absorbed easily.

Irene's Cherry 285828 has earned the title of "World's champion senior 2-year-old Jersey." She went on test at 2 years and 11 months old, and in 365 than to that he has mussed over before.

in the tests for economic production of butterfat and butter; and economic pro-duction of milk for all purposes of dairy-

duction of milk for all purposes of dairying, at the St. Louis exposition.

It is interesting to note that Irene's Cherry is the first cow to go on official test at Fewacres Farm, located at Wauwatosa, Wis. She was bred by Clark and Emery of Belvidere, N. Y., and sold to F. D. Underwood, her present owner, before she was 2 years old.

Ripen the Cream Properly

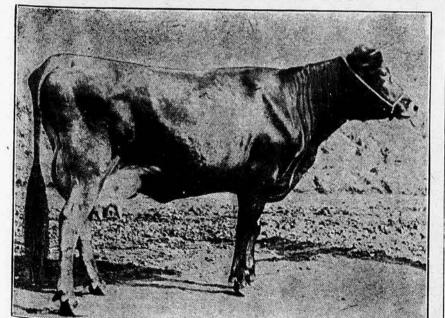
To make good butter the cream must be neither sweet nor too sour. One will learn by experience to know when it is at the right temperature. By all means have a dairy thermometer and save your-self hours of worrying and fussing over the butter that "just won't come." If the cream is cold, set the vessel in another containing hot water. Stir occasionally until it reaches the right temperature for churning which you will find marked on the thermometer. Then take it from the water and churn immediately.

Take up the butter as soon as the churning is finished. Do not let it stand in the buttermilk for several hours as I have seen some buttermakers do. Rinse the milk out of the butter with cold water, salt it, and after working it for a short time, set it away for the salt to dissolve. It should be worked again or it will be streaked, and then it is ready to pack away.

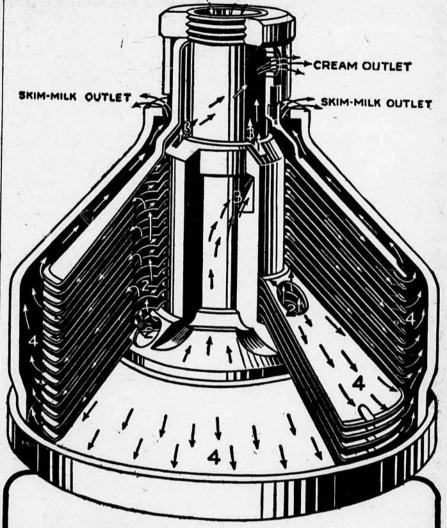
Cora E. Austin.

Milk Utensils Must be Clean

To make good butter one should have clean milk utensils. They should be washed carefully, scalded and aired. When the cream is 12 hours old I put it in the can with the rest and when it has ripened enough I churn it at a temper-ature of about 62 degrees. I wash the buttermilk out with two or three waters, or until the water is clear, and then add an ounce of salt for every pound of butter. This is worked in well and the butter left to stand until the salt is well dissolved. Afterward it is worked again and then molded. One should be careful to keep milk, cream and butter away from all vegetables or anything that has a strong odor as odors are



Irene's Cherry 285828, World's Champion Senior 2-Year-Old Jersey, Produced 882.2 Pounds of Butter in 365 Days.



Here is the heart of

THE NEW DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

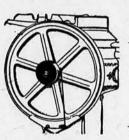
THIS is the new self-centering De Laval bowl with detached spindle, that is creating such a sensation in the dairy world.

This new De Laval bowl, with patented tangential tubular milk passages and patented removable milk conveyor, makes possible in a bowl of given size and weight, operated at a given speed, greater skimming efficiency and capacity than has ever before been attained in any other cream separator bowl.

These are big advantages that you can secure only in the De Laval.

But aside from the big advantages of greater capacity and closer skimming, there are many other important improvements in the New De Laval.

All discs are now interchangeable and are unnumbered. There are fewer discs. On account of greater simplicity of bowl construction, the New De Laval is easier to wash and, capacity considered, is still easier to run than before. High grade construction and design, together with perfect automatic lubrication, are a guarantee that the splendid De Laval record for durability will be maintained in the new style machine.



insures proper speed and uniform cream.

If you are trying to get along without a cream separator or with a half-worn-out or unreliable machine, why not get a NEW De Laval NOW and stop your cream waste? You don't need to count the cost, because the De Laval will soon pay for itself.

There is a De Laval agent near you who will be glad to explain all the improvements and advantages of the NEW De Laval, and who will set and start a machine for you on your farm and let you try it for yourself.

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

New Catalog will be mailed upon request THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

165 Broadway, New York 2 50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

Beautiful Watch and SIX CHARMING PIECE

e-EARN THESE QUICK. Beautiful Watch, also one Gold pl. Bracelet, one charming Pendant, set with imi. autiful Rings. BIG VALUE. Sell 12 boxes white per box, sive beautiful 16x20 in. picture FREE. Return us \$3.00. Be first in your town. Write today for 12 boxes. The Wilson Chemical Co., Dept. A41, Tyrone, Pa.



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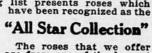




Let Us Send You Six Roses Free

Roses That Have Made the Ramblers Famous

Of all flowers, no other excites so much attention and admiration as Climbing Roses, and none gives more pleasure; adapting themselves as they do, to many uses. The varieties we offer have been selected for their hardiness, strong, climbing habit, freedom of bloom, beauty of flower and sweetness of scent. These roses are rapid climbers, frequently producing shoots from ten to twenty feet in a single season. The flowers are produced in lavish profusion and present many beautiful and gorgeous colors. These roses are admirably suited for porches, arbors, walls, trellises, etc., and are also valuable for fences and lattice work around the home or garden. Of the many rambler roses introduced in the past few years, the following list presents roses which have been recognized as the



The roses that we offer are from one of the largest nurseries in the world and are guaranteed to reach the subscribers in good growing condition. They are strong one-year plants, well rooted and are of blooming size. 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.



Description of the Climbing Roses

White Dorothy Perkins

A pure white sprout of well-known Dorothy Perkins, of same habit of growth and freedom of flowering: a splendid companion for the pink variety, as it flowers same time. A valuable addition to the class. Awarded gold meda! National Rose Society, and award of merit Temple Show, England.

Tauesendchon

Tausendchon, which in German means Thousand Beauties, is a beautiful rose with colors running from delicate balsam or tender rose through the intermediate shades of bright rose and carmine, with white, yellow and various other delicate tints showing. Strong and hardy.

Dorothy Perkins

Beautiful shell pink, A rapid rower, frequently developing shoots com 10 to 15 feet long in one sea-m. Hardy, withstanding the sever-t winters without injury. Blooms clusters, flowers double and large.

White Baby Rambler

This is a true ever-blooming Crimson Rambler. There has been a widespread demand for a Crimson Rambler that would bloom more than once. Here you have it. Everyone knows how Baby Rambler is always in bloom. This is simply a climbing form of the Baby Rambler, embracing all its good qualities.

Shower of Gold

Color deep golden-yellow and orange. A very vigorous grower. The foliage is beautiful in form, in color, and in its high metallic luster. Pro-

Excelsa

A distinct variety in color, form and habit. The color is an intense crimson-maroon, with tips of the petals tinged scarlet. Flowers large and double, 30 to 40 on a stem, and almost every eye on a shoot pro-duces a cluster of bright blossoms.

SPECIAL OFFER We will send six of these beautiful Climbing Roses free and postpaid to all who send us 60c to pay for a THREE year subscription to the Missouri Valley Farmer. New or renewal subscriptions accepted on this offer.

MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER, Rose Dept. 2, Topeka, Kan.

Honey, and the Way It Grows

An Extractor is Needed for the Best Results

BY E. E. TYLER

HONEY is produced in three forms—
extracted, chunk and comb or section honey. A colony will supply
much more extracted honey than either
comb or chunk honey. The secretion of
wax, used in making comb, is slow and
expensive work. It takes from 15 to 20
expensive work. It takes from 15 to 20
expensive work. pounds of honey—used by the bees as food—to produce I pound of the wax; so for greatest honey yields the combs should be saved and returned uninjured for refilling. The average yield of chunk honey or comb honey is about 25 pounds a colony; of extracted honey from 50 to 75 pounds. A beginner with a few colonies may not feel able to buy an extractor, but often he can co-operate with neighbor beekeepers and get an extractor for the neighborhood.

for the neighborhood.

Extract only ripe honey which will always be found sealed or capped. A little honey not yet fully ripened and capped mixed with other extracted honey will spoil the whole lot. Before extracting the honey must be uncapped. To uncap honey the uncapping knife with a blade 8 inches long is best, tho a good butcher knife will do. Keep it as sharp as a razor. Stand a frame full of capped honey on end on the board of the uncaphoney on end on the board of the uncapping jar. The sharp nails will keep it from slipping. Shave the caps off in large, thin sheets, letting them fall into the jar. The low places can be uncapped readily with the rounded end of the blade. Turn the frame and do likewise to the other side. It is now ready for the comb pocket of the honey extractor.

Before using, clean the extractor thoroly and oil the bearings sparingly. Place it on an inverted box high enough for a pail or jar to be placed under the honey gate and anchor it securely. Close the honey gate. Place an uncapped frame in each of the comb baskets and tice will soon indicate the speed required for each part of the work so as not to injure the combs. Extracted honey can

By taking the capped frames from one super at a time and shaking or brushing the bees back, the honey will be warm enough to flow well, and the comb is in about its toughest state for extracting. Return the empty combs to the super and in this way go thru all the supers. If the flow is plentiful it may take two or even more supers to each hive to keep up with the needs of the bees.

Extracted noney can used it improves the flavor of the finished product. More honey should be product and used on every farm.

The bees collect nectar and pollen from many kinds of flowers, tho most of the honey comes from a few. The flower neach the bottom, and it must have enough nectar to attract the bee. A honey bee cannot profitably collect nectar from Red clover because its tongue is too short. The bumblebee with a long or even more supers to each hive to keep up with the needs of the bees.

Extracted honey should always be strained thru a cloth to remove pieces of wax, chips or other particles. To strain honey easily, use a piece of cheesecloth tied or pinned over the vessel. Another convenient way is to make a bag about the size of a 5-cent salt sack with a twisted wire ring sewed around the top to hang it under the honey gate. A wire ring 1 foot across covered with cheesecloth so it will bag some is handy and easily cleaned. By means of a stick un-



A Harvest for the Bees.



Where the Been Live.

der one edge it can be held up, while the other side rests on the edge of the vessel.

Chunk honey is obtained by simply going into the hive and cutting out chunks of honey and comb, using it in that form.

Comb or beeswax is indigestible and should not be eaten. Chunk honey should be put in a pail and this set in a vessel of scalding water until the comb melts. Then on cooling slightly the wax will

form a cake over the honey, which may be taken off leaving the pure honey ready for use after straining. Fancy market-honey usually is produced in small sections each weighing about 1 pound, and when properly cared for it can be produced profitably. Some beekeepers work for section honey only but it usually is more difficult to get bees into a super of sections than into an extracting super. To overcome this, first get them to partly fill a super of frames for extracting and then raise it and put a super of sections with founda-tion starters between it and the broad chambers. They then usually will store

in the sections.

Pure honey is a wholesome and delicious sweet and its general use should be frame in each of the comb baskets and partly extract from one side. Reverse the baskets and extract part from the of the beskets and extract part from the of the beskeeper. The real value of ther side, to avoid cracking the combs, and then speed up and clean the one side and reverse the baskets and clean the one side of both combs. A little practice will soon indicate the speed required used in place of sugar sarghum and used in place of sugar, sorghum, and other sirups in many recipes, and when used it improves the flavor of the fin-

too short. The bumblebee with a long tongue is especially adapted for Red

Beginning in the spring we have maple blossoms and then the fruit blossoms which provide some nectar and pollen; later come the locust, lindens and the all important—the real honey plant—White clover. A large part of the honey in this state comes from White clover. Sweet clover is rapidly coming to the front as a honey plant and a soil builder for waste places. Later we have the sum-mer and fall blossoms, such as alfalfa, golden rod, smart-weeds, buckwheat, Spanish-needle and other similar blossoms. The late fall blossoms usually

soms. The late fall blossoms usually produce an inferior grade of honey.

A beekeeper's best motto is "Keep all colonies strong." A robber is merciless, taking from the weaker colonies until they swarm out even in the fall or early spring when there is no honey left. Robbing is the cause of many freak actions of bees.

Robber bees are speaking in action and

Robber bees are sneaking in action and become stripped of so many hairs as even to look smooth. They will tear down combs, dropping sawdust-like chips on the bottom of the hive in their hurry to make away with the ill-gotten gain.

Should your bees get to robbing, con-tract the entrance of the hive being robbed to a working limit, of about I inch. Coarse hay or weeds put over the entrance, as in moving bees, usually will stop it quickly. A robber will not go where the guards can get hold of it, so you are taking advantage of a weak point. Sprinkling with cold water also adds to the fear.

Transfer swarms and comb from bee-trees to movable frame hives on warm days early in May.

To the American People:

Powerful interests in the United States are attempting to put the responsibility for the present high price of binder twine upon the Comision Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen, a co-operative selling organization composed solely of the sisal farmers of the State of Yucatan, Mexico, under the control of the State Government. In view of the widespread campaign that is being conducted against this organization, and the false impressions that are being created thereby, we obtainable in the American markets, and we submit herewith irrefutable data in substantiation of this statement.

BINDER TWINE MADE FROM YUCATAN SISAL SHOULD BE SOLD TO THE AMERICAN FARMERS THIS SEASON AT A PRICE SEVERAL CENTS PER POUND BELOW THE PRICE OF TWINE MADE FROM MANILA HEMP OR ANY OTHER FIBRE.

It is true that the price of sisal fibre has increased since December from 10% cents per pound to 16½ cents, the price at which February-March shipments are now being offered, but the prices of all other similar fibres have increased in like proportion, as the figures given below will prove.

In 1916 Yucatan obtained approximately \$40,000,000 for her entire crop of sisal fibre. Every cent of that sum, with the exception of approximately \$1,000,000, except sisal fibre, and buys her food, clothing and other necessaries of life in the American markets, where prices of all commodities have soared to the highest levels ever attained. Thus the money that the American farmers paid, indirectly, to the Yucatan farmers came right back to them in the shape of The increase in the prices of all commodities, sisal and all other fibres included, is due to the general condition of the world markets, and demand is the sole controlling factor. Therefore, it is illogical, unjust and malevolent to impute to the Comision Reguladora responsibility for the high price of binder twine.

In the face of the indisputable facts here set forth, we confidently anticipate that the keenly-observant, fair-minded American people will easily discern that the attacks made upon Yucatan's co-operative organization have emanated from persons who are inspired by purely selfish motives. Prior to the organization and effective operation of the Comision Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen certain middlemen were enabled to accumulate large fortunes in consequence of their market, and, naturally, the loss of this source of revenue has caused them to attempt to accomplish the disruption of the Comision Reguladora and the reinstatement of themselves as the dominant factors in the marketing of Yucatan's only agricultural product.

WE ASK ONLY THAT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE GIVE THOUGHTFUL CONSIDERATION TO THE REAL UNDERLYING FACTS OF THIS SO-BEHIND THIS VERY EXTENSIVE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE COMISION REGULADORA. Study the Manila hemp market as well as the Yucatan sisal market, and do not give to your neighbor in Yucatan a degree of justice that is less than that which you give to the Filipino, whose fibre also is used for making binder twine.

YUCATAN FARMERS' MARKETING SYSTEM

The Comision Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen (Commission for Regulating the Sisal Hemp Market) is a co-operating marketing organization, composed entirely of sisal farmers, under the con-trol of the government of the State of Yucatan. It was created in January, 1912, by special act of the legislature of Yucatan and was reorganized in November, 1915.

November, 1915.

The board of directors—10 in number—is com-posed solely of sisal planters of Yucatan. None but the farmers derives one cent of profit

from its operation.

All the sisal growers of Yucatan, and of the adjoining state of Campeche, are members of the organization and participate in its benefits in the expension of the companion of the companion

ganization and participate in its benefits in the exact proportion to the number of pounds of fibre each delivers to the association for marketing.

After deducting the expenses of operation, federal and state taxes, cost of transportation and warehouse charges, the remainder of the proceeds of sale is divided among the farmers at the end of each commercial year.

The sisal is sold to American manufacturers. large and small, direct, at the same price, saving them the commissions heretofore paid to the middlemán.

THE MIDDLEMAN IS ELIMINATED

Prior to the organization of the Comision Reguladora the Yucatan sisal market was absolutely conadora the Yucatan sisal market was absolutely controlled by speculators—two buyers, who made deliveries to the two principal American twine manufacturers, and bought annually from 90 to 98 per cent of the entire sisal production. They arbitrarily fixed the prices at which the farmer had to sell his product. They accumulated millions of dollars thru their operations. They loaned money to the Yucatheir operations. They loaned money to the Yucatan farmer and took as security mortgages on sisal plantations or liens on the sisal crops. In many cases the money was repayable in fibre, at prices fixed by the buyers. Often the price was far below the prices of competitive fibres of equal strength and usefulness in the manufacture of binder twine.

LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND GOVERNS

With the possible exception of one or two weeks, there has not been a single day since the Comision Reguladora relieved the market from the control of the middlemen when sisal fibre has sold at a higher price than even the lowest of the twine grades of Manila hemp, its principal competitor.

Testimony given before the U. S. Senate Agricultural Committee at Washington shows that the following grades of Manila hemp are used in the manufacture of binder twine: Fair Current, Government F (Current), Midway and Good Current. Sisal fibre is selling today on a parity with the lowest of these grades of Manila hemp and from 2½ to 8½ cents per pound below the other grades.

The Philippine Islands (United States territory) produce approximately 1,100,000 bales of Manila hemp annually. Yucatan produces approximately the same amount of sisal. If the price of Yucatan's sisal were arbitrarily put at a figure above its intrinsic value as compared with Manila hemp, the manufacturers would, naturally, buy the latter fibre. Competition between sisal and Manila hemp is very active at all seasons of the year. Yucatan's million bales are constantly matched against the million bales from Manila. And, in the competition, YUCA-TAN SELLS HER FIBRE FOR LESS THAN THE

bales are constantly matched against the million bales from Manila. And, in the competition, YUCA-TAN SELLS HER FIBRE FOR LESS THAN THE—PRICE OF MANILA HEMP.

The following table proves our assertion and upholds our position. The table was made by the American Draughting Company of New York, and is based on quotations printed semi-monthly in the Cordage Trade Journal of New York. A look at the table will show that the price of sisal fibre is, and table will show that the price of sisal fibre is, and

has been, on a level below that of other binder twine fibres. It proves that the American farmer should get sisal binder twine this season much cheaper than twine made from other fibres.

PRICES OF BINDER TWINE FIBRES

(In cents per pound)							
	Mexican Sisal	Good Current Manila	Midway Manila	Gov't "F" Manila	Fair Current Manila		
1914. Jan. 1st July 1st	51/4 51/2	12¾ 12¾	10¾ 11¼		67/8		
1915. Jan. 1st	41/6	91/2 113/16	83/4 107/8		6%		
July 1st 1916. Jan. 1st	51/8	131/2	125%	125%	91/4		
July 1st 1917. Jan. 1st	10 141/2	17 1/8 225/8	16 20	151/4	12%		
Feb. 1st	161/2	25	211/2	19	161/4		

THE AMERICAN FARMER'S POSITION

THE AMERICAN FARMER'S POSITION

It has been charged, for the purpose of injuring the Comision Reguladora, that Yucatan "robbed" the American farmer in 1916 of more than \$4,000,000 by reason of the increase in the cost of binder twine as compared with 1915. Yucatan did get more for her sisal last year than she obtained in 1915. The American farmer, however, got a far greater increased price for the products of his farm. According to the report of the United States Agricultural Department, Bureau of Crop Statistics, the American grain farmers received approximately \$803,000,000 more for their corn, wheat, oats, rye and barley in 1916 than they got for their 1915 crop. Yet they harvested a billion bushels less in 1916 than in 1915 and the area harvested was nearly 7,000,000 acres below that of harvested was nearly 7,000,000 acres below that of

THE INCREASED COST OF BINDER TWINE TO THE AMERICAN FARMER IN 1916 WAS AP-PROXIMATELY FIVE CENTS PER ACRE. YET HIS INCREASED REVENUE FROM HIS GRAIN CROPS WAS SEVERAL DOLLARS PER ACRE MORE THAN IN 1915.

MORE THAN IN 1915.

Yet the maligners of the Comision Reguladora craftily shrick "monopoly" and "robbery" at the farmers of Yucatan whose proceeds from the sale of sisal came right back to the United States!

Last year Yucatan paid \$11 to \$12 for American flour, against \$5.50 to \$6.00 the year before, paid almost double for the corn and wheat she imported, more than double for potatoes and beans, much more than double for potatoes and beans, much higher prices for bacon, ham, butter, eggs, canned goods, machinery, clothing, cotton goods, etc.

COST OF PRODUCTION HIGHER

THE COST OF PRODUCTION OF SISAL FIBRE IN YUCATAN HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED IN THE PAST 18 MONTHS in consequence of the admirable social reforms inaugurated by Governor Alvarado's administration. Peonage has been abolished and the field laborer is now a free man and must be paid living wages. Instead of working for a pittance, as they did prior to the present revolutionary reforms, the laborers now receive from \$1.50 to \$3.00 (American gold) per day. The day's labor is limited by law to eight hours and the working week to five days; child labor is prohibited, female labor is strictly regulated, working conditions have been improved at considerable cost to the planters, public schools have been established on each sisal plantation at the expense of the farmers and the labor law provides compensation to laborers for accidents varado's administration. Peonage has been abolished law provides compensation to laborers for accidents and sickness besides compelling the farmers to provide old age pensions and otherwise safeguard and protect the health of the laborers.

Hundreds of Americans are going to Yucatan now because of the improved labor conditions, good wages, equitable laws and just treatment.

STATISTICAL POSITION OF SISAL

One year ago when Yucatan sisal was selling for 71% cents, New York, there was a large surplus of sisal on hand and the indicated production for the first six months of 1916 was large. On January 1, 1917, there was an actual shortage in the visible supply of nearly 300,000 bales, and an indicated decrease in production during 1917 of at least 25 per cent. per cent.

Here is a statement of the world's visible supply of sisal fibre on January 1, 1917, subject only to minor corrections, as compared with the same date

Stock at Progreso, Yucatan, Janu-	1916 Bales	1917 Bales
ary 1	107,786	22,075
Stock af loat, January 1	14,167	27,304
January 1	110,900	39,762
Shortage January 1, 1917	351,678	89,141

COMPARATIVE CORDAGE PRICES

The following table shows comparative prices of various cordage and proves that Yucatan sisal is merely following the market trend:

	Jan. 1,	Feb. 1, In- 1917. crease.	
7	1916.		
Pure Manila rope	131/4	23	.093/4
Manila rope, 2nd grade	121/4	22	.093/4
Manila rope, 3rd grade	101/	20	.093/4
Sisal rope, 1st grade	91/4	19	.093/4
Sisal rope, 2nd grade	83/4	18	.091/4
Cotton rope, 1st grade	20	29	.09
Cotton wrapping twine, 1st			
grade	20	351/2	.151/2
Sea Island twine	30	44	.14
Braided sash cord	00	90	10

Italian hemp twines have increased more than 10 cents per pound, jute twines are from 6 to 10 cents per pound higher and all other fibre products have soared in like proportion, some cotton yarns being up more than 20 cents per pound.

A FINAL WORD TO THE PUBLIC

There is now pending in the United States Senate a bill, known as the Webb bill, which specifically authorizes combinations of American manufacturers to deal only in ferrior companies. The bill here the authorizes combinations of American manufacturers to deal only in foreign commerce. The bill has the approval of President Wilson and already has passed the House of Representatives by a majority in the proportion of 8 to 1. Such combinations of manufacturers are prohibited in the United States, and it is the purpose of the Webb bill to legalize these "combines" for foreign trade only. The expressed purpose is to build up the trade of this country with Latin America. with Latin America.

How, then, can this country consistently object association of farmers in Yucatan organized solely for mutual help in the marketing of their crops, especially when the association is under regulation by its Government? Will any such inconsistent policy encourage Latin America to do still more trading with the United States?

In conclusion, we say again, study Yucatan's posi-tion with an open mind and accord to her and her farmers the measure of justice that Americans would demand for themselves.

Comision Reguladora del Mercado de Henequen

Branch Office: 120 Broadway, New York City

Main Office: Merida, Yucatan, Mex.



"Plowed For 28c An Acre"

ANDitwas mighty good plowing too," says Will Clark of Emerald Grove, Wis., when telling about his new Janesville Trac-tor Plow. "Turned everything clear under just like our Janes-ville horse plow. Our Janesville horse plow always pulled a horse lighter and I am glad to see you put the same prop-osition in your tractor plow."

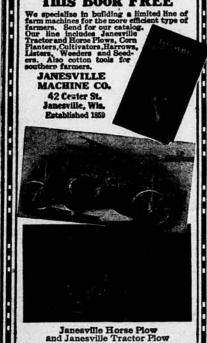
ANESVILLE Tractor and Horse Plows

The secret of good plowing with these plows is in the fiscible frame and the shape of the mouldbeard. The first point to consider in either a tractor or horse plow is the frame. It must handle the plows properly; allow enough of a "floating" movement for the plow bottom to take away the pinch at the plow points. Then consider the mouldboard. It must curl the furrow smoothly—handle flow of soil with least pull on the team or drawbar. These features in Janesville plows account for their winning year after year in the famous plowing matches at Wheatland and Big Rock, Illinois; also for being able to use the same plow bottom in sticky loam, blue muck, clay, sod or stubble. As one owner says, "I can plow anywhere as good as in my best field."

Janesville Tractor Plows curl the

Janesville Tractor Plows curl the furrow at any speed. Can be used with any tractor. Two or three bottoms. Plow 12, 13 or 14 inch furrows without changing plow bottoms.

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SpecialOffer to every buyer of Standard Hog Regulator February 19th to 24th, inclusive. Standard Hog Regulator Week



Annual Prize Week for Standard boosters. It will pay you well to see the Standard Dealer in your town, or write us at once for special offer coupon. Handy note book free with each coupon by mail.

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Standard Chemical Mfg. Co., Omaha, Neb.

How to get 5 Gallons Free of Oil Free Write PROGRESSIVE OIL COMPANY,

What Shall I Do, Doctor?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

Whooping Cough.

Whooping Cough.

My children were exposed to the whooping cough about Christmas time and about two weeks later they had fever and began to cough. We went to our family doctor and got medicine for them before we were sure they had whooping cough so that they are not having it very hard. Do not cough much thru the day and have not whooped very many times yet. It has been three weeks now since their feverish spell. Will you tell us how long we should keep them away from others to keep from giving it? We have kept them right at home so far. Can a person that has had it carry it to others? How long will the germs remain active? (Meaning those in the excretions from nose and throat.) Is it positively necessary to fumigate after they seem to be over it? Of course I know it is more sanitary but I wondered if the germs would live for a long period of time like some other diseases. Some say that the children will cough all winter. Will they give whooping cough if they do? Please give us a thore discussion of it. I do not want to stay at home needlessly nor do I want to stay at home needlessly nor do I want to stay at home needlessly nor do I want to scatter the whooping cough. My children were exposed in another county and so none of the families around here have it.

This is a good time to discuss whooping cough for it is now revealent all

This is a good time to discuss whooping cough for it is now prevalent all over the country. Mrs. L. F. C. has the right spirit; she does not propose to scatter the disease. To be safe she will have to keep her children at home for three months. over the country. Mrs. L. F. C. has the right spirit; she does not propose to scatter the disease. To be safe she will have to keep her children at home for three months, unless the cough absolutely ceases before that period has clapsed. It is possible, though not at all likely, that the cough may be contagious even longer than three months.

Many children continue to whoop, every Many children continue to whoop, every time a fresh cold excites the cough, for

Political contests, important as they are, are but incidental to the business of government. The real business of government is direct, efficient, devoted service to the people—all the way from the township to Washington. Ours is a government by distrust. It was created when monarchism was the dread of the new world. Every division of the then new government was strongly intrenched against the other because our force. the other because our fore-fathers dreaded a king more than anything else in the world, and unity of action in our pub-lic service has been impossible from that day to this. Little government was needed in those days. Now the need is complex. And more important than presidents, cabinets, tariffs, or anything else governmental, is a reformation of the business methods of American government from top to bottom.

mother to be quarantined though it is well that she should not wear in public the dress in which she attends the dren. There is very small probability electricity. that the disease can be conveyed by an intermediate person-none if such ple precautions as washing, and changing the clothing are observed. The contagion is very readily transmitted by the infected child, though, and one such patient may infect a whole school. Nothing is gained by fumigating after the disease is over unless it be that the opening wide of doors and windows to the fresh air is thereby made an absolute necessity. The germs do not linger long after the children cease to cough.

During the early stage, while the child is feverish and has much irritation of the membranes, he should be kept quiet in a well-ventilated room, and should be in bed if temperature exceeds 99 degrees. This stage lasts from two or three days to two weeks. When this is passed he may play outdoors even in cold weather if properly dressed. Do not close the bedroom at night. Leave the windows wide open. The patient may continue to occupy a sleeping porch if such is his custom. Children who vomit should have especial attention as to nutrition. Feeding every three hours is better than three full meals a day. It is better to give food in liquid and to nutrition. Feeding every three hours were having a conversation, Mrs O'Flaherty and Mrs Finnerty to nutrition. Feeding every three hours were having a conversation, Mrs O'Flaherty is better than three full meals a day. It is better to give food in liquid and Finnerty said to Mrs. O'Flaherty, "Who semi-solid form rather than dry, as dry foods seem to incite coughing and reflex vomiting.

The dangers of whooping cough lie in several directions. Any fever coming on several directions. Any fever coming on suddenly in the course of the disease, they sphring at them."

especially if accompanied by an aggravation of the coughing, demands prompt medical attention to prevent pneumonia. Nutrition often suffers from the frequent vomiting This demands special and frequent feeding. Ear trouble should not be slighted as it may result in middle-ear disease. Children of good constitution given proper care by an intelligent mother generally get well in from six to ten weeks, but the disease is very fatal to tuberculous or rickety children, and to the neglected. Usually it is considered especially dangerous in a child sidered especially dangerous in a child less than 6 months old, but the age need not cause the mother to despair. I have seen many cases in children 3 months and younger (one in my own family) and all of them have made good recov-

As to medicine: Every doctor has his favorite prescription (I have one of my own that sometimes seems to work marvels); give what your doctor orders but do not add to it half a dozen medicines of your own contriving. When the cough has settled down to a few regular paroxysms daily the best medicine is fresh air, and time.

Epilepsy.

Such a cough, while retaining the pecu-liar sound of whooping cough, is not a very important feature in judging the contagious. There is no need for the probability of recovering. Since a very important feature in judging the probability of recovering. Since you are only 22 and of good family you have two points in your favor. I strongly advise you to get into communication with the State Hospital for Epileptics at Parsons, Kan., and obtain advice. It is wasting time to go to the ordinary physician in general practice for such a purpose. It is highly important that you bear no more children.

Try Electricity.

In September, an ear, side of my neck and face and one shoulder broke out in big, deep sores. Was most painful. The sores healed in three or four weeks, but the pain continued for about three months and now while not so severe, is still quite painful, little swollen, and an itching pain seemingly beneath the skin. My physician was of the best. He said it was inflammation of the nerve sheath, and generally run its course in six weeks. The seat of the trouble, he said, was in the dorsal nerve, tho my back did not hurt at all at that time. He said it was not shingles, but I can't remember just what he did call it. Now while my neck, face and ear still pain me, my back also is more or less painful, and when I lift anything, has a pulling sensation, and leaves such a burned in, aching pain, that altogether is a drain on my strength. My face, neck and ear are always cold. The doctor said it was unusual for it to last so long, but said no treatment would help. Now what do you say? H. A.

