

April 20, 1918

Price 5 Cents

# The FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

48.16



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## "Give me a quart of Oil"

This careless request may bring costly penalties



THE garage man comes out. The motorist says, "Give me a quart of oil." His "quart of oil" is poured into the crank-case, or reservoir. The car goes on. No doubt the motorist thinks he has amply protected the 1500-odd parts of his engine.

Far from it. One of the surest ways to invite friction-draw and engine trouble is to say, "Give me a quart of oil."

### "Give me a quart of Oil" invites LOSS OF POWER

Escape of explosion past the piston rings, loss of compression and loss of power frequently result from oil of incorrect body. The power-loss is felt most on heavy roads and on the hills.

You can get full compression—complete power—only by using oil whose body suits your engine. Correct body is seldom secured by saying, "Give me a quart of oil."

### "Give me a quart of Oil" invites WEAR OF BEARINGS

The problem of bearing lubrication is far from simple. Bearings differ widely in type and size. The oiling systems which supply them also differ. Adjustments vary.

Both the quality and body of the oil must suit these conditions. For every oil that suits your engine bearings, you will find many which will cause undue friction.

An almost sure start toward bearing trouble is "Give me a quart of oil."

### "Give me a quart of Oil" invites CARBON DEPOSIT

Guesswork won't eliminate this trouble.

Both the quality and the body of the oil must be considered.

Suppose the body is too light for the piston clearance. The oil then works too freely into the combustion chambers. In burning, excess carbon accumulates unless the oil's ash is light and naturally expelled through the exhaust.

An easy road to carbon trouble is, "Give me a quart of oil."

### "Give me a quart of Oil" invites WEAR OF PISTON PINS

Piston-pin lubrication is a difficult problem and little understood.

The location of the piston pins within the heated pistons and the slight oscillating motion of the pins or bushings demand an oil which will spread readily, yet maintain the proper film between the pins and bushings.

Quick damage will come if the oil fails to meet these conditions. To encourage piston-pin troubles prematurely, it is only necessary to say, "Give me a quart of oil."

### "Give me a quart of Oil" invites SCORED CYLINDER WALLS

Scoring frequently results from oil of low lubricating quality. Often, also, the oil's body is too light. Then the cylinder walls have no protecting film. Scratching results.

Too often the blame can be traced straight to "Give me a quart of oil."

### "Give me a quart of Oil" invites NOISE

Noise is often a sign of worn parts—resulting from friction.

It may be a dull "thump" at every revolution of the main shaft. It may be "knocking" of worn piston pins. It may be "hissing" within the cylinders. It may be "knocking" caused by excessive carbon deposit.

When a comparatively new car pounds and racks its way along the roads it is seldom necessary to ask what brought on premature old age. Generally it is undue friction—resulting from incorrect lubricating oil. A way to invite premature noise is an off-hand request, "Give me a quart of oil."

### "Give me a quart of Oil" increases MAINTENANCE COST

If the oil's quality is low, an excess quantity will be consumed and still the proper film will not be maintained.

If its body is incorrect, it may fail to reach and protect all moving parts.

In either case, excessive friction-draw results. Fewer miles are obtained from each gallon of gasoline. Your fuel and repair bills mount up.

This common waste is the frequent result of "Give me a quart of oil."

### "Give me a quart of Oil" reduces SECOND-HAND VALUE

What fixes the selling price of a used car? (1) The condition of the engine. (2) The condition of the chassis. (3) The condition of the body.

The engine is the vital part of the car. The engine condition, therefore, is most important.

At an auction sale in New York City, second hand cars of uniformly prominent makes were auctioned off. The bodies were in good condition. The prices of the cars originally ranged from about \$1000 to \$3000. The selling price in some cases was as low as \$200.

Why? Because the engines and other mechanical parts were badly worn.

Was the wear due to long service? No. The age of most of these cars disproved that. Premature wear was evident.

It is safe to say the owners of these cars had used the common expression—"Give me a quart of oil." They paid a high price for their carelessness.

## How to secure the Correct Oil for your car

DO NOT say, "Give me a quart of oil." You want an oil of the highest quality and of the correct body to meet the lubricating requirements of your engine.

Ask for that oil and get it.

At the right we print, in part, our Chart of Automobile Recommendations.

This Chart is the result of the most far-reaching and thorough study of automobile lubrication that has ever been made.

It was prepared by a company whose authority on scientific lubrication, for every class of machinery, is recognized throughout the world—the Vacuum Oil Company.

It was prepared after a careful analysis of the lubricating requirements of each make and model of American and foreign car.

For years this Chart has been recognized as the scientific guide to correct automobile lubrication.

The superior efficiency of the oils specified has been thoroughly proven by practical tests.

Make a note of the grade of Gargoyle Mobiloils specified in this Chart for your engine. Then make sure that you get it.

You will then give your engine oil of

the highest quality and of the correct body. Its use will result in

Saving of fuel      Saving of oil  
Maximum power      Minimum repairs

The requirements of the transmission and differential of your car are equally important. The correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for the transmission and differential are specified in the complete Chart of Recommendations which you will find on your dealer's wall.

Write for 64-page booklet containing complete discussion of your lubrication problems, list of troubles with remedies and complete Charts of Recommendations for Automobiles, Motorcycles, Tractors and Motor-boat engines.

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



# Mobiloils

A grade for each type of motor

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

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

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New York Kansas City, Kan.

Chicago Philadelphia

Indianapolis Minneapolis

Pittsburgh Des Moines

## Correct Automobile Lubrication

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

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

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

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

| AUTOMOBILES       | 1915   |        | 1917   |        | 1916   |        | 1915   |        | 1914   |        |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
|                   | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter |
| Abbott            | Arc    | Arc    | Arc    | Arc    | Arc    | Arc    | Arc    | Arc    | Arc    | Arc    |
| Abbott-Detroit    | Arc    | Arc    | Arc    | Arc    | Arc    | Arc    | Arc    | Arc    | Arc    | Arc    |
| Allen             | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Apperson          | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn            | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (4 cyl.)   | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (6 cyl.)   | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (8 cyl.)   | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (10 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (12 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (14 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (16 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (18 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (20 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (22 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (24 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (26 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (28 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (30 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (32 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (34 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (36 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (38 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (40 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (42 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (44 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (46 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (48 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (50 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (52 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (54 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (56 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (58 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (60 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (62 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (64 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (66 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (68 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (70 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (72 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (74 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (76 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (78 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (80 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (82 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (84 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (86 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (88 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (90 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (92 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (94 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (96 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (98 cyl.)  | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (100 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (102 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (104 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (106 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (108 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (110 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (112 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (114 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (116 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (118 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (120 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (122 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (124 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (126 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (128 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (130 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (132 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (134 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (136 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (138 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (140 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (142 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (144 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (146 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (148 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (150 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (152 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (154 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (156 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (158 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (160 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (162 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (164 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (166 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (168 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (170 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (172 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (174 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (176 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (178 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (180 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (182 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (184 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (186 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (188 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (190 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (192 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (194 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (196 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (198 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (200 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (202 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (204 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (206 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (208 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (210 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (212 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (214 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (216 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (218 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (220 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |
| Auburn (222 cyl.) | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      | A      |

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On request we  
ate Chart speci-  
for each make

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

## Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

### When Will the End Be?

This is written at what is perhaps the most critical time of the great world war.

The British are fighting a desperate defensive battle with their backs to the wall, so to speak. The Germans are throwing their troops into the gigantic offensive with a reckless disregard of human life, and at terrific cost they have driven the British army back a number of miles and at some points have made greater advances than at any time since the war began, not even excepting the first great drive in the fall of 1914. Up to the time this is written the Germans have thrown into the attack not less than 110 divisions or approximately 1,320,000 men. Of these divisions 75 have been withdrawn for reorganization on account of their losses which are estimated to average at least 2,500 men for each division. According to this estimate these divisions have lost at least 187,500 men and they are the very flower of the German army. Still there are left tremendous forces if Germany is willing to sacrifice them, and the German military leaders seem to be willing to do that.

If Germany had, to begin the western front drive, 210 divisions, she has still 2 million men to sacrifice. If all these could be hurled against the British army unsupported they might destroy it and possibly even capture the greater part of it. However, as this is written the French are hurrying large reinforcements to the aid of the British and there is every probability that more than 100,000 United States soldiers are either in or ready to go into the battle line. In this connection I may say that yesterday I had a conversation with an intelligent non-commissioned officer who has served one enlistment in the United States navy and is serving his second enlistment in the army. He seems to have a fairly accurate knowledge concerning the United States forces and gave it as his opinion that there are 800,000 United States soldiers on the other side. Some of these are training in England, but if he is approximately correct there must be 1/2 million of our fighting men in France. How many of these will be used to stop the attack of the Germans I of course do not know, but we do know that General Pershing has offered to General Foch the entire available force of American troops to use as he sees best.

I believe the allies are passing thru the worst period of this crisis right now. I believe that in the next few days, possibly before this is read, the worst will be over and the tide will begin to run against the Germans. If we are right in supposing that Germany has thrown practically all of its available fighting forces into this drive and if in the end it turns out to be a defeat, the war will end soon; perhaps within a few months. If on the other hand Germany, while not able to destroy the British army, is able to hold what it has gained in this drive, it will mean in my opinion a great prolongation of the war—a prolongation in fact until such time as the United States can get sufficient forces across the water and trained to turn the scale. That would be sometime during 1919, for at the rate they are going over now we will have 2 1/2 million men in France by the first of next May.

By that time, too, I expect to see the difficulties in the way of the manufacture of airplanes overcome and a vast fleet of the cavalry of the skies scattering ruin thru Germany. In my opinion, then, if the present great German drive ends in disaster for Germany, the war will end this year. If it ends in a partial success for Germany, that is if Germany is able to hold what it has gained so far, the war will end sometime during 1919.

Finally it is my belief that Germany will fail in the present drive.

### Try to Banish Fear

The greatest enemy of happiness is fear. It is the basis of all worry, and worry is the basis of a great deal of sickness and pain.

I suppose fear is manifestation of the instinct of self preservation. We dread to be hurt and we are apt to permit that dread to grow until we are continually anticipating disasters.

It is entirely proper to take reasonable precautions. There is no merit in recklessness. The in-

dividual who toys unnecessarily with danger is a fool. An example of that kind of a fool is the speed maniac who races his automobile with a railroad train and tries to cross the track just in front of the swift flying express.

The fear which is idle and wrong is the fear which causes us to worry over future possible calamities, which if they are to occur we cannot help and which may never occur. Fear will impair your powers of resistance. It is no more a figure of speech to say that a certain person was paralyzed by fear. I imagine that most of us have had some experience in that line. There have been times when we were actually so frightened that we were almost unable to move.

I know that it is common for persons who are in the habit of giving way to their fears to say that they cannot help worrying. I do not believe that. I know that it is much easier to worry than not but I also know that one can cultivate courage and optimism that will drive worry largely from the mind.

There never was a time when it was more necessary to cultivate courage and try to conquer fear than just now. It is easy to picture a future darker than anything we have ever experienced. It is easy to imagine that pretty nearly everything we have been accustomed to regard as stable and desirable in life is about to be overturned and forever ruined. And yet a moment's reflection ought to convince us that to give way to that sort of fear is the worst sort of folly. "The brave man dies but once; the coward suffers death many times." It is possible to conquer fear, to cultivate a brave heart and to say with Henry:

"It matters not how strait the gate,  
 How charged with punishment the scroll,  
 I am the master of my fate;  
 I am the captain of my soul."

### Guaranteeing the Farmer

I have received several letters recently advocating the guaranteeing of farmers' crops; that is, when the farmer plants a crop the government shall guarantee him at least the cost of his seed and labor in putting in the crop.

At first this seems like a rather unreasonable proposition and there is hardly a possibility that Congress will pass such a law, but is there not merit in the suggestion and is it not possible to carry it into effect? There is no doubt that such an arrangement would stimulate production. Take the present year for example. There is no doubt that the high price of seed wheat prevented many farmers from sowing as much wheat as they would have been willing to sow because they felt that they could not afford to take the chances of failure. To sow wheat last fall meant a large expense for seed to say nothing of the expense of preparing the ground. There were many farmers who had the teams and plows and harrows necessary to put in say 100 acres of wheat but they did not have the money to buy the seed.

If they could have been assured, however, that in any event they would get back the cost of seed including seed, plowing and drilling they could and would have put in the crop. With that sort of a guaranty if the farmer did not have the money necessary to buy the seed and pay the other expenses of putting in the crop he could easily have borrowed it giving his guaranty as security.

As the government has assumed power to control all sorts of private business there is no reason why such an arrangement as this could not be made. Let the government impose a tax of 50 cents an acre on every acre sown, the tax to be paid into an insurance fund to be used in guaranteeing every wheat raiser \$5 an acre in any event, no matter whether he loses his crop by reason of drouth, flood, hail, winterkilling or from any other cause.

With such a guaranty any wheat raiser could borrow the money necessary to buy seed if he did not have it, and to pay the cost of plowing, harrowing and drilling. I think also it would be conservative to say that with such a government guaranty there would be at least 100 million acres of wheat sown next year. The tax would in that event yield a fund of 50 million dollars. In case the wheat raiser harvests his crop and it does not yield \$5 an acre he would be paid the difference

between his actual return an acre and the \$5 guaranty. The fund would be sufficient to take care of a total loss of 10 million acres in the United States.

A guaranty of \$5 an acre would not of course make any money for the wheat raiser, but it would pay him for his seed and the labor of putting in the crop and would in my opinion greatly stimulate wheat growing in the United States by insuring the wheat raiser against absolute loss.

### Is Socialism a Menace?

"The New York Socialist party is still an anti-war organization," according to the New York Journal. A motion to call a conference of members to vote on a change of attitude toward the war was defeated recently. It seems to me that the Socialist party in the United States is composed mainly of radicals so far at least as the leaders are concerned.

I notice also that in France the radical element of the same party is trying hard to influence the membership toward an attitude of disloyalty to the government. Like Trotzky and Lenin, they say that the Socialist party must combat not those who caused this war, they care nothing about that, but those who wish to continue it.

They are confident that no matter who wins Socialism is bound to come soon after peace is declared.

Before the war Socialists were Internationalists; when the war was declared and the defection of the German Socialists occurred they became forcibly, Nationalists; now the tendency among them is to become Internationalists again. When I say among them I mean among their leaders in Russia, France and the United States. They cling to the belief that their idealism will conquer the German sword.

Let us see who the leaders are in Russia, France and the United States. In Russia the well known heads of the Socialist party, Trotzky and Lenin, are extremists, radicals and both materialists. Grown rich and arrogant in France, the leaders of the same party also are radicals, extremists and materialists. In the United States we notice the same mental condition among the majority of the leaders of the Socialist party and we could add that the most of them are either German or of German origin.

Is it not about time that society should study this new situation into which these cracked brains to say the least, are likely to precipitate the coming generation? Materialism is Prussianism. The German theory that might makes right is materialism, pure and simple; it is the denial of Christian principles. The German philosophers, Treitschke and Nietzsche, the promoters of the modern state religion of the German empire, are all materialists. Nietzsche said: "A crime is the supreme nobility of the strong. You must have a warrior's heart, a wish to do harm, a rough outside. Crime is a social utility; for the strong nothing is true, everything is allowed."

Felix Pyat of the Hamburg Zeitung at the beginning of the war said in answer to the Paris Journal accusing the Germans of acting like barbarians: "You say we have no humane principles; in war there must be and there are no principles of humanity; furthermore humanity is only a product of nature, changeable from time to time; from climate to climate."

In the minds of these German philosophers and writers man is nothing but a weed, rubbish to be picked up, burned and destroyed when the storm comes. Hence their theory that might makes right, and my theory that materialism is Germanism and that materialists are pro-Germans inasmuch as they advocate the same creed as the German war lords advocate altho they invoke the name of God at the same time.

I have a picture in my mind of a materialist Socialist forced upon us. It would be Prussianism not only in Russia and Germany, but all over the world and it would not be long until the theory that might is right would be applied everywhere.

Socialist idealism can become a reality only based on Christian principles. Materialism is barbarism, the remains of the prehistoric human beast to be turned into a modern scientific brute.

It is the civilization of the Huns making efforts to bring men back to the time of their unconscious animalism.

This letter is not intended for an apology for religion or churches, as I am not a church member myself. I am rather inclined toward Socialism, politically, but am afraid of the tendencies taking form in the minds of most of the Socialists. I have spoken to a good many of them, some ignorant, some educated, and find the same moral attitude, the same sentimentality in most of them. The fact of the matter is that a good many are atheists. Human nature is very apt to sanction anything which flatters its appetite and materialism, under the pretense of progress or evolution can easily become an incentive to the wrong doer, but those proud intellectuals who believe they have found out all the secrets of creation will sooner or later realize that conscience is to the man what the bank is to the river, the barrier without which disorder and ruin must result. Conscience is the real evolution. It is Christian. L. DeBange.

Reading, Kan.