Such cases are very intractable to

Such cases are very intractable to treatment. It must be directed to proved nutrition and a general building up of the system. One specific agent that usually is very helpful is galvanic

Swelled Hands.

A Subscriber: The swelling of your hands suggests some disease of the heart or kidneys. Better have a careful examination.

Kind Words from Colorado

I think Arthur Capper is doing more think Arthur Capper is doing more to keep Kansas boys at home than any other person. His pig contest certainly is a big thing, and I only wish all the governors were farmers enough to start the boys on the right track as he is doing. If the governor of Colorado would lend the boys the price of a sow and start a contest it would not be long until we would be on the map just as Kansas is today.

When my time runs out on the Farm-

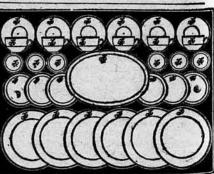
ers Mail and Breeze let me know as my dollar is always waiting for the naper. Craig, Colo.

Mrs. O'Flaherty and Mrs Finnerty









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Every piecepure white, high gradechina, blue
edge and gold initiated. One of the richest looking, most stylish Dinner Sets on the market. Absolutely upto-the-minute and of undisputable quality, Guaranteed not
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ittely square. No money required. Simply send name and
address. Pictures and Salve sens promptly prepaid.
WILSON CHEMICAL CO. Dept. \$35, TERONE, PA.

Lighting a Farm House

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Every home needs good light. The light giving good service with minimum cost, safety and efficiency is earnestly sought. Many makes of lighting equipment, varying from the kerosene oil lamp, kerosene oil vapor, acetylene, to the individual electric lighting and power plant, are upon the market and are giving excellent satisfaction.

It is difficult to give exact cost of installation of any one of these systems. Only an approximation can be given in this article, and the term "installation" includes the bare plant without connections or fixtures, except where the pumpitself is a complete unit. We shall use as our basis a seven-room, modern home with basement, the whole to be well lighted.

lighted.

What \$5 to \$10 Will Soll 17

What \$5 to \$16 Will bottil

For this sum one on more very efficient oil or gasoline lamps may be purchased. A single lamp of this kind may be had for \$3 that consumes one quart of oil in about 16 hours. This lamp is the bracket type, may be easily carried from room to room and used where desired. A double hanging lamp of the same grade can be had for about \$6 and consumes one and one-half quarts of oil in about 12 hours. By combining these two, a very good, inexpensive system may be had.

What \$25 Will Do

What \$25 Will Do.

It is desirable to have a lamp for every room. Many lighting systems using gasoroom. Many lighting systems using gasoline are in common use. These are constructed with a reservoir for the gasoline placed at a convenient yet safe distance from the burner, the gas being produced by passing the gasoline thru a small tube over or around the heated burner, the gas burning inside of a mantle thus producing a white light. Some of these must be "generated," others are self-generating and lighted by simply applying a match.

A 100-candle-power burner of this kind.

a match.

A 100-candle-power burner of this kind consumes about one quart of gasoline in 15 hours, making the cost of operation about two-fifths of a cent an hour. All rooms, the bath and basement, may be supplied with suitable sized units at a cost not to even \$25. cost not to exceed \$25.

What \$50 Will Do.

In place of individual units the system may be operated from a central low pressure supply tank in the basement or outside the building. The equipment needed:

What \$150 Will Do.

For \$150 an acetylene generator having a capacity of 50 lights of 25 candle power each can be installed.

Hog Lice Cause Losses

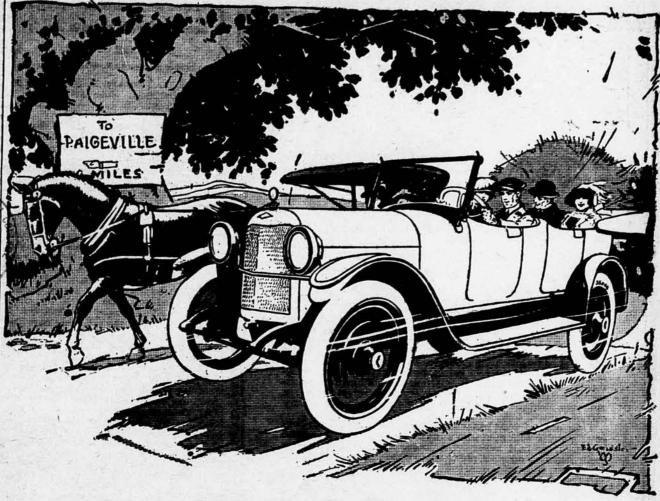
The high priced feed you give a lousy hog is largely wasted, because these tormentors will keep any hog from getting the good out of its feed and making profitable gains. Besides, it is said that lice-worried hogs are at least 50 per cent less able to resist infection from the germs of cholera and other securges which sweep the country periodically.

No hog raiser can afford to feed lice and it will be money well invested to get some medicated or crude oil at the first afford to afford the control of the get some medicated or crude oil at their first appearance and go after these torturing pests in earnest. If you have a dozen or more hogs you will save time and get more satisfactory results with a hog oiler, a number of which are now on the market. These permit the hog to rub the oil right into the itchy, lousy parts in the natural way without trouble to you.

One hog oiler will keep 20 to 30 hogs free from lice and prove an investment that will bring back big returns in increased profits and saving of feed.

To Talk of Livestock

The Southeastern Kansas Live Stock association will meet February 20 and 21 at Fredonia. Arrangements have been 21 at Fredonia. Arrangements have been made for a large livestock exhibit; the animals will be used for judging purposes and also to show what is being done by the farmers of that section in producing livestock of a high quality. The meeting will be of interest to every farmer in that section. A copy of the program can be obtained from C. G. Elling of Parsons, the district demonstration agent. tion agent.



The Most Beautiful Car in America

AIGE cars are made in two sizes. There is a seven-passenger, 51-horse-power model which sells for \$1495. There is also a five-passenger, 39-horsepower model which sells for \$1175.

The "Stratford" model is, of course, considerably larger than the "Linwood." It is well worth the difference in price. But we want to point out at this time that both cars are Paiges—blood brothers of the same strain.

So far as a choice between these two motor cars is concerned, it is simply a matter of your individual requirements. If you can advantageously use a large, sumptuous, seven-passenger automobile, by all means invest your money in a Paige "Stratford-51."

On the other hand, if a five-passenger model is ample for your purposes, then, decide on the "Linwood-39."

It is merely a choice between a one karat or a two karat diamond. Both cars are clean cut, flawless gems. In their respective price fields, these two cars represent the utmost that you can secure in automobile value.

We are putting the matter before you in this frank way because we want to be genuinely helpful. We also want to emphasize—just as clearly as we possibly can—that Paige builds only good cars—quality cars.

But-above all-make it a point to see the Paige line before you buy any car. As a business man, you can't afford to overlook the two greatest dollar-fordollar values in the entire automobile field. This is a broad, sweeping statement, but you can establish the facts to your entire satisfaction.

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These Are Right Tools

WHAT you do for your seed beds before the crops go in has so much to do with the yield and quality you reap at harvest time that

the yield and quality you reap at harvest time that it pays to go slow and be right in choosing your tillage implements. That is why farmers everywhere—your neighbors among them—are using International Harvester disk harrows, peg and spring-tooth harrows, cultivators, etc. At your I H C dealer's store is your opportunity to find out about these. There you will find disk harrows with rigid lasting steel frames, with gangs made to be level at all cutting angles, bearings with four wears, built correctly as to adjustments, seat and levers. You'll find double harrow attachments, forecarriages, transports, everything to just suit you and your fields, even though they be hilly, stony or of any sort of unusual soil. sort of unusual soil.

sort of unusual soil.

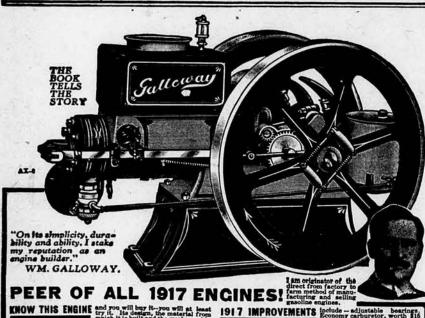
Take note of what has made the peg and spring-tooth harrows popular with men who want crops as big as they can be
made. Pegs that never wear loose. Oil-tempered spring
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GET THIS FREE BOOK NOW! Tells how to pick out, stoe up and judge an engine, gives you engine secrets and facts. Tells why to insist on beary weight, large hore, long stroke and low Wm. Galloway, Pres., Wm. Galloway Co., 45 Galloway Sta., Waterloo, Iowa

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Sunday School Lesson Helps

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT.

Lesson for February 25. Jesus At The Pool of Bethesda. John 5:1-15. Golden Text. It was Jesus Who had made him whole. John 9:4.

Jesus, after spending several months causes us in Galilee, on the return of the annual when by feasts, went up to Jerusalem with the His laws. rest of the Galilean pilgrims. The first This ma

do in His Father's name.

The Jewish laws governing the Sabbath were both very strict and absurd.

No burden could be carried, thus even in the wearing of the sandals one might break the law. It was unlawful to kin-dle or extinguish a fire. A broken bone could not be set until the next day. All food must be prepared and dishes washed before sundown, with which the Sab-bath started on Friday eve and lasted until sundown of the following day. The money girdle worn thru the week must be laid aside, and even the distance a Jew might walk on the Sabbath day was limited by the Jewish law. To make it lawful to eat together on this day, two families would attach a string or chain from one house to the other the day before thus creating one dwelling. Many fore, thus creating one dwelling. Many liberties were taken intentionally, some unknowingly, for it was hard to remember all the requirements of the law.

Now Jesus knew the Jewish law, but He sought to do a work for His Father and so He went to the Pool of Bethesda. This was a fountain outside the city walls called "The House of Mercy." Covered colonnades surrounded it, protecting the people, who came to it for healing, from the intense sun.
In all ages bathing in mineral water

has been regarded as a great aid in cur-ing various diseases. The East, where native doctors possess little scientific knowledge of medicine, has always been peculiarly alive to this belief. The Pool of Bethesda was thought to have curaor Bethesda was thought to have curative powers because at certain times the water was troubled. This phenomenon was due to a periodical flowing of water stored in a second pool. With their fanciful notions they thought an angel stirred the water and that it had greater healing power at that time. Near the steps, which led down into

the water, lay a man helplessly crippled.
No friends were with him and apparently he had been brought from a distance.
Many times he had watched others rush

Motor Trucks into the pool, as he lay on his mat hop-ing that some one would give him aid in reaching the water. The man was ut-terly discouraged. His only hope was the mineral water before him and even that was denied for no pitying friend or passerby stopped to help him reach its cleansing flow.

s cleansing flow.

Now Jesus did not wish, on this visit says:

To use a truck to advantage hard

To use a truck to advantage hard to Jerusalem, to attract attention as the Jewish authorities wished for an opportunity to open hostilities, but the pitiful plight of the lonely sin-sick man awakened His compassion, and in sympathy He listened to the story of the man's failure in securing aid. Then without revealing His own ideas about the pool, Jesus healed the man with the word "rise," closely followed by the command, "take up thy bed, and walk."

The man also knew the Jewish law about burdens on the Sabbath, but when asked why he did such a thing as

carry his bed, he said that the one who had healed him had so commanded. To

One would think that the common feelings of humanity would have re-joiced with hearty approval over Jesus's act of tender mercy, but where there is

cied wrongs remembered.

The Sabbath laws had been broken by Jesus in healing the man and by the man in carrying his bed. The priestly and legal orders of the Sanhedrin were in a furious state of excitement. At last

cautioned him against sinning again, ever you can.

Evidently the man's condition had been brought on by sin. All disease and bodily weakness come thru sin, not always our own, but somebody's sin. It is a law of nature that when laws are disobeyed some one is going to suffer. Trouble of any kind is one of the biggest instruments in God's providence for turning us aside from the excitement of business and pleasure and leading us to realize the need of God's love. God never causes us to suffer, we do that ourselves when by our own free will we disobey

This man who was healed at the pool day of the Passover came on the Sab-bath. Very early in the morning Jesus the temptations which had been the started forth to find work that he might his soul was vastly more important than the cleansing of the body alone. Jesus wished to give him a new heart and a new will with which to do right.

Co-operation in Kansas

The farmers in the vicinity of Gerlane are organizing a farmers' elevator company at that station.

The Wheaton Lumber and Grain Com-

pany has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000.

C. A. Shute has resigned as manager of the Farmers' Elevator Company at Neola. His successor has not been elected.

The Farmers' Co-operative Union at Geneseo has a capital stock of \$2,000 which will be raised to \$6,000. It purchased the elevator of the Kansas Grain Company. The Union expects to handle flour, feed, produce and coal in connection with the grain business.

The Farmers' Grain and Mercantile

Company of Penalosa has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

R. C. Moore is the new manager of the Plains Equity Exchange, succeeding J. R. Bryan.

The Farmers' Union at Danville will erect a large grain elevator at that station. The Farmers' Elevator Company of Aurora is planning to erect an elevator

at Aurora The Farmers' Elevator at Hoisington

was destroyed by fire. The loss included the building, 12,000 bushels of grain, mostly wheat, and a car of cement. The loss was covered by insurance.

At the annual meeting of the Union Grain Company of Rozel, held January 27th, a 20 per cent divident was declared and the stockholders voted to build a new elevator, either of steel or concrete. Earnings for the year were 87 per cent on a capital stock of \$11,800.—American

Motor Trucks and Farmers

Motor trucks are destined to play an important part in the marketing of farm produce, but in the meantime much attention must be paid to the roadways over which they are to be operated. W. H. Sanders, instructor in farm motors in the Kansas State Agricultural college,

roads are necessary. Trucks have been used with marked success for a number of years on paved streets. Altho they were used to transport food and water to the United States troops during the recent occupation of Mexico, the war department soon decided that hard roads were a requirement in operating trucks to the best advantage.

"Use of a truck on the farm saves time and reduces the number of men required to do the farm hauling. When a truck is operated on the farm greater care will be used in laying out the fields so as to give a more efficient use of power ex-pended. Time will be saved, because less time will be spent on the road between him the law was nothing in comparison time will be spent on the road between to the power he had just felt. The town and the farm. The number of farm thought of disobeying his helper never hands will also be reduced." for ad a 1 sig the for poor em trait says was study their or ness sur this or ness sur day

tut cou in ma T pen req the and low

Use Your College

As a rule farmers ar religious hatred all acts of charity or much use of the agricultural institu-worth are forgotten and only the fan- tions of their state as they should. The agricultural college, the experiment station and the farm press are working in the interests of the farmer and his family and he should avail himself of the opportunity of getting help. Ask questions, seek advice, read and study the papers and bulletins. The men connected they had some one particular thing papers and bulletins. The men connected which they could fasten on this man who was so disturbing.

Meanwhile Jesus was talking in the man possibly can to promote more profitable whom He had healed earlier in the day farming. Use all these agencies when-centioned him against sinning again, ever you can.

Farmers' Convention Ends

As a parting shot at the legislature the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative union went on record Friday, last week, just before adjourning as being strictly against the bill then pending providing for the transfer of \$50,000 from the grain inspection fund to the general revenue fund. The opposition was based on the argument that by allowing the surplus money obtained from the grain inspection fee to be used for any other purpose than paying the expenses of inspecting grain would class it as a special tax. it as a special tax.

The officers of the union in 1916 were

The officers of the union in 1916 were re-elected without opposition. They are: Maurice McAuliffe, Salina, president; E. E. Woodman, Centralia, vice president; E. B. Roadhouse, Osborne, secretary; Willis D. Beller, Russell treasurer; J. A. Scheel, Emporia, conductor; W. R. Olson, Salina doorkeeper; W. B. Shields, Lost Springs, chaplain. Delegates to the national convention are. John Tromble, Beloit; W. C. Lansdon, Salina; Fred Fraley, Graham; M. McAuliffe, Salina, and E. E. Woodman, Centralia.

Centralia.

The executive committee remains the same as last year. The members are: C. A. Brasted, Logan; H. D. Collins, Erie, and Dan Thurston, Delphos. These resolutions were adopted:

National Matters.

National Matters.

We heartily indorse the resolutions as adopted by our last national convention at Palatka, Fla., which demands:

The initiative, referendum and recall for both state and nation.

Public ownership of all public utilities, including railroads and water powers.

powers.

A national money system, providing that all money shall be issued direct by the government, a full legal tender and paid into circulation, not lent into circulation, to meet the public expenses of the government, states and counties.

The election of all United States and counties.

The election of all United States judges for a term of years instead of their appointment for life.

A graduated land and property tax. We are opposed to compulsory milifary training in our public schools, state or national.

We urge upon our president, our congress and all government officials to take every precaution to prevent all actions by themselves or any American citizen that will increase the danger of forcing us into war with any nation. This convention goes on record as standing for national prohibition.

State Matters.

State Matters.

State Matters.

We are proud of the vast volume of business done by our co-operative association and we urge further extension of the good work.

We are emphatically opposed to the repeal of the primary nomination law. We believe the present form of ballot in this state is the best we ever had and should be retained without change. We condemn the action of the house of representatives in defeating the co-operative banking bill, and we demand of the legislature the enactment of a law making it possible to establish co-operative banks under safe financial provisions without official obstructions or hindrances.

We favor the publication of all school books by the state. We are opposed to any change of the law that will make the selection of school superintendents appointive instead of elective.

We are opposed to any law shortening the time of redemption of property sold under mortgage.

We demand a law that will make it the duty of the utilities commission to compel the railroad companies to furnish grain cars in sufficient number to keep all elevators in the state in operation during the movement of grain.

we demand that the law providing for the employment of county farm advisers be so changed as to require a petition to the county commissioners signed by not less than 50 per cent of the actual farmers of the county before the commissioners shall have power to pay out any money for the employment of such advisers.

We believe the Torrens system of transferring land titles is much better, safer and cheaper than our present system and we urge upon our law makers and citizens generally a thorostudy and full investigation of this system.

We recommend that a committee of three be appointed by the president of this be appointed by the president of

study and full investigation of this system.

We recommend that a committee of three be appointed by the president of three be appointed by the president of this body to consider the advisability of the state union taking over the business of the Farmers' Union Mutual Insurance company, of Stockton, and report to the president not less than 60 days prior to our next annual meeting.

We favor amending our state constitution so as to empower the state, counties and municipalities to engage in any business upon a vote of the majority of the people.

That we most heartlly indorse the pending bill to amend the law so as to require county commissioners to let the contract for all public printing and supplies for their counties to the lowest responsible bidder.

(Signed) E. R. RIDGELY, FRANK SLATER, FRED J. FRANKSLATER, FRED J. FRALEY, WILLIAM G. SWANSON, C. S. WOODROFF, J. F. HOLMES, W. P. HARRINGTON.

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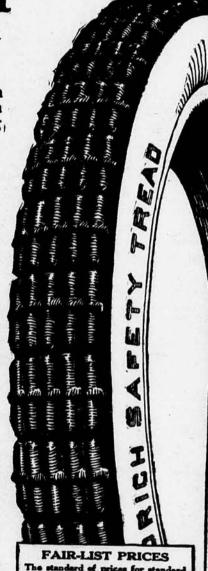
the account in full.



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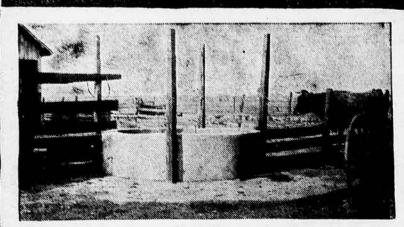
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HEADQUARTERS

Forum (Convention Hall)



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A concrete stock tank keeps the water sweet and cool. A concrete floor surrounding it does away with the muddy bog where the stock must stand and drink. The stock tank and the floor are simple and inexpensive to build.

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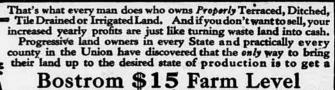
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Answers to Farm Questions

(Continued from Page 10.)

Iambs shipped in this way often are surprising, as it is on these classes of stock that the local buyers ordinarily make their largest profits, 100 per cent being not uncommon.

The economy in time and labor spent in collecting and delivering stock for shipping association. Usually there are several buyers operating in a community, driving about from farm to farm dickering with the farmers for their stock. Wherever the farmers have organized shipping associations the business of local buyers has been reduced and in some cases entirely displaced. One association manager often is enabled to ship the stock from the sampled to ship the stock from the shipping associations have been organized that seven association managers often is enabled to ship the stock from the shipping associations have been organized that seven association managers often is enabled to ship the stock from the shipping associations have been organized that seven association managers now are shipping the stock previously purchased by 24 local stock buyers. A similar condition exists in numerous other localities.

Thru these associations a farmer usually can market his stock when it is ready and does not have to wait until a local shipper is ready to buy it. Further, he is reimbursed for an agers now are shipping the stock previously purchased by 24 local stock buyers. A similar condition exists in numerous other localities.

Thru these associations a farmer usually can market his stock when it is ready and does not have to wait until a local shipper is ready to buy it. Further, he is reimbursed for an agers now are shipping the stock previously purchased of the secondary of the stock previously purchased by 24 local stock buyers. A similar condition exists in numerous other localities.

Thru these associations a farmer usually can market his stock when it is ready and does not have to wait until a local shipper is ready to buy it. Further, he is reimbursed for a considerable ready and does n

several foculary hipers. It is reported by several content of the policy of the policy

Alfalfa for Sheep.

What value has alfalfa as summer pasture r sheep? R. S. Osage Co.

Osage Co.

When sheep are unaccustomed to feeding on green alfalfa, or when fed on wet alfalfa bloating is likely to result. Animals not accustomed to this kind of feed should never be turned into an alfalfa pasture when it is wet. It is a good plan to permit them to fill up partly on some other feed and then turn them into the alfalfa pasture. By this plan the amount of alfalfa may be increased gradually without bad results. As soon as bloating is observed the animal should be taken away from the alfalfa and given internally a mixture consisting of from 1 to 2 tablespoons of turpentine mixed with a half-pint of raw linseed oil. This should be given as a drench. Pour slowly into the animal's mouth and depress the head at the first indication of strangulation or coughing. During the drenching process the nose should be elevated no higher than the animal's eyes. elevated no higher than the an-

Good Corn for Barber.

Among your answers in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, I see you have some seed corn for sale. Now I have a place here on the Medicine River where good corn grows even in dry seasons. The corn which has given the best results is called Blue Ribbon—a white corn mixed with a little blue corn. It is hard and flinty, grows a tough stalk and is hard to husk. As I falled to find a well-bred corn in this neighborhood, I am inclined to believe I could better my yields with the right kind.

If you think the Pride of Saline which you have for sale would be adapted for my conditions, send me 2 bushels of it or if you know of a variety that would prove superior, please inform me where to obtain it.

Barber County H. A.

As a rule varieties of corn that have been grown in a community and have been grown in a community and have been grown in a community and have been grown in gis more hardy and better adapted to your conditions than any other variety brought in from a distance. Undoubtedly the variety you have been growing is more hardy and better adapted to your conditions than any other variety you could obtain. This would be especially true the first season. The Pride of Saline, however, is a variety that originated in Central Kansas and is particularly hardy. I beileve you would find it a good variety for your conditions but it probably would take a season or two for it to become thoroly acclimated. If you were to secure seed of this variety, I would therefore suggest that you get only a small quantity from which seed might be selected in larger amounts for planting the next season.

K. S. A. C.

Changes in Silage Making.

Changes in Silage Making.

What changes take place in silage mak-M. R. E.

what changes take place in silage making?

An Opportunity in Seed Growing.

What do you think of the opportunity in producing purebred seed in Kansas?. Is it possible to start in a small way and develop a profitable to start in a small way and develop a profitable to start in a small way and develop a profitable to start in a small way and develop a profitable to start in a small way and develop a profitable to start in a small way and develop a profitable to start in a small way and develop a profitable to start in a small way and develop a profitable to start in a small way and develop a profitable to start in a small way and develop a profitable to start in a small way and develop a profitable to start in a small way and develop a profitable to start in a small way and develop a profitable to start in a small way and develop a start of the silage in the surface, where fermentation. Better seed is needed, and it is important that this should be adapted to the local conditions.

An especially good opportunity is offered in the growing of wheat for seed. It is true that Kansas is a great of an an immense acreage and not on high yields. The yields are really disgracefully iow when the good adaptation of the soil in this state to wheat is considered. Well-bred seed will increase these yields without any additional expense after the seed is purchased, for the forces of heredity act without expense after the seed is purchased, for the forces of heredity act without expense after the seed is purchased, for the forces of heredity act without expense after the seed is purchased, for the forces of heredity act without expense after the seed is purchased, for the forces of heredity act without expense after the seed is purchased, for the forces of heredity act without expense after the seed is purchased, for the forces of heredity act without expense after the seed is purchased, for the forces of heredity act without expense after the seed is purchased, for the forces of heredity and the evolution of the silage to spoil ing? Brown Co.

2 per cent of the weight of the silage. This change is important because it indicates that the fermentation is healthful, like the ripening of cream or the formation of vinegar, instead of being a state of unhealthful decay, like the putrefaction or spoiling of meat. In the presence of this acid fermentation it is impossible for the bacteria which cause decay to live and work, unless the presence of air should allow the growth of molds, which in turn destroy the acids, and thus allow the putrefactive bacteria to thrive. This last process is what occurs in the top layer of the silage in the silo, which is spoiled because of the presence of air. The formation of acid is, therefore, one of the most important of the changes which take place in the fermentation of silage.

of the most important of the changes which take place in the fermentation of sliage.

These various changes take place with the greatest rapidity during the first five days, and are practically complete at the end of 10 or 12 days. I measured the smount of carbonic acid gas produced in several instances, and found that the rate at which this gas was produced was always greatest during the first 24 hours after the corn was put into the silo. The development of heat at the surface of the silage and some of the changes in the sugar are generally most rapid in the first day or two, while the formation of acid is often more rapid somewhat later, or during the second, third and fourth days. After the fermentative changes which have just been described are finished, or after the first two weeks, there is practically no further change in the sliage. Sliage has been kept for years in a tight silo without losing either its palatability or its value.

The losses which occur during the

change in the sliage. Sliage has been kept for years in a tight slio without losing either its palatability or its value.

The losses which occur during the fermentation process are appreciable, but can be reduced greatly by taking proper precautions, especially by making the slio absolutely tight, including the bottom, and by covering the top with well-packed straw, stover, or other materials. These losses are more than made up for by the increased efficiency of the feed.

Iowa Station.

Protection for Phim Trees,

I have several plum trees that bear well, but the fruit usually falls off before it becomes ripe. A rot starts that causes this; what sprays shall I use?

Neosho Co.

I think your fruit has been destroyed by Brown rot fungus. This fungus is carried thru the winter principally in the dried or mummified fruit which remains attached to the tree or is on the ground. The method of control commonly practiced for large orchards is to apply a dormant spray just before the buds begin to swell of limesulfur or Bordeaux mixture, 6-6-50, which is followed by summer sprays of self-boiled lime-sulfur applied directly after blooming and again in about six or seven weeks.

The disease develops rapidly during warm damp weather, and fruits grown in clusters are more readily attacked than separate fruits. For this reason the thinning of fruit is often practiced to prevent the spread of the disease, If you have only a few trees the mummified fruit may be shaken down, gathered and burned. This will reduce the principal source of infection, and a single spray six to seven weeks after blooming usually will control a large percentage of infection, and a single spray six to seven weeks after blooming usually will control a large percentage of infection.

K. S. A. C. FRED MERRILL.

Pecan Growing in Kansas.

R. S. A. C. FRED MERRILL.

Recan Growing in Kansas.

Has your department any bulletins on nutculture, more especially on pecans? I should like to get some information on this subject. Are there any commercial pecan orchards in this state? If so, are they old enough to demonstrate whether pecans can be grown profitably in Kansas?

Bourbon Co.

I regret to say we have no publications from this station that discuss pecan growing. I have just handed a manuscript to the director of the experiment station, and I am hoping this will be printed in the near future. I have made quite a thoro study of the possibilities of growing pecans in the Southeast fourth of the state, and I am convinced there is a possibility of a commercial industry in this line. Only a few budded trees have been planted, and these within recent years. The trees I have in mind are near Coffeyville and Chetopa. In my study of pecans, I have found native trees that produce nuts as large as some budded varieties, and I also have found some that have shells nearly as thin as the shells of the so-called paper shell varieties of the South. I am hoping that I shall be able to continue my work with pecans until we can develop a Kansas pecan with merits equal to many of the present budded varieties.

I find that cultivation has a marked influence upon the size of the nuts, and I am satisfied that under cultivation some of our native trees will produce nuts of sufficient size to demand a place in the pecan market.

Farmers' Bulletin 700 of the United States Department of Agriculture gives a fine discussion of growing pecans more completely than I can give you in a letter, and you can get a copy from the department. The experiment station of Athens, Ga., has published two circulars in the past two years on pecan growing in Georgia. These are available on request.

If you have native pecans growing, suggest that you cut the other trees around them, to give the pecan trees more room to develop, and also give them some cultivation. If possible. Native pecans fin

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GRIT

BY JOSEPH R. NUGENT

THERE is a difference in the live tion from blizzards the carman covers an earlier day, when a shipper had to be satisfied with a flat, open car, keeps out rain or snow and admits with a few boards nailed upright on the plenty of air, which is absolutely necessides to keep the coops from tumbling to the ground and the only covering might be a tarpaulin for wet weather, or green boughs for shade in summer.

But now the latest cars are of steel a mile for instance: 150 miles in.

But now the latest cars are of steel with an aisle running thru the center of the car from end to end and thru the stateroom in the middle, affording ample room for the caretaker, or car man, as he is called, to get around to every part of his car when feeding and

taking care of the poultry.
For ventilation the aisle has barred doors at each end, and at the top, directly under the running board, a grat-ing permits of overhead ventilation be-sides light. On the outside, the open frame work of steel netting—giving the car the appearance of an immense cage assists in making a ventilation scheme which virtually keeps the birds in the open, day and night.

The stateroom in the middle of the The stateroom in the middle of the car is where the car man sleeps and "keeps house" enroute, and in which he carries a chest containing buckets, or St. Louis—in order to obtain this scoops, hatchet, saw, blankets, overalls, result, if possible.

This gain system has reduced the game of live poultry feeding in car-lots suit case which contains his street to a science; so much so that, if a man clothes for sight seeing in New York or Chicago and for going back home "on the cushions." the cushions."

No Time to See Sights.

Few waste any time seeing the sights particularly a "trip" man, who is paid for actual running time going, one 12-hour day at destination—which includes for actual running time going, one 12hour day at destination—which includes
unloading time—and actual time coming back, unless his car has been held
over thru no fault of his own, when
he is paid for every day held.

The 128 coops or decks are eight tiers
high with 16 of these built higher than
the others to accommodate large hirds

the others to accommodate large birds like turkeys and geese, of which there are usually a few in every car, except at holiday seasons like Christmas and Thanksgiving.
These decks have slatted drop doors

opening on the aisle and have galvanized iron feed and water troughs, on both sides, that slide in and out, like a drawer in a desk.