## Prunes for France

While the war is not over and we can only make our guesses as to when it will be, there is already a looking forward to the time when the people of Belgium and France and other localities which have felt the horrors of the conflict will go back to try to restore, so far as possible, their devastated homes and fields.

The United States is to play a great part in this work of restoration. A dispatch from Los Angeles says that 5½ million pounds of seed beans and 1½ million 2-year-old French prune trees are being gathered in California for shipment to Northern France to rehabilitate the fields and orchards devastated by the Germans in their retreat.

The beans are pink and black eye varieties, and the quantity is sufficient to plant 69,000 acres. The prune trees will convert 15,000 acres into bearing orchards within two years.

There is a bit of sentiment in California's sending young orchards to France, as it was this war torn republic that gave the state its first prune trees. This was in 1856 and since that time the prune orchards cover nearly 100,000 acres and bring to the growers more than 10 million dollars a year.

## The Hellishness of It

The hellishness of German militarism which plunged the world into war, becomes more apparent as the days and months drag on.

In addition to the savage slaughter that is going on in Europe there are incidental effects that are becoming plainer and plainer here and I presume elsewhere.

For example, there is a constantly increasing feeling of antagonism, not only to the German government but to Germans individually. This is bound to work injustice, but it is going to increase. When the war started the sentiment of this country was not all one way by any means. While I am satisfied that a majority of the people of the United States favored the allies from the very beginning, there was a large minority who favored the Germans and at that time there was almost no feeling of hostility to individual Germans either here or in Germany. I think the greater part of our people had a feeling of sympathy for the masses of the German people. They believed the masses had been forced into the war against their will and that they would stop the war and overthrow their government if they only had competent organization and leadership.

That feeling of sympathy has faded away. In place of it has gradually grown up a conviction that the masses of the German people are in harmony with their government; that they approve of the atrocities that have been practiced and commit these atrocities willingly. This change of popular sentiment may be wrong but there is no question about its existence and it is growing steadily. It is extending to men of German birth in this country. There is no doubt that in many cases it is going to work a grave injustice. Many loyal citizens in this country who happen to have been born in Germany or whose immediate ancestors were born there will be suspected unjustly and possibly persecuted but that cannot be helped. It is part of the fruit of the infamous policy of the German government. This war has bred hatreds which it will take two generations to remove. If the war lasts two years longer these hatreds will be intensified.

It is to be hoped, however, that the inherent love of fair play among American citizens will prevent, to a large extent, excesses and injustice.

One thing which would help greatly in protecting the really innocent from injustice would be the prompt and severe punishment of German agents and spies in this country. The work of these spies has tended to infuriate the loyal people of the United States. The tendency to resort to violence and mob law is increasing rapidly. Mob law is always to be deplored and condemned. The mob is bloodthirsty and indiscriminating. It is almost as apt to punish the innocent as the guilty, but there is a constantly growing feeling that the government is entirely too lenient in dealing with spies. There is a growing suspicion that German agents have managed to work themselves into some of the departments at Washington, and that they

may be responsible for the delays in pushing war preparations. These suspicions may be groundless, but they exist and hate and suspicion grow.

What a load of guilt is piled on the kaiser and his military advisers! They will be shunned even in hell.

## Soldier Did His Bit

The call went forth last year "every one do your bit to win the war," and I, a veteran of the Civil war, "again became a volunteer." One acre was all I had, perhaps I can get others to volunteer this year by giving the success that followed my efforts. From June 5 there was no rainfall for two months. Hence I followed the system of dry farming used successfully in the West. That there is much moisture and manure in a hoe I fully demonstrated by selling from this acre \$215 worth of tomatoes, onions, cabbage, beans, radishes, turnips and lettuce. I raised 45 bushels of potatoes besides. There were canned in my house about 800 cans of tomatoes, beans and other vegetables. I shipped large amounts of tomatoes, potatoes, beans and cabbage to each of three children.

Had I sold everything raised on the acre I believe it would have brought upwards of \$500. Thousands of persons will go in deeply into gardening at first, but when the rain falls they give up. I like it pretty dry after the seed is up for then is the time to get your "dust mulch" going. I know of no crop in a dry time that will not say thank you every time you give it a good hoeing. Never leave a ditch in the middle of the rows. I am a crank on this, be it corn, potatoes or garden crops.

To those who wish success, I would say again; remember there is much moisture and manure in a hoe; also, look out for the middle of the row.

Baldwin, Kan.

S. C. WHITWAM.

## Truthful James

"Speaking of rubber," remarked Truthful, "there is a good bit of misinformation about it. Of course most everybody knows that there are rubber trees but there are a lot of persons who think that these trees are made of solid rubber and that the way rubber is procured is by cutting solid chunks out of the trees. Others think that the rubber comes from the tree in the form of gum. Both are wrong of course. The rubber tree is tapped like a Sugar maple and the sap runs out like milk and finally hardens into rubber."

"Maybe you never heard of the experience of Sim Durock. Sim told me, and I assume that he wouldn't lie about it. He said that about 40 years ago he was traveling thru South America and came across some rubber trees that had been tapped. Sim didn't know anything about rubber trees but he saw what he thought was milk. 'I says to myself says I,' said Sim in telling me, 'This here certainly beats any country I ever struck. There is one kind of tree that grows bread fruit and blamed if here isn't a tree that gives milk.'"

"Sim had always been a great milk drinker when he was at home and he just went to this here milk tree and drank hearty, especially as he was hot and thirsty with trampin' thru the woods and dodgin' wild animals. He said that the sap had a kind of queer taste but of course he didn't expect tree milk to taste just the same as cow milk and at that the taste wasn't bad. He loafed round that neighborhood for several weeks drinking that supposed milk all the time and finally acquirin' a taste for it."

"Then Sim said he commenced to have sort of queer feelings. Wasn't feeling bad at all but seemed to be getting mighty springy in his walk. He was gradually turning to rubber but didn't know it for quite a while."

"The first real intimation he had that he was turning into a rubber man was when he was captured by a tribe of savages who were cannibals. They seemed pleased to see him as they had been short of fresh meat for some time. Sim said that the chief of the tribe actually drooled at the mouth as he looked him over. 'Never after that,' said Sim 'did I like the looks of that man.' Well, the chief called up his head cook or the man Sim took to be his head cook and talked a lot of disagreeable sounding language which of course Sim didn't understand, but owing to the fact that the chief kept pointing to him while he talked Sim figured out that the big squeeze was givin' directions as to how he wanted him served. They had a queer custom that saved his life. It seemed that the big chief had a royal taster whose business it was to bite the person who was to be cooked so as to tell how tender he was or how tough so that the cook would know how long to boil him."

"Well the taster came up and fastened his teeth on Sim's thigh and shut down. Sim said that he never saw a man look so surprised in his life. It was just like biting on a chunk of well seasoned rubber. Then the royal biter took a tooth hold in Sim's arm and shut down with all his might. The flesh sprung back so that it mighty near dislocated the biter's lower jaw."

"Then he went over and talked with the cook and the cook talked with the big chief. Then he came back and chewed on Sim again for quite a spell. Sim had discovered that it didn't hurt him a mite to be chewed up and even where the skin was broken there wasn't any blood. The cook took a bite at him and shook his head. He went over to the chief and jabbered and made motions which Sim gathered related to his supposed age. The tribe counted time by the moon and as Sim found out afterward when he learned the heathens' language, the royal biter and the head cook told the big chief that this man must be not less than 5,000 moons old. The royal biter said that he had held his job uninterrupted for 25 years or for more than 300 moons and had

sampled some tolerably tough ones in his time, but nothing that held a candle to this man."

"How long" asked the big chief, "do you figure it would take to boil him so that he would be tender enough to eat?" "I wouldn't guarantee," said the head cook, "that he would be fit to serve under two moons steady boilin'." "I can't wait any two moons for a dinner," growled the head chief, "go out and catch me a fat monkey to roast and kick this ancient out of the camp."

"With that," said Sim, "a big, husky come up and lifted me one in the calf of my back and there was where he got another surprise. When he kicked me I went up into the air like a big rubber ball. I went up about 50 feet I should judge and when I lit on the ground I bounced up again near 20 feet. That settled it. They concluded that I was no common human but some sort of a god. The first thing I knew the whole bunch was down on their hunkers bumpin' their heads on the ground and kowtowin' to me to beat the band. Then they fixed up a tent right next to that of his royal giblets, the head chief and I was it."

"At first I was puzzled to know what had happened and then I tumbled. From that time on I had anything I wanted but about every so often I had to do some stunt like climbing up a tree about 50 or 100 feet high and jumping off. At first I was leary about it and thought sure I would break my fool neck but after a little I got used to it. When I would light I would bounce about three times and they worked up quite a game trying to see who could catch me on the first or second bounce."

"There were some disadvantages tho. For instance when I would lie down with my feet too close to the fire and fall asleep my feet would get to burning. I didn't experience any pain but burnin' rubber you know has a most disagreeable smell. After I got pretty well acquainted with the head chief and could understand his language he told me one day that not meanin' any offense he wished that I would slumber with my feet farther from the fire. He said that he didn't object to potten eggs occasionally but that the smell of my feet when they were scorchin' sure did turn his stomach."

## Let Nobody Make Money Out of War

From Governor Capper's Recent Address in Great Bend:

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

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

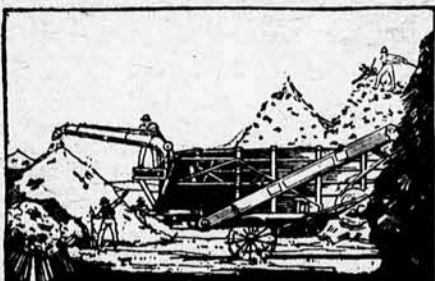
If the average Kansas farm produced \$20 gross an acre last year it was sheer luck.

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

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

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

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



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# To Eliminate House Flies

## Why Not Control These Destructive Pests on Kansas Farms

By Leonard Haseman

MAN'S GREATEST enemy in Kansas is the common house fly. Other insects may destroy millions of dollars' worth of livestock annually, but this is not to be compared with the destructiveness of the house fly which is reckoned in human ailments and human lives. Men have endeavored to control the ravages of livestock and crop insects because the damage which such insects do can be seen readily and reckoned in dollars. Very little effort has been made to control the house fly because its destructiveness is not so apparent and because the disease laden filth which the pest carries is not visible to the unaided eye. The indifference which has permitted the insect to breed unmoled is inexcusable. To be sure the importance of the house fly may be, and often has been, overestimated but the facts remain that it is man's most filthy associate and one of his most fatal enemies.

### Disease Germs

The house fly acts as a simple carrier of disease germs. That is, it collects the parasites on its body by visiting infected materials, and transports them to man or his food. Many kinds of insects act in the same way but the common fly is best adapted for, and most active in, carrying germs of human diseases. Its mouth consists of a moist, spongy structure which readily picks up germs, its feet are provided with sticky pads and its body is covered with hair. If it alights on germ-laden materials to feed, it is sure to pick up germs and if the material in question is human discharges in open closets or on the sidewalk then it picks up parasites associated with human wastes. Its rapid flight and common habit of visiting filth and human foods in rapid succession makes it an able carrier of germs of human diseases and, under unsanitary conditions, a rapid messenger of death.

A fly is especially suited for carrying germs associated with diseases of the digestive tract since it is usually on foods that it wipes its filthy, germ-laden feet and mouth. Typhoid fever is the most important disease of this type and records show that in many cases the house fly is largely responsible for outbreaks of typhoid fever, though there are other ways of spreading this disease with food and drink.

In those rural districts where open closets are tolerated, or worse still where there are no closets at all, the fly has an excellent opportunity to pick up germs from human feces and carry them to food and drink. In towns and cities where adequate sewerage systems are not maintained, conditions are far worse on account of crowded quarters where it is possible for flies to carry germs from neighbors to smear upon one's food at home or upon food in the market.

### Four Distinct Stages

During its development, the fly passes thru four distinct stages: egg, maggot, pupa and adult. In midsummer the pest may hatch from the egg and mature in from eight to 14 days, and in a few days more be ready to deposit eggs again. This cycle is repeated over and over from spring until frost in the fall.

The eggs are small, slender, oval, white objects similar to the common "blows" found on spoiled meat or dead animals. The maggots resemble those of the related blow flies, and become full fed in from three to five days under favorable conditions. The pest then remains in the pupa or resting stage for about the same length of time before the winged fly emerges from the small, oval, brown, bean-like pupa case. The fly deposits from 100 to 150 eggs, usually in two or more batches at intervals of a few days.

In the latitude of Central Kansas there may be 10 generations of flies a year. The winter seems to be passed largely in the resting or pupal stage in manure. This is one reason why a fly campaign should be started early before spring opens. With the open-

ing of spring a few house flies will be seen associated with large blue-bottle and green flies. These soon prepare to deposit their supply of eggs in manure piles, stables, and other decaying materials. The first generations in the spring develop more slowly than those later in the summer.

It has been estimated that if all eggs should hatch and all flies mature, a single female laying eggs in spring would have several trillion offspring by fall. This of course does not actually occur but such calculations help to emphasize the importance of beginning the campaign early to reduce the number of flies in the early part of the season. The destruction of one fly in the spring is equivalent to killing thousands later on.

The fly scourge reaches its height in midsummer, when the temperature is highest, water scarcest, and when conditions drive swarms of flies to the dairy, store, and kitchen with the appetites of wolves. At such times the flies are most active and it is then that their ability to carry germs is most forcibly demonstrated. As fall approaches, the rate of increase is reduced and with the first freezes most of the flies are killed. A few in buildings may remain alive until Christmas. Tucked away in manure piles and other favorable breeding places may be found some of the immature stages which start the next spring's crop of flies.

The house fly may breed in almost any kind of decaying vegetation or manure, the horse manure is its first choice. Few breed in slop or in human excrement in open closets, but the adult flies visit such places to feed. The farmer who saves his summer supply of stable manure for use on his wheat ground in the fall is sure to furnish his farm and his home with an abundance of flies unless he carefully stores the manure in a screened manure pit or treats it regularly with borax or other fly destroyers. Every farm usually breeds its own flies as they usually do not migrate. The manure pile is the natural fly incubator and it works best when it is most neglected.

### To Infect Food

The importance of the house fly to man is due to the ability of the insect to infect food with the germs of intestinal diseases. Human excrement is, therefore, the universal source from which the pest collects such germs. The common type of out-closet on the farms usually is without a pit. Flies may enter and leave at will.

To overcome these important sources of infection, every farm should have a carefully prepared closet with a deep, dark pit. All members of the family should be required to use the closet, and a small amount of lime should be sprinkled in the pit regularly. Discharges from typhoid or other sick patients should be disinfected properly and carefully disposed of. In towns and cities sewer systems should be installed if possible and where closets must be used, they should be properly constructed and the wastes properly treated. Spitting on the sidewalk, street, or in other exposed places should be prohibited. Garbage should be kept in closed cans.

Too much care cannot be taken to prevent the fly from depositing germs upon foods or in the mouths of sleeping babies. Milk and butter in the dairy, meats in the market, groceries, candies, and other foods should be kept out of reach of the flies. After the foods are delivered the cook or housewife should feel responsible for their protection. In stores and on the market the foods should never be exposed to flies. Where food is displayed, glass cases or screen cages should be required by law. The doors and windows of the home should be screened carefully and the screens kept closed to exclude the flies from the rooms and especially from the kitchen and dining room where the foods are prepared and eaten.

Cold foods left over between meals should be put away out of reach of flies. Sleeping children should be protected with mosquito netting. To see a sleeping child in a railroad station or other fly-ridden place, with its mouth fairly working with filthy flies, or to see candies, cakes, bread, or other articles of food black with flies and fly specks, should convince any thinking person of the importance of fly control.

In planning any fly campaign three important facts must be kept in mind; first, the number of flies must be kept down by treating or disposing of breeding places and by killing the adult flies in various ways; second, the fly cannot scatter germs if it is not permitted to visit germ-laden materials where it may pick up the parasites; and third, if foods of all kinds and man himself are protected from contact with the house fly, it becomes a harmless creature so far as scattering germs of human diseases is concerned.

### Haul Out the Manure

The pitch fork, plenty of energy, and fixed determination are the essential weapons for the early campaign. The winter accumulation of manure must be cleaned out in early spring. Later accumulations should be scattered in the fields every week if possible, or stored in a prepared manure pit. If the manure is removed from the stable to be hauled away later, about 1 pound of commercial powdered borax should be applied to every 16 bushels or 20 cubic feet of the fresh stable manure. Add a little water to carry the borax down into the manure. This kills the eggs and maggots and does not injure manure.

After the spring opens and the fly season approaches, carefully guard the closet and other sources of infection to prevent the flies from visiting them. Use plenty of lime wherever germ-laden materials may occur. Despite all that is done to treat breeding places, some flies will develop, so keep them as free from disease germs as possible by disposing of infected materials.

Protect the home, food, and the family by means of screens kept closed. Use sticky paper, traps, "swatters," and poison bait to kill off those flies which do succeed in breeding and entering the house. A home-made trap can be prepared easily by using a tight nail keg and fitting in the bottom a screen wire cone so that the tip, which should have an opening large enough to receive the finger, projects up in the keg, and screen should be used over the top of the keg to provide light toward which the flies rise on leaving the bait.