Every deck will hold 30 hens comfortably in mild weather. Figuring the hens to weigh around 41/2 pounds apiece, and as the minimum weight allowed by the railroads is 18,000 pounds east of the Mississippi River and 20,000 pounds west of it, 4,000 birds would make an average carload. But 1,500 turkeys or 2,000 geese

could make tonnage, with springs in the early season requiring from 5,000 to 6,000 head to fill an 18,000-pound car.

In winter 20,000, and often 22,000 pounds are carried, not only because of the saving of excess freight charges, but the heat from so many live hedge. the saving of excess freight charges, but the heat from so many live bodies assists in keeping out the cold, and, as the weather grows warmer, the weight and number of head are lessened gradually until in very hot weather, 15,000 pounds is considered none too light. At the same time, the light, hot-weather loads cost more a pound to ship, on account of being obliged to pay for 18,000 or 20,000 pounds even if carrying less.

Under the stateroom floor—reached by a trap door—a granary, or "possum belly," as it is popularly termed, is used for holding extra feed for long trips to the Pacific each or in the expectation. the Pacific coast, or in the expectation of being held at destination longer than of being held at destination longer than usual. Enough feed to cover a 1,200-mile trip can be stacked in the state-room. It crowds the room, somewhat, but it is less labor to handle the 100-but it is labor to handle the 100-but granary below.

Over the stateroom a water tank hold-

ing 327 gallons is equipped with an attachment for a hose to reach all coops in the car.

Dead Poultry Thrown Out Daily.

Dead poultry is thrown out as fast as located, and if any sick birds are found they are separated from the healthy ones and placed in a coop known as the "hospital," if the sickness is of a wild nature; otherwise, they are killed and thrown out.

In severe winter weather for protec-

The tariff or rental of these cars is based on a sliding scale. The more miles run, or longer haul, the cheaper the rate a mile. For instance: 150 miles, inclusive, costs \$10; 600 miles, \$28.50; 1,000 miles, \$40.50, and 1,700, \$51, or 3c a mile up to 2,000 miles, and 1c a mile for every additional mile over 2,000. Since this article was written some changes have been made in the tariffs.

changes have been made in the tariffs. With the finest vehicle in live poultry car construction furnished them, providing for ventilation, comfort and safety, it is up to the car man to deliver his birds in good condition and have them weigh more accountable. have them weigh more—or not much less—than when he received them. But, outside of holding his job, he has another incentive—a financial one—in trying to make the birds weigh more, in that he is paid extra for "gains," and he stays with his car from start to finish—the

This gain system has reduced the game of live poultry feeding in car-lots to a science; so much so that, if a man cannot go thru with a "gain," or at least "hold out" he must, to retain his position, put up a "hard-luck" story that is convincing

is convincing.

It is an uphill business for a shipper to figure his buying prices with any degree of accuracy, unless he has a fair

will get past the men despite every pre-caution. For instance, a light case of roup is hard to detect in its early stages, unless a bird is examined closely, which (Continued on Page 31.)

HOME MADE BROODERS.

Here is a Brooder that will put back into use a million incubators, and right now is the time for you to write the RAISALL REMEDY COMPANY, BLACKWELL, OKLAHOMA, and get their plans for building the best Home Made Brooder in the world from an ordinary box or change any old Brooder that you might have, so that you can use the warm medicated dirt floor and Feather Hover. Unless you keep Baby Chicks' feet warm you will never raise them. The floor of a Brooder must be them. The floor of a Brooder must be Bone Dry and Warm, at all times and you must have a good Hover. Chicks will never crowd nor pile up on awarm floor, neither will a warm floor cause leg weakness, which is due to cold, hard

floors and not enough exercise.
You should certainly write the RAI-SALL REMEDY COMPANY and get their plans for building their Brooders or re-modeling your old ones, in this way you can use the warm medicated dirt floor and Feather Hover. They are equipped with the famous Hydro Heater Lamp which is the one safe Brooder Lamp, they will run a week at one fill-ing. The outfit sent parcel post pre-paid with full directions for changing any old Brooder or Building one of these from an ordinary box, \$5.00; two for

Chicks you should certainly try this out. Hovers are all same size 20 by 30 inches. Medicated dirt floor makes Brooder absolutely Immune from mites and lice. Send for one or two of these and lice. outfits today, or write the RAISALL REMEDY COMPANY, for their circulars.

With Hovers and Lamps they send you free a package of Remedy to prevent chicks from dying in the shell at hatching time. Price of Remedy alone \$1.50, will hatch 500 chicks. With your order mention this paper and date. Don't put it off, write today.—Adverticement tisement.



This KIRSTIN Horse Power Puller, used by the KIRSTIN METHOD, is the cheapest and fastest way known for clearing land ready for the plow. We will guarantee you a saving of 10% to 50% over any other method. Over 40,000 in use. All steel construction combines great strength and light weight. Clears two acres from one anchor. Easily moved. Can be used with single, double, and triple power as needed. Will pull any size stump. Guaranteed fifteen years, flaw or no flaw.

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Automatic take-up for making quick hitches. Foot for foot of cable, KIRSTIN covers more ground than any other machine. Easy on horses and man. Ten-day trial in your stump field.

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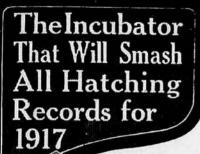
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angle steel legs.
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Absolutely guaranteed in every way.
Thousands in use—
and everyone giving
greatest satisfaction, Incubator and
Brooder both for \$15.
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Learn how this offer
is possible—why
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Write Tenight
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Best, T. Bet Moises, byes



Get the book that is pictured below—and learn the reasons—the five
big reasons why the 1917
X-Ray Incubator is sure to smash
all hatching records! It's a handsome book—packed from cover to
cover with facts—facts that will
help every poultry raises to delete help every poultry raiser to add to his income—to add to his knowledge of real incubator values—to know positively what to expect and de-mand of the incubator he buys

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One Filling to the Hatch

Post yourself on the five New 1917 X-Ray
Features—improvements unknown in any
other incubator: X-Ray Gas Arrestor,
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chicks X-Ray Egg Tester, N-New and most perfect Tray. All exclusive 1917 X-Ray features
that casure record-breaking hatches—at least
cost of time, money, labor.
Completely hatched on one gallon of oil—one

See of time, money, labor. Completely hatched on one gallon of oil—one illing. Fill the tank, light the lamp and you tre through. Duplex Central Heating Plant directly underneath, furnishes natural, moist, Mother Hen Heat. X-Ray Automatic Trip regulates the flame—no cold corners—no overheated sides.

X-Ray Incubator Company Box47 Des Moines, la.



Name

St. or R. R.



Shipping Chickens to Market

(Continued from Page 30.)

cannot be done when a limited time is cannot be done when a limited time is allowed for loading. If these cases become serious on the road the birds get droopy and will not feed well. Then, again, a car might be "shopped" for repairs; or continued wet weather throw the birds off their feed. All this militates against the car man in trying to get good results.

Shippers employ car men either on a

get good results.

Shippers employ car men either on a weekly salary basis with traveling expenses allowed, or on a "trip" basis with cash premiums for gains. This latter system is the one most employed at present. It provides for a payment of \$5 a day for an eight-day trip, or \$40 and railroad fare for the return trip—about \$20, or \$60 in all, with the car man paying his own expenses.

His food is the chief item of expense outside of his fare back; but if he is of an economical turn of mind, and does not care much for the railroad station food at division points, he can cook his own food like ham or bacon, and maybe

own food like ham or bacon, and maybe a broiler, besides the fresh eggs the hens lay during the trip.

They Used to Feed Sand.

It used to be a not too arduous task to get a gain a few months back, before the practice of feeding sand just a few hours before unloading was stopped.
Now, they are supposed to put on their
last feed the afternoon before unloading, last feed the afternoon before unloading, which is usually done while rolling, if they get a wire from the commission man to "feed to unload upon arrival." If no wire is received they go in on a light feed, and wait in New York or Jersey until they are notified by the commission man when he will be ready to unload them. He notifies them far enough ahead to give them time to give the birds sufficient feed.

Feeding pepper or sand may have been

Feeding pepper or sand may have been

reeding pepper or sand may have been in vogue years ago; but it is not being done now; and if sand is ever used at all it would be for "grit" and strewn lightly on the deck floors, enroute.

It is possible now to get gains when feeding the day before, if no bad luck is encountered on the road; but it takes a man who knows his business and one who has had some experience in takwho has had some experience in tak-ing care of live poultry, and it is seldom a person is trusted to take a car thru costing around \$3,000, who has not had this experience.

Educating a new man is a costly ex-Educating a new man is a costly experience for a shipper, on account of the heavy shrinkages which a new man is seldom able to avoid on his first few trips, and when a "star" car man has been developed the shipper takes care of him during the slack season, using him as a handy man around the house, as the average car man is usually an as the average car man is usually an

as the average car man is usually an expert dresser and egg candler.

So, while that busy little advertiser, Lady Eglantine with her owner, is supposed to have been traveling around the country in a special car, with attendants, don't put the story down as altogether preparetering because the force ants, don't put the story down as altogether preposterous because the foregoing article shows that she hasn't "got so very much on" the average "market" hen, when it comes to special cars and attendants, and the "Lady," unlike her "market sister," does not experience the pleasure of having lots of company of her own kind, when traveling to New York, Chicago or San Francisco.

Kansas Folks

BY MARCO MORROW

I love the state of Kansas with its fields of wheat and corn; I love the Kansas sunset and the Kansas dewy morn'; and speaking metaphoric I grow fat on Kansas crops and never mind the absence of the yield of rye and hops; I love the Kansas porker and the Kansas topnotch steer; I love the Kansas zephyrs and the Kansas atmosphere; I love the Kansas sermons and I love the Kansas jokes, but the thing I love in Kansas most is the Kansas kind of folks.

Sweet clover is winning both as a pas uable on poor soils. It has produced excellent results for E. J. Guilbert of Wallace, and in Allen county, where the large acreage has been encouraged by W. A. Watkins of Iola, the county agent.

To utilize all of the food product of the farm to the best advantage requires a variety of stock.







Dept. C. B. 4,

Topeka, Kansas

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O'Neil Implement Mfg. Co. Marseilles, Illinois



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price. Address, BOX 375, EMPORIA, KAN.

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PLAINVIEW HOG AND SEED FARM Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb., Box D



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Wheat Growers Wish for Rain

Many of our county reporters mention the need of moisture in the wheat fields. Probably most of the wheat still is in good condition, and early spring rains will bring it out wonderfully. A covering of snow during the recent cold weather would have been a help. Cattle are doing well, and prices are as high as ever.

Rooks County—It still is dry and windy. Some are shipping in feed. Hogs are high. Corn \$1.10; wheat \$1.50; oats 70c; eggs \$2c; butter 25c; butterfat \$3c.—C. O. Thomas, Feb. 9.

Kearny County—We have had fine weather the last few days but no moisture. The ground is dry. Stock is doing well but feed is getting scarce and high in price. Hay \$12 to \$15; eggs 30c; butterfat 34c; old hens 12c.—A. M. Long, Feb. 10.

Cherokee County—We are having nice weather. We have had some very cold weather. Wheat looks very bad. Stock water is scarce. Many farmers haul water for their stock. Stock is doing well and brings good prices.—A. B. Moreland, Feb. 10,

Washington County—Weather is nice at present. There are lots of sales and everything sells well. Wheat needs moisture, and the strong winds may have blown some of it out. Many hogs have been shipped. Cream 32c; eggs 32c to 33c.—Mrs. Birdsley, Feb. 10.

Geary County—We had a 2-inch snow February 8, which was fine for the wheat as it needed it badly. Most of the wheat looks fair. Stock is doing well. Cattle sell well at sales. Hogs \$11; wheat \$1.70; oats 58c; corn 90c; eggs 31c; butter 30c.—O. R. Strauss, Feb. 10.

Dickinson County—It is nice again after the cold spell of last week. Very little snow has fallen so far. Wheat fields are getting dry and the crop does not look very promising. Cisterns are getting low. There is plenty of feed and stock is doing well.—F. M. Thorson, Feb. 10.

Lina County—We are having fine winter weather, but it is very dry now. Almost all farmers are hauling water for stock. Wells and springs have falled this winter that have not falled for years. There is plenty of rough feed and stock is wintering well.—A. M. Markley, Feb. 10.

Leavenworth County—Wheat is having a hard time with so much cold weather and no snow. Corn is scarce and worth \$1. All stock does well. There are many farm sales and farm stuff sells high. Quite an acreage will be sown to oats. Seed will be 75c a bushel.—Geo. S. Marshall, Feb. 10.

Graham County—We have had your nice.

bushel.—Geo. S. Marshall, Feb. 10.

Graham County—We have had very nice weather the last several days. There has been no moisture of late and a crop of wheat the coming year will be short. Stock is doing well. Hogs and cattle are scarce. Wheat \$1.65; corn 90c; hogs 1lc; butter 30c; eggs 30c.—C. L. Kobler, Feb. 10.

Lincoln County—We are having fine winter weather, but it is cold at times. There has been no rain or snow yet. Freezing weather and wind hard on wheat fields. Cattle are high, and a great many are changing hands. Wheat \$1.85; corn \$1; oats 66c; eggs 32c; butter 30c.—E. J. G. Wacker, Feb. 10.

Jewell County—We are having fine weather

Jewell County—We are having fine weather now, but have had some high winds, which were hard on wheat fields. The ground is very dry. There are many public sales lately, and everything is selling high. Hogs \$11 to \$11.50; old corn \$0c; new corn \$7c; eggs 33c; butterfat 32c; butter 25c.—L. S. Behymer, Feb. 10.

Ottawa County—The condition of the growing wheat is very unfavorable at present. We are afraid the extremely cold weather coming without any snow has killed out considerable. Much on sandy soil has been blown out by recent heavy wind and dust storms. Coyote roundups still are being held.

—W. S. Wakefield, Feb. 10.

Brown County—This is the driest winter we have had for years. It is fine weather for stock. Wheat is badly damaged. Some say it is killed. Stock of all kinds is selling high. Milk cows \$100 and higher; horses from \$140 to \$200; hay \$12 to \$14; corn \$3c; wheat \$1.80; eggs 32c; cream 37c; hogs \$11.70.—A. C. Dannenberg, Feb. 10

Morton County—Weather is nice. There has been no snow to amount to anything. It has been below zero several times this winter. Stock is doing well. Land is changing hands. This has been a good winter for real estate agents. Land is increasing in value. Kafir \$1.50 a bushel; milo \$2.25 a hundred; eggs 25c; butter 30c.—E. E. Newlin, Feb. 9.

Feb. 9.

Ford County—We are having fine winter weather, but we need a good rain for the wheat. Farmers are beginning to talk of starting spring work if this brand of weather continues. Feed is scarce and high. Stock is selling well. Some straw is being spread on wheat fields. Wheat \$1.62; corn \$1; oats 76c; butter 20c; eggs 30c.—John Zurbuchen, Feb. 10.

Edwards County—There has been no moisture since our last report. Wheat is not showing up at all and farmers are planning what spring crops to plant if the wheat is dead as it seems to be now. Stock is doing fairly well on little feed except good straw. Alfalfa and other good feed is very high priced. Wheat \$1.65; corn \$1; oats 60c; barley 85c; eggs 33c; butter 35c.—G. A. King, Feb. 10.

Ring, Feb. 10.

Rene County—We are having nice weather for this time of year. Some days we get sweeping winds, which are hard on the wheat fields. It is too early to tell what the damage will be. Feed will be scarce and high. Horses and cattle are not doing very well as they are being roughed thru. Grain hauling is at a standstill because

prices are down. Hogs are scarce and high priced.—D. Engelhart, Feb. 10.

prices are down. Hogs are scarce and high priced.—D. Engelhart, Feb. 10.

Morris County—While the wheat got a very small start in the fall it seems to be alive as yet. Two or three light snows and showers during January helped the moisture question. Feed has kept in excellent condition and stock is wintering well. There are fewer sales than usual this year and everything brings good prices, especially machinery. Seed of all kinds will be high and many are purchasing their supply already.—J. R. Henry, Feb. 10.

Anderson County—We had some very cold weather the first of the month, which probably killed the budded peaches. We have had but very little moisture this winter. The wheat needs rain or snow to start it off when the weather warms up. There are many sales in the country. There will be the usual moving this spring. Cattle and hogs are bringing big prices. Farm implements and horses sell high. Corn 90c; oats 60c; butter 32c; eggs 36c.—G. W. Kiblinger, Feb. 9.

Feb. 9.

Johnson County—The weather continues dry and cold, and there has been lots of zero weather. There has been little snow for a month. Fields are bare to the hard freezes, No work doing except cutting hedge, sawing wood, hauling manure and breaking stalks, Everybody is eager for spring. There are few hogs and no corn to sell. There are numerous sales and prices are good. Bran \$1.80; wheat \$1.30 to \$1.60; corn 90c; potatoes \$2.20 to \$2.40; eggs 25c to 28c; butter 28c to 30c.—L. E. Douglas, Feb. 10

Norton County—About four bushels of

Norton County—About four bushels of wheat an acre is the usual crop following such winters as this. There is a good demand for breeding stock, especially registered cattle and hogs. Our farmer folks also are awake to the fact that a flock of purebred chickens will pay a good dividend on the farm. Western Kansas farmers should order at once some Red cedars for spring planting. Order from C. A. Scott, state forester, Manhattan, Kan. I bought some from him four years ago 12 to 14 inches high. They now average 7 feet high. They cost very little from the state nurseries. Wheat \$1.60; corn 91c.—Sam Teaford, Feb. 10.

Treat the Seed Potatoes

It pays to treat potato seed in Kan-sas with formaldehyde or corrosive subsas with formaldehyde or corrosive sub-limate for scab, blackleg and scurf. The fact that these diseases sometimes ap-pear on crops grown from treated seed is not an argument against the treat-ment. Repeated experiments in many parts of the country prove the advis-ability of treating the seed. It should be done by the grower. The most satisfactory method of us-ing formalin is to mix 1 pint—or pound—

ing formalin is to mix 1 pint-or poundof the commercial 40 per cent solution in 30 gallons of water and soak the po-tatoes for 2 hours. This is most easily



Good Seed for 1917.

accomplished by partly filling sacks with potatoes and putting them in the barrels containing the mixture. The mixture can be used eight or 10 times. It is not dangerous to handle but it causes an irritation of the eyes and the causes an irritation of the eyes and the nose. Always spread the treated seed in a thin layer so it may dry as rapidly as possible. Too long an exposure to the liquid will injure the germination. It is best to give the treatment before the seed sprouts. The treatment will kill most of the sprouts that may be started at the time, but good seed will produce new sprouts. produce new sprouts.

Corrosive sublimate solution also is an excellent treatment for scab on seed potatoes and is more effective against the scurf than the formaldehyde. Mix 4 ounces of corrosive sublimate in 30 gallons of water and soak the potatoes for 1½ hours. Do not mix the solution buchen, Feb. 10.

Neosho County—Dry weather continues.
Many farmers are hauling stock water. Stock is doing well. There is plenty of feed. Can't tell yet whether wheat was damaged by the 10 degrees below zero cold weather. It was that cold only one morning. Chickens, when properly fed, pay for their feed. Roads are in splendid condition. Eggs 30c to 35c.—A.
Anderson, Feb. 10.

The cutters should use two knives;

Anderson, Feb. 10.

Lyon County—It is a little too dry for wheat. The ground will be in good condition for plowing this spring. Several farmers will sow oats in March, and alfalfa later in the spring. The ground has been plowed and is in good condition. Alfalfa hay is in demand. Corn is being shipped in. Stock is doing well. A little snow falls every week. Alfalfa \$10 to \$14.—E. R. Griffith, Feb. 10.

other evidence of disease.

All tubers showing discolorations, rots and other internal evidence of disease should be thrown out.

The acreage of Sweet clover is increasing rapidly in Kansas. The state now has 288,653 acres of this crop. This legume is winning, and it is doing it on merit. A much larger planting is needed, especially on the poorer soils. This crop probably is the most important poor land legume for the conditions in this state.

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Good Cultivation for Potatoes

- BY F. M. STRAIGHT

No other operation in potato growing counts for so much as that of stirring the soil. It is strange that when one thinks of cultivation the mind naturally reverts to weeds. The destruction of weeds is one thing, the cultivation of the soil another. The only relation existing between the two is that weeds are destroyed when the two is that weeds are destroyed when cultivation is persistently practiced. The cultivation of the soil tends to make unavailable plant food available, and there are other benefits arising from it; but the chief object of cultivation is to prevent the evaporation of water. This may not have been tion of water. This may not have been true of 1915, but in the great majority of cases plants suffer for water. It is hardly to be expected that enough rain will fall during the growing season to maintain the crop, but after the spring rains the soil usually contains sufficient moisture to produce good crops even during seasons of drouth, if the loss by evaporation could in a measure be prevented.

Experiments indicate that a 2 inch dust mulch on some soils saves on an average 2.4 ounces of water a day for every square foot of soil, This would vary with soil and season, but is equivalent to about 3½ tons of water an acre a day. It has been demonstrated that, under cartain conditions it takes 1.31, under certain conditions, it takes 1,310 tons of water to produce a 450-bushel crop of potatoes. Taking this in connection with the experiments quoted, the benefit arising from the maintenance of a dust mulch at once becomes apparent.

In about 10 days after planting a smoothing harrow should be run over the field to kill the weeds that have just started, and to form a dust mulch. As soon as the rows can be followed the cultivator should be used to stir the soil as near the plants as possible, and at least 3 or 4 inches deep. The tops should then be covered with fresh soil by means of a horse hoe or other implement. Cultivation should follow about every 10 days, and as soon after a rain as the soil can be safely worked, until blossom-ing time, when the horse hoe should again be used to form broad ridges of medium height. If cultivation should follow directly after a rain, the soil probably would remain lumpy for the remainder of the season, while if long delayed moisture would be lost thru evaporation.

The reason for spraying is not well understood by many. The conception that "blight" on the potato leaf, "rust" on grain, or "scab" on the potato tuber are plants is primary. It is true that these plants are low forms of vegetable life but just as truly plants of these life, but just as truly plants as the po-tato or oats or other host plant upon which they feed. These plants causing disease have not the power of taking plant food from the soil and air in the same way the higher plants do but may plant 100d from the soil and air in the same way the higher plants do, but may attach themselves to other plants, and by growing thru the tissue absorb the elaborated plant food from their host. Because of this action such disease producing plants are called payesites.

ducing plants are called parasites.

Spores are to these parasites what seeds are to the flowering plants, and just as seeds require favorable conditions for growth, so spores may or may not develop readily, depending on cli-matic conditions. Wet weather does not cause blight, but it does produce favorable conditions for its growth. Seeds could not germinate in kerosene, neither can spores germinate in Bordeaux mixture.

spores germinate in Bordeaux mixture. Spores are blown by the wind or carried by other agencies. When they alight on the leaves of plants, if conditions are favorable, they grow. If, however, the leaves should be covered by Bordeaux mixture they cannot germinate. To guarantee immunity from attack the leaf must be covered entirely and kept so during the danger period. The best protection for potatoes, so far as we know, is the home-made Bordeaux mixture.

Do You Know?

Does any reader of this paper know whether any preparation can be added to harness oil that will keep rats from eating the harness? I wonder if such preparation would injure the leather. Victoria, Kan. Leo. Funk.

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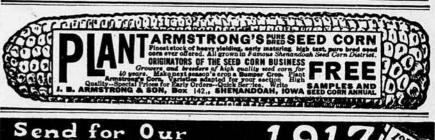


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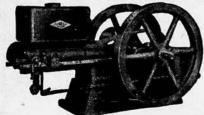
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Farm labor conditions have been largely responsible for the more general use of internal-combustion engines. Even tho only a small percentage of farmers are using gasoline engines, still there is more gasoline power used on farms than is consumed in all the factories of the world. The high price of help and the growing scarcity of efficient and dependable men to work on farms have caused the farmer to cast about for a more reliable labor cause. more reliable labor source. The engine supplies this demand in a very satis-factory manner and makes available a much cheaper power than hired labor.

Scientific research has established the fact that muscular energy is the most expensive form, particularly that of man. In other words, adapting this to the farm, the power exerted by men in doing different kinds of work costs more than that developed by mechanical means, by the engine, for instance.

The gas engine, as it is more commonly called not only saves a large argument of

called, not only saves a large amount of hired labor, but also does away with an enormous amount of manual labor ordinarily required of the farmer himself. Many of the small farm machines, formerly operated by hand, can now be very easily belted to an engine and the work not only done quicker, but cheaper and much more efficiently. As a factor in relieving the drudgery of farm work it has no equal.—Farm Engineering.

Emptying a Pit Silo

BY W. A. BOYS

This is a good time to put in pit silos, while work is slack, and then they will be ready to fill next fall when the feed oe ready to fill next fall when the feed crop is ready to harvest. The digging and cement work can be done satisfactorily below the surface during freezing weather. I recently assisted F. E. Brooke of Winona in making out specifications for the construction of two pit silos.

G. W. Howard of Oakley has devised an elevetor for eleveting siles out of a

an elevator for elevating silage out of a pit silo. By this means Mr. Howard says he can elevate a ton of silage every 15 minutes. Any one desiring an easier and faster way of getting silage out of a pit silo would do well to write Mr. Howard about this elevator or if possible see it. R. A. Beamer of Oakley has two pit silos containing silage 3 years old, which he is feeding with very satisfactory results. This is an illustration of the value of a silo as an insurance on the feed proposition in western Kansas.

Poultry Clubs for Girls

(Continued from Page 1.)

how much money actually was made from chickens and nobody can say, "Those blamed hens are eating their heads off and not paying for their keep."
Your pay for keeping the farm flock record is free feed for your own purebred stock. You've no idea how interesting stock. You've no idea how interesting this record keeping will be until you've tried it. Figures down in black and white are mighty fascinating when they prove you've been making money. It won't be a difficult matter, either. Five minutes a day will be long enough for the record keeping, and after you've been to the after you've been to the few weeks you would be seen to the seen to the seen to the seen weeks you would be seen to the at it a few weeks you would no more forget to mark the record every day than you would forget to eat dinner.

On another page you will find a list of rules for the club and of prizes offered. Read it carefully, then fill out the application blank, obtain the signature of your mother and two neighbor women, and send it in at once. Ask questions about any part of the contest you do not understand, and remember the chances go to the five girls in every county whose applications come in first.

Encouraging progress is being made in the effort to get better draft horses in Kansas. Much attention is being paid to the utility value of the stallions. There is a general appreciation of the importance of breeding the mares to the best draft stallions available.



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PEARSONA BUTTERCUPS—THEY WIN, lay, pay. Fancy and utility strains. Eggs, chicks, stock. F. E. Pearson, Cedarvale, Kansas.

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BUFF COCHINS, COCKERELS, HENS AND pullets. Some good pairs, trios or pens. Price right. J. C. Baughman, Topeka, Kan-

DUCKS.

WHITE RUNNER DRAKES. W. J. LEWIS, Lebo, Kansas.

ENGLISH PENCILED RUNNER DRAKES. \$2.00 each. Joseph Kepple, Richmond,

BUFF DRAKES FOR SALE. EGGS FOR hatching. Harry Winters, Independence, Kansas.

ROYAL BLUE STRAIN ROUEN DUCKS, \$1.75 each. Eggs in season. James Cassell, Fremont, Neb.

THOROUGHBRED ROUEN DUCKS AND drakes, reasonably priced. Wm. Volkening, Belvue, Kansas,

2 PEKIN DRAKES \$1.25 EACH. 2 ROUEN ducks and 1 drake for \$5.00. R. E. Davis, Holton, Kansas. FAWN RUNNER DUCKS. PRIZE WIN-ners. White eggs, \$1.00 setting, \$3.00 50, \$5.00 hundred. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

HAMBURGS.

HAMBURG EGGS. CLARA McPHEETERS, Baldwin, Kansas.

SILVER SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS FOR sale. \$2.00 each, ckl. or pullet. Minnie Kock, R. No. 3, Ellinwood, Kansas.

LANGSHANS.

PURE BLACK LANGSHANS. MARY MC-Caul, Elk City, Kansas.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS 100-\$5. MAR-the Haynes, Grantville, Kansas.

PUREBRED BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS for hatching. James Hurst, Grove, Oklahoma.

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PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS. 15-\$1.00, 100-\$6.00. Chicks 15 cents. J. M. Bond, Enterprise, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN COCKERELS FROM prize winners, \$1.50, \$2.50. Eggs in season. Mrs. O. L. Summers, Beloit, Kansas.

FARM RAISED PURE BRED WHITE Langshan cockerels, pullets, eggs, Buff or pullets, eggs,

LEGHORNS.

R. C. B. LEGHORN EGGS \$3.00-100. LARGE klpd. M. M. Hayes, Fowler, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS. STATE WINner, Mrs. W. R. Hildreth, Oswego, Kansas.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1.00 each. Mrs. F. E. Tonn, Haven. Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, cockerels \$2.50 up. R. E. Davis, Holton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS and baby chicks. Mrs. Anna Hege, Sedg-wick, Kansas.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS \$1,25 and \$2.00 each. Mollie McBride, Mankato, Kan.

LEGHORNS.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, nicely marked \$1.50. A. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels, nicely marked \$1.50. A. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

EXTRA FINE SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, cockerels \$2.\$3. H. Vinzant, McPherson, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS, Thirty-one prizes Kansas state show 1917. William Roof, Maize, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, Eggs 15-\$1.00. 100-\$5.00. Chicks 10c each. A. Pitney, Belvue, Kansas.

BARRON STRAIN S. C. W. LEGHORNS; eggs, lusty chicks guaranteed. George Patterson, Lyndon, Kansas.

BUFF LEGHORNS. 283 CERTIFIED OFficial egg records. Eggs—cockerels. Two up. Herb Wilson, Holton, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS FOR SALE, From Kansas St. Show winners, 1917. Geo. R. Dunkin, Sharon, Kansas.

25 S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS \$2.50 each; one-half yearling, one-half springs, G. F. Penker, Atchison, Kan.

EGGS—THOROUGHBRED SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. \$1.00 eper 15, \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. James Aitken, Severy, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED R. C. BROWN LEGhorn hens \$1.00 each. \$100 per dozen. Winifred Shepherd, Woodward, Okla.

WINTERLAY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn hens \$1.00 each. \$100 per dozen. Winifred Shepherd, Woodward, Okla.

WINTERLAY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGhorn hens Eggs and chicks from 250 egg hens. Catalog. Barlow & Sons, Kinsley, Kansas.

PURE S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, Frantz-Ackerman strain, \$2. Eggs \$1.00 for 15, \$4 for 100. John Hern, Elmo, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, Frantz-Ackerman strain, \$2. Eggs \$1.00 for 15, \$4 for 100. John Hern, Elmo, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS FROM GOOD laying strain. 15 eggs for \$1.00. 100 for \$5.00. Mrs. Aivina Feldhausen, Frankfort, Kan.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE SINGLE Comb Brown and White Leghorn cock-erels and hens. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.

OUR SINGLE COMB LEGHORNS ARE winners, layers, payers, Get eggs now. 45-\$2.25. 60-\$3.00. 129-\$5.00. Pearl Haines, Rosalia, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN cockerels \$2.00 up. Egg orders booked. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Bowlin, Qlivet, Kan.

MINORCAS.

BUFF MINORCA EGGS FOR SALE. RED River Poultry Farm, Devol, Okla.

River Foultry Farm. Devol. Okla.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCAS. STOCK, eggs and baby chix. F. Kremer, Manchester, Okla.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA COCKerels for sale \$2.00 each. Fred Speakman, Tyrone, Okla.

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

FURE BRED S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS

PURE BRED S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS
\$1 setting or \$5 per hundred. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan., R. No. 6.

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

ORPINGTONS.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, EGGS FROM WIN-ners, 4 setting limit. Virgil Taylor, Holton, Kan.