Raise the keg from the ground, floor, or walk on two bricks and set a pan of milk or other attractive bait immediately under the lower wide mouth of the cone. A similar trap can be made by using barrel hoops for the top and bottom of the trap, fastening them together with four or six plaster laths or other pieces of wood. Then use screen wire to close the sides and top and fasten the cone in the bottom and proceed as before. A few drops of formalin in a plate or saucer of milk, kept out of reach of children, is an excellent poison bait.

### Keep Milk Pails Clean

While protecting foods do not neglect to keep the milk pails clean and out of reach of the flies. Milk is an attractive food and the flies will collect about milkers and on dirty pails. The same is true of fruits at canning time.

In the country the control of flies is largely an individual farm problem though where clubs or societies are formed the members may work together for mutual good. However, every farmer usually breeds his own flies and he must clean up his own place, and keep it fly-free.

In towns and cities, however, co-operation is absolutely necessary. One stable may infest the community.

# Hens Bred to Lay

Increased Egg Production Will be Profitable This Year

By G. D. McClaskey, Poultry Editor

USUALLY, every year, some particular branch of poultry work is emphasized more than any other. Certain conditions will prevail that will make one branch of the poultry business more profitable than any other. Profits are what we are all looking for, therefore we jump at the particular thing which gives promise of yielding the greatest profit. That branch of the poultry business receiving the most attention at the present time, and to which special attention is being called, by almost everyone who writes about poultry, is egg production. The general interest among Kansas poultry raisers in heavy egg production dates from the beginning of the egg laying contests conducted at the Missouri State Poultry Experiment station at Mountain Grove, and at the Storrs Agricultural college, Storrs, Conn. This interest in greater egg yields has been more noticeable every year, and this year the demand for egg-bred stock is greater than ever before. I do not know of any breeder who can justly say that his stock is bred for heavy egg production, by the use of trap-nests or by using the Hogan test, who has been able to supply the demand for egg-bred stock.

## A Demand for Good Stock

All thru the winter and right down to the present I have been receiving inquiries from persons—most of them farm folks—wishing to know where they could buy certain varieties of stock or eggs for hatching from breeders who actually are breeding for egg production and who positively know the ancestry of their breeding birds, both males and females, and the egg records back of them.

Just to show the nature of the inquiries I am receiving, I will quote from a few of the letters:

"Please inform me where I can get some White Plymouth Rock cockerels from trap-nests and producing hens."  
"Where can I get 100 Single Comb Brown Leghorn eggs for hatching, from first class trap-nest stock?"  
"I want to get a Single Comb White Leghorn cockerel out of a hen with a yearly record of 225 eggs. Do you know where I can get such a bird?"  
"From whom can I buy 50 Single Comb Rhode Island Red baby chicks from high producing stock?"

Strange as it may seem to some of my readers, it has not been an easy matter for me to always be able to recommend some one who has the kind of stock wanted. "Bred for eggs as well as beauty" has been such an easy thing to say, and this and similar expressions have been used so promiscuously by poultry advertisers that there is no real value to such expressions. No breeder should make a statement in his advertisement or elsewhere that he has a heavy laying strain or that his birds are bred for eggs as well as standard requirements unless he actually has "the goods" and can back up his statements with authentic records. Compared with the very large number of persons engaged in breeding poultry, the number who actually know the breeding of their stock or who have authentic egg records is very small.

## Results from Trap-Nests

The average farmer does not find it practicable to use trap-nests in order to pick out his best layers to breed from in order to build up the laying qualities of his stock. Neither is it practicable for the average farmer to keep a breeding record in order that he may know which cockerels are hatched from eggs produced by the best layers. We scarcely can expect farmers to take up these things in connection with poultry breeding, when so few of them have as yet adopted any system of keeping records of receipts and expenses in handling their poultry.

A farmer must first know the yearly expense in keeping his flock, also the yearly returns from his poultry, in order that he may know the percentage of profit his poultry is making, before he can be expected to take up anything like trap-nests or keep breed-

ing records. Here and there we find a farmer who knows from his records what his poultry costs him every year and what his sales of stock and eggs amount to, and among such we occasionally find a farmer who has adopted some method of selecting his best layers and who gives attention to breeding for increased egg production. But so far there are only a few of this class of farm poultrymen.

The result is that farmers are depending upon the specialty breeders to supply them with the kind of birds they need in order to establish high producing flocks on the farms. This opens up a practically new field for the fanciers, most of whom have specialized in breeding birds to win in the show room. Some of these fanciers have in the last few years demonstrated that they can combine exhibition points and heavy egg laying qualities in the same bird.

Still others are breeding solely for high egg yields. But the point is that the fanciers and specialty breeders who are in position to trap-nest and keep breeding records can sell their strictly egg bred stock—birds that are backed up by authentic high egg records—to farmers, who, judging from the many letters I have received this season, are eager to buy birds of this kind of breeding, and at prices far in advance of the prices paid a few years ago for cockerels to run in the farm flock. This is opening up a nice line of business for the fanciers which will prove of untold benefit to the farmer poultry raiser.

A few years ago a pen of White Leghorns, shipped over from England and entered in the National Egg Laying Contest at Mountain Grove, Mo., won first place for the greatest number of eggs produced during the 12



months' period. This pen of English Leghorns made a phenomenal record. The result was that poultry men of this country imported a great many of these English Leghorns, which are far from being attractive in appearance when compared with our trimly-built American-bred Leghorns, but are, in most cases, proving to be extra good egg producers.

A successful western poultryman who has given a great deal of attention to the utility side of the poultry business, and especially to egg production, is Will H. Call of Missouri. Mr. Call says: "Probably few of the persons interested in purebred poultry realize the great change brought about in the industry in the last six or seven years. This period, marked by the end of the great White Orpington boom, began with the opening of the great laying contests at Mountain Grove, Mo., and Storrs, Conn.

"Prior to this time a bird must score so much to be of any value and a blue ribbon won at a poultry show enhanced the value of the specimen in accordance to the vividness of the imagination of the owner. To breed poultry to as near a set standard of perfection or style that was forever changing according to the whims and fancies of standard makers and judges was the sole object in view. Poultry papers were unanimous and

loud in their opinion that the closer poultry was bred to standard requirements the better the hens would lay, because—and then along came the laying contest. It was generally thought that the small breeder would stand no show here as had been the case in the show room. But, lo and behold, the big breeders were either conspicuous by their absence in these contests or the honors were carried off by heretofore unheard of breeders.

"Not only were the winners breeders of little renown, but the birds themselves were, as a rule, far from show birds. To mix matters up worse some English poultrymen, who had been breeding along practical utility lines for years, sent over a few birds that simply 'laid rings' around the American hens.

## Real Efficiency

"The big fanciers scoffed, poultry artists cartooned and poultry editors argued, but the utility idea took hold and grew amazingly. And today utility breeding is only in its infancy. It might better be said that it is only in its embryo stage, for with the United States government calling for more eggs to the hen, there is bound to be a united and systematic effort to increase egg production. Bred-to-lay—more should be the watchword of every poultry raiser in America not only during the great war, but after the war is over, for eggs and poultry furnish the best and quickest way to fill the ever dwindling supply of beef and pork. So let us, one and all, breed more and better laying poultry."

In order to meet with success in breeding for increased egg production, one should know how to select the birds that have egg capacity. In this connection, William H. Scott, a Kansas breeder of 30 years' experience, has this to say:

"First, use only thrifty, healthful, well-grown-out fowls. Second, select birds with long, straight and firm keel bones—some persons call them breast bones. Third, choose large, lank, roomy abdomens, having loose skin that handles much like a milk cow's udder that has been milked out. Fourth, examine the back and see that it is broad with well-sprung ribs, especially around the heart; also keep to the breed characteristics, let it be long and straight on top. Fifth, examine the arch at the vent and see that it is at least larger than the eggs that are expected to pass that way. The pelvic bones should be as thin and pliable as possible; it does not matter much if they do come close together at the point, if they are wide at the base of the pelvis, where they are joined to the arch, so that they are thin.

## Select Strong Birds

"Avoid every bird that shows any kind of deformity or weakness, no matter how beautiful the color may be. For breeding let us select the choicest colored specimens that we may be fortunate enough to find among these tested birds and mate them for exhibition purposes, as well as for meat and eggs. When we get an exhibition bird—male or female—with all these attributes, hang on to it. We will get something worth while.