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS. \$1.25 TO \$1.75 from prize winners. C. D. Haffa, Russell,

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS. LARGE bone, \$1.50 and \$2.00. D. H. Hoyt, Attica, Kansas.

bone, \$1.50 and \$2.00. D. H. Hoyt. Attica, Kansas.

PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS. Eggs after February 20. \$1.50-15. John Stumps, Bushton, Kan.

A FEW THOROUGHBRED WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels at \$1.50 each. Louis Metzger, Haddam, Kansas.

FOR SALE—WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS—some from winners—two to five dollars. Mrs. Geo. Walker, Alden, Kan.

FINE WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS—some from winners—two to five dollars. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels \$3.00. Excellent laying strain. H. C. Morton, Wellsford, Kansas.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SETting, \$1.00 for 16. Orders booked now. Mrs. Nellie Lawyer, Grenola, Kan.

OVERLOOK POULTRY FARMS, BUFF AND

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

February 5, 1917.

The Farmers Mail and Breezes I just want to tell you I have sold all the cockerels I had for sale and have been sending back checks for the last two weeks. I sold 48 cockerels in January. The Farmers Mail and Breeze is surely the paper to advertise in. Will send you an ad for eggs a little later on.

LYDIA MC ANULTY, Moline, Kan.

THOMPSON'S IMPERIAL RINGLETS. WON first and second pen at Leavenworth. Cockerels and pens. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BRED exclusively seven years, prize winners in flock, eggs \$5.00 per 100. Lucy Kasenberg, Mt. Hope, Kan. flock, egg Mt. Hope

Mt. Hope, Kan.

GOOD SINGLE COMB GOLDEN BUFF
Leghorn cockerels. Eggs from selected
stock. Mated to cockerels. Extra good layers.
V. P. Johnson, Saronville, Neb.

S. C. W. LEGHORN. WYCKOFF AND
English strain. Best pen \$2.00 per 15.
Others \$6.00 per 100. Prepaid. B. F.
Michaels, Osawatomie, Kansas.

L. D. GOOCH, SEWARD, KANSAS, WILL
sell R. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels \$1.25
each. Would also like the address of some
one who breeds Lincoln sheep.

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

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS FROM

Falls, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS FROM prize winning stock. Eggs \$1.00 to \$2.50 per setting. Baby chicks in season. A fine lot of cockerels for sale. Mrs. M. Kettering, Wichita, Kan.

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

Send for free mating list. C. G. Cook, Lyons, Kansas, Box G.

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

TIP TOP ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs. One dollar for fifteen. Five dollars for 160, outside flock. Pen stock three dollars for 16. Seven dollars for fifty. J. E. Wright, Wilmore, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Eugene Smith strain. Book your orders now for baby chicks, 15c each. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. G. E. Gutzman, Blair, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS; EGGS. Fifteen, one fifty. Hundred, six dollars. Three pens first class pure white birds. Guarantee fertile eggs. Write for complete description. G. R. McClure, McPherson, Kan.

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

ENGLISH LEGHORNS. WE SELL EGGS and chicks reasonably. We have the largest flock of purebred English Leghorns (Barron strain) in Okla. Write for free booklet practical experience. Sunny Slope Farm, Morrison, Okla.

ORPINGTONS.

ORPINGTONS.

PURE BRED WHITE ORPINGTON COCKerels \$2 and \$3. Eggs in season. Emma Wilson, Auburn, Kansas, R. No. 24.

WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, ALDrick strain. Three and five dollars. Zephie Ray, Motor Vehicle Route A, Lewis, Kansas. S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS EXCLUSIVELY, bred for size, shape and color. Eggs \$1.00 for 16. Day old chicks 15c each. Jas. M. Green, Scottsville, Kan.

FOR SALE. S. C. B. O. COCKERELS. EGG hatched from the champion pen of the Chicago show. I paid \$25.00 per setting for these eggs. Clara B. Barber, Corbin, Kansas. WHITE ORPINGTONS—PERSISTENT WINter layers. Four pens. Mating fist free. Eggs \$1.50 per setting and up. Urbandale Poultry Farm, 418 Butts Bidg., Wichita, Kan.

Poultry Farm, 418 Butts Bidg., Wichita, Kan.

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

FINE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. \$1.50 EACH. James Jensen, Kinsley, Kansas.

BUFF ROCKS. SEND FOR 1917 MATING list. E. H. Kelly, Stafford, Kan.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$3 EACH. two for \$5. Chris Sauder, Virgil. Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. FINE ONES \$2.00, \$3.00 each. Theo. Jung Lyons, Kan.

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

FINE RINGLET BARRED COCKERELS.

FINE RINGLET BARRED COCKERELS.
Eggs. Chicks. Edward Hall, Junction City,

miums. Write me. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, BARRED ROCK COCKERELS OF PURE breeding for sale. L. Thomas, Wetmore, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS. NONE BETTER. EGGS \$2.00 per fifteen, delivered. Thomas Owen, Topeka, Kan.

BIG, THRIFTY QUALITY BUFF ROCKS.
Prices reasonable. Mrs. Lloyd Clark,
Hazelton, Kan. PUREBRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.25 cach. Mrs. Geo, F. Garr, R. 3. Grenola. Kansas.

ROSE COMB BARRED ROCK COCKERels \$3 to \$5. Pullets \$1.50. Vesta Knevels, Natoma, Kansas.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS \$1 TO \$5. Also eggs and baby chicks. W. H. Slvyer, Minneapolis, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels and pullets \$2.00 to \$3.00 each. E. Leighton, Effingham, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS \$5. CHICKS \$10 per hundred. Parke Duff strain. Henry Cummings, Larned, Kan., R. 2.

EGGS—THOROUGHBRED BARRED PLYmouth Rocks, \$1.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. James Aitken, Severy, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, COCKERELS \$2.50. ONE yearling cock \$3.00. Hens \$1.25. Pullets \$1.50. Ulsh Brothers, Peabody, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—68 PREMIUMS. TOpeka, Manhattan, Clay Center. Denver, Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

START RIGHT. GET TISDALE'S WHITE Rocks. Eggs \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30, parcel post. The Tisdale's, Joplin, Mo.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM EXTRA LARGE pure white stock. \$1 per 15. \$5 per 100. Mrs. E. E. Williams, Sabetha, Kan., R. No. 6. WHITE ROCKS—PURE BRED FARM range choice stock. Eggs 15-75 cents. 100-\$4.00. H. F. Richter, Hillsboro, Kansas. "RINGLET BARRED ROCKS." WINNERS wherever shown. Write for mating list and prices. Mrs. C. N. Balley, Lyndon, Kansas.

RINGLET BARRED ROCKS. EXTRA GOOD layers, Range eggs \$5.00-100. Chicks 15c.

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

layers. Range eggs \$5.00-100. Chicks 15c. Mating list free. Mrs. W. E. Schmitendorf, Vassar, Kansas.

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

BARRED ROCKS, FARM RAISED, NICElybarred, yellow legs; they will please you. \$2.50 each. Write us what you want. Moore Bros., Cedarvale, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS BRED FOR LAYING AND Standard points, choice ckis, for sale, also few cock birds from \$2.00 to \$4.00 each. Frank Lott, Danville, Kan.

FINE LARGE BARRED AND WHITE Rock cocks and cockerels. 45 prizes last year. Write for prices and mating list. H. F. Hicks, Cambridge, Kansas.

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BARRED ROCKS—PEN AVERAGED 175 eggs, 1916. Trap-nested. Their pullets mated with fine cockerels. Eggs 10c, 60-\$4. J. P. Farnsworth, 224 Tyler, Topeka.

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WHITE ROCKS SOLD ON APPROVAL, free range, snow white cockerels \$3 and \$5. First cockerel Hutchinson and Wichita shows. Good laying stram. I. L. Heaton, Harper, Kan.

Harper, Kan.

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"ROYAL BLUE" AND "IMPERIAL RING-LET" Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets. 300 for sale; both matings. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. L. Hook, North Willow Poultry Ranch, Coffeyville, Kan.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. FROM BEST laying strains of Barred Plymouth Rocks. Bradley Bros. and Parks 200 egg strains, 33-15. \$5-30. Catalogue. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kansas.

Farm, Haven, Kansas.

BARRED ROCK SPECIALIST. PRIZE
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silver cup. Gold Special, Okla. City, 1st
pullet, bred pen. Egg orders taken now.
A few choice cockerels and pullets for sale.
Fred Hall, Lone Wolf, Okla.

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PURE BRED ROSE COMB WHITE LEG-horn cockerels \$1.00 each. I. S. Stull, Forbes, Mo.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES, Eggs \$6.00 per 100. Albert Schlickau, Haven, Kansas.

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PITTSBURG WINNERS. NINE 1ST, ONE 2nd, ten entries. Trapnest eggs, \$1.50, \$2.00 per 15. Cockerel weighs 8½ ibs. Sidney Linscott, Holton, Kansas.

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S. C. RED EGGS AND CHICKS. MRS. W.
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ROSE COMB RED CHIX IN SEASON, ORder early. Lily Robb, Neal, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS \$1.50 TO
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PURE BRED ROSE COMB COCKERELS \$2.
Mrs. Alex Leitch, Parkerville, Kansas.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKerels \$2 each. Wm. Treiber, Wamego,
KANSER SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED.

FINE SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels \$2.00. Minnie Miller, Kincaid, Kansas.

cockerels \$2.00. Minnie Miller, Kincaid, Kansas.

CHOICE RED COCKERELS \$2.00. EGGS 100-\$4.00. Mrs. Henry Williams, White City, Kan.

DARK RED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. Mrs. L. A. McGuire, Paradise, Kan.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB R. I. REDS, eggs. \$1 for 15. \$5.00 per hundred. J. M. McKee, R. No. 1, Lecompton, Kansas, ROSE COMB RED EGGS \$6.00 PER 100. Have bred Reds exclusively for past ten years. J. W. Luthye, Silver Lake, Kan.

EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING ROSE Combed Reds and Speckled Sussex Mating list free. S. W. Wheeland, Holton, Kansas.

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LARGE, DARK, VELVETY, PURE BRED Rose Comb Red cockerels from best stock, \$1.50 to \$3.00 each. Ed Kesl, Belleville, Kansas.

SINGLE COMB REDS—THOROUGHBREDS, winning quality. Settings \$1.25, \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Laymore Poultry Yards, Webster Groves, Mo.

Isfaction guaranteed. Laymore Poultry Yards, Webster Groves, Mo.

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WHITE'S LAYING STRAIN STILL WINS. Fine quality combined with production. Eggs \$1.50, \$3.00 and \$5.00 setting. H. L. White, 1747 N. Waco, Wichita, Kan.

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ROSE C. RED EGGS FOR HATCHING from beautiful dark color, \$1.50 per set-ting, \$5.00 per hundred. Baby chicks 10c each. Mrs. M. S. Corr, Cedar Knold Poultry Farm, Soldier, Kan.

cach. Mrs. M. S. Corr. Cedar Knold Poultry Farm, Soldier, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS. STATE SHOW WINners for years. Eggs, choice yards, \$3.00 to \$5.00 per 15. Extra good farm range \$5.00 per 100. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

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SUCCESSFUL POULTRY FARM WHICH is raising Rose C. Reds exclusively will book your orders for spring delivery of eggs from pen No. 1, \$10.00 15. Pen No. 2 \$5-15. Pen No. 3 6 per 100, or \$1 per 15. Fertility guaranted. Mrs. Roy Davisson, Sabetha, Kan.

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FOR SALE: A LARGE NUMBER OF S. C.
Rhode Island Reds, both sexes, from prize
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OVERWEIGHT ROSE COMB REDS. BRILliant color, heavy bone, long back. Splendid layers. Exceptional pen values. Ten
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F. Wright, Klowa, Kan.
SIX GRAND PENS ROSE COMB RHODE

anteed. First twelve orders prepaid. Geo. F. Wright, Klowa, Kan.

SIX GRAND PENS ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds that have shape, size and color. Mated to roosters costing \$15.00 to \$50.00. 15 eggs \$2.50. 30 eggs \$4.00. 50 eggs \$6.00. Fine pure bred range flock, \$5.00 per 100. Baby chicks. Send for catalog. W. R. Huston, Red Specialist, Americus, Kan.

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SPECKLED SUSSEX. EGGS. CLARA MC-Pheeters, Baldwin, Kansas.

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BOURBON TOMS, TOULOUSE GANDERS. Buff Orpington cockerels and drakes, Part-ridge Rock cocks. Eggs in season. Mrs. Frank Neel, Beverly, Kansas.

Neel, Beverly, Kansas.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS.
White Rock eggs. Pure Bourbon Red turkeys. Buff Orpington duck eggs. Mrs. Chas.
Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

EXTRA FINE S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON
and S. C. White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50
to \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. F.
E. Fisher, Wilson, Kansas.

2949 COCKERELS, HENS AND PULLETS,
49 varieties chickens, geese and ducks,
Eggs in season. Seds and trees. Aye Bros.,
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S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS; DAY OLD

C. BROWN LEGHORNS; DAY OLD chicks \$10.00 hundred. Setting eggs \$4.00 undred. Mammoth Pekin duck eggs \$1.00 tting. W. L. White, Altamont, Kan.

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THOROUGHBRED BOURBON RED TOMS.

John Carroll, Lewis, Kansas.

MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TOMS,

Mrs. J. M. Taney, Lathrop, Mo.

WHITE HOLAND TOMS \$5.00. HENS \$3.00.

Mrs. R. A. Lewis, Timken, Kan.

BOURBON RED TURKEY TOMS \$4.00

each. Mrs. F. E. Tonn, Haven, Kan.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS. TOMS \$4.400

Hens \$3. Miss Inez Gookin, Russell, Kan. LARGE THOROUGHBRED BOURBON RED turkey toms \$4.00. E. Bauer, Beattle, Kan.

SUCCESSFUL POULTRY FARM. LET US book your order for eggs from large boned, pure White Holland turkeys; \$2.50 per 11 eggs. Mrs. Ray Davisson, Sabetha, Kansas.

MEYERS BOURBON REDS EXCEL IN size, color and markings. Three choice matings. Eggs \$3.00 to \$5.00 per 11. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

WYANDOTTES.

BEAUTIFUL PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES. Eggs. Clara McPheeters, Baldwin, Kan. PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels \$1.50. Mrs. J. R. Antram, Galesburg, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. ALSO FOX TERrier ratter pups. Ginette & Ginette, Florence, Kan.

FOR SALE—GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKereis and pullets \$1 and up. Simon Stauffer,
Holton, Kan.

FOR SALE—GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKereis and pullets \$1 and up. Simon Stauffer, Holton, Kan.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE PRIZE WINners, eggs, baby chix. E. E. Grimes, Minneapolis, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED ROSE COMB SILVER Laced Wyandotte cockereis \$1.50 to \$2.00. Judson Adcock, Coldwater, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. SPLENDID flock. Laying strain. \$1.25-16. \$6-100 prepaid. Dwight Osborn, Delphos, Kansas.

WOOD'S SILVER WYANDOTTES, MALE and female are sold on a money back guarantee. Earl Wood, Grainfield, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. COCKERELS ALL scored \$3.00 to \$5.00. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. Mrs. Geo. E. Joss, Topeka, Kansas.

EGGS FROM LAYING STRAIN OF SILVER Wyandotte per 100-\$5.90, setting \$1.50. Henry L. Brunner, Rt. No. 5, Holton, Kan.

PURE SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels \$1.25 to \$2.50. Hens \$1.25 each. Early hatched. Mrs. Alvin Tennyson, Lamar, Kan.

CHOICE COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE COCKerels and pullets from prize winning strains \$1.50 up. J. H. Alexander, R. 3, Clay Center, Kan.

SHUFF'S BEAUTILITY SILVER WYAN-dottes, cockerels \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4, \$5. Hens \$1.50, \$2.00. Mrs. Edwin Shuft, Plevna, Kansas.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. BLUE RIBBON winners. Bred to lay, Eggs \$2.00 and

Kansas.

SILVER WYANDOTTES. BLUE RIBBON winners. Bred to lay. Eggs \$2.00 and \$1.00 per 15. Chas. Flanders, Springhill, Kansas.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS. PURE bred, large, pure white, first prize winners, \$1 to \$10 each .Hens and pullets, Mrs. Chas, Gear, Clay Center, Kan.

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EGG CASES AND POULTRY COOPS loaned free to our shippers. Paying prices published daily in Topeka Capital. Paying next week No. 1 fowls: Turkeys 24c. Capons 22c. Hens 17c. The Copes, Topeka, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—TWO 400 EGG CYPHERS IN-cubators, four Cyphers hovers, all nearly new. Ernest Holmes, Garnett, Kansas.

PET STOCK.

FEMALE ESQUIMO DOGS AND BEES wanted. L. E. Becker, Concordia, Kan.

wanted L. E. Becker, Concordia, Kan.

ONE PAIR EXPERIENCED WOLF DOGS, satisfaction guaranteed. Frank White, Delphos, Kansas.

FOR SALE—BELGIAN HARES, (RUFUS Reds) from 2 months to a year old, utility and pedigreed stock. Box 111, Inman, Kan.

FOUR FOX TERRIER PUPPIES, SIX weeks old, 3 born tailless. Extra fine parentage. Males \$15.00, Females \$10.00. Oliver Craddock, Spring Hill, Kan.

COYOTE AND RABBIT COURSING RUSsian wolf, stags, and grey hounds. Just arrived Russian wolf and grey hound cross pups at 6 weeks \$10.00 each. Also registered collies, Idle Hour Kennel Co., Guymon, Okla.

LIVESTOCK.

PRICED RIGHT, LARGE YOUNG BLACK jack. J. S. Smalldon, Fairbury, Neb.
HIGH GRADE YOUNG SORREL ROADSTER stallion. 455 Wallace Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR CATTLE, IMported Percheron stallion. O. E. Madinger, Wathens, Kan.
50 COWS, SOME FRESH AND OTHERS to freshen soon. H. Beggs, R. No. 1, Junction City, Kansas.
ONE GREY 8 YEAR OLD JACK FOR SALE, or trade for cattle. Write Elmer Harris, Medicine Lodge, Kansas.
FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN calves. Both sexes. No grades. W. G. Wright, Overbrook, Kan.
WRITE FOR DELIVERED PRICES ON some fine registered Jersey buils. Chester Thomas, Waterville, Kansas.
A FEW CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS ready for service, good butter records. H. N. Holdeman, Meade, Kan.
PURE BRED STALLJON; ONE GRADED stallion and one black mammoth jack for sale. Jacob Schultz, Jr., Richland, Kansas.

4 REGISTERED JERSEY COWS AND heifers for sale. Golden Lad and St. Lam-bert breeding. Priced to sell. W. F. Pyke, Marlon, Kan.

PERCHERON STALLION COLTS FOR sale; one two years, one yearling, two weanlings, all blacks. F. J. Bruns, Clay Center, Kansas.

FOUR REGISTERED HOLSTEIN COWS, one a granddaughter of Hengerveld Dekol, bred by John B. Irwin. Four grade cows, one buil. G. E. Berry, Garnett, Kansas.

I HAVE MOVED FROM THE FARM AND left a good young Percheron stallion at Clements, Kan., which I must sell at once. Write me for a real bargain. J. A. Stephenson, 2922 N. 10th, Kansas City, Kan.
PLAINVIEW POLANDS. BIG TYPE, IMmune. Bred sows and gilts. No culls. Also choice lot of fall pigs, either sex, prices reasonable. Plainview Hog and Seed Farm, Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb., Box 8.

FENCE POSTS.

FOR SALE. HEDGE POSTS. CAR LOTS. D. C. Beatty. Lyndon, Kansas.

FOR SALE—CATALPA POSTS, CAR LOTS. Ed. N. Sweet, Hutchinson, Kan.

FOR SALE: FIFTY THOUSAND OSAGE Hedge posts. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE: TWENTY CAR LOADS FINE catalpa posts. Jerry Howard, Mulvane, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

BROOMCORN DWARF. \$2.50 PER BUSHel. L. S. Sanders, Atlanta, Kan.
CHOICE SHAWNEE WHITE SEED CORN.
J. A. Ostrand, Elmont, Kansas.
WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER REAsonable. John Lewis, Hamilton, Kansas.
STRAWBERRY PLANTS—\$2 PER 1000.
5000 \$9. List free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.
BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFFIR SEED
\$1.75 per bu. R. J. Kirkwood, Spearville, Kan.
FOR SALE—SEED CORN AND JERSEY

FOR SALE—SEED CORN AND JERSEY bulls. Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan FINE RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED. \$8 bu., sacks free. Art Johnston, Concordia, Kansas.

KARSAS.
CHOICE RE-CLEANED ALFALFA SEED \$8.00 a bu., sacks free. Emil West, Elk City, Kan.
CHOICE ALFALFA SEED \$7.50 PER BU. bags furnished. Frank Lanier, Belle Plaine, Kan.

Plaine, Kan.

20 APPLE OR 20 PEACH \$1.00. BERRIES and ornamentals. Waverly Nurseries, Waverly, Kan.

SEED SWEET POTATOES. WRITE FOR prices and list of varieties. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

SEED CORN—IMPROVED, HIGH-YIELDing varieties. Bristow Seed Corn Farm, Wetmore, Kansas.

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ALFALFA SEDD FROM GROWER. \$7.80 per bu. Sacks extra. G. J. C. Felzien, St. Francis, Kan.

DRY LAND ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE 13½ cents per lb. W. B. Sheeder, Rt. No. 1, St. Francis, Kan.

BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFIR SEED. Recleaned, tested and sacked \$2 per bu. Grover Lee, Pratt, Kan.

SUMAC AND SEEDED RIBBON CANE seed, extra good, recleaned, \$2.50 per bu. G. E. Irvin, Gage, Okia.

FOR SALE ALFALFA SEED 1916 CROP, For prices and samples ,write G. A. Badger, Eureka, Kansas.

KANSAS SUNFLOWER AND AMERICAN Beauty seed corn. Shelled \$2.00 or \$2.50 in ear. F. E. Tonn, Haven, Kansas.

KAFIR SEED. BLACK HULLED \$2.00 A bu. Can furnish car lots. Samples submitted. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kansas.

SWEET CLOVER SEED GUARANTEED pure white blossom. \$9.00 per bushel. Send for sample, J. C. Hurst, Holton, Kansas.

FINE KANSAS SUNFLOWER SEED CORN. Reference Agricultural College, \$2.50 bu. Tom R. Williams, Valley Center, Kansas.

SEED CORN FOR SALE. BOONE COUNTY White, carefully selected, \$2.50 per bushel, shelled. J. W. Taylor, Edwardsville, Kan. 10 ELBERTA AND 5 CHAMPION PEACH trees postpaid \$1.00. Send now. Wellington Nurseries, Dept. A, Wellington, Kansas.

STANDARD BLACK HULLED WHITE Kaffir. Grown from hand picked seed. \$1.75 bu. sacked. W. L. Helser, Anthony, Kan.

Raffir. Grown from hand picked seed. \$1.75 bu. sacked. W. L. Heiser, Anthony, Kan.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY PLANTS cheap. Progressive or Superb; satisfaction or money back. J. N. Wright, Emporia, Kansas.

SEED CORN. 1916 SELECTED GOLDEN Beauty Boone County Strawberry red. Samples submitted. \$2.50 bu. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

SEED CORN: BOONE CO. WHITE. COMmercial, Kansas Sunflower. Tested, graded, guaranteed, \$2 per bushel. J. M. McCray. Zeandale, Kan.

FANCY ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE: \$8.50 per bushel, F. O. B., Halstead, Kan., 1 bushel or more. New sacks 25c each. Frizzell & Smith, Halstead, Kan. PURE GOLDMINE AND BOONE COUNTY White seed corn selected. Graded \$2 per. Alfalfa seed \$7.50 per. Samples free. J. F. Feigley, Enterprise, Kan.

WRITE KIMBRO & PARKS GRAIN CO., Lubbock, Texas, for prices on choice select recleaned red top, orange, feterita, kaffir, maize and sudan seed.

SEED CORN—3 STANDARD VARIETIES, none better. Kherson oats and clover seed. Plainview Hog and Seed Farm, Frank J. Rist, Humboldt, Neb., Box 8.

RECLEANED ALFALFA, WHITE, PINK and black dwarf kaffir, Prices and samples cheerfully submitted on application. Lott & Stine, Glasco, Kansas.

SEEDS—COMPLETE STOCK GARDEN, field and flower, catalogue free. In market for grass seed. Wyandotte Seed Co., Kansas City, Kan., 435 Minnesota Ave.

PURE BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFFIR. Prime seed. Prize strain. Manhattan test 98%. Recommended by County Agent Macy. Price \$2.50 per bushel. F.P. Freidline, Caney, Kan.

BLAIR WHITE SEED CORN. ADAPTED to Kansas and Oklahoma. Heavy yielder, early and a drougth resister. Free book. Aye early and a drougth resister.

BLAIR WHITE SEED CORN. ADAPTED to Kansas and Oklahoma. Heavy yielder, early and a drought resister. Free book. Aye Bros., Blair, Neb. Seed corn center of the world.

world.

PURE WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER
seed direct from grower. Hulled \$15.00.

Scarified \$16.00 per hundred pounds. Circulars and samples free. Willis Conable,
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DWARF BLACK HULL WHITE KAFFIR.
Drought resister. Under 100 lbs. 5 cts.
100 to 500 4 cts. Over 500 lbs. 3½ cts. per
lb. Graded and sacked F. O. B. Tyrone,
Okla. J. W. Wartenbee.

Okla. J. W. Wartenbee.

TREES - SHRUBS - PLANTS - VINES - Seeds - Everything at lowest prices direct to you. All tree peddlers' commissions cut out. Free book. Wichita Nurseries & Seed House, 100 Shell Bidg., Wichita, Kansas.

TREES - SHRUBS - PLANTS - VINES - seeds - Everything at lowest prices direct to you. All tree peddler's commissions cut out. Free book. Wichita Nurseries & Seed House, 100 Schull Bidg., Wichita, Kansas.

RED TEXAS RUST PROOF SEED OATS, recleaned and carefully graded. You buy nothing but oats, Grown here one year. They are fine. Let me send you a sample and prices. Warren Watts, Clay Center, Kan.

RED TEXAS SEED OATS FIRST CROP from seed direct from the farmer, Writ; for particulars.

FILMS DEVELOPED.

KODAK FILMS FINISHED BY EXPERI-enced photographers. Reed Studio, Norton, Kan.

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WANTED TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF good farm for sale, Send cash price and description. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minnea

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

SEED CORN. PURE BRED REID'S YELlow Dent, and Boone County White.
Alsike, Mammoth and medium Red clover,
Kherson and Iowa 103 oats, new crop timothy seed. Folder and prices free. F. M.
Riebel & Son, Arbela, Mo.
1915 GROWN WHITE CORN CARRIED
over 1916 in the ear. Large variety. Has
been selected for planting, several seasons,
Will remove tips and butts before shelling,
You will find none more vigorous. \$2.50 bu,
5 bu, or more \$2.25 bu, M. V. Hess, Ensign,
Kan.
SUMAC. EARLY GOLDEN, ORANGE AND

Kan.

SUMAC, EARLY GOLDEN, ORANGE AND
Amber cane, Dwarf cream and red maize,
Feterita, Dwarf and standard Kafir all \$5.00.
Dwarf and standard Broom corn seed \$6.00,
all per 100 lbs. Prepaid in Okla., Kan.,
Texas and N. Mex. Claycomb Seed Store,
Guymon, Okla.

Guymon, Okla.

KAFFIR SEED, WE HAVE TWO CARS
fine white kaffir seed that tests over 90%
germination which we will sell while it lasts
in 2 bu. sacks or over at \$1.85 per bu., sacks
free. It will be hard to find good kaffir
seed like this. If you need any better order
quick. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott,
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ALFALFA SEED FROM HIGH PRODUCING fields. 370 bu, threshed from 40 acres, Quick to recover after each cutting. 95% germination, 99 purity test made by County Agt. Schnacke. Won 1st at our fair. Price \$8.00 per bu. New sacks 25c. Stockwell Farms, Larned, Kan.

Farms, Larned, Kan.

PURE BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFFIR
corn raised from seed from Kansas State
Agricultural college. 1916 crop well matured, \$2.50 per bu. 25 cents for bags F. O.
B. Fancy alfalfa seed recleaned \$7.50 per
bu. 25 cents for bags F. O. B. Send money
order for amount wanted. I. Girod, Cambridge, Kansas.

ANCY HOME GROWN RECLEANED NONirrigated alfalfa seed. High germinating
power. Guaranteed free from frosted seed.
Price \$8.40 bushel, f. o. b. Florence. Sacks
free. Ship either freight or express. No
order accepted for less than sixty pounds.
Reference Florence State Bank. J. F. Sellers,
Florence, Kansas.

FOR SALE—15-30 OIL-PULL TRACTOR and Avery plow. Harry Dyck, Moundridge, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—SIX BOTTOM fourteen inch case engine plow. Marvin Mowry, Luray, Kan.

IF YOU HAVE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR exchange write us. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 4, Lincoln, Neb.

FOR SALE—GASOLINE 20 H. P. TRACTOR, Emerson plows and Eli hay press, in good shape. Woodmas Bros., Melvern, Kansas.

FOR SALE—2 AULTMAN TAYLOR'S, 25 steam, 30-60 gas, separator and plows, first class condition. William Small, Anness, Kan.

BIG BULL TRACTOR—IN FIRST CLASS running order. Also Harley motorcycle, Twin three speed model. John Breitenbach, Haven, Kansas.

MANURE LOADER—REDUCED PRICE TO introduce, only \$40.00, fully guaranteed; scraper free for a short time. Anderson. Osage, Kansas.

LAWRENCE, KAN. A NICE HOME, NEW, convenient to State University and city schools. Will sell or exchange for good 89 acre North Central Kansas farm. Write W. H. McClure, Concordia, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE 16 HORSE POWER GAS-oline engine on steel truck. Good as new. Also double seated, rubber tired carriage for sale or trade. Make me an offer, H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kan., Rt. No. 8.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE TO GET A FORD touring car and make \$50.00 a week while getting it. Costs nothing to try. Write today giving three business references. Agency Manager, 426 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kansas. RUMELY SEPARATOR SIZE 28-44, ADvance "16" horse power steam engine, and lumber saw. All in good condition and for sale, Reasonable. Would consider part cash and part livestock. H. J. Maike, Rt. No. 4, Alma, Kansas.

LIVESTOCK FIRMS.

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

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

LUMBER DIRECT FROM MILL TO THE consumer. Send us your itemized bills for estimate. Mixed cars our specialty. McKee Lumber Co. of Kansas, Emporia, Kan.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES AT WHOLE sale prices. Farmers' trade our specialty. Send us your bills for free estimate. Robert Emerson Co., P. O. Box 1156-F, Tacoma. Wash.

Wash.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, SASH, DOORS, ETC.

Complete house bills shipped anywhere.

Examination allowed. No advance required.

Grade and count guaranteed. Send estimate.

Independent Co-operative Lumber Co., Lake

Charles, La. "The Home of Long Leaf Pine."

CREAM WANTED

GRIDLEY, KANSAS, FARM, PASTURE,
hay lands. C. M. Phillips Land Co.
with house. Mead, 1017 Monroe, Topeka,
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SUBURBAN TRACTS NEAR HUTCHINSON, Kansas. Easy terms. Sweet-Coe Impt. Co., Hutchinson, Kansas.