"And that brings me to the thought that we must never forget to test the male used in the breeding pen. One of the best males that I ever tested is the sire of one of the winning pullets at the Mountain Grove Experiment station this year.

"If any of us have only a few heavy layers that are nice breeders, let us hatch all we can just from them and mark them specially, so that they will be distinguished easily from the others and thus get ahead faster."

One great mistake that most poultry raisers make is in disposing of their good breeding birds every year at the close of the breeding season, thus being compelled to use in the succeeding year's flock both cockerels and pullets with merits as producers wholly unknown, and which may do much to lower the profits from the flock.



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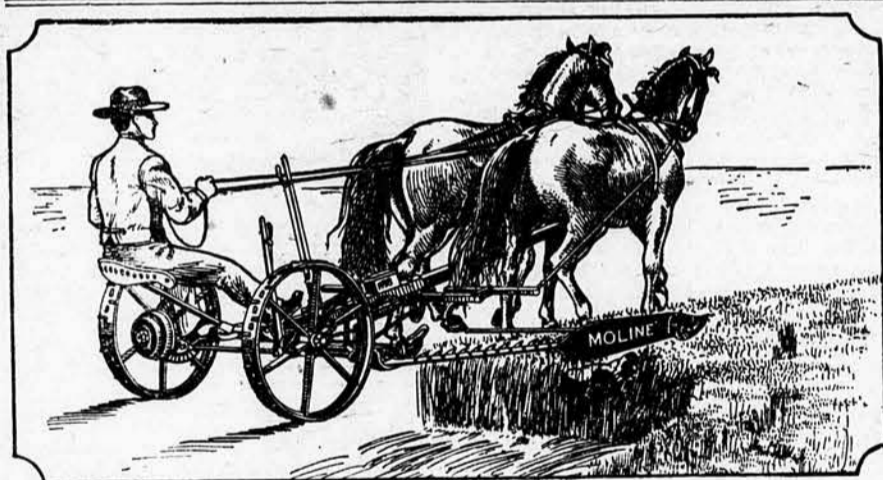
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FARM IMPLEMENTS SINCE 1865

## Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

Good Weather for the Oats.  
Stock Water is Scarce.  
Beef from the Alfalfa Hay.  
When Should Corn be Planted?  
Easy to Sow the Alfalfa.

FOLLOWING four days of persistent east winds we were again visited by a fine growing shower. Altho these showers do not fill the ground with moisture they supply plenty for the growing crops and so far as the top soil is concerned moisture conditions could not be better. Today the showers seem over and we look for the sun again soon. Better grass and small grain weather could not be than the last week.

I have never seen oats come up and cover the ground with green so quickly as this season. If well begun is half done we are already half way to a good crop of oats. And if we get good oats we also will get good wheat for who ever heard of a season when oats flourished and wheat did not? Pastures show a fine shade of green but must have more time before making cattle feed, but alfalfa is grown so that it really "waves in the breeze," and we hope no freeze will visit it. Just now it seems as if we must begin haying almost as soon as the feeding season ends. We have a good deep layer of alfalfa still in the barn for a start, left over from 1917.

For the first time in many years we have been compelled to turn the cattle out of the yard before grass became plentiful enough to make them a full meal. We had to do it in order to let them get water at the creek which runs thru the pasture. The well which supplies the tank at the yard failed and it was either haul water for them or turn them out. We took the easiest part and opened the gate but I know it will not be so good either for the cattle or the pasture as if they could have been kept entirely on dry feed until grass was plentiful. They get about half enough grass to keep them along the creek where blue grass has a good start; this is just enough to cause them to lose their appetites for dry feed and I am certain they are not doing so well as if on dry feed alone.

It has been a long time since the subsoil in this locality has been replenished by a real rain. I suppose that the rains of last August reached the strata which supplies the wells but I know that no moisture since has done so. We have had moisture enough to keep the top soil in good condition but none to soak down. But we have now reached the time of year when we may expect soaking rains; we shall not welcome them for our cultivated fields for we have enough moisture there and more would not be good for the wheat, but for the wells and water supply we shall be very glad to see a rain which will really reach down to the lower soil. I am told that this has been the longest dry period ever recorded by the weather bureau in Kansas.

We have not increased the grain ration of the calves we have been feeding since we started them out last December. We had fully intended to be feeding them double the amount they are getting by this date but after reading the warning sent out by Hoover that we must use less grain in finishing cattle or expect a loss we made up our minds that we would try to make the calves good on alfalfa hay. They have gained well and I suppose we must soon sell them; I hate to do it for some of them are so pretty and have become so tame that they seem like friends. I suppose this a foolish sentimental streak but I hate to see animals we have raised sold for slaughter. Even the pigs become so friendly and tame that I don't like to think of their taking that Kansas City journey to their inevitable end.

We made fair progress with the plowing during the last week especially on those days when the cool east wind blew. I think next week will about see the finish of the plowing for corn but we are not in a great hurry now. If we can get the corn all in the

ground by May 5 we shall think we are in plenty of time. In fact, we don't care to do all the planting at one time; we would rather have two weeks elapse between the first and last planting so if one does not hit the most favorable weather the other will. I know that this is not going on the theory of putting all your eggs in one basket but I don't think that a very good theory for this part of the country. A farmer should not have everything staked on one crop; not in Eastern Kansas, anyway.

For a number of years August has been giving us more rain than July. This has resulted during that time in the later planting of corn proving better than that planted earlier. Some 20 years ago the opposite rule held good and it was then thought that the earlier corn could be planted, the better show it stood. In those years we often began planting by April 1 and if the corn was not all in by April 25 we thought we were very late. If some prophet who really has advance information can tell me what the rainfall is to be next July and August I would be better informed as to the wisdom of early or late planting this season. Last year the very latest planting of corn produced best while that planted earliest made the poorest corn of all.

Today is April 6 and they must by this time have begun sugaring back in Vermont. Everything indicates a good sugar season for them; they had a very severe winter with lots of snow and that snow is no doubt still lying deeply on the slopes where the maple trees grow so well.

The New England country papers are full of advertisements this spring offering to buy the new crop of maple sugar. For this they are all offering the uniform price of 18 cents a pound, the highest price ever paid in history when real money was handed over. This is for the ordinary run of sugar; if the maker will boil it to a certain degree of hardness he can get several cents more a pound but that boiling drives out more water and consequently the sugar weighs less. One way probably brings the sugar maker about as much as the other but you can trust the average Vermonter to figure out the way which will bring him the greatest returns. Sugaring as a rule is mighty hard work but the pleasant part comes when the sirup is "sugared off." I would gladly give the price of a ticket—round trip, of course—to Vermont for the privilege of helping scrape the pan after the sugar has been poured out.

During the last week I sowed two small fields to alfalfa for neighbors who had never sown such small seed and feared they could not get it spread even. It has never appeared a difficult job to me if one will only pace his field or count the rows to be sown. Then measure in quarts the amount of seed you have to sow and use it accordingly. Both fields were prepared as experience has shown to be the surest way of getting a stand on our upland. This is by taking land which has been kept well covered of grass for at least two years and which was in some crop last year which can be prepared by disking. Disk twice, lapping half so there will be no ridges, then sow broadcast at the rate of 1 bushel to 5 acres and harrow in lightly. The disked land will stand much more dry weather than will plowed ground; if I were sowing alfalfa on our upland in the spring I would not have the land plowed if it could be done free. One main essential in getting a stand is to have the land free from grass. Weeds do not harm so much for they can be mowed and killed but the more you clip foxtail or crabgrass the thicker it gets.

When a colt does anything wrong during its first handling it is much more likely to do so from a sense of fear than a spirit of pure ugliness, and harsh treatment under such circumstances is only adding fuel to the fire.

# Johnson Hustlers Start Right

## Fourteen Club Members Plan Monthly Meetings

BY EARLE H. WHITMAN  
Assistant Manager

CAPPER pig and poultry club members of Johnson county had a big time at the home of Leonard and Nola White the evening of April 6. Seven pig club boys and seven poultry club girls were present. The meeting wasn't only for pleasure, tho, for a business meeting was held at which it was decided to hold joint meetings once a month. A program is to be given at every meeting, and officers were elected to take care of club business. The president of the club is to prepare the monthly program, the secretary will keep the minutes of every meeting, while the treasurer will have charge of the money to pay club expenses. Red, white and blue will be the club colors, worn with the club button.

One of the finest things about this Johnson county meeting was a careful study of the rules for 1918 by the members of both the pig and poultry clubs. This is one of the most valuable things which may be done at a club meeting, for no boy ever puts too much study on his rules, and often a little more study would keep him from making some bad mistakes in carrying on his club work.