FOUR ACRES, FIVE ROOM HOUSE, IN good shape, near high school. William Carey, Burlingame, Kansas.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE your property, write me. John J. Black, Desk §, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES. IMP. WALLACE Co. \$1500. \$500 down, bal, at 6%. Ben Anderson, Blue Mound, Kan.

PASTURE FOR RENT—FIVE BIGHTIES—four miles west of Waverly, Coffey Co. Apply to Robt. M. Carrons, owner, Washington, Pa.

MONTANA 640-ACRE HOMESTEADS—New towns, business opportunities. Send 250 for maps and information. Address U. S. Commissioner, Outlook, Mont.

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WANTED TO TRADE A GOOD RESI-dence in Stockton, Kan., on ½ section of good wheat land. Will pay the difference. Address J. B. Hubble, Stockton, Kan. 160 A. IN GRAHAM CO. 90 ACRES WHEAT, bal. pasture. Living water; 7 miles from railroad, ½ mile to school; 4 miles to Cath-olic church. Price \$3200. Ben Clouse, Mur-dock, Kan.

dock, Kan.

SMALL MISSOURI FARM, \$10 CASH AND
\$5 monthly; no interest or taxes; highly
productive land; close to 3 big markets;
write for photographs and full information.

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HO, REAL ESTATE MEN! I HAVE A list of the names of owners of Gove county land, giving descriptions of lands and addresses of owners. Printed in handy book form and selling fast. Write for price to A. K. Trimmer, Gove City, Kansas.

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—OUR OFFIcal 112 page book "Vacant Government Lands" lists and describes every acre in every county in U. S. Tells location, place to apply, how secured free. 1917 Diagrams and Tables, new laws, lists, etc. Price 25 cents postpaid. Webb Publishing Co., (Dept. 92) St. Paul, Minn.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN BUYING GOOD farm lands in a new and undeveloped

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ARE YOU INTERESTED IN BUYING GOOD farm lands in a new and undeveloped country? Let us tell you about a country which, though new, still offers you most of the advantages of your home state. Where you can raise the same crops with which you are familiar and some perhaps that you have never attempted to grow. Where there is a diversity of soils, low prices and good titles. Where there are modern cities and towns, good schools and churches, good roads, telephones, electricity, etc. Where living conditions can be compared favorably with your home state. The Twelve Counties of Eastern Oklahoma traversed by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway offer exceptional opportunities to the farmer seeking a new location in a country where he can purchase land at low prices, yet have all the advantages to which he is accustomed. Oklahoma was admitted to Statehood in 1907, since which time cities and towns have sprung up rapidly to the neglect of the farm lands. More good farmers are needed. The U. S. Weather Bureau says "Bastern Oklahoma is a distinctly agricultural country—agreeable for residence and exceptionally favorable for agricultural pursuits." Rainfall is well distributed through growing season—35 to 45 inches." We have dependable free literature telling all about it. Write today to Colonization Dept., M. K. & T. Ry., Room 1504 Railway Exchange Blidg., St. Louis, Mo.

NEW FARM OPPORTUNITY IN ONE OF the greatest states in the Union. A new line of the Santa Fe is tapping a rich and fertile prairie section of Northwest Texas, where already many farmers have made good in a big way with wheat, hogs and live stock. Here, if you act now, you can get first choice—get in on the ground floor of a great opportunity. You can get in ahead of the railway—ahead of the people whom the railway—ahead of the people whom the railway—ahead of the people whom the railway will bring—ahead of the formatical mean

GOOD MAN TO TAKE ORDERS, GET OWN clothes free, make big money. Knickerbocker Tailoring Co., Dept. 594, Chicago.

AGENTS—100% PROFIT GUARANTEED selling sprayers, gasoline pumps and auto washers. Write Rusier Company, Johnstown, Ohio.

WE PAY \$80 MONTHLY SALARY AND furnish rig and expenses to introduce guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Company, X 608, Springfield, Ill.

WOULD \$150 MONTHLY AS GENERAL agent for \$150,000 corporation and a Ford auto of your own, introducing Stock and Poultry remedies, Dips, Disinfectants, and Poultry remedies, Dips, Disinfectants, and Coultry remedies, Dips,

Sanitary Products, Interest you? Then address Royoleum Co-Operative Mfg. Co., Dept. Monticello, Ind.

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FARMERS 18 OR OVER—GET GOVERN-ment jobs, \$75 to \$150 month. Vacations with full pay. Spring examinations every-where. Education unnecessary. Sample questions free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. W 51, Rochester, N. Y.

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NO STRIKE: 8 HOUR DAY. MEN EVERY-where. Firemen, brakemen, baggagemen, 120. Colored porters. Experience unneces-sary. 796 Railway Bureau, E. St. Louis, Ill.

WANTED BY MARRIED MAN—WORK ON farm by month, in Central or Western Kan. Exchange references. T. C. Stolsworth, Bellaire, Kan.

I AM SEEKING A POSITION ON A KAN-sas farm as a housekeeper or to assist with the house work. I am compelled to secure employment for the support of my-self and small son. If you are in need of competent help write to Mrs. Emma Smelser, Wheaton, Mo.

MALE HELP WANTED.

MOLER BARBER COLLEGE. OLDEST and cheapest. Men wanted. Write for free catalogue. 514 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. and cheapest. Men wanted. Write for free catalogue. 514 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. WANTED—FARM HAND IMMEDIATELY. \$30 per month till harvest for No. 1 good hand. Board included free. Chas. R. Weede, Walton, Kansas.

MARRIED MAN TO WORK ON FARM. Will pay \$40 per month. House, garden and pasture for 1 cow. Send references, Leroy Pierce, Linwood, Kan.

SALESMEN WANTED FOR FRUIT AND ornamental trees. Experience unnecessary. Outfit free. Pay weekly. Carman Nursery Co., Lawrence, Kan., Dept. A.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE FOR FARM work on ranch. Family without children of school age but with grown son preferred. Give responsible references in first letter. Louis Adam, Cedar Vale, Kansas.

WANTED 500 SALEEMEN TO SELL MAGIC Motor Gas. One quart price \$2.00 equals 50 gallons gasoline. Not a substitute. Greatest product ever discovered. Large profits. Auto Remedy Co., 203 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

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PATENTS.

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PATENTS—WRITE FOR HOW TO OBtain a Patent, list of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. \$1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send Sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our Four Books sent free. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans Co., Patent Attys., \$25 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO TRADE: 5 ROOM BUNGALOW, PASAdena, California, for Western Kansas or Oklahoma property. Asa Bean, 706 N. Monroe, Hutchinson, Kan.

BUILD YOUR OWN CEMENT SILO. WE have two Polk system forms for building cement silos, for sale cheap; or will rent. Write us for prices. Oklahoma Cement Silo Co., Oklahoma City.

LIFE OF BUFFALO BILL AND STORY OF Wild West, written by himself; big book, well illustrated; tells his whole life; every-body wants it; liberal commissions, credit if desired; send 15 cents for sample book. George G. Clows Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

BIG WESTERN WEEKLY SIX MONTHS
25 cents. Biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Review of the week's current events by Tom McNeal. Interesting and instructive departments for young and old. Special offer, six months' trial subscription—twenty-six big issues—25 cents. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. W. A.-12, Topeka, Kan.

Have a Good Garden

BY FRITZ KNORR

No part of a farm will bring better results in money actually saved than the kitchen garden. To have a large supply of good fresh vegetables always on hand during the summer season to give an abundance of cheap and wholesome food for the family is a problem that should receive more consideration in farm homes. The fruits of the kitchen garden should not be limited to summer use. In addition to this, nearly all the vegetables grown may be preserved in some form for winter use, making it unneces-sary for a farmer to purchase canned

News of the Granges

The executive committee of the Grange has arranged to have the state lecturer, A. M. Bunge, send to the Farmers Mail and Breeze any items of news likely to interest members. The items printed this week were contributed by Eve Gasche of Waverly, Kan., an experienced and interesting reporter of Grange activities.

This is a good place to remind all those who promised at the state Grange to send reports of their work to the state lecturer, that not one Grange has kept that promise. Reports of your chief lines of work are asked for, something that might interest and help other Granges. Other items will have to take the place of news from the local Granges this week.

One of the best of the recent addresses of the national officers is that of the national lecturer, E. E. Chapman, to the young people of Massachusetts. He might very appropriately have addressed it to all the rural folks in the United States. This extract is taken from the Pennsylvania Grange Nove of from the Pennsylvania Grange News of February:

From the Pennsylvania Grange News of February:

Now comes the parting of the ways of life, the past from the future. We must stop for a moment in the blended light of memory and hope, and prepare for the toil and conflicts before us. The world is waiting for you; the Grange needs you, every one of you, with all your gifts and culture and power; it has a place for every one of you; it may not be an exalted or conspicuous place, but in the sight of God and man, everyone has a place in life's great work.

We know not what is before us. But this we do know: That it will depend upon ourselves and upon the use we make of the gifts and power we possess; upon the goal we choose, and toward which we work; upon the worthiness of our aims and purposes in life; upon our fidelity to the principles of our order; upon our watchful attention to the voice of conscience as to just the measure of success that will be attained by discovering and making good use of the talents already in our possession. In other words, the real growth and benefit of the order must come from within, rather than from without. The more I visit the different subordinate Granges thruout the land, the more I am convinced that the greater benefit is derived from awakening the sieeping talents of our own members, rather than by securing inspiration from outside help in order that we may be entertained. Let us remember that the best way to be happy is to get is to give; that life itself means service.

Why not try for the largest net gain

Why not try for the largest net gain in membership this year? Kansas organized the most Granges of any Grange state, but Ohio outstripped Kansas in net gain in membership, having 6,000 above all losses. One of the weaknesses of the Kansas plan of organization is the lack of "follow-up-work" by the deputies after the Grange is organized. Too many deputies leave the new Grange to struggle along the best way it can just when a little experienced help is most needed. The first six months of a Grange's life is a critical period while it is learning Grange law and procedure and judicious help is often needed.

An ever recurring request that comes to a state lecturer is for help for programs. While Granges that really need

grams. While Granges that really need help should receive it, it must be said here, that the strong Granges that are such a power for good in their respective communities, are those that early trained their members are those that the strong Granges that are such a power for good in their respective communities, are those that early trained their members to provide for their own instruction and entertainment. Many such Granges have never asked for program help from either the state or na-tional Grange. In addition to the lec-turer's helps sent out by the state lecturer the agricultural college has sent to Granges that asked for them an excellent set of programs on farm and home topics.

Also the state board of health has sent to Granges that promised to use them their excellent series of lessons prepared for the use of clubs, and all societies interested in health betterment. The question has come to some of our mem-bers that we should try to standardize vegetables.

Canning has often been considered a state. Just here it might be well to difficult problem and something a farmask what is to be gained by making the er's wife could not undertake. With the Granges do uniform work? The needs guidance of bulletins issued by the U. S. of one community call for some special Department of Agriculture any woman line of work, while another Grange may soon learn to can successfully any may soon learn to can successfully any of the common vegetables.

Lack of gardens is more apparent in the West than in the East. The reason advanced is that a garden requires "the best piece of land on the farm" and "considerable time and money." It does require some time and a little money to have a good garden, but the actual expenditure of either time or money is not large. The largest cash outlay is for two or three hotbed sashes and a hand cultivator.

neighborhood needs a different line of work. The individuality of the Granges of any county, and their special lines of work lend spice and interest to their reports when they meet in Pomona Grange. Aside from the ritualistic work no two Granges do exactly the same work in the same way. One Grange does co-operative work on the Rochdale plan, while another uses the mutual plan with non-Grange stockholders. Other two or three hotbed sashes and a hand cultivator.

them such fair prices that they do not ship in many car lots. We have Granges that make the educational work of the order their chief work, and these make that work so important that we should be slow to ask them to bring their work to any standard that might lessen the scope of their important work.

Let us not forget those Granges which look after the interests of the community, their schools, and the social features of the order. Standardizing the work of our Granges might mean more uniformity in the work in the state, but it is questionable whether it would better total results in the state.

Because it needs repeating over and over, it needs to be said here that few things help a Grange more than faithful and prompt attendances at every Grange meeting. The state officers cannot solve this problem for any Grange.

How the Grange Helps

BY E. McCLURE Secretary

Personal contact with good people does more to educate than books and treaties. The Grange meetings provide ample means for this contact, and their benefits may be judged by the living testimonials—good farmers who received their education thru the Grange.

The Grange brought about the rural free delivery thru the efforts of its national legislative committee. The same influence got the appropriation from Congress for developing post roads. To judge by the activity of the Good Roads association in the legislature, this winter, one might think this so-called Good Roads association had secured the fund. This association consists of a few men who know nothing about the farmers' condition, and our stack of letters protesting against the association's methods grows bigger and bigger. The farmers all want good roads, but not a machine.

The Grange fought against patents on the driven well, sliding gate and barbed wire, thus saving immense sums for royalties to be taken from farmers using

State Lecturer Bunge of Waverly, is sending out quite a lot of helps for lecturers for the Grange. The proposi-tions outlined for discussion in these helps, if followed by the Grange, will make well-informed citizens and better farmers. If your lecturer has not received them write to Mr, Bunge and he will send them will send them.

The efforts of Congress to put oleomargarine on the market without being margarine on the market without being labeled, in direct competition with butter, is being watched by the National Grange. This effort is made every time the tax is tampered with in Congress. We have no objection to the manufacture. urer's selling oleomargarine, but if he is ashamed of it he should call it something else. The farmers don't want it called butter.

Help in the Contests

Everyone ought to know how to write good piece about the contest in which he is taking part. Every farmer ought to write something about the work of his Grange or Union or institute, and everyone surely ought to know how to write in plain, simple, and fairly accurate English. This is the season for such things. It is the season for reading, and it will soon give place to spring work. If you had a copy of Dillon's Desk Book, you could learn, in 48 pages, more tricks of writing than a term in college would of writing than a term in college would give you. The third edition of this little book has now been bought by 22 colleges and universities, and by 385 men and women of every business and profession. It has been sold in every state in the Union since December 1. The Mail Printing House, a department of the Capper Publications, has issued the book in serviceable binding, small enough for your pocket, and strong enough not to wear out very soon. You can get a copy for 50 cents by addressing Charles Dil-lon, Topeka, Kansas. It is not a course in English, and it isn't filled with rules you can't understand. It will help you over many an obstacle. It answers the questions you don't like to ask.

Kansas has a larger acreage of alfalfa than any other state. This legume has done much to add to the prosperity of the Middle West.

Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.

BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are thoroughly reliable and the many bargains are worthy of your consideration

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

\$15 TO \$30 BUYS BEST wheat land in Gove Co. P. J. Highley, Grainfield, Kan. IF YOU want a wheat or stock farm, write for price list. C. L. Wilson, Tribune, Kan.

3 SNAPS. Imp. 120 a. at \$40; 160 at \$55; 57 at \$90. Decker & Booth, Valley Falls, Kan.

PROSPEROUS Meade County. Land, \$12 and up. No trades. J. A. Denslow, Meade, Kan.

160 A. imp., 40 a. wheat, 15 a. alf., bal. mead-ow and pasture. Renstrom, Osage City, Kan.

WESTERN Kansas land. Farm and ranch lands. \$5 to \$25 a. J. E. Bennett, Dodge City, Kan.

82 A. joining Burlingame. Electric lights, water works. \$5200. E. H. Fast, Burlin-game, Kan.

FOR SALE: 160 acres near Yates Center, Kan, Improved. Worth \$60. Price \$40 per acre. L. C. Arnold & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE. Well improved farm near town; spiendid stock farm; small payment; easy terms. Lewis Pendleton, Dodge City, Kan.

NORTHEAST KANSAS bargains in bluegrass, timothy, clover and alfalfa farms. Ex-changes. Compton & Keen, Valley Falls, Kan.

100 A., 1½ ml. Lebo, Kan., 80 cult., 20 blue-grass pasture. \$75 a. Mtg. \$2500, 6½%. Trade for mdse. Hedrick & Beschka, Hart-ford, Kan.

TWO GREAT BARGAINS in Shawnee County farms. 160 acres, \$60 a. 40 acres, \$70 a. Half cash. J. E. Thompson, Tecumseh, Kansas. (The Farmer-Land Man.)

3600 ACRE RANCH, Pawnee Valley; 350 cultivated. Well improved. Running water. All tillable. 250 acres wheat; one-third goes. \$25 an acre. D. A. Ely, Larned, Kan.

CREEK BOTTOM FARM. 200 acres, 40 in alfalfa, 4 miles town; near school and church; good buildings, good road to town, \$55 per a. Write for list. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

SMALL STOCK of general merchandise doing business at Ellis. Goods and fixtures in-voice about \$1200. Will exchange for western land. Western Real Estate Co., Ellis, Kan.

WHEAT selling \$1.50 a bu. Have 480 acres, all best of land, mile and half out, 300 in wheat. 4 with sale, small imp., good water, only \$25.00 an acre. \$5,000.00 cash handles it. Other bargains in wheat land. Highly improved 80 acres, Riley Co., Kansas, snap price. R. C. Buxton, Utica, Kansas.

80 ACRE FARM, good buildings, land in high state of cultivation. Well located. A special bargain at a special price. Come at once as this farm should not be on the market long. Possession on short notice. Terms if wanted. Write for list of any size farm you are interested in. Clover, alfalfa and corn land. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

120 A. IMPROVED near Fort Scott, Kan. Heirs must sell; will sacrifice. L. A. Hamrick, Pittsburg, Kan.

320 ACRES, 2½ miles town; improved. 210 acres in wheat, ½ goes. \$50 an acre. C. W. West, Spearville, Kan.

40 SECTIONS of ranch land in S. E. Okla.
Good grass and worlds of water, sell all or
part. Price \$3.50 per acre.
Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kansas.

480 ACRES, highly improved wheat farm, well located; ½ mile to good school, 4 miles to R. R. town. Price, \$12,500.
G. W. Meyer, Hoxle, Kan.

640 A., smooth; good water; 30 bushels wheat per a raised on similar land in neighborhood. \$12.50 acre. Would divide. Other bargains in larger and smaller tracts. John Landgraf Land Co., Garden City, Kan.

WE OWN 100 FARMS in fertile Pawnee Valley; all smooth alfalfa and wheat land; some good improvements; shallow water. Will sell 80 acres or more.

E. E. Frizell & Sons, Larned, Kansas.

40 ACRES, all creek bottom; all in cult. but 1 acre. Well located, fair improvements. Bringing \$2 acre oil lease; drilling within 3 miles of land. Will sell on easy terms or take 4 good clear trade. Price \$100 a. Cottage View Stock Farm, Howard, Kan.

\$20 ACRES, five miles east of Woodruff,
Kansas. 200 acres broke. Balance in pasture and mow land. Five room house. Good
well and windmill. Running water on place.
\$8500 price. \$3000 cash. Balance five years
at six per cent. Address
Woodruff State Bank, Woodruff, Kansas.

2640 ACRES best flint hill pasture, well fenced, watered. 2 sets improvements. 50 creek bottom alfalfa, 100 more cult. 3 miles town. The best ranch in Elk Co. Price \$23 per acre. Liberal terms. Also have other ranches that are bargains. W. T. Lewis, Howard, Kan.

FOR SALE. 2600 acres, Finney Co., 6 ml. from Garden City, 1200 good smooth wheat land, 500 bottom land, fencing, improved, plenty water, 160 a. cuts 20 ton prairie hay a year. Price \$25 per a., ½ cash, bal time or will consider some trade. 160 acres, Sheridan Co., 3½ ml. town, 125 under cult, \$22 per acre.

22 per acre. 619 Rorabaugh Bldg., Hutchinson, Kan.

SANTA FE LANDS ON LONG TIME. L. J. Pettijohn, Gen'l Agent, Dodge City, Kan

160 ACRES located 2 miles of good railroad town, Franklin County, Kansas. All
nice smooth tiliable land; 120 acres in blue
grass pasture, and timothy and clove
meadows; good 7 room house; good barn;
close to school and church. Price \$75 per
acre, Extra good terms.
Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kan.

Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kan.

640 ACRES located in Klowa Co., Kan., which I have lately "fallen heir" to and is too far from my home farm to look after. I consider it the best general purpose farm I ever saw. 200 a. in cult.; about 50 a. very choicest alfalfa ground. 180 a. of wheat, bal. the best buffalo grass you ever saw. All fenced good and everything in improvements to be desired on a farm, with the very best of water. \$800,000 on deposit in the two towns 11 miles from farm. If you want to locate in a community where every farmer has a car and more money than he knows what to do with, here's your chance; and especially so if you want to keep about 100 head of cattle which is the ambition of most farmers, if they had the grass. All wheat thrown in and possession at once if you act quick. \$30 per acre and good terms.

D. W. Stone, Medicine Lodge, Kan.

1500 ACRE RANCH, 1 MILE OUT. Bottom land, 500 acres hay, \$17, terms Cliff Tomson, Syracuse, Kan.

LAND FOR SALE.

800 acres, fenced, 11 mi. of Coldwater. 5
room house, running water. 200 a. plowed,
100 a. bottom hay; bal. grass, \$22.50 acre;
\$6,000 cash, balance easy terms 6%.
Lytle & Kimple, Owners, Coldwater, Kan.

IMPROVED FARM BARGAINS,
96 acres, \$7500, rental \$400. 120 acres,
\$9,500, rental \$500. 160 acres, \$12,000, possession March 1st. 240 a. bottom, \$140 per acre; possession and crops.
Guy M. Bennett, R. F. D. 1, Abilene, Kan.

CHASE COUNTY FARM.

315 acres, 2 miles town on Santa Fe. 160 acres first bottom, no overflow. Fine timber feed lot. 140 acres bluestem pasture. Fair improvements. Close to school; daily mail, telephone. \$24,000; liberal terms.

J. E. Bocook & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

RETIRE AND RUN A STORE:
Vegetable Green House, five room residence, store building. 4000 sq. ft. under glass, hot water heat. Two blocks from new school. Growing section of city. Six lots. Fine place to retire. \$5000.

F. M. Deam, 312 Bitting Building, Wichita.

EASTERN KANSAS FARMS

50, 80, 160 and 240 a. improved farms near Lawrence. We offer for 20 days at \$40 per acre. Good terms. Have several farms for rent. Hemphill Land Co., Lawrence, Kan.

WANT GOOD LAND CHEAP?

We have it in Seward County. Ask for t or come and see Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kan.

ROOKS CO. FARM

200 acres, 4½ miles from Stockton, with a good 5 roomed house, good barn, room for 10 head of horses and 800 bushel bin, with hay mow, granary room for 1800 bushels, cow stable and sheds. 100 acres in cult. 100 rough pasture, 2 wells and 2 wind mills, three-fourths of a mile to school. Price \$40

A. L. Graham, Real Estate, Stockton, Kansas.

FERTILE KANSAS LAND CHEAP

Those who located in Central Kansas 20 years ago are the big farmers today. Their land has made them independent.

Your chance now is in the five Southwestern Kansas counties adjacent to the Santa Fe's new line, where good land is

With railroad facilities this country is developing fast. Farmers are making good profits on small investments. It is the place today for the man of moderate means. Wheat, oats, barley, speltz, kafir and broom corn, mile and feterita grow abundantly in the Southwest counties referred to. C hickens,

grow abundantly in the Southwest counties referred to. Chickens, hogs, dairy cows and beef cattle increase your profits.

You can get 160 acres for \$200 to \$300 down, and no further payment on principal for two years, then balance one-eighth of purchase price annually, interest only 6 per cent—price \$10 to \$15 an acre. Write for our book of letters from farmers who are making good there now, also illustrated folder with particulars of our easy-purchase contract. Address

E. T. Cartlidge, Santa Fe Land Improvement Co., 1891 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

NESS COUNTY

Good wheat and alfalfa lands at from \$15 to \$30 per acre. Also some fine stock ranches. Write for price list, county map and literature. Floyd & Floyd, Ness City, Kan.

Lane County

Write me for prices on farms and ra wheat, alfalfa and grazing lands. W. V. Young, Dighton, Kan.

80 Acres Only \$250.

Near Wellington; good loam soil; 20 a.
past.; 60 cult.; 4-room house, barn, etc.,
poss.; only \$250 cash, bal. \$200 yearly.
R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bidg., Wichita, Kan.

Wichita Farm Bargain

160 a. 4 miles to Wichita. Rich loam, 9 room house, large horse and cow barn, 60 a. alfalfa. Price \$85. Half cash, bal. terms 5%. For this home, write today, H. E. Osburn, 227 E. Douglas, Wichita, Kansas.

Cash for Farm Lands

Where you find one purchaser for a large tract of land we can furnish twenty want-ing small tracts, 40s and 80s. Let us sub-divide and sell your place. Write for par-ticulars and references. Closing up estates a specialty.

MIDDLE WEST LAND AUCTION COMPANY
C. F. Sutter, Pres. I. H. Johnson, Gen'l Mgr.
P.O. Box 374. Office, Hub Bidg., Salina, Kan.

3100 ACRE RANCH -\$13 PER ACRE

Living water, 700 acres sub-irrigated alfalfa land; balance pasture and wheat land. About all tillable. Fair improvements, Located near Wakeeney, Kan. Big bargain, good terms. We have other bargains.

Parish Investment Co.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

LOTT'S RANCH BARGAINS

CENTRAL MISSOURI—NORTH ARKANSAS
1920 acres—fine—well improved....\$20,000
2000 acres—hog tight—improved....\$1,000
2058 a.—Central Mo. near St. Louis.. 18,000
2064 a.—blue grass—near Kansas City 23,000
400 a.—30 mi. K. C., fenced—snap... 5,250
290 a.—well improved—blue grass... 4,500
4361 a.—White River—fine grass. \$5,00 per a.
Get my list of cheap ranches. Let's get acquainted and do business. Township map
Missouri or Arkansas, 15c, postpaid.
LOTT, "THE LAND MAN,"
Finance Bidg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS

131 a. Osage Co.; near good town. \$4500. 80 acres, hog farm; nicely improved. Mostly alfalfa land; 1 mile from good town in Greenwood County. \$6500. Easy terms. 160 a. Edwards Co. Imp. \$2000; terms. 262 acres all bottom land, adjoining Medicine Lodge; highly improved. Fine alfalfa land. Write for particulars. 160 acres Lyon County, near good Catholic school and church; mostly bottom land; well improved. \$56 per acre. Easy terms. Box 43, Emporia, Kansas.

FINE 400 ACRE FARM -STEVENS COUNTY

I have one of the best 400 acre farms in S. W. Kansas, improved, for sale at a sacrifice price. Situated 11 miles north of Tyrone, Okla., and 13½ miles from Liberal. Write for full description and price if you want a snap.

E. J. Thayer, Liberal, Kan.

OKLAHOMA

EASTERN OKLAHOMA farms, ranches, oil lands. \$5 up. Blanck Bros., Stillwell, Okla.

70 ACRES, improved, bottom land; spring. 4 room house; barn. 2 miles of Westville, Oklahoma. W. J. Foreman, Westville, Oklahoma.

HAVE BEEN IN BUSINESS here 9 years can serve you should you wish to buy it in Eastern Oklahoma. Write us. 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.

FINE 160 A. FARM, 2 mi. out; 80 broke, level, rich corn and wheat land. Good 3 room house, new barn, fruit, nice timber; spring creek, well, R. F. D. and phone. Only \$3800; time on \$1650. Free list and map.

Perry DeFord, Oakwood, Oklahoma.

NEW YORK

153 ACRES, stock and tools, only \$3,400, part cash. Good land, big basement barn 38x99, two barn floors, big silo, running water from never falling spring to house and barn. 19 cow stalls on one side, box stalls on other side; 5 good horse stalls. 10 room house, two story, on public road. Nine head cattle, pair 2500-lb, horses, 50 hens, 30 tons hay, mower, reaper rake, wagons, harness, plows, harrows, roller, cultivators, sleds, potato hillers, all goes. Son died, wife left, old man alone, must sacrifice at once.

ARKANSAS

40 ACRES, improved. 38 cult. \$2000. 1/2 cash. Terms. Fair, Centerton, Ark.

FOR ARKANSAS farms and ranches, write for lists. R. D. McMullen, Ola, Ark.

100 A. 2 mi. county seat, 65 in cult. Im-proved. B. H. Atkinson, Berryville, Ark.

79 ACRES, IMP., 45 A. Cult. \$2200.00. Moss & Huriock, Siloam Springs, Arkansas.

\$100 a. Chas. Thompson, Jonesboro, Ark.

500 ACRE plantation. 350 cultivated; make five good homes. Fine soll, water, timber, location. \$30 acre. Guthrie, Ozark, Ark.

226 ACRES, upland stock ranch. Imp. 90 in culti., balance timber, 9 miles Charleston, \$3000; terms half. Goodbar, Charleston, Ark.

FOR SALE, 15,000 ACRES good unimproved agricultural lands. No hills, swamps nor overflows, close to good market town of 25,000; healthy, good schools; land can be put in cultivation cheap. The rent you are paying will pay for a farm. \$15 per acre, \$3 per acre down, bal. 10 years 6%.
Frank Kendall Lumber Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.

COME TO CLEBURNE county, Arkansas, Land \$5 up; easy terms. Send for list. Claude Jones, Heber Springs, Ark.

160 ACRES, good improvements. 135 cuit., bal. timber. \$40 an a. Well watered. J. F. Stevenson, Dardanelle, Ark.

IF YOU WANT good farm, stock, and fruit lands, write us for list. Robertson & Son, Magazine, Arkansas.

200 A. 6 mi. R. R. station; 60 acres in cult. Small imps. \$1500, ½ cash, bal. long time. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

80 ACRES, 30 in cult.; small house. Bal. timber. 5 ml. Marshall on turnpike road. Terms. \$10 a. Lock Box 21, Marshall, Ark.

182 ACRES, improved. 100 cuit., bal. timber and pasture. \$3,000. Good terms.
Yell Co. Land Co., Danville, Ark.

160 ACRES, 80 cultivation, bal. timber; water, house, barn, orchard; public road; no rocks. \$40 acre. 80 a. 25 cult. \$15 a.
Robert Sessions, Winthrop, Ark. (On By.)

40 A., 4 room house, good outbuildings 1000 fine bearing fruit trees; good water.
 2 mi. R. R. Price \$1000. Easy terms.
 J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.

560 ACRES, 360 ACRES RIVER BOTTOM.
200 a. good timber; well improved. Two
large springs, cane brakes on the river.
Price \$35.00 per acre.
J. C. Hart, Waldron, Arkansas.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD FARM at reasonable prices, write for our list, Dowell Land Co., Walnut Ridge, Ark.

FOR SALE.
Improved and unimproved tracts of land in Jefferson County, Arkansas, and vicinity; 40 acres and upward, \$17.50 per acre. Terms. No trades. Other lands same character in vicinity selling at \$25 per acre and upward. Mills & Sons, Box 387, Pine Bluff, Ark.

100,000 ACRES FOR SALE.
Farms and ranches, any size, cash or
terms, low prices, profit doubling values, no
rock or swamp, fastest selling land in south;
sure crops; pastures 3 head to acre; bears
inspection. Free map and price list.
Tom Blodgett, Little Rock, Ark.

MISSOURI

FOR SOUTHEAST MISSOURI farms, write M. Leers, Neelyville, Mo.

120 ACRES, 60 cult. Improved. Good water. \$2400. W. W. Tracy, Anderson, Mo.

160 A. DOUGLAS CO., 1 mi. Ava. Well imp. \$3200. Corn Land Co., Springfield, Mo.

90 ACRES, 1 mile out, good improved; 50 acres cultivation. \$40 acre. Terms, \$600 cash. R. R. Moore, Collins, Mo. 60 ACRES IMP., Butler Co. 30 in cult., bal-ance timber and pasture. Shattuck Real Estate Exchange, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

STOP! LISTEN! 40 a. valley farm \$950. Well improved. 10 a. timber land \$250. Good terms; free list. McGrath, Mtn. View, Mo.

320 ACRES, the best farm in Ozark Country and best improved. Valley land. Improved for dairying; 250 a. tame grass. \$65 acre. Terms. J. A. Wheeler, Mountain Grove, Mo.

from 40 to 640 a. Well watered. No trade. Descriptions furnished. Liberal terms. N. L. Townsend, Mountain Grove, Mo.

SHEEP, HOGS, CATTLE HIGH
WILL BE HIGHER
Send for description and price
of 500 acre ranch. One-fourth
cash, balance three years 5%.
Missouri Land Co.,
Box 3, Aurora, Mo.

610

SOUTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA LAND BULLETINS.
Official publications showing the crop production and opportunities for farming and investment in the various sections of the state, including the most prosperous farming section of the United States and the cheap lands just developing. Address, Department of Immigration, Capital E-3, Pierre, S. D.

THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

COLORADO

480 ACRES IMPROVED land 18 miles east of Colorado Springs. For further information write S. Kranz, Colorado City, Colo.

FOR SALE: Land in the rain belt in Elbert County. \$1 per acre down, \$1 per a, per year. Beans pay twice the price in one year. Send for literature. H. P. Vories, Pueblo, Colorado.

LO ATIONS MADE, 640 acres H. E., aid of a competent surveyor. Our charges \$100. Fine land. Come quick. Geo. W. Bruce, Delta, Colo.

TWIN LAKES IRRIGATED LAND at unheard of prices. Relinquishments and cheap dry lands. Write today for prices. Grene & Dean, Ordway, Colorado.

CHEAPEST choice half section RELIN-QUISHMENTS in Colorado, farm and ranch properties. Write for bargain list. Terral Land Company, Springfield, Colo.

40 ACRES COLORADO IRRIGATED LAND. Will yield big profits from alfalfa, fruit or loney Dew meions; abundance of water and full water rights; close to railroad and town; low price and easy terms. Geo. E. Hankins, 421 W. 21st St., Fueblo, Colo.

COLORADO

2,200 acres fine equipped stock ranch. Stock, implements, etc. Lots of open range. Price \$85,000. A. M. Biedesel, 200 Cooper Bidg., Denver, Colorado.

Farms and Ranches

I have the best farms and ranches in three best counties of East Colorado; climate, soil, water, crops, schools, opportunities. Write water, crops, schools, opposite for facts.

R. T. Cline, Brandon, Colo.

Your Opportunity

To buy a COLORADO IRRIGATED FARM will never be better than now. Our irrigated farms are located in the famous Ordway-Sugar City District, near Pueblo, Colorado, from one to 4 miles from main line of the Missouri Pacific, under the Twin Lakes Land and Water Company's System. Good, sandy loam, dependable water rights, climate healthful, country prosperous; good schools, churches and markets. Prices \$135 to \$150 per acre. Terms, \$10 to \$20 per a. cash, balance in ten equal annual payments, 6%.

We have several thousand acres of cheap and within 5 miles of the city of Pueblo, at from \$15 to \$30 per a. There are several artesian wells on this cheap land.

Write for our free book. Homeseekers excursions first and third Tuesdays of each month. Reference any bank in Pueblo, Colo.

B. H. TALLMADGE,

1st Nat'l Bank Bidg., Pueblo, Colo.

Pueblo, Colo., Jan. 25, 1917.

We consider B. H. Talimadge reliable and responsible. We can also strongly recommend the land under the Twin Lakes Land and Water Company's system, which he has charge of. It is one of the oldest irrigation systems in eastern Colorado.

THE BANK OF PUEBLO, W. B. Cook, Cashier.

D. A. Randall, Vice President.

ALABAMA

LOCATE on the Guif, Mobile & Northern R.B., Large or small tracts, suitable for affaifa, seneral farming, truck, pecans, oranges and stock raising. New road, new country. Healthy, rapidly developing. Address H. H. Botton, Immigration. Agent, Mobile, Ala.

THE GREATEST stock farm and hog raising proposition in the United States, 2500 acre farm at Montgomery, Alabama, alfalfa and corn land, well improved, railroad station, fronting 6 miles on hard road, \$25 an acre. Half cash, balance ten years, 5%.

F. M. Kohn & Son, Mentgomery, Ala.

WISCONSIN

30,000 ACRES our own cut-over lands; good soil, plenty rain, prices right and easy terms to settlers. Write us. Brown Bros. Lbr. Co., Ehinelander, Wis.

NEBRASKA

FARMS AND RANCHES: 160 to 4,000 a.;

Day like rent. Write for photos and defeription. R. D. Druliner, Benkelman, Neb.

ILLINOIS

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Hogs Make New High Record

(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.)

Livestock supplies last week were swelled by supplies held back the preceding week owing to severe cold weather and storms, but notwithstanding the increase, prices with few exceptions were stronger and new high records were made in all divisions. Prime steers sold up to \$12, a new record except for one bunch of prime beeves that sold last December for the Christmas trade at that price, Hogs sold up to \$12.40, and \$14.70 was paid for best lambs.

A moderate setback occurred in hog prices in the middle of the week, but Friday the loss was regained and a new high record price of \$12.40 was

paid.
At some of the Eastern markets more than \$13 was paid for hogs. The top in Chicago was \$12.55. The net advance for the week is 45@50 cents.
Friday more than 1,300 hogs from Arizona sold to a serum company. They will be vaccinated and sold to the country for feeding.

will be vaccinated and sold to the country for feeding.

Trading in cattle started with considerable activity, and on Tuesday prices were up 15 to 25 cents. Later most of the advance was lost. Lessened demand was attributed by packer buyers to scarcity of refrigerator cars to ship meats East. Few good cattle arrived after Tuesday. Some of the big killers assert that they are taking steers that dress as low as 53 per cent, and salesmen say many steers are going to slaughterers that should be sent back to the country for more feeding. The top price for the week, \$12 was paid for nineteen steers weighing 1,505 pounds. They had been fed 5 months. Some other steers sold at \$11 to \$11.35, but the bulk of the native steers brought \$9.75 to \$10.75. Oklahoma and Texas cake fed steers brought \$9.75 to \$9.75, and Western steers brought \$9.40 to \$11. No important change occurred in prices for cows and heifers. Trade was fairly active. Calves sold up to \$13, a new record price. Bulls sold readily at firm prices.

Weather conditions kept country buyers out of the market for thin cattle and prices declined 25 to \$5 cents. A good many light weight stockers were unsold. Salesmen believe demand tions.

ALFALFA, hogs, corn. dairying, on irrigated farms. Northwest Texas. No floods, no droughts. Good climate, good schools, good roads, good water, good soil, good markets, good neighbors. Easy terms. Write to me about this land. Stevens A. Coldren, 601-4 Gloyd Bidg., Kansas City, Missouri.

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\$14.15. Reports from Eastern centers are that prices for some grades of wool have advanced-5 cents a pound. In Western breeding sections it is reported that \$9 a hundred pounds is offered for feeding lambs for fall delivery.

Uncertainty regarding the outcome of the government's break with Germany, and continued activity of Germany, and continued in kinking vessels in the waters around England and France kept the wheat market in a nervous condition last week, tho the extreme range of prices was only half that of the preceding week. The volume of speculative trade diminished greatly, owing to the doubts of traders as to what will happen and what may be the effects on prices of the possible developments of the next few weeks. Closing quotations were about 7 cents higher than a week ago for May delivery and up about 2 cents for July. Congestion of freight traffic seemed to be more than ever and several roads tightened their restrictions on shipments. Nevertheless enough grain is moving out of Western centers to keep the visible supply decreasing.

Some improvement in demand for flour was reported. Mills are taking most of the current arrivals of good wheat and paying high premiums for it at all markets.

Argentina shipments were surprisingly large, 3,071,000 bushels. The exports from India and Australia were not announced, but they continue to be restricted by scarcity of vessels.

Adverse weather conditions for this year's wheat crop are receiving increasing attention. Zero temperatures in most of the area, without snow protection, and deficient moisture in Western sections, raise doubts about the prospects for this year's crop.

Deficient receipts maintained a strong tone in the corn belt. The May delivery advanced about 4 cents, to within a cent of the highest of the year, making the best prices Saturday. Carlot prices kept pace with the futures. Yellow corn sold above a dollar a bushel in Kansas City. Demand for immediate use is taking nearly all the current offerings. Little new export business was reported, but the week's clearances were nearly a million bushels.

Crop news from Argentina was worse and was one of the sustaining factors. Deficient moisture nearly all season in that country has kept the crop from maturing properly.

Larger supplies than had been anticipated arrived in the sheep division and prices for lambs after Tuesday in meager supply and continued firm in price. Early in the week lambs sthe best price. Ewes sold up to \$14.70 and later \$14.40 was the best price. Ewes sold up to \$10.85, yearlings \$12.75 and feeding lambs

TEXAS There are still a few dishonest solicitors in Kansas. The following district man-agers are alone authorized to solicit subscriptions. Do not pay subscriptions to anyone except those whose names are mentioned below.

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The Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon's keen wit was always based on sterling com-mon sense. One day he remarked to

one of his sons:

"Can you tell me the reason why the lions didn't eat Daniel?"

"No, sir. Why was it?"

"Because the most of him was backbone and the rest was grit."—Tit-Bits.

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TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

What qualifications are required for a city of the first class? Of the second class? Of the third class? Axtell, Kan. J. H. C.

A city of the first class must have more than 15,000 population. When an enumeration taken either under the provisions of a Federal or state law shows that fact the governor must declare it a city of the first class. A city of the second class must contain more than 2,000 and not more than 15,000 inhabitants, to be ascertained in the same manner as in cases of cities of the first class. When this fact is established the governor must declare it a city of the second class. A city of the third class must have to exceed 200 inhabitants and not more than 2,000. A petition setting forth the metes and bounds of the city of the third class and the number of inhabitants, showing the number to be in excess of 200 and not to exceed 2,000, is presented to the board of county commissioners who call an election at which the qualified voters living within the metes and bounds of the proposed city decide for themselves whether they will be incorporated.

Once More, the Fence.

If the owner of a farm wants to nee his land sheep tight and builds such a fence on his part of the dividing line where there is an agreement between land owners as to division of line fence, can he-compel owner of adjoining farm to build his half of division line fence sheep tight?

[SUBSCRIBER.]

I am not sure that I understand your question. If the agreement between the adjoining landowners simply consisted of an understanding that each should build half of the division fence and one party, we will say, shall build the west half, or the north half, as the case may be, while the other party shall build the east half or the south half, depending on the direction of the dividing line, then the sheepgrower could not compel his neighbor to build a sheeptight fence, as there is no such thing known to our statute as a sheeptight fence. Of course if there is an agreement between the landowners that each will build a particular kind of fence that contract could I am not sure that I understand your ticular kind of fence that contract could be enforced without regard to the law governing fences in Kansas. But in the absence of any special contract or agree-ment the neighbor could be compelled only to build a lawful fence as provided by statute.

The Wheat Contract.

If A contracts his wheat to B for a certain price, the wheat to be delivered by a certain time; and if A cannot get time to haul the wheat and the time has expired, can B hold A for the wheat? A explained to B that he was very busy and asked for more time, but B said the contract holds good only until the first. As wheat has gone up can B still hold A to contract? X. Y. Z.

Apparently from your statement the failure of A to deliver the wheat according to contract was thru no fault of B, and B certainly should not be required to suffer loss thru the failure of A to fulfill his part of the agreement. If the price of wheat had dropped instead of risen in price and B had, for lack of storage room, been unable to receive the wheat on the date contracted for deliv-ery A certainly would have objected to delivering it at a later date and a smaller delivering it at a later date and a smaller price. From your statement of the facts as I understand them, B can hold A to the terms of his contract so far as price is concerned unless he abrogated the contract. If he said to A, "You must deliver the wheat by the first or the bargain is off" that would amount to an abrogation of the contract and A would be no longer bound.

How Will It Be Divided?

A man living in Nebraska married and had two children by his first wife. She died and he remarried but had no children by he second wife. He died. What part of his estate belongs to his heirs respectively? If the man's second wife was a widow and had children can these children get part of this estate? Can the estate, consisting of livestock and farm machinery, be invoiced before marriage?

I have no conv of the Nebraska statestate belongs to his heirs respectively? If the man's second wife was a widow and had children can these children get part of this estate? Can the estate, consisting of livestock and farm machinery, be invoiced before marriage?

I have no copy of the Nebraska statutes, but believe the law is substantially the same as in Kansas. If so this question has been supported by the same as in Kansas. If so this question has been supported by the same as in Kansas. If so this question has been supported by the same as in Kansas. If so this question has been supported by the same as in Kansas. If so this question has been supported by the same as in Kansas. If so this question has been supported by the same as in Kansas. If so this question has been supported by the same as in Kansas. If so this question has been supported by the same as in Kansas. If so this question has been supported by the same as in Kansas. If so this question has been supported by the same as in Kansas. If so this question of Citizenship.

A young American girl marries a Canadian of English parentage. He has taken out his first naturalization papers but is not well supported by the same as the same as in Kansas. If so this question of Citizenship.

A young American girl marries a Canadian of English parentage. He has taken out his first naturalization papers but is not well supported by the same as the same as in Kansas. If so this canadian of English parentage, He has taken out his first naturalization papers but is not well supported by the same as the same as in Kansas as the sam

utes, but believe the law is substantially the same as in Kansas. If so this citizen of this country. Your second question has been answered a good many question is indefinite. If the home of times before in this column. Assuming that he dies without will the living wife

the livestock and farm implements could not be invoiced or inventoried before the marriage of the owner, the I suspect that is not really what the questioner wants to know. But as I do not know what he does mean by the question I let it go at that.

Ditch Thru His Land.

Is there any law in Kansas prohibiting my making a ditch thru my farm to carry the water in times of freshets, providing I do not change the inlet or outlet of it?

Valley Center, Kan. M. F. PETERS.

Another Case of Inheritance.

My brother, at the time of his death, was a resident of Kansas. He left two pieces of property and no will. He has a wife living but no other heirs. In what way could his heirs obtain half of his estate? B. W. P. His wife inherits all of his property.

Overseer's Salary.

You say that the compensation of a road overseer is \$2 a day. I wish to call your attention to chapter 290, laws 1915, which reads: "and such overseers shall receive a salary of two dollars and fifty cents per day." day."
Lawrence, Kan.

Right to Second Filing.

I filed on a homestead but it was contested and lost and I never received a dollar out of it. Can I file on another homestead?

J. C. C.

Yes, if you lost your first homestead thru no fault of yours.

Will the Stepchildren Inherit?'

A man with children by a first wife remarries. The second wife is possessed of land and money. In case the husband dies before she does, will his children by his first wife inherit any of the second wife's estate?

W. S.

Who Gets the Property?

A man has some real estate before marriage and has acquired more since. If either man or wife dies, who gets the property? Both have parents and brothers and sisters living. There are no children.

SUBSCRIBER.

The entire estate would go to the survivor in case the deceased died without

Lien for Labor.

What is the law in regard to leaving a watch with a jeweler for repairs? The person leaving the watch moves away and leaves no order with the jeweler in regard to the watch. Has the jeweler a legal right to sell the watch for the repairs? If se how long does he have to keep it?

Mildred, Kan.

The involve here a legal right to sell the watch have to keep it?

The jeweler has a lien on the watch. If his bill is not paid in six months he may sell the watch.

Soldiers' Homestead Right.

My grandfather was a soldier in the Civil War. About a month ago my father received a letter from a lawyer in Washington, D. C., wanting to buy the right of my dead grandfather to take a homestead, offering \$50 for it. Would you advise father to sell? If he keeps it could he prove up on a homestead by using my grandfather's right? Where would be the best place to take a claim?

Robinson, Kan. claim? Robinson, Kan.

I would advise taking the \$50. Perhaps the best lands still open to homestead entry are in Colorado.

Insurance Policy.

A lives in Oklahoma but his property joins Kansas. The Oklahoma law is such that an insurance company cannot write insurance for less than \$2.50 a hundred. Can A insure in a Kansas company for a lower rate, and if the company accepts policy fees and issues policy would the company be bound, the same as if A lived in Kansas? G. S.

Yes. The contract would, however, be Kansas contract and enforcible in

Fence in the Road.

Can a man set his fence out in the road and leave it within 15 feet of the center stone for three years?

Ringman, Kan.

He has no legal right to set his fence out in a regularly laid out highway, but I gather from your letter that he has done so. Why not call the attention of the township highway commissioners to the matter?

the foreigner is in the United States one two-year subscription at \$1.00. Send the subscriptions and get yours today.

CAPPER'S WEEKLY,
DEPT. H. T. 4 TOPEKA, KANSAS

When writing to advertisers please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

Times before in this column. Assuming that he dies without will the living wife would inherit half and his children the other half of his property. The second wife's children by a former marriage could inherit only thru their mother. They would inherit nothing from their is only staying in this country temporately stepfather. I know of no reason why arily she would not be permitted to vote.

12 Flowering Shrubs



Nine Months of Fragrant Flowers in Every Year a bower of fragrant flowers all the year, except for a few months in the winter. Very early in the year, even before the snow is gone, the Golden Bells are covered with rich golden flowers. Shortly afterward the Barberry blazes out in a mass of canary, quickly followed by the delicate yet massive rose blooms of the Deutzias. Midsummer brings the rich chocolate red flowers of the Sweet Shrubs, which bloom at intervals until snow. Then the Snowballs, with their stately white flowers and finally the luxuriant bloom of the Rose of Sharon is added to the scene. Even when winter's icy touch banishes the flowers, the brilliant red and yellow, brown and gold of the foliage, and the red berries of the Barberry (which remain through the winter) remind us that in but a few short months the flowers will return in greater beauty.

Our 12 Shrub Collection

This big collection consists of these hardy one-year shrubs.

2 Golden Bell (Forsythia)

2 Thunberg's Barberry
2 Deutzias
2 Sweet Shrub (Cal'thus)
2 Snowball Hydrangeas
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CAPPER'S WEEKLY,

DEPT. H. T. 4



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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.

Combination Sales.

Feb. 26 to Mar. 3-F. S. Kirk, Mgr., Wichita, Kan.

Percheron Horses.

Feb. 22—G. W. Overly, McCune, Kan. Feba 22-23—Nebraska Pure Bred Horse Breeders' Association, sale at Lincoln, Neb. C. F. Way, Sec.-Treas., Lincoln, Neb.

Draft Horses. March 9-W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb. Jacks and Jennets.

Jacks and Jennets.

Feb. 22—M. H. Roller & Son and Bruce Saunders, Holton, Kan.
Feb. 22—G. W. Overly, McCune, Kan.
Feb. 24—Cornelius McNuity, Morrowville, Kan. Sale at Concordia, Kan.
Mar. 13—Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.
Mar. 15—L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo. Sale at Missouri State Fair grounds, Sedalia.

March 16—G. M. South

arch 16—G. M. Scott, Rea, Mo. Sale at Savannah, Mo.

Savannan, Mo.

Hereford Cattle.

Feb. 22—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan.

Mar. 3—Combination sale, Manhattan, Kan.

Prof. W. A. Cochel, Manhattan, Kan., Mgr. Holstein Cattle.

Feb. 21—A. L. Fellows and H. L. Kinman, Clay Center, Kan. Feb. 21—Nebraska Holstein Breeders' Con-signment sale, South Omaha. Dwight Williams, Sales Manager, 4110 Davenport St., Omaha, Neb. Jersey Cattle.

Mar. 8-F. J. Scherman, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.

March 13—Blank Brothers & Kleen, Frank-lin, Neb. Sale at Hastings, Neb. March 14-15—Highline Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Farnam, Neb. E. W. Crossgrove, Mgr., Farnam, Neb. March 14-15—Breeders' Consignment sale, South Omaha, Neb. J. C. Price, Lincoln, Neb., Mgr.

Neb., Mgr. A. Egger, Roca, Neb. March 28—F. A. Egger, Roca, Neb. Mgr. 30—H. C. McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb., Mgr Combination sale at South Omaha.

Polled Durham Cattle.

March 9-W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb. Mar. 29-H. C. McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb., Mgr. Combination sale at South Omaha.

Poland China Hogs.

Poland China Hogs.

Feb. 19—Austin Smith, Dwight, Kan.
Feb. 19—C. Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb.
Feb. 21—O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.
Feb. 22—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City,
Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
Feb. 23—Olivier & Sons, Danville, Kan.
Feb. 22—C. F. Behrent, Norton, Kan.
Feb. 27—Von Forell Brothers, Chester, Neb.
Feb. 28—Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo.; sale
at Dearborn, Mo.
Feb. 28—John Naiman, Alexandria, Neb.;
sale at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 28—Agricultural College, Manhattan,
Kan.

April 25-Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

Feb. 19—Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Kan. Feb. 20—C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb. Sale at Fairbury, Neb. Feb. 28—Agricultural College, Manhattan,

at Fairbury, Neb.
Feb. 28—Agricultural College, Manhattan,
Kan.
March 9—W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.
Mar. 14—G. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan.
March 15—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Mar. 29—W. W. Otey & Sons, Winfield, Kan.
April 25—Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan.

Hampshire Hogs.

Feb. 26—A. H. Lindgren, Jansen, Neb.; sale at Fairbury, Neb. 7 Feb. 27—Carl Schroeder, Avoca, Neb.

Chester White Hogs.

Feb. 23—Henry Fehner, Higginsville, Mo:-Mar. 8—F. J. Scherman, Route 8, Topeka, Kan.

S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

J. F. Graham of Marlow, Okla., one of the biggest oil operators in the Southwest, is also a breeder of high class Shorthorn cattle. In laying the foundation for his herd he selected the most popular blood lines and highest class individuals. Recently he bought from H. C. Lookabaugh of Watonga, Okla., the splendid young red bull Lovely's Avondale, sired by Avondale Choice and out of Lovely 6th.—Advertisement.

Purebred Sales at Wichita.

Beginning February 26 there will be a five days' sale of purebred stock at Wichita, Kan. In addition to the sale there will be a big livestock show under the auspices of the Kansas National Livestock Show association. The best breeders in the country are showing and contributing breeding stock to these sales. The sales are under the personal management of F. S. Kirk and interested readers should write him for any information conterning the sales or for catalog.—Advertisement.

Kentucky Jacks to Kansas.

E. P. Maggard, Poplar Plains, Ky., has just returned to Newton, Kan., with another carload of big, sound, serviceable jacks which he claims are the best load he has ever shipped from Kentucky to Kansas. Mr. Maggard is successor to the firm of Saunders & Maggard. Mr. Maggard has been

bringing jacks by the carload to Kansas since 1879. His previous customers are the most willing to depend on his judgment and recommendations. His guarantee is equal to a bond and whatever he tells you regarding any animal offered can be absolutely relied upon. If you want a good jack you should arrange to see this load at once, Read the display ad in this issue and write today for a private sale catalog giving detailed description of each jack, in this carload. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Erhart & Sons' Poland China Sale.

Erhart & Sons' Poland China Sale.

A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan., will offer at auction at Hutchinson State fair grounds pavilion, February 22, one of the greatest offerings of large type Poland Chinas ever sold in Kansas. His last year's sale at Hutchinson attracted much attention and was the most successful sale of the year. This herd had made much hog history for Kansas and the whole Southwest as its prize winnings at the various fairs show. If you want prize winning blood in your herd that will give you a leverage on sales, if you want the kind of Poland Chinas that will grow large and still have quality, if you want to raise a herd boar that will add size and quality to the hogs you now have, be at this sale February 22. This is a sale that will not disappoint you-if you are looking for the best. Write today for catalogmentioning Farmers Mall and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Austin Smith's big dispersion sale of Poland China bred sows and glits at Dwight, Kan., is next Monday, February 19. Attend this sale if you want to buy choice sows and glits or a herd boar that is right every way. If you can't come send bids to J. W. Johnson, care of Austin Smith, Dwight, Kan. Write at once or wire.—Advertisement.

Andrew Kosar, Delphos, Kan., is offering for sale a few Poland China bred gilts, some extra good June and July boars and an outstanding February boar. Mr. Kosar is having a splendid trade on his Poland Chinas. Recently he shipped four head to Texas. Note his ad in this issue and if interested write him, mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze in the Poland China section will be found the advertisement of F. C. Swiercinsky's annual Poland China sale which will be held at his farm near Belleville, Kan, Friday, February 23. Bred sows and gilts will be sold and some registered Shorthorn yearling bulls and helfers. Write F. C. Swiercinsky, Belleville, Kan., for further information and the catalog.—Advertisement.

C. F. Behrent will sell Hereford cattle and Poland China hogs at his farm near Oronoque, Kan., Thursday, February 22. The offering will include 10 bulls, 26 high grade cows and 20 registered Poland China hogs. This is a high class offering of breeding stock and is worthy of the attention of anyone interested in these breeds. For further information about the offering see the display ad in this issue and if interested arrange to attend the sale.—Advertisement.

A. G. Cook, Luray, Kan., is a well known breeder of O. I. C. hogs at that place and his advertisement can be found in the Farmers Mail and Breeze the year round. At present he is pretty well sold out but has a good year old boar, a few July boars and two glits same age. Also some fall pigs for sale. Write and get prices and descriptions. Mr. Cook is perfectly reliable and his hogs are carefully handled and choice.—Advertisement.

Johnson's Large Type Polands.

Johnson's Large Type Polands.

V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan., breeds large type Poland Chinas. His herd boars are from the best herds of the north and carry the blood of the most noted sires; in his herd are a number of sows that are not only extremely large but would be likely competitors for state fair honors. Mr. Johnson has a few boars and bred gilts and sows that he can spare. His hogs are all immune and his prices are reasonable and he guarantees satisfaction. If you want the best write or call and make your selection soon.—Advertisement.

Bonnie View Stock Farm Sale.

On Monday, February 19, Searle & Cottle, Berryton, Kan., proprietors of the Bonnie View Stock Farm, will hold a sale of Holstein cattle and Duroc Jersey hogs. There will be a number of registered and high grade Holsteins including their herd buil Trojan Tritornia. The cows of breeding

Farmers Mail and Breeze **Pays Advertisers**

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Gentlemen—Sold all my spring boars, also open and bred sows and gilts; could have sold many more, but all sold out. Yours very truly.—D. O. Bancroft, Breed-er of Durocs, Downs, Kan., April 7, 1916.

Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.
Gentlemen—I have sold the herd built
Good Light. Be kind enough to stop the
ad and send the bill. Yours very truly.—
A. H. Cooper, Breeder of Shorthorns,
Natoma, Kan., Jan. 12, 1917.



REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS Yearlings and twos, squa hardy bucks with weigh and heavy fleece. Quick shipping f

MULE FOOT HOGS

200 Immune Mulefoot Hogs, all ages, sired by plon males. Herstard Cattle. Catalog free. C.M. Thompson, Letts, Ind.



POLAND CHINA HOGS.

BIG TYPE POLANDS

Fall boars, Satisfaction guaranteed, Write for prices, JULIUS RAHE, Winkler, Kan.

Fashionable Stock Place Poland Chinas Breeding stock for sale. Immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. V. O. JOHNSON, AULNE, KANSAS.

Albright's Private Sale of more quality, big type Poland China bred gilts and Sep. pigs, either sex, is now on. You can't beat them. Write today for prices. A. L. ALBRIGHT, WATERVILLE, KAN.

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS Full values offered in 50 fall pigs, sired by Miami Chief and Ware's Blue Valley. For

prices and description, address P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

Outstanding Poland Chinas A few wonderful fall boars and glits, great herd stock or great to fit for next fall shows. They are the best big type breeding. Prices reasonable and satis-faction guaranteed. Address JOE YOUNG. Richards, Mo. JOE SHEEHY.

Poland Chinas Type

Spring and summer pigs.
Sired by Jupiter, Champion of three states.
ENGLEMAN STOCK FARM, Fredonia, Kan.

Early Fall Boars and **Gilts**

Bred gilts all sold. One spring boar, Extra good. All immune, Ask today. W. A. McIntosh, Courtland, Kansas



Private Sale

A few bred gilts, some fine June and July boars and one extra good February boar by Hercules 2d out of Helen Again. Price right. Pedigree with each pig. ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

ERHART'S BIG POLANDS

Home of more prize winners than any herd in the West, headed by the grand champion Big Hadley Jr.; large, roomy, prolific sows. Am pricing the grand champion boar Robidoux; also special prices on fall and spring boars. A number of herd headers among them priced for quick sale. for quick sale. A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

As Good As Grows

Comparison with other herds most arnestly invited. Smooth, Extra mooth Price and Extra Smooth rice 2nd, herd boars at the top. listory makers.

L. C. Walbridge, Russell, Kansas

Immune Bred Sows and Gilts

30 extra choice ones, mostly bred to the great young boar, NEBRASKA WONDER KING, grandson of the 1100 lb. King of Wonders. I am making very attractive prices and will ship on ap-proval. Also 125 fall pigs at low figure, can fur-nish pairs not related.

Plainview Hog and Seed Farm Frank J. Rist, Prop., Box 11, Humboldt, Neb.

Freedom Stock Farm Big Type Brood Sow Sale

Belleville, Kan., Feb. 23

26 Poland China gilts of last February and March farrow, bred to farrow in April and May. All bred to King's Rival 77919, by Smith's Long King, by Long King's Best. The 1000-pound kind. Also 6 spring boars and one outstanding fall year-ling boar, by Bob Orange.

2 Shorthorn bulls coming 1 year old, 2 Shorthorn befers, coming 2 year olds, in calf. All hogs vaccinated. Write for catalog.

F. C. Swiercinsky, BELLEVILLE, KANSAS Auctioneer—Col. John Brennan.

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan. The breeder:

FLOYD YOCUM ESTATE AUCTIONEER ST. JOHN, KAS,

Rule Bros., H. T. & R. D., Ottawa, Livestock sales a specialty. Write for dates

W. H. Fisher, White City, Kan. Pure bred and big stock sales. Write, Wire or Phone. Address as above

Lafe Burger, Wellington, Kan. LIVESTOCK

Be An Auctioneer

Make from \$10 to \$50 a day. We teach you by correspondence or here in school. Write for big free catalog. We are also starting a new breed of horses. We was also starting a new breed of horses with the school of the best marge in each county. Foundation stock mares to well about 1,250 pounds. Stallions must be registered Percherons.

W.B.Carpenter, Pres., Missouri Auction School, 818 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

For Sale or Trade

One black Mammoth jack, black with mealy points; 15 hands high, weight 900 lbs. Will sell cheap, Address L. R. TRANER, COUNCIL GROVE, KANSAS

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS.

HIRSCHLER'S DUROCS Best of breeding. Spring boars ready for service. Gilts bred or open. Priced for quick sale. Write today, E. L. HIRSCHLER, HALSTEAD, KANSAS

Bancroft's Durocs Guaranteed Immune. Ten choice September boars. D. O. BANCROFT, OSBORNE, KANSAS.

Duroc-Jersey gilts, bred for Mar. and Apr. farrow, to a good son of Critic B, and a grandson of Perfect Col.; May boars. Fall pigs either sex. R. T. and W. J. Garrett, Steele City, Nebraska

DUROCS of SIZE and QUALITY
Herd headed by Reed's Gano,
first prize boar at three State fairs. Spring boars and gilts,
from the champions Defender, Superba, Crimeon Wonder
and Golden Mod.
JOHN A. REED & SONS, Lyons, Kansas

Private Sale, Boars and Gilts

A choice lot of fall pigs, either sex. Also one of my herd boars. Priced to sell. Address A. E. Sisco, R.R.2, Topeka, Kansas

Immune Duroc Boars Herd header to farmer's kind, bred close to grand champions on both sire and dam side. Prices reasonable and satisfac-tion guaranteed. Write today. G. B. Wooddell, Winfield, Ks.