At the end of the program, Kenneth Steed's father gave the club members a good talk on their work. Several other fathers and mothers were at the meeting. Merlyn Andrew of Olathe is the newly appointed leader for Johnson county, and he certainly will have his hands full leading such a live county. If Johnson boys and girls can keep up the pace, some room will have to be made at the top for them when the prizes are awarded next fall.

Johnson county isn't the only club which holds good meetings, tho. Potawatomi county boys met at Glen Schwartz's home recently for the second meeting in that county. Glen is one of the new county leaders and is ready to show the rest of Kansas what his live team can do. Leaders for all counties having a membership of three or more have been appointed, and their names will be published soon.

While you're reading the club story have a look at Merle Windisch, one of the boys who are planning to make Miami county a winner again this year. Merle says he has nine little Duracs that are hard to beat. Keep your eye on this Miami boy, for he's going to have a mighty good record by next December, if no bad luck comes his way.

Francis Normile of Doniphan county is the first boy to be paid for the loss of his contest sow. Francis feels pretty good about it, and comes back with another sow to enter and a check to pay her insurance. Mutual insurance is just the thing, says Francis.

At the business meeting held at Topeka last September it was decided by vote that no boy who already had belonged to the pig club for two years should be eligible for membership in 1918. The provision was made, however, that these boys, or any boys who should drop out of the club at the end of 1917, might be members of the breed clubs. By the payment of the regular dues of 50 cents, these boys have the privilege of listing their breeding stock for sale in the club catalog next fall and will receive the benefit of any advertising given to regular club members. They also may meet with the boys at the monthly meetings. Breed club members also are eligible to help in competition for the trophy. Any boy who was unable to continue in club work, but who wishes to belong to his breed club should notify the contest manager.

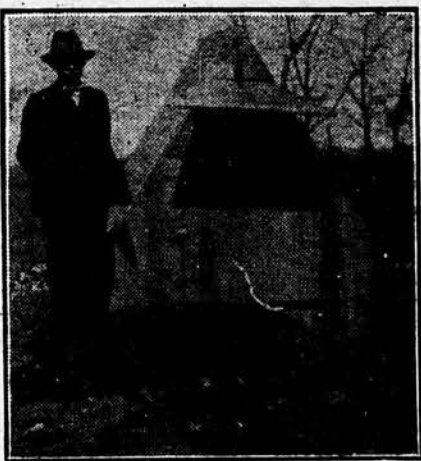
Western Kansas boys made an excellent showing last year, despite the high prices for feed. Breeders in that part of the state agree with the boys. Here's an interesting extract from a letter written by J. N. Taylor of Ness county, whose son Ralph is a member of the 1918 club:

"I sold 50 fat hogs March 9 that were farrowed August 21-28. The average weight of these hogs was 218

pounds. Every bit of feed was bought, and a complete record kept of all expenses. This record shows a profit on the hogs of \$320."

Nat Cowan of Russell county didn't get into the prize money in 1917, but he won a prize Chester White gilt worth more than the first cash prize. Such a winning as Nat's is just one more reason why a club member should not get discouraged when things go wrong. Keep at it and you may win a fine hog. The best grade in club work doesn't always win the breed prizes.

The other Russell county boys came out with good records, also. Harold McConnell, with seven Chester White pigs, produced 950 pounds of pork, and showed a net profit of \$76.65. Seven Duroc-Jerseys made 1,150 pounds of pork for Maurice Casey, and a net profit of \$170.44. Alfred Munsell had



Merle Windisch, Miami County

some bad luck and produced only 308 pounds of pork, but his records showed a net profit of \$200. Nat Cowan, with his nine O. I. C.'s, produced 1,734 pounds of pork and showed a net profit of \$217.98, not including his \$50 prize gilt. I'll let Nat tell you how he did it:

"My pig arrived on the evening of February 26 from Cleveland, Ohio. She was a little thin after her long trip, but on February 28 I entered her in the contest at a weight of 256 pounds. I named her Snowball; she was so pretty and white, and as gentle as a kitten.

"My mamma gave me three empty barrels in which to keep my feed, one for bran, one for shorts and one for oats. I bought one sack of bran and 1 bushel of oats to begin with. My papa had a small hand grinder in which I ground my oats. Talk about a job! If none of you has ever tried it, you have no idea. I tried to work every one on the place, but they all played off on me but mamma. I even wanted to give Mr. Case a job, but he decided he had a better one. I managed to keep plenty of oats ground for her until the last of May when the grinder broke and I lost my own job. I had a scoop in which I measured my feed and started in by feeding one scoop of bran and one scoop of ground oats, mixed with a little milk and water into a thin slop. I gradually increased her feed until she was getting 1½ scoop of each. On the night of March 15, the coldest, stormiest, rainiest night we had during the entire winter, she farrowed 10 nice pigs, but one chilled, which left me only nine. My papa stayed up all night and took care of my sow. I gave her nothing the first day after farrowing except warm water. The next day I gave her a very thin slop of warm water, a little milk, and a little bran.

"I kept increasing her feed a little every day for 10 days, when she was back on full feed. The little pigs weighed 2¾ pounds apiece when born and as even a bunch as you ever saw. When they were about 6 weeks old I began feeding them a little thin slop of milk, water and shorts, and I weaned them when they were 10 weeks old.

"The latter part of April I parti-

tioned off a small part of their pen and planted it to a mixture for hog pasture. At the end of three weeks the seeds had not come up so I removed the partition and turned the pigs into the entire lot, and the next day it rained. In a few days the pasture came up fine but the pigs discovered the seeds sprouting and inside of a day they had done the best job of plowing you ever saw and that was the end of my pasture. Then papa gave me a piece of ground and I tried my luck at planting again, but it was so dry and so late in the season and mamma's chickens scratched out a good share of the seeds so there was nothing much left but the rape. It came up fairly well and got a good start. Then it turned hot and dry, and to top it all off, papa's cows got into my little pasture and just demoralized it so that was the end. My little brother and I pulled weeds out of mamma's garden and about 2 acres of wheat that papa had, so that was all the pasture my pigs got. I'll tell you I began to think it was not all gold that glitters when it came to raising pigs, especially when I had to pump and carry so much water to them during the hot weather. I fed them on bran and shorts mixed with a little milk and water during the entire summer until September 4, when I started feeding a little green corn. October 1 I began feeding a little oats again.

"I put my pigs in three small pens; one containing the four gilts; another the four barrows, and the other Snowball and Teddy. I fed the barrows about six ears of corn apiece night and morning, and on October 16 I sold the two largest to the butcher. The two weighed 320 pounds dead weight, and I received \$48 for them.

"On October 27 I removed Snowball from the contest at a weight of 350 pounds, a gain of almost 100 pounds. November 1 she farrowed 11 nice pigs. I was unfortunate enough to lose one. November 21 I sold one barrow weighing 170 pounds at 16 cents a pound, for which I received \$27.20. On November 26 I sold the remaining barrow and two of my gilts that were a little thin and lengthy, as I did not care to keep or sell them for breeders. The gilts weighed 150 pounds each and brought me \$48. The barrow weighed 200 pounds and brought \$32.

"I still have two fine gilts left worth \$35 each as breeders. They are in good condition and would bring me about that amount on the market. I also have my prize boar, Teddy Roosevelt, which I am holding at \$50, and Snowball for which I would not take \$75, besides the 10 little fall pigs, which are just doing fine. My papa has no pigs so it was no trouble to keep account of the feed used, as I opened each sack of feed and emptied it into my barrels and used out of it until it was gone, when I would again buy another sack.

"I live more than a mile from the elevator and I took my papa's wheelbarrow and wheeled almost every sack of my feed home in this way. I'll tell you, 100 pounds got pretty heavy, especially in muddy weather. I am certainly proud of my bunch of pigs, even if I have many times been tempted to give up."

### A Drying Plant Described

A successful community plant, located at Lincoln, Neb., for the drying of fruits and vegetables, is described in Farmers' Bulletin 916, "A Successful Community Drying Plant," just issued for free distribution by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Practically the same plan as is described in the bulletin was followed in 11 other communities—nine of them in Nebraska—during the summer and fall of 1917. The plan proved successful under conditions found in the locality of Lincoln; in more humid or drier sections of the country, the bulletin says, the methods employed might not prove satisfactory.

Any person interested in the subject of community drying of fruits and vegetables will find valuable suggestions in Farmers' Bulletins 841 and 903, as well as the new publication. They may all be obtained free upon application to the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

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Cook in double boiler 1 qt. hot milk, 2 heaping tablespoons Minute Tapioca, and a little salt, stirring frequently for 15 minutes. Add yolks of two eggs beaten with 1/2 cup sugar. Cook until it begins to thicken like custard. Pour into a dish and whip in the beaten whites of the eggs until no white is to be seen. Add any flavoring desired.