Duroc-Jerseys Johnson Workman, Russell, - Kansas

TRUMBO'S DUROCS

Bred gilts all sold; a few fall boar pigs all immuned, Price \$15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write today, WESLEY W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KAN.

Choice Duroc Gilts, Bred 30 spring gilts, bred to Illustrator II Jr., for March and April farrow. These are sired by Crimson Won-der Again Jr., G. M.'s Crimson Wonder or G. M.'s Defender. The best lo I have ever raised. Priced to setl. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS.

Bonnie View Stock Farm

Duroc Jerseys and Holsteins
PUBLIC SALE FEBRUARY 19th.
20 Holsteins and 15 bred Sows. Write for catalog.
SEARLE & COTTLE, BERRYTON, KANSAS.

DUROC-JERSEY BOARS ON APPROVAL 15 spring and fall yearlings ready for hard service. \$30 to \$40. Shipped to you before you pay. Fully guaranteed. I've got one for you. GEO. W. SCHWAB, CLAY CENTER, NEBRASKA.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

PUREBRED HAMPSHIRE PIGS from tried sows, \$15.00 each. The best blood lines. R. T. WRIGHT, Grantville, Kan.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRES
150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immuned Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY.Oxford, Kau.



Shaw's Hampshires 150 registered Hampshires, nicely belted, all immuned, double treatment. Service boars and bred gilts. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Waiter Shaw, R.S., Wichita, Kan.

BERKSHIRE HOGS

BERKSHIRE PIGS Best of Breeding. Big type English. Either sex, \$15 each. Crated and papers urnished. R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

Hereford and **Poland China**

At Farm Near Oronoque, Kansas THURSDAY, FEB. 22.

10 Registered Bulls in age from ten to sixteen months, sired by Principal 17th, Mischief Mixer and Choice Good, one of the Mousel stock

25 High Grade Hereford Cows with calves at foot and bred to the recorded bull Grover Mischief. 10 yearling heifers and some steers and calves four to ten months old.

20 Registered Poland China bred gilts and a few boars, sired by Blue Valley Look and Big King.

5 big Draft HORSES and 50 bushels of SEED CORN.

Write now for catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.

CARL F. BEHRENT ORONOQUE, (Norton Co.,) KANSAS

Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

A Jack and Stallion for sale or trade. H.W. Morris, Altamont, Kan

For Sale or Exchange Mammoth jacks and Ammoth jacks and Jack colts. A. B. C. DUBACH, TROY, KANSAS

FOR SALE---4 BIG JACKS, 3 JENNETS The jacks are 4 and 5 years old, 1572 to 1573 standard measure. They are all grandsons of Limestone Mammoth. F. W. POOS, POTTER, KANSAS

Two Jacks One 3 years, 14 hands. One 2 years, heavy bone. Also 2 jenets, for sale. H. C. GRANER, LANCASTER, KANSAS

REGISTERED JACK Black with white points. Six years old, height 14 1-2 hands. Extra well built, sound in every respect, prompt performer. Colts to show. Bargains for quick sale. C. E. Hale, Wathena, Kan.

7 JACKS, 10 JENNETS Two to 7 years old, 14 to 15½ hands high, heavy bone Priced to sell. For further information write A. ALTMAN, ALMENA, KAN.



15 JACKS **20 JENNETS**

3 to 6 years old. 15 to 1512 hands high Excellent in bone, size and conformation. Write today.

Philip Walker Moline, Elk County, Kansas

JACKS FOR SALE

Seven head, blacks with white points, except one which is dark gray. Ages as follows: Two that are two years old, two, three years old. Two coming eight and one coming ten. All broke to mares and prompt performers. Colts to show from matured jacks. Mares in foal from past season. Also Standard bred stallion. Would consider ton draft stallion on some of consider ton draft stallion on som this stock. All jacks eligible to reg.

Thompson Bros., Marysville, Kan.

Two Missouri bred jacks, 5 years old; Teddy Abraham III 51056 and Young Rattler 51058. Height, 15 and 15½ hands. These jacks are black with white points. Extra good head and ear; good bone, good dispositions and good performers. These jacks are bargains priced for quick sale.



G. G. DICK & SONS, larpe, Kansas

80 Head Percheron, Belgian, shire and Clydesdale stallions and Iowa colts from \$250 to \$550. Big and rugged. I sell more horses than any firm in the west Barns in M. T. Bernard, Grand Island, Nebraska.

40 PERCHERON STALLIONS. **JACKS AND JENNETS**

2 to 6 years old; heavy bone, right every way. Imported Spanish jack, weight 1200 pounds at head of jennet herd. Come and see us. We mean business. Prices reasonable.

J. P. & M. H. MALONE, Chase, Rice Co.

PERCHERON AND BELGIAN

Over 60 Head of Registered Stallions, Mares and Colts

To close up a partnership the mares and colts must be sold by March 1st. I mean business. Come and see them. J. M. NOLAN, PAOLA, KANSAS



Woods Bros. Co., Lincoln, Neb.

Imported and Home-Bred Stallions
Percherons, Belgians and Shires
We offer for sale alt of our champions and prize
winners in the recent Denver show and the Nebraska
and Kansas State Fairs. Winners of 25 championships, 40 firsts, 22 second and 14 third prizes.
They are of the highest class, extra weights, bone,
quality and action.
We have 70 stallions coming 2 and 3 years old
and older—outstanding good ones—imported and
home-bred of the three breeds, sound, clean draft
horses. The kind that will give the best of service
in the breeding studs.
Come and make your selection. We invite inspection and we offer terms, prices and guarantee
that will "Suit you."

come and we offer terms, practical spection and we offer terms, practical spection and we offer terms, practical spection and spection and spection and specific spec

age are bred to this bull. The Duroc Jerseys will include five tried sows, sired by the grand champion Tat-A-Walla and bred to A Critic and 10 purebred gilts sired by A Critic and bred to Crimson Model II. Interested readers should arrange to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

Last Call Clemetson's Sale.

Last Call Clemetson's Sale.

O. B. Clemetson's annual Poland China bred sow sale to be held in Holton, Kan., in the sale barn, Wednesday, February 21, is advertised in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Forty-five head of tried sows, fall yearling and spring gilts go in this sale. It is a sale of unusually good individuals and choice breeding. It is a mighty good sows and you better come. If you can't attend, and care to intrust bids to J. W. Johnson of this paper you will be treated right and your instructions followed to the letter. Such bids should be sent in care of O. B. Clemetson, Holton, Kan.—Advertisement.

The Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale

The Kansas Hereford Breeders' Sale.

On March 3 a Hereford cattle sale will be held in the college pavilion, at Manhattan, Kan., that should be of more than passing interest to the readers of this paper who are interested in good Whitefaces. The offering will consist of 70 head, 51 bulls and 19 females. This offering is made up from some of the best herds in Kansas. A list of the contributors to the sale appears in a display ad in this issue. The fact that these cattle have been personally inspected by the Animal Husbandry Department of the Kansas State Agricultural college is an added guarantee as to the quality of the offering. W. A. Cochel, head of the Animal Husbandry department, is managing this sale, and further information concerning the offering or catalogs of the sales may be had by addressing him at Manhattan, Kan. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze when writing.—Advertisement.

A Great Jack Offering.

A Great Jack Offering.

Grandview Jack Farm, Morrowville, Kan., (Washington county) has produced some great jacks and jennets. In fact Cornelius McNuity, proprietor and breeder of jacks for 18 years developed the highest priced jack sold in one of Missourl's great jack sales a few years ago. The nice half page advertisement of his big annual jack sale which will be held in the sale barn at Concordia, Kan., Saturday, February 24, appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Twenty big mammoth jacks will be sold. They will range in ages from 2 to 8 years old. Every one is a choice individual and not an inferior one in the bunch. The guarantee that Cornelius McNuity will place on each jack sale day will be as good as a government bond as he is one of Washington county's well-to-do farmers and stockmen. Write at once for the catalog and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Big Kansas Jack Sale.

Big Kansas Jack Sale.

The big combination jack sale of M. H. Roller & Son, Circleville, Kan., and Bruce Saunders, Holton, Kan., which will be held at Holton, February 22, (next Thursday) should attract the attention of every man interested in jacks in the West. In quality of offering there will not be a sale this season that ranks ahead of this big sale. M. H. Roller has bred jacks in Jackson county for over 30 years and is known far and near as a jack breeder second to none. Bruce Saunders is a nephew of U. G. Saunders, Lexington, Ky., and has been engaged in the jack breeding business successfully at Holton for a long time. He is closing out his entire herd and the Rollers are selling very close. Deacon Jr. and John L. Jr., both champion jacks at leading shows go in the sale. Forty head of jacks and jennets go in the sale regardless of the price offered. The catalogs are out and you still have time to get one by writing today. The advertisement appears in this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Look it up and plan to attend this big jack sale.—Advertisement.

Good Poland China Sale.

Good Poland Chins Sale.

William McCurdy & Son's annual sale of Poland China bred sows and gilts at the farm near Tobias, Neb., last Thursday, drew a record attendance of breeders from over Nebraska with a few from Kansas. Col. J. C. Price did the selting and the average on 50 head was \$72 with a \$115 top, which was the price paid by Frank Dvorak, Howells, Neb., for a February gilt. The prices ranged very even and the sale was snappy from start to finish. It was an unusually good offering of big, well grown gilts and tried sows, Among the breeders who bought in the sale were Thos. F. Walker & Son, Alexandria; Thomas Cavett, Phillips; John Neiman, Alexandria; J. B. Simpkins & Sons, Dewitt; John Crofton, Exeter; P. H. Holcomb, Shelby; H. B. Taylor, Farnam, and others from over the state. Those from Kansas, who bought, were W. A. McIntosh, Courtiand; E. B. Myers, Hutchinson, and W. H. Grone, Mahaska. Considering the high quality of the offering and the prices being paid in other sales for bred sows that are no better the prices received were not near enough. But the McCurdys expressed themselves as being satisfied.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Farmers and breeders living in Northern Kansas should bear in mind the C. B. Clark sale of Duroc Jersey bred sows, selling in Smith's sale pavilion at Fairbury, Neb., February 20.—Advertisement.

Remember the C. Lionberger sale of big Poland China immune bred sows to be held in sale pavilion at Humboldt, Neb., Monday, February 19. Write or wire bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Lionberger's care at Humboldt.—Advertisement.

Big Crowd and Good Sale.

Big Crowd and Good Sale.

Smith Brothers, Poland China breeders of Superior, Neb., had their usual big crowd and good offering at their sale February 6. The offering was very well appreciated by the crowd assembled, however no big average is ever made by this firm, due to the large number sold. This time 61 head were sold, most of which were spring gilts, for a general average of \$55.97. The top price, \$99, was paid by Charles Merrickle of Republic City, Kan., for a tried sow. Only two more reached the \$75 mark, one going to D. Hunter of Republican City, Neb., and the other to J. P. Stenett of Wanetta, Neb. Only a very few sold below \$50 and most of them were not yet safe in pig. Other

For Sale: Home-Bred Stallions Also Draft Mares for sale. A. LATIMER WILSON, CRESTON, IOWA

ONE REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION and one

PERCHERON STALLIONS One 9 years old peka; One 3, and one 2 years old; both prize winners JOHN A. PECK, TECUMSEH, KANSAS, Phone Watson, Kans. Will meet trains at Topeks by appointmen

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION

Also 8 jacks and 4 jennets for sale. Close prices for quick sale. C. T. BERRY, Route 2, PARSONS, KAN

2 WHITE ARABIAN stalllons, 2 to 6 years old,5 jennets, 3 to 7 years old, 2 jacks, 3 to 5 years old, 5 lentrade, ROBERT GREENWADE, Blackwell, Okto.

PURE BRED AND HIGH GRADE PERCHERONS

Public sale at farm 1 mi. east and 9 miles south of Red Cloud, Neb; 2½ ml. east and 10 mi. north of Lebanon, Kan; 13 ml. N. W. of Esbon, Kan. Thursday, Feb. 23, 10 A. M. 8 Pure Bred Percheron Stallions; 1 black imported stallion 10 years old, weight 2,000. 2 blacks, coming 2-year-olds, wt. 1600 each. 5 blacks, coming ones, weight 900 lbs. each. FORGEY & VANDERNORT, LEBANON, KANSAS

STALLIONS, MARES AND JACKS

Registered Percieron stallions, yearling, two, three and four year olds. Blacks, and a few grays. Brillant bred. The big, wide-out, heavy boned, ton kind. Two year olds weighing 1900 lbs. Also a bunch of big, registered mares showing coits.

30 big, Mammoth black jacks, the kind that breed the big mules. Jacks, 15 to 17 hands standard measure. Jennets in foal. All stock gustranteed. References, the Banks of Lawrence. 40 mi. west of Kanssa City.

AL E. SMITH, LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

Stock For Sale!

3 head of Standard bred colts; one brown filley 4 years old, stands 16 hands, weighs 1,200 pounds, has been tracked a little and shows lots of speed. Stre Pactolus Eliwood 50245, he by old Pactolus 9102; dam, Bessie Miller, by Tom Miller Jr., 2:10. One black stud, 3 years old, has been tracked a little and is clever and very speedy. Stands 15.3 and weighs now 1,135. Divises single and double. He is a full brother to the above mare. One black filley, 3 years old, name Luta Miller, stands 15.1, broken to drive, has same sire. Dam, Estan Selotta, by Symboleer 2:09. All these colts are sound and highly bred. We have 6 high grade white face bulls for sale, 2 years old, past. They are in fine condition.

I have 5 head of high grade Holstein helfers for sale. They are from 14 months to 3 years old; 3 glying milk and one springer. All are bred to my Holstein male. One Holstein male. Coming 2 years old in April This is an extra blg male, greater part white in color. I want to sell all 6 head together. A few registered Jersey cows for sale.

O. L. Thisler, Chapman, Kansas

10 Pure Percherons

At Auction Haviland, Kan.

Feb. 20th

Offering includes my herd header Brilliant 42492. Five mares weighing up to 1,800 lbs.; four weanling coits, two fillies and two horse colts.

A. R. Kendall, Haviland, Kan.

Public Sale

Percherons, Stallions and Mares Jacks and Jennets

Kincaid, Kan., Feb. 23rd

20 Head: 3 stallons, 2 mares, 11 jacks and 4 jennets. Two jacks 15 hands, one 15% hands high. One richly bred Imported stalllon and one of the richly bred Casino mares and her filley colt. Mare is 6 years old, weight 1800 pounds. One of the best mares in the State.

E. E. Hall, Sales Manager, Mildred, Kan



Special prices for 60 days on Stallions and a few spans of matched mares. W. H. GRANER, LANCASTER, KANSAS (12 Mi. from Atchison) (Good R. R. Connections)



Percherons — Belgians — Shires
Imported and home-grown 4 and 5-year-old stallions, ton and heavier, 3-year-olds,
2-year-olds, yearlings. Produce of 62 imported mares and woted prize winning imported sires weighing 2,235 lbs. and 2,430 lbs. Ton stallions at farmer's prices.
Near Kanasa City. FRED CHANDLEER, Route 7, CHARITON, 1A.

Redline Stock Farm Percherons

ILLICO 81462, Imported by Watson, Woods Bros, and Kelly is a beautiful black stallion with all the proof you will want that he is a great foal getter.

BONAPARTE 101896 was foaled in 1913 and was the second prize winner in class that fall at the Iowa state fair. He is now a beautiful black weighing about 2000.

KANGOROU STAR 122197 was foaled in April 1014. He is a beautiful black stallion and was sired by C. W. Lamer's great prize winning Kangorou.

The above Stallions are for sale and any man wanting Percheron stallions that are right in every particular should visit Glasco and investigate these stallions and what they have done for this vicinity. Write for further information. I also offer a big boned Mammoth jack. Address, GEO. W. NOWELS, Glasco, Kan.



German Coach Stallions and Mares The Farmers General Purpose Horse

23 stallions from weanlings to 5-year-olds. Handsome, stylish, sentle, but powerful young stallions, 1300 to 1600 pound fellows, the right kind to produce durable, active farm horses and command attention in any stud. Priced where you will, buy. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come or write at once.

BERGNER BROS, Route 4, PRATT, KANSAS

Bishop Bros. Percherons



Our stallions are all young, a life of usefulness before them. They are the big, strong boned, massive kind, with quality and finish to suit the most critical buyer. If you want a stallion it will pay you to come see ours. You can find what you want and at the right price. We invite your inspection and solicit Bishop Bros., Towanda, Kan.

Registered Kentucky

I have shipped from my home, Poplar Plains, Ky., 18 head of jacks to Newton, Kansas, and they are for sale privately. This is a good load of jacks with lots of bone and size, with all the quality and firish you would ever see in a load of jacks. Ages from two to eight years old, height from 14½ hands to 16 hands standard and good performers. I have shipped jacks to Kansas since 1879, and I do not believe I ever shipped a better load. Anyone wanting a good jack call and see me at Welsh's Transfer Barn, two blocks from Santa Fe depot, I block from Interurban depot. Come and see me.



E. P. Maggard, Newton, Kansas Successor to Sanders and Maggard

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS Fashionable breeding.
Excellent quality.
Prices reasonable. E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KAN.

For Sale, O.I.Cs. A few service boars, July for quick sale. A. G. COOK, LURAY, KANSAS.

EXTRA GOOD O. I. C. BOARS 100 to 150 lbs. breeding. Harry W. Haynes, Grantville, Kansas



Summer Boars
and fall pigs, at very reasonable prices, to make room for my spring pigs,

Edgewood Farm Herd Chester Whites Spring boars with length, size, bone and quality sired by Don Ben 2nd and Sweepstakes. HENRY MURR, Tonganoxie, Kan.

FEHNER'S O. I. C. Herd headed by the \$500 Eagle Archie at Sedalla, 1916. We offer 100 selected spring pigs.a number by a son of Eagle Archie, every one immune and shipped on 10 days' approval. Henry Fehner, Higginaville, Mc.

SILVER LEAF O.L.C's.

Am sold out of everything but August boars They are fine, of the best of breeding and priced cheap for quick sale. Will ship them on approval, Write for description, C. A. Cary, Route I, Mound Valley, Kan.

"PREPAREDNESS"

Get ready for your 1917 pig crop. Large, heavy-boned, early-maturing type of O.I.O. Rich in champion and grand champion blood lines. All ages (either sex) for sale at all times Satisfaction guaranteed: F.J. Greiner, Box B. Billings, Mo. Breed O. I. C.

Kansas CHESTER WHITES

All bred stuff sold to Capper Pig Club Boys. Fall pigs for sale. K. I. C. Hogs. ARTHUR MOSSE, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE PIGS SHIPPED C. O. D. I am booking orders for spring pigs sired by prize winners. Free, 24 page catalog with photos. Also the difference between Chester Whites and O. I. C's. My herd bear, a prize winner, for sale.

Henry Wiemers, Diller, (Jefferson Co.) Neb.

BREED THE BEST

There be but One Best Why lose profits breeding and feeding scrub hogs? Two of our Famous O. I. C. HOGS weighed 2806 lbs.

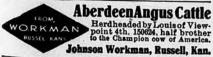
U. S. Gov't Inspected We have bred O. I. C. Hogs for 53 years and have never lost a hog with cholera or any other contagious disease.

for Free Book, "The Hog from Birth to Sale" also True History of the Origin of the O. I. C.

THE L. B. SILVER CO. 568 Heights Temple Bldg. Cleveland, Ohio

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.

ANGUS CATTLE and heifers ready to ship. SUTTON & PORTEOUS, Lawrence, Kan.



FOR QUICK SALE

43 high grade cows, 4 to 8 years old. 1 high grade bull coming 4. All cows will bring calves. Some with calves at foot now. FRANK A. VOPAT, LUCAS, KANSAS.

17 Angus Bulls

In ages from six to 12 months old. Can ship over Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Rock Island. Will sell some cows and helfers. Address,

H. L. Knisley & Son Talmage, Kan. (Dickinson Co.)

15 Registered ANGUS BULLS

Age 8 to 12 months, also my four year old herd bull, Embree, No. 167382. Also recleaned Sudan grass seed for sale. W. L. Maddox, Hazelton, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

ELMENDALE SHORTHORNS

loo big, rugged bulls, suitable for herd headers, or farm and range use. 50 females of different ages. These cattle are especially good and the prices attractive. Address Elmendale Farms, Fairbury, Neb.

good buyers were Fred Lee, Hebron; H. F. Wagner, Deshler; J. T. Smith, Superior; J. F. Lee, Nelson; John Howey, Republican City; Von Forell Brothers, Chester; R. Miller & Sons, Chester; W. J. MoNee, Republican City. Col. A. W. Thompson was the auctioneer.—Advertisement.

Nebraska Hampshire Sales.

Nebraska Hampshire Sales.

Readers of this paper that are interested in Hampshire hors should note the two big sales to be held, one February 26, at Fairbury and the other the day following at Avoca, Neb. A. J. Lidgren of Jansen is selling at Fairbury and Carl Schroeder of Avoca sells at Avoca. There is absolutely no better breeding known than that included in these sales. Both sell select offerings and our readers that are interested should write at once for catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. Those wishing to buy and unable to attend should send bids to Jesse R. or J. W. Johnson in care of parties making sales.—Advertisement.

Nebraska Horse Breeders' Sale.

Nebraska Horse Breeders' Sale,

A glance at the list of consignors to the Nebraska Horse Breeders' Association's sale reveals the fact that the best known horse breeders in Nebraska are contributing. Among them will be found the names of M. F. Wilson & Son, Lexington; H. L. Cornell, Lincoln; D. K. Robertson, Madison; Mrs. Thomas Dorman, Shelby; D. A. Goodrich, Oconto; R. C. Firme, Hastings; C. C. Andrews, Steele City; A. A. Stone, Hanson; Brady Horse Co., Brady; Wolf Brothers, Albion; Ernst & Brock, Columbus; W. R. Jones, Brock; G. L. Collins, Fullerton; Christality, Milford; H. J. McLaughlin, Doniphan; George M. Clark, Raymond; H. E. Walter, Juniata, and others. Remember the place and date. Fair grounds, Lincoln, Neb., February 22-23. This will be the big horse event of the West this year,—Advertisement.

Champion Draft Horses for Sale.

Champion Draft Horses for Sale.

Woods Bros. Co., Lincoln, Neb., are offering for sale all of their champion and prizeing for sale all of their champion and prizeing for sale all of their champion ships extallions at the recent Denver show and the
Nebraska and Kansas State fairs. The fact
that the Woods Bros.' entries at these shows
won a total of 25 championships, 40 first,
22 second and 14 third prizes leaves little
to be said in reference to the high character of their horses. They have 70 stallions
of the three breeds, coming 2 and 3-yearolds and older, of similar type, quality and
value as their prize winners and it should
be said to the credit of this firm that a
sounder, cleaner collection of draft horses
was never seen in one barn. This company
invites a careful inspection of their stallions
and they quote prices and offer terms and
guarantee that will appeal to stallion buyers.
Write for particulars and mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

Great Poland China Offering.

Great Poland China Offering.

One of the last Poland China bred sow sales of the season and at the same time one of the very best will be the Von Forell sale to be held at the farm near Chester, Neb., Tuesday, February 27. This is the first annual sale of bred sows to be made by this firm and so determined are the brothers to have a creditable offering that they have gone into their herd and cataloged sows that should remain in the herd. These sows all raised big litters the past season and gilts from these litters make up the gilt offering for the sale. These gilts will be bred to Jumbo Bob, sired by Caidwell's Big Bob, that won grand championship at Kansas State Fair, and first and junior championship at National swine show. The sows and gilts are in pig to Orphan Sure and Crescent Jumbo, boars exceptionally well bred along big type lines. Crescent Jumbo was sired by McGath's Big Jumbo, that cost Tom Miller \$650. The dam of Crescent Jumbo was Crescent, a daughter of Big Price. Write at once for catalog of this sale and plan to attend or send bids, in care of Von Forell Brothers, to Jesse Johnson.—Advertisement.

Naiman's Big Sale at Fairbury.

Naiman's Big Sale at Fairbury.

John L. Naiman, Alexandria, Neb., will hold his big annual sale of Poland China immune bred sows in Smith's sale pavilion at Fairbury, Neb., February 28. This will be one of the few sales of the winter composed entirely of tried sows and fall yearlings. About haif of them will be bred to his new boar, Long Shot, a winner at Nebraska State fair. He is a son of Wiley's great breeding boar, Big Bone's Son, and his dam was Queen Ann 3d. The remainder of the offering will be bred to Mr. Naiman's older boar, Combination Hadley, first in class at the Jefferson county stock show the past season. Mr. Naiman also won at the Thayer county fair, first, second and third on pigs under 6 months sired by Combination Hadley, Over half of the offering were sired by Naiman's A Wonder, a grandson of old A Wonder. The glits cataloged have lots of stretch and good high backs, Write at once for catalog of this sale and plan to attend. When writing mention this paper. Parties unable to attend should send bids to Jesse Johnson in Mr. Naiman's care at Fairbury, Neb.—Advertisement.

Proett-Nachtigall's Good Sale.

Proett-Nachtigall's Good Sale.

The Proett and Nachtigall postponed Duroc Jersey sale held at Alexandria, Neb., February 10, while not what it should have been had weather been so it could have been held as advertised, was in every way a success. The entire offerings of both herds sold for a general average of \$50.50. Fred Hobelman of Deshler, Neb., topped the sale at \$135, buying an outstanding fall gilt sired by Big Lincoln Valley Chief and bred to Top Col.'s Charmer. This was one of the sale at \$135, buying an outstanding fall gilt is red by Big Lincoln Valley Chief and bred to Top Col.'s Charmer. This was one of the largest gilts of the breed ever sold in a Nebraska sale. Glen Keesecker of Washington, Kan., was the contending bidder. Herman Lanlitz of Herman, Mo., bought a tried sow at \$120 and Proett Brothers of Alexandria, bought the tried sow Medium Defenderess, bred to Big Lincoln Valley Chief, paying \$100 for her. A, Marley of Davenport made one of the best buys of the day, secuning the tried sow sired by Col. Sensation and bred to Big Lincoln Valley Chief, at \$90. Other good buyers were Amel Reuchert, Deshler, Neb.; C. N. Wells, Alexandria; J. E. West, Alexandria; E. J. Ealler, Hebron; Guy Zimmermon, Morrowville, Kan.; C. B. Clark, Thompson, Neb.; W. B. Shuey, Hebron, and Glen Keesecker, Washington, Kan. Col. W. M. Proett made the sale, assisted by Col. J. H. Barr,—Advertisement.

Walker Made Great Sale.

T. F. Walker & Son's Poland China bred sow sale at Alexandria, Neb., was one of the big Poland China events of the year. Col. H. S. Duncan faced fully 500 men when he made his opening address. Buyers were

SHORTHORN CATTLE

PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS Double Marys (pure Bates) and Rose of Sharon families. Offer: 8 year old herd bull. A snap. R. M. ANDERSON, BELOIT, KAN.

OUR HERD BULL

Abbotsford Lad 2, 395841, a pure Scotch bull, three years old, deep red, good disposition and a good breeder. We are keeping every helfer he has sired. Priced to sell quick. Also bull calves six to 10 months. Chester A. Chapman, Ellsworth, Kans

Scotch Topped Shorthorn Bulls sale

9 to 14 months old; from milking dams. Young Mary's and Orange cows of good size and conformation.

Park E. Salter, Wichita, Kansas

Registered

Large, rugged fellows; ages, from 12 to 30 months. Nine head; five roans and four reds. Sire, Baron Pride 371007 a 2000 pound bull. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. W. ESTES, SITKA, Clark Co., KAN.

SHORTHORNS Private Sale

Seven bulls from eight to fourteen months old. Also cows and heifers, Ship-plus point Wamego. Oldest herd in Pot-awatomie county. Address

W. T. Ferguson, Westmoreland, Kan.

SHORTHORNS

Scotch and Scotch Topped Six bulls from six to 13 months old. Reds and Roans. Sired by Scotch Pride, wt. 2200. Prices reasonable considering breeding and individual merit.

E. P. FLANAGAN, CHAPMAN, KANSAS (Dickinson County)

Gigstad's-**Shorthorns**

I offer my three year old herd bull, Golden Lad 410260 (wt. about 2200) for sale. He is dark red, gentle and a good sire.

16 young bulls, eight to 11 months old, reds and roans. My bulls and my prices will suit the breeder looking for the kind that build up a herd. Address

K. G. GIGSTAD, Lancaster,Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.

Cedarlawn Shorthorn Bulls

For Sale: The tw. year old herd bull, Mystic Victor, by Vain Victor, by Barmpton Knight. A valuable tried bull sold guaranteed in every way. Young bulls from six to ten months old. Address S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

Salt Creek Valley Private Sale

25 Shorthorn bulls from six to 12 months old. Also a good three year old bull. All sired by Barmpton Model 338998, by Barmpton Knight. Also a few cows and heifers. Good preeding and plenty of quality. Inspection invited. Write for further information. Address

E. A. Cory & Sons, Talmo, Kan. (Pioneer Republic County Herd)

SHORTHORN

Yearling bulls, reds and roans got by Scotchman and Master Butterfly 5th, our pure Scotch herd bulls, weighing better than a ton each. Inspection invited. We price bulls to sell them. Address

W. F. Bleam & Sons, Osborne Co.,



is now for sale, 4 yrs. old. Keeping all of his helfers.
Write for H. C. Graner, Lancaster, Kansas

Scotch and **Scotch Tops**

A choice lot of young bulls from to 10 months old for sale. Sired Vallant 346162 and Maringo Pearl

A number of pure Scotch bulls in this offering. For further informa-tion address,

C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Kan.

BALDWIN Service bull for \$150. All bulls guaranteed. Nothing but dark reds. Good milkers and feeders. Bree from prize winners at \$15 and \$20, with privilege to return if not satisfactory by paying express one way.

Baby bulls, \$75, registered. Also a good young double standard. Nothing but dark reds. Also some first class buby Duroc boars and glits at \$15 and \$20, with privilege to return if not satisfactory by paying express one way.

Baby bulls, \$75, registered. Also a good young double standard. Nothing but dark reds. Bree from prize winners at \$15 and \$20, with privilege to return if not satisfactory by one way.

Baby bulls, \$75, registered. Also a good young double standard. Nothing but dark reds. Bree from prize winners at \$15 and \$20, with privilege to return if not satisfactory by one way.

Lookabaugh's Shorthorns

if Desired

Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

Special attention given the beginner.

Three Great Herd ulls in Service. Fair Acres Sultan, Avondale's Choice and Watonga Search-light.



THE FARMERS COW

Special Bargains

2 heifers and a bull not related...\$400 8 heifers and Scotch bull \$1250 8 heifers and Scotch
bull\$1250
Bred heifers
\$175 to \$200
Young Scotch bulls
.....\$200 to \$400

Half the purchase price of any female given for her calf at a year old if such contract is preferred.

H.C. Lookabaugh, Box A, Watonga, Okla.

HEREFORD CATTLE.

Spring Creek Herefords Some young bulls for sale. Older bulls and females all sold. S. D. SEEVER. SMITH CENTER. KAN. Registered Hereford Bulls One 2-year-old, weight 1600 pounds; one extra good May came good Percheno Mora E Gideon, Emmett, Kan.

HEREFORD CATTLE



HEREFORD CATTLE DISPERSION

at private sale. 23 head including the herd bull, Rex 488218, three years old and got by Laredo Boy and bred by Carl Miller. Eight cows in their prime of usefulness and bred to Rex. Six yearling and two year old heifers. Three bulls coming two years old. Three bulls that will be yearlings in the spring. Come to Athol, Kan, and phone us. Address

J. A. Tombaugh & Son, Athol, (Smith County,) Kansas

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEINS 15 high grade young cows and 10 helfers. Cheap if taken before March let. JERRY HOWARD, Mulvane, Kan.



GUERNSEY CATTLE.

FOR SALE 1 year old high grade Guernsey helfer. Geo. Haas, Gridley, Kan.

GALLOWAY CATTLE.

Smoky Hill Galloways

The world's largest herd. Yearling and two-year-old bulls for sale in numbers to suit, from one to a car load, at reason-able prices. If in the market for Gallo-way bulls come and look them over.

Smoky Hill Ranch E. J. Gullbert, Owner, Wallace, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE

FOSTER'S RED POLLED CATTLE Write for prices on breeding cattle. C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

MORRISON'S RED POLLS
Cows and helfers for sale,
Chas. Morrison & Son,
Phillipsburg, Kanaas

Pleasant View Stock Farm

20 Red Polled heifers and young bulls for sale; can furnish herds not related. Also Percheron horses and Poland China hogs. Halloren & Gambrill, Ottawa, Kan.

Riley County Breeding Farm **RED POLLS—PERCHERONS**

25 cows and heifers for sale. Young bulls ready for service in the spring. Inspection invited.

Ed. Nickelson, Leonardville, Kan.

POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.

FISHER'S POLLED DURHAMS

For Sale: A splendid bull, year old in Nov. Roan and eligible in the Polled Durham book. Also bull year old in April. Address E. E. FISHER, STOCKTON, KANSAS

Polled Durham & Shorthorns for sale

Roan Orange, Weight 2100, and Sultan's Pride lat at Kansas, Nebr.. Iowa Bultan's Pride lat at Kansas, Nebr.. Iowa Heads herd. Will meet trains. Phone 1602. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

Willson's Polled Durhams

For Sale: One 2-year-old herd bull, and three bulls, 8 and 11 months old Also a few cows and helfers. Strong in Polled Durham breeding.
Also a few choice Poland sows and gilts, bred to farrow in March and April.

T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kansas

JERSEY CATTLE.

Registered Jersey Bulls Excellent Breeding. Porcy

LINSCOTT JERSEYS R. J. LINSCOTT, HOLTON, KANSAS

JERSEYS FOR SALE 23 head of registered cows and heifers, some buil caives. Would sell entire herd at bargain if taken soon. C. H. Mills, Waterville, Kan.

Choice Registered Jersey Bull Calf Sire Pogis of Brondale 100006; dam, Marion's Boneta, 302680. Priced right. AMOREW KOSAR, Delphos, Kan.

Registered Jersey Cattle Sale
Topeka Fair Grounds, March 8.
26 registered Jersey cows and helfers, also
30 registered O. I. C. swine. Write for catalog.
P. J. SCHERMAN, R. 8, TOPEKA, KANSAS

Cattle and Stanchions for sale

Three nice registered Jersey bulls fit for service and females all ages; also 20 stanchions with or without steel stalls; like new. Have too many.

8. S. SMITH, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS



present or represented by mail bids from six or seven states. Fully one-fourth of the offering went to Kansas. Elijah Story of Kankakee, Ill., topped the sale at \$225, buying a fall yearling gilt, sired by Blue Valley A Wonder, and bred to old Blue Valley for early farrow. J. J. Hartman of Elmo, Kan., was a heavy buyer. He got a Blue Valley Timm spring gilt, at \$155. W. R. Webb of Hiawatha, Kan., bought a September daughter of Old Blue Valley, bred to Blue Valley Timm, at \$200. C. B. Schroeder of Clifton, Kan., took one of the same litter at \$160. J. W. Newkirk of Geneseo, Kan., bought a good one at \$105. William McCurdy, Toblas, Neb., also bought a Blue Valley gilt, paying \$165. Ben Shackleford of Daykin, Neb., bought several, paying up to \$145. Only one animal sold below \$75 and only four sold below \$30. Other good buyers were Von Forell Brothers, Chester, Neb.; Fred Crumm, Martell, Neb.; L. Lockenower, Elmont, Kan.; Frank Ware, Goldfield, Ia.; E. P. Ray, Ray, Colo.; J. J. Shank, Mankato, Kan.; E. H. Broemer, Jewell City, Kan.; F. L. Walker, Patton, Mo.; George Gurgeson, Upland, Neb.; N. P. Porter, Vandalia, Mo.; Luhre Brothers, Imperial, Neb., and Tom Griffin, Fairbury, Neb.—Advertisement.

The Big Judy Stock Sale.

The Big Judy Stock Sale.

W. T. Judy & Sons, the big purebred stock breeders at Kearney, Neb., will hold their annual sale March 9 in the big sale pavilion, on one of the Judy farms at the edge of town. The Judy Polled Durham herd now numbers over 300 head and is perhaps the largest herd of this breed in United States. This year they sell 40 head of cattle. The females will be sold in very ordinary flesh because it was not decided to sell any females until late. The 24 bulls are right up to the standard in every way. There are plenty of real herd bulls among them. The females are all bred to the great young bull Shaver Creek Lad Jr., champion of Iowa in 1915. The offering was for the most part sired by Judy's Baron. The young draft stallions are big, drafty fellows with lots of style, all home bred and right in every way. The Durocs are as well bred as any to be sold this spring. They are well grown and will sell bred to four boars all richly bred. This will be one of the big sale events of the state and every reader of this paper that is interested in better stock should write for catalog. Mention this paper when writing. Parties unable to attend should send bids to Jesse Johnson in care of W. T. Judy & Sons, Kearney, Neb.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

Everything possible is being done to make the big Chester White sale at Higginsville, Mo., a sale that will be a credit to the breed. Every hog in this sale has had the double treatment; all the sows and glits are safe in pig and all are in perfect health. Remember the date of this sale is February 23. If you cannot attend send your bids to C. H. Hay in H. F. Fehner's care.—Advertisement.

Another Limestone Valley Jack Sale. Those who expect to buy a jack this spring will be interested in the announcement of the 38th sale from the famous Linestone Valley Farms. This sale will be held in Sedalia at the state fair grounds, March 15. The offering will consist of about 100 head of high class jacks and jennets. Don't fail to write L. M. Monsees & Sons, Smithton, Mo., for catalog. Please mention this paper when you write.

Mastodon Sow Sale.

Mastodon Sow Sale.

Clarence Dean, Weston, Mo., of Mastodon Poland China fame, will hold his next sale at Dearborn, Mo., February 28. The sows and gilts of this sale are the same big, prolific type that have made Dean's Mastodon Polands so popular. There is not a breeder in the state who can boast of a stronger line of big type breeding, or a more prolific herd of sows. The gilts of this sale are mostly by Smooth Black Bone, a good son of the former Iowa champion Smooth Big Bone, and out of a dam by Chief Price Again 2d. The other, Big Bone Model, is by the Nationai grand champion Long Big Bone and out of a fine sow by Big Boh, Anyone familiar with Poland China pedigrees will appreciate the breeding of these two boars. Some of the sows and gilts not related to them will be bred to them. The others are bred to Dean's Timm, one of the very best Big Timm boars living. Surely this is a combination of breeding that will appeal to all prospective buyers of big type Poland China sows. All are immune. The sale will be held in Dearborn. Electric cars every hour from Kansas City and St. Joseph. Don't miss this good sale.—Advertisement. every hour from Kansas City and St. Joseph. Don't miss this good sale.—Advertisement.

Publisher's News Notes

A Cutaway Disk

The Clark Cutaway Disk Harrow distributed from Wichita by F. C. Humburg of Bison, Kan., is aptly described in a display advertisement appearing in this week's issue. It not only cuts all stalks and trash, but thoroly pulverizes the soil, conserves moisture and leaves a perfect seedbed with one disking.—Advertisement.

Thresher and Tractor Show.

Thresher and Tractor Show.

The 15th annual Thresher and Tractor show will be held at Wichita, Kam., February 22-23-24. Headquarters for this great meeting will be at the Forum, Wichita's convention hall. It is near Thresherman's Row, where millions of dollars worth of all kinds of farm machinery will be on exhibition. This show will be the greatest machinery exhibition and mechanical educational treat that has ever been offered to the Southwest. There will be two big free entertainments at the Forum and every farmer and his boy, who expects to do more or better farming should take advantage of this great opportunity to see all the various makes of tractors, threshers, plowing and other farm machinery that will be shown and demonstrated here during the show.—Advertisement.

Community breeding is winning Kansas. This is because co-operative effort will result in more rapid progress than ordinary systems. Holstein are profiting a great deal from this co-operative work; around Mulvane, Independence and Ft. Scott for examples.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Registered Hoistein buil calves for sale, from good cows. Wm. C. Mueller, Hanover, Kansas

HOLSTEIN CALVES high grad, Holstein calver either sex, 3 to 4 weeks old \$30, crated for shipment. BURR OAK FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN CALVES 10 heifers and 2 bulls,5 weeks old; nicely marked. \$20 each crated for shipment anywhere. EDSEWOOD FARM, WHITEWATER, WS.

Registered Bull Calves for sale from cows with official butter and milk records also can spare a few cows. HISSINSOTHAM SROS., ROSSYILLE, KAN

Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas Prize winning registered Holsteins. Bulls from three months to yearlings for sale. Address as above.

50 HIGH GRADE HOLSTEIN COWS some fresh and others to freshen soon. EAGER & FLORY, R. 8, LAWRENCE, KAN.

Braeburn Holsteins

R. O. bull caives from eight months down. H. B. Cowles, Topeka, Kansas

Sunflower Herd Holsteins Nothing for sale at present. Am holding all my stock for my big two days' spring sale in which I will sell 150 head of the most popular A.R.O. breeding. Watch this paper, for later announcements.

F. J. SEARLE, OSKALOOSA, KANSAS HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

Holstein Calves Choice Buils 16-16ths pure. Beautifully marked, \$20 each, crated. Write us. Fernwood Farm, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin

LILAC DAIRY FARM

TOPEKA, KANSAS, R. NO. 2 Breeders of Pure Bred Holsteins Bulls, from A. R. O. cows, all ages for sale.

HOLSTEIN BULLS Nine for sale, R. O. cows. Inspection solicited. Prices right. BEN SCHNEIDER, NORTONVILLE, KANSAS

Holsteins! Holsteins!

100 head of young high grade Holstein cows and helfers. All heavy springers, large and in good flesh. Also registered cows and helfers. Whigh grades helfer calves. \$25 each. Guernsey cows and calves. BOCK'S DAIRY, ROUTE 9, WICHITA, KANSAS.

TREDICO BULLS G. C. T. Kingman, Kansas

OSKALOOSA, KANSAS mention the Farmers' Mail and Breeze



THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF KANSAS

as an organization offers nothing for sale but desires to supply valuable information free to prospective buyers. The object of this association is to protect the interests of the breed in Kansas. Are you a member?

Write W. H. MOTT, SECY., HERINGTON KANSAS

NORTHVIEW HERD OF HOLSTEINS

Start the new year right. Get the best-the cheapest in the long run. Three year old heifers due to freshen soon. Large, well marked and well bred. Registered bulls.

LACKLAND BROS.. AXTELL, KANSAS, (MARSHALL COUNTY)



50 HEAD HIGH-GRADE COWS AND HEIFERS FOR SALE

All heavy springers, bred to a registered Holstein bull. Every animal a good one. We are interested in the distribution of the best Holstein cattle that can be procured; we will not be the agency of distribution of the inferior kind. We have no bulls for sale, all sold at this time. A new crop of Canary Butter Boy King calves coming on now. Come at once and see our offering or write for description and prices. W. H. Mott, Herington, Kansas

In 1887 Lee Bros. father brought the first imported Holstein cows to Wabaunsee county. In 1917 Lee Bros. & Cook have the largest pure bred and high grade herd in Kansas.

265 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls

Registered and High Grade. 3 Cows and a Registered Bull \$325

we are selling dealers in Kansas and Oklahoma. Why not sell direct to you? 40 fresh cows, 75 heavy springing cows, 90 springing helfers; 40 open helfers and registered bulls. Bring your dairy expert along, we like to have them do the bulleting. Every animal sold under a positive guarantee to be as represented.

Well marked, high grade Heifer and bull calves from 2 to 8 weeks old. Price \$22.50 delivered any express office in Kansas. We invite you to visit our farm and can show you over 300 head of cows and heifers, sold to our neighbor farmers. Wire, phone or write when you are coming. LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee Co., Kan.



TORREY'S HOLSTEINS

Cows and heifers, young springing cows well marked and exceptionally fine; also springing and bred heifers and registered bulls. See this herd before you buy. Wire, phone or write.

O. E. TORREY, Towanda, Kan.

Clyde Girod, At the Farm.

F. W. Robison, Cashier Towanda State Bank.

Holstein Friesian Farm, Towanda, Kan. **Breeders of Purebred Holsteins**

We offer special attractions in choice young bulls, ready and nearly ready for service, both from tested and untested dams at prices within reason. Have some attractive baby bulls also, choicely bred. Let us furnish you a bull and improve your herd. Several young females from 6 months to 5 years of age, sired by high record bulls and from A. R. O. dams, up to 28.1 pounds butter in 7 days. A number of these females have A.R.O. records themselves, from 15 to 26 pounds, 7 day butter records.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEE OUR OFFERING

of choice extra high grade, young cows and helfers, all springers, in calf to purebred sires, large developed females, good udders, nicely marked and the right dairy type at prices that challenge comparison for Holatedins of their breeding and quality. A visit to our farm will convince you. Keep us in mind before purchasing. Wire, write or phone us,

GIROD & ROBISON, Towarda, Kansas



HOLSTEINS

Choice cows and helfers showing in calf to pure bred bulls. Selected for size, color and milk pro-duction, from the best dairy herds of the east. You will find nowhere a better herd from which to se-lect. Prices reasonable. Write, phone or wire

BOX A, TOWANDA, KAN.

Midway Stock Farm Poland Chinas

Annual sale. The best lot of tried sows ever offered in Jackson county at auction. Combining size, quality and finish.

Holton, Kan., Wed., February 21 45 Head Tried Sows, Fall Year- 45

Five tried sows that have proven their usefulness by raising spring and fall litters last year. The great sow Model Girl, two times grand champlon at the Jackson County Stock Show, is among them.

The fall gilts are big, roomy prospects, as good as any to be sold this winter, while the spring gilts are all selected tops.

The offering is sired by A Kansas Wonder, Big Bob 2d, one of Big Bob Wonder's best sons, Futurity Rexall, Tecumseh Ex., Blue Valley Giant 2d and Chief Highball, and out of daughters of Major Zim, Blue Valley Buster, A Kansas Wonder and Exalter's Rival.

Bred to Metal King, a spring yearling by King John, by Long King's Rival and O. B.'s Wonder, by King Wonder, by King Wonder, by King Wonder, I will also sell five husky young boars sired by Metal King out of dams by A Wonder, Jumbo and Major Zim.

Bids sent to J. W. Johnson in my care will be handled right. Catalogs ready to mail. Address

O.B. Clemetson, Holton, Kansas

Auctioneers-R. L. Harriman, Clum Pool, V. E. Addy, Fieldman-J. W. Johnson.

Poland China Auction

40 Head Immune Bred Sows-40

Chester, Nebr., Tuesday, February 27



4 Tried Sows—3 Fall Yearlings—23 Spring Gilts

The tried sows and fall gilts are bred to ORPHAN SURE and CRESENT JUMBO. The spring gilts to JUMBO BOB, the great young son of the grand champion boar, Caldwell's Big Bob. Tried sows include daughters of Big Bone Sampson, the sire of MC'S SAMPSON, international grand champion 1916, BIG ORANGE, BIG PRICE, FESSENMEYER'S A WONDER, EXPANSION SURE, MASSIVE KING and other great boars. We will not catalog a single sow that is not all right in every way from the standpoint of a breeder. The gilts have lots of size and are mostly by JUMBO CHIER JR.

Write for catalog and mention this paper. Visiting breeders stop at Davenport hotel in Chester and Rock Island Hotel in Belleville, Kan. Free transportation from both places. Breeders unable to attend should send bids to Jesse Johnson in our care and let him buy for you.

Von Forell Bros., Chester, Nebraska Auctioneers—Cols. J. C. Price, J. H. Barr. Fieldman—Jesse Johnson.

Norton County Breeders Association

Norton County Fair, August 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 1917 H. A. JOHNSON, President

For Quick Sale Poland China Boars.
Big type and good all over.
Farmers prices. C. F. Behrent, Oronoque, Kan.

25 BRED SOWS and gills bred for spring and fall boar pigs.
Everything on approval. J.F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.

Delay 1 Shorthorn Bull Calves for sping for an and fall boar pigs.
Everything on approval. J.F. Foley, Oronoque, Kan.

Poland China Pigs. 25 fall pigs at low prices. Either sex. Can ship over Rock Island or Mo. Pacific. Geo. W. Goodman, Lenora, Kan.

POLAND CHINA
Last fall Gilts for sale. Write for prices.
PETER LUFT ALMENA, KANSAS.
Shorthorns Six dark red bulls nine to eleven months old. Pioneer, a grandson of Awardels and Whitaball Sultan heads our

We Have 3 Shorthorn Bull Calves for sale. Got by a Imp. White Hall Sultan and out of cows of the Lard Strathalies and Golden Fame Strains. J.W. Liggett & Sees, Airsons, Kan.

Percherons --- Shorthorns --- Polands Percherons --- Shur thus and A few nice spring gilts, by Jumbo Prospect, by Luft's Orange for sale open or bred to order. C. E. Whitney, Almena, Kansas.

COL. W. M. PATTON, Livestock Auctiones Almera, Kansas.

Country my time to the business. Address as above. COL. C. H. PAYTON Fur-bred stock sales and NORTON, KANSAS Address as above.
L. J. Goodman, D. V. M. Lenora, Kan. Hog

When writing to advertisers please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze

Dean's Mastodon Polands **Bred Sow Sale**

Dearborn, Missouri, February 28



Big Type with Quality.

of the Best Bred Sows and Gilts in Missouri

The tried sows are of immense frame, with record of production unsurpassed by any in the breed. The gilts are mostly by: Big Bone Model, by the National Grand Champion, Long Big Bone, and out of a fine sow by Big Bob; Smooth Black Bone, by the former Iowa Champion Smooth Big Bone, and are bred to the best living son of Big Timm, * * * Dean's Timm, dam by Long Wonder. Some of the sows not related to the Sievers boars will be bred to them. Every one immune. Write for catalog.

CLARENCE DEAN, Weston, Mo.

Auctioneer-Col. P. M. Gross. Fieldman-C. H. Hay. Remember the sale is at Dearborn on the Interurban between Kansas City and St. Joseph. Cars every hour.

HOLSTEIN AUCTION Clay Center, Kan., Wed., Feb. 21

Holstein Dairy Cattle, 35 Head Cows and Heifers. These include all the grade Holsteins owned by A. L. Fellows.

17 choice high grade Holstein milk cows, 10 will be fresh soon, remainder are milking now. The milk from these cows averages 4% butterfat. Every cow is an extra good producer. They are Kansas bred and Kansas milked.

7 two-year-old high grade heifers, will be fresh in spring. Every one of these is very promising.

4 bulls. 1 4-year-old registered bull, has been my herd bull for two years, has an exceptional pedigree and is a rare individual.

Three yearlings, very high grade.

5 heifer calves, 4 months old. These calves are from choice cows, sired by my herd bull.

H. L. KINMAN, Clay Center, Kan.

The Kansas Hereford Breeders' Second Annual Sale

College Pavilion Manhattan, March 3, 1917 70 19 FEMALES 70

D. D. Casement, Manhattan Klaus Bros., Bendena.

J. M. Rodgers, Beloit.

Drennan Bros., Blue Rapids George Lungstrom, Lindsborg Jos. F. Selacek, Blue Rapids
Samuel Drybread, Elk City. Carl Miller, Belvue.

J. B. Goodman, White City. John J. Phillips, Goodland.

J. O. Seever, Smith Center.

J. B. Seever, Smith Center.

J. B. Southard, Comiskey.

Howell Bros., Herkimer, John Poole, Manhattan.

E. S. Jones, Emporia.

W. H. Rhodes, Manhattan.

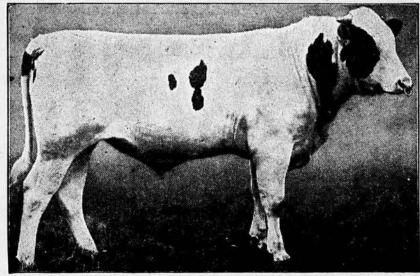
Kansas State Agricultural Collon Schmitt and J. G. Schmitt,

Tipton, Kansas.

These cattle have all been personally inspected by some member of the Animal Husbandry Department. They represent the best blood lines and will appear in the sale ring in the most desirable condition to insure their usefulness to their new owners. Bulls are offered suitable to head pure bred herds and females which would improve the majority of herds by their presence.

Practically all these cattle were bred by the consignors, a few individuals have been calved as the property of the consignor. This insures a high class of animals which have not passed through second hands. This is a breeders' sale in which an effort has been made to secure animals that represent the best efforts of the Hereford breeders of Kansas. For further information and catalog, address

W. A. Cochel, Manhattan, Kansas



Sir Juliana Grace's De Kol, the Sire at the Head of this Herd.

Albechar Farm Holsteins

Albechar Farm offers females of all ages for sale. from calves up to serviceable age. Herd consists of 160 head of females, headed by Sir Juliana Grace De Kol. This bull is of world record breeding, and a great individual. He has a number of daughters in the herd, and a large number of cows in this herd are bred to ters in the herd, and a large number of cows in this herd are bred to him. There are more than 20 A. R. O. cows in this herd ranging from 15 lb. two-year-olds, to 24 lb. full age cows. There are daughters and granddaughters of Pietertje Hengerveld Count De Kol, King Segis, Pontiac Korndyke, Pontiac Aaggie Korndyke, King Spofford Walker, King Hengerveld Model Fayne, (King Hengerveld Model Fayne is a brother to the world's greatest cow, and is the greatest living son of King Fayne Segis, who is the sire of the only 50 lb. cow). Can make prices on one or more, up to one or two carloads. Prices consistent with good breeding and individuality. Write for descriptions and prices, or better still, come and make your own selections. Address

ROBINSON & SHULTZ Independence Kansas

Judy's Annual Sale of Polled Durham Cattle, Draft **Stallions and Duroc Bred Sows**

In Their Own Sale Pavilion at Kearney, Neb., Friday, March 9

Registered Draft Stallions

8 Clydes, 2 Shires, 2 Percherons, 1

In ages from two to four years. Good drafty, clean boned, sound fellows, of good weights and home bred. A chance to buy at prices far below what the same breeding and quality would cost at the big highly advertised sales of the country.



Double Standard Polled Durham Cattle

Representing the natural accumulation of our herd which is now the largest herd in America. 24 low down, blocky, sappy bulls, ranging in age from twelve mos, to three years. All raised on our farms and nearly all sired by our herd bull JUDY'S BARON. 16 females, 7 cows and 9 helfers, all safe in calf to SHAVER CREEK LAD JR., champion of Iowa, 1915. Some real herd bulls go in that are not related to the females selling. Every animal to be sold will have several crosses of the best Polled blood. Judy's Baron is 100% dehorner. The females will sell in ordinary flesh. But no more useful lot will be sold this year.

Duroc-Jersey Bred Sows

45 head selected from a big bunch, bred to four different boars, two of them sons of ILLUSTRATOR 2nd, one by King The Col., and one by Model Goods. Most of them sired by JUDY'S DOUBLE MODEL, a son of Golden Model 5th. Dams of offering by such sires as DEETS ILLUSTRATOR 2nd and Inventor's Knight.

Write early for our catalog and mention this paper. The sale will be held rain or shine. Parties unable to be with us should send sealed bids to Jesse Johnson, in our care at Kearney, Neb.

Auctioneer—Col. Joe Shaver. Fieldman—Jesse Johnson.

W. T. JUDY & SONS, Kearney, Neb.

Dispersion Sale 35—HEAD—35 Holstein Cows and Heifers



Beatrice, Nebr., February 24th

This is a closing out sale of our entire herd of big milking cows and their heifers.

pure bred, registered heifer, in calf;

pure bred yearling heiter, 9 months old;

4 pure bred registered cows, 2 with A. R.
1 pure bred heifer, 4 months old;
0. records;
1 pure bred heifer calf;

14 big, high grade cows, giving milk, 3 soon to freshen.

Cows bred to one of the best registered Holstein bulls in the West, with best of A R O backing. These cows are from some of the best Holstein herds of Wisconsin. They were selected for their quality and production by O. H. Liebers, formerly County Agent of Gage County, Nebraska, and now Agriculturist for the C. B. & Q. R. R. They are thoroughly acclimated and good producers. These cattle are not shipped here to sell, but have been used in our dairy, and are only sold because we are going out of business.

Sale in Frierich's Feed Barn, beginning at one o'clock sharp.

Kidd & Junkin, Beatrice, Nebr. *Auctioneer—Col. Z. S. Branson. Fieldman—Jesse Johnson.

Naiman's Sale **Big Immune Poland China Sows**

In Smith's sale pavilion at Fairbury, Neb., Wed., Feb. 28



3 Tried Sows, 37 Big Fall Yearlings

MALF BRED to Long Shot, sired by BIG BONE'S SON out of an LEY, winner of first at big county shows, and DOLLAR MAKER, son of Dollar Mark. Fully half of the offering is sired by NAIMAN'S A WONDER, grandson of A Wonder. Others by MAMMOTH ORANGE, son of Big Orange. Some by ORPHAN WONDER by A Wonder. rea to Wonder.

If you want to start in the Poland China business, right at the top, get a catalog of this sale and either attend or send bids to JESSE JOHNSON in my care at Fairbury, Neb. Parties attending sale stop at Merchant's Hotel.

John L. Naiman, Alexandria, Nebraska Aucts.-Jas. E. Duncan, J. H. Barr. Fieldman-Jesse Johnson.

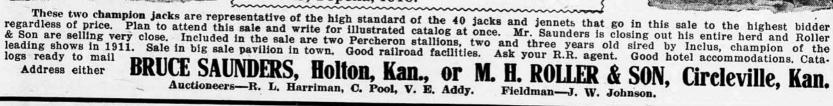
Big Combination Jack Sale

Address either

40 Head 25 Jacks and 15 Jennets

Holton, (Jackson County,) Kan. Thursday, February 22

The Show Herd of M. H. ROLLER & SON, including John L Jr., champion state fair, Topeka, 1914-15 and the show herd of Bruce Saunders, including Deacon Jr., champion of state fair, Topeka, 1916.



ack Sale Sunny Slope Stock

2 head of lacks from 2 years to aged lacks, 14 to 15½ hands high. Black with white points. Good, body, head and ears. There lacks are my own raising. Sired by Bradley's Sunlight and Keny Yelberton, both big Kentucky acks. Kentucky Yelberton's dam took 4th premium at the St. Louis das fair in a bunch of 30 and his sire took first premium at the Kentucky State fair for the best and 1st premium for best jack with three coits and his grandsire sired the champion yearling lack head of Jennets from yearlings up to aged jennets. Aged jennets from 14 to 15 hands. Black with epoints.

paints.
sell 2 driving mares and 2 good ponies. Will offer for sale one registered Percheron mare coming resold and a registered Percheron stud colt coming 2 years old, an extra good one.

G. W. OVERLY, MCCUNE, KANSAS

Auctioneers: Cols. J. T. Macom, B. F. Boland, H. W. Lowe, J. M. Tomson, G. W. Bell, W. E.

Gaddis and J. C. Bogard.

Oak Wood Stock Fa



ey cows, from four to six years old, o freshen during the next thirty

to freshen during the next thirty days.

Thirty head of high grade Jersey heifers to freshen in March and April. These cows and heifers were selected by an expert, from high producing strains.

Eight head of registered Holstein and Jersey bulls of the very best quality. Come and inspect them and we can satisfy you as to quality. Write, phone or wire for prices and description.

M. E. PECK & SON

Cornelius McNulty's Annual Jack Sale

A Draft Sale From the Pioneer Grand View Jack Far Morrowville, Kansas

To better accommodate customers from all over the country I am selling in the big comfortable Sale Barn, at

Concordia, Kan., Saturday, Feb. 24

For 18 years I have bred jacks and it is with real pleasure I invite the jack and mule fraternity of the West to my 2nd annual draft sale of jacks.

Big Mammoth Jacks Go In This Sale

Ranging from two to eight years old. All are black with white points. All were bred by me except two. They are real herd jack material and all registered or eligible to registry. All are acclimated and in good growing condition but not highly conditioned. The guarantee made on each jack will be as good as a government bond. Catalogs ready to mail.

Address Cornelius McNulty, Morrowville, Kan.

Auctioneers: R. L. Harriman, G. B. VanLandingham, Dan Perkins. J. W. Johnson, Fieldman. (Mention the Farmers Mail and Breeze when asking for catalog)



Typical of the Grand View Kind.



THIS 10-20 Model J Sandusky Tractor places the farmer with lesser acreage on the same basis of economy as the man with the larger farm.

Gives him proportionately the same dependable service, produces the same results in dollars and cents and effects the same economies of labor as secured by the hundreds of farmers operating our 15-35 Model E.

Pound for pound the Model J is as good a tractor as our larger machine. It is designed on sound engineering principles, built with the same mechanical precision, of the best materials and proved out thoroughly in actual field work.

It is sold strictly on a guaranteed basis, after an actual demonstration on your farm has shown that it is profitably adapted to your needs and capable of doing your work. You buy tractor certainty when you buy a Sandusky, and you get it at a reasonable price.

BRIEF SPECIFICATIONS

Our own four-cylinder, four-cycle, 41x51 motor; drop forged crank-shaft, cam-shaft and connecting rods, interchangeable high grade bearings; combination force feed and splash oiling system; high tension magneto; Bennett air cleaner; belt pulley; three speed transmission; Timken worm and gear drive; Hyatt equipped; universal couplings between motor, transmission

and differential; three-point spring suspension; thorough protection against grit; full steel construction; short turning brakes. Weight, 4000 pounds; wheel base, 76 inches; height, 52 inches.

BOOK J-63 FREE

It describes fully the unique principles of design, the construction and performance of this smaller "Little Fellow With the Big Pull." Also gives the details of our "Try It Before You Buy" sales policy, as well as covering our broad, binding guarantees. Tell us your problems, and we will gladly assist you in solving them without obligation on your part. Be sure to ask for Book J-63

A NEW PLAN—FREE SERVICE

We announce an entirely new departure in tractor selling. A coupon book good for 100 hours of service goes with every Model J. This means expert service and help without charge when you want it. See catalog for details.

If your work requires more power than furnished by Model J let us send you catalog covering our 15-35 Model. Ask for book E-63

TO DEALERS—We want men of standing, with pep and energy, to get behind this 10-20 Model J and push it. Write for our proposition.

THE DAUCH MANUFACTURING CO., Sandusky, Ohio

The Sandusky Tractors—both Models—are ready for inspection at and delivery from our principal Factory Branches and Service Stations at Indianapolis, Ind.; Bloomington, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.; Lewistown, Mont.; Minot, N. Dak.; Fargo, N. Dak.; Sioux City, Iowa; Lincoln, Nebr.; Wichita, Kans.; Dallas, Texas; Leesburg, Fla.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Sacramento, Cal.

LOW WITH THE BIG PULL"