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## With the Home Makers

Are You Eating Enough Protein Foods This Spring?

BY MILDRED MONTGOMERY

**R**ADISHES, lettuce, onions and other vegetables from the garden plot will appear on our tables in a few weeks. The salt or mineral matter which vegetables contain is very important in keeping the body well and strong, and we should, therefore, eat them freely. We are likely, however, in the spring when vegetables are plentiful, to overlook foods which supply protein, and this is a serious mistake. The acids, starch and mineral matter in vegetables alone will not nourish the body properly. These elements require the assistance of the body-building material—protein.

Many persons think of meat as the only protein food. But there are several other foods which contain protein, and among the most important is cheese. It is richer than meat in protein. A third of a cup of cheese contains as much of this body-building material as a pound of sirloin steak. One ounce of cheese is equivalent to an egg or to a glass of milk.

Cottage cheese provides a convenient and economical means of using skimmilk as a human food, and supplies, more cheaply than meat, the protein or body-building part of the diet.

For making cottage cheese in small quantities for home use, a very simple process and ordinary household equipment will suffice. Cottage cheese is judged by its flavor and texture. A high-quality cheese should have a clean, milk, acid flavor and a texture smooth and free from lumps. Flavor can be controlled by the use of clean, sweet skimmilk and a good "starter," but texture depends largely upon careful manipulation during the making process.

The fresher the milk the more satisfactory it is for cheese making, because then it is possible to direct and control the souring. The temperature at which the milk is kept from the time of production until made into cheese determines in a large measure the quality of the cheese. For best results milk should be kept cool, at 50 degrees Fahrenheit, or lower, if possible, until it is made into cheese.

One gallon of skimmilk will make about 1 1/2 pounds of cheese. If the milk is sweet it should be placed in a pan and allowed to remain in a clean, warm place at a temperature of about 75 degrees Fahrenheit until it clabbers. The clabbered milk should have a clean, sour flavor. Ordinarily this will take about 30 hours. When it is desirable to hasten the process, a small quantity of clean-flavored sour milk may be mixed with the sweet milk. As soon as the milk has thickened or clabbered firmly it should be cut into pieces 2 inches square, after which the curd should be stirred thoroly with a spoon. Place the pan of broken curd in a vessel of hot water so as to raise the temperature to 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Cook at that temperature for about 30 minutes, stirring gently with a spoon for 1 minute at 5-minute intervals. At the conclusion of the heating, pour the curd and whey into a small cheesecloth bag, and hang the bag on a rack to drain, or the curd may be poured into a colander or a strainer over which a piece of cheesecloth has been laid. After 5 or 10 minutes work the curd toward the center with a spoon. To complete the draining, tie the ends of the bag together and hang it up. As there is some danger that the curd will become too dry, draining should

stop when the whey ceases to flow in a steady stream. The curd is then emptied from the bag and worked with a spoon or a butter paddle until it becomes fine, smooth, and of the consistency of mashed potatoes. Sour or sweet cream may be added to increase the smoothness and palatability and improve the flavor. Then the cheese is salted according to taste, about 1 teaspoon to a pound of curd.

Cheese is used in some way in nearly all families, yet the making of menus with cheese as a central dish is less understood than more usual food combinations. In order that the diet may remain well balanced, cheese, if used in quantity, should replace foods of similar composition rather than supplement them. These cheese dishes are suggested with this point in view.

**Corn and Cheese Souffle**—Melt 1 tablespoon of butter and cook 1 tablespoon of chopped green pepper thoroly in it. Make a sauce of 1 cup of milk, 2 tablespoons of flour, 1/4 cup of grated cheese, salt and pepper. Add 1 cup of chopped corn, 1 cup of grated cheese, the yolks of 3 eggs and 1/2 teaspoon of salt. Cut and fold in the whites of 3 eggs beaten stiffly, turn into a buttered baking dish and bake in a moderate oven 30 minutes.

**Boston Roast**—Mash 1 pound of kidney beans, or put them thru a meat grinder. Add 1/2 pound of grated cheese and sufficient bread crumbs to make the mixture stiff enough to be formed into a roll. Bake in a moderate oven, basting occasionally with butter and water. Serve with tomato sauce. This dish may be flavored with onions, chopped and cooked in butter and water.

**Cheese Croquettes**—Make a white sauce with 3/4 cup of milk, 1/4 cup of flour and 3 tablespoons of butter. Add the unbeaten yolks of 2 eggs and stir until well mixed, then add 1/2 cup of grated cheese. As soon as the cheese melts, remove from the fire, fold in 1 cup of cheese cut in very small pieces, and add salt and pepper. Spread in a shallow pan and cool. Cut into squares or strips, cover with an egg and crumb mixture, and fry in deep fat.

**Creamed Cheese and Eggs**—Make a thin white sauce with 1 tablespoon of flour, 1 cup of milk, 1/2 teaspoon of salt and a pinch of cayenne pepper. Add 1/4 cup of grated cheese and stir until melted. Chop the whites of 3 hard-boiled eggs and add them to the sauce. Pour the sauce over slices of toast, force the yolks of the eggs thru a potato ricer or strainer, and sprinkle over the toast.

### Conference of Social Work

In pursuance of the plan recommended by Julia Lathrop, head of the children's bureau, a national campaign is again to be undertaken by the women's organizations of the country this year. Owing to the frightful wastage of life in the great war there is a greater call than ever to conserve human life, especially the young. The National Conference of Social Work, to be held in Kansas City May 12-22, will stress this work in its sessions upon public health, child welfare, day nurseries and the family as the greatest contributing force to child conservation.

Looking after a 5-cent job while a \$10 one was running away has kept many a man both busy and poor.

## How To Save Baby Chicks

Firman L. Carswell, a big poultry raiser, 704 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., is giving free a valuable book which tells how to save, feed and care for Baby Chicks. Every poultry raiser should write now for a copy of Mr. Carswell's free book which contains important facts about White Diarrhoea and how to treat it.

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Manufacturers constantly writing for patents. List of inventions actually patented and book "How to Obtain a Patent" sent free. Send rough sketch and full report regarding patentability. Special assistance given our clients in selling patents. Write for details of interest to every inventor. **Chandler & Chandler, Patent Attorneys** Est. 21 Years 489 7th St., Washington, D. C.

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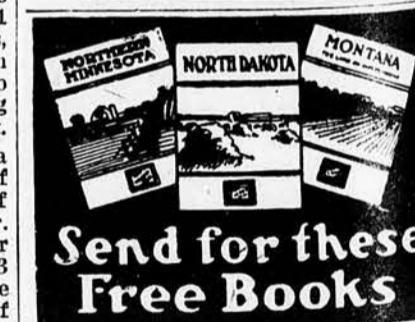
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## Potatoes Will Help Us Win

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON  
Jefferson County.

Many housewives are trying for the first time to use potatoes in place of flour. The Food Administration has tried the use of grated, raw potatoes, rice potatoes and mashed potatoes. So far as we have experimented in following the recipes given, we prefer to use the cooked potato. The cooked potatoes are more readily mixed than the grated raw ones, especially if they are used while warm. When we wish to use in pancakes or biscuit, we find it saves time to place the potatoes in a kettle with a very little hot water and let the steam heat them thru.

The rule given for rice potato pancakes is: 1 cup of rice potatoes, 1/2 teaspoon of salt, 1 egg beaten, 1 tablespoon of flour, 1/4 cup of milk. Mix in the order given, beat thoroughly and bake on a hot griddle. The addition of baking powder and a little butter may not be true conservation but it makes a better cake.

The potato biscuit recipe gives the necessary fat and lightening ingredients to suit a farmer's taste. It calls for: 1 cup of mashed potatoes, 1 cup of flour, 4 teaspoons of baking powder, 1 teaspoon of salt, 2 tablespoons of fat, 1/2 cup of water or milk. (We find a cup of milk is none too much.) Sift together flour, baking powder and salt; work in the fat, add potato and mix thoroughly; then add enough liquid to make a soft dough; roll the dough lightly to about 1/2 inch in thickness, cut in biscuits and bake 12 to 15 minutes in a hot oven.

The use of a ricer is a quicker way of mashing potatoes ready for mixing with other ingredients than the use of the ordinary potato masher. This is especially noticeable in making bread. The rice potatoes will blend with the potato water. About the only change we make in using war flours, potatoes, and other wheat substitutes in bread-making is the use of more yeast. The heavier flours will make a coarse, soggy loaf unless extra yeast is used. Those who can get the fresh, compressed yeast are fortunate.

The writer and family took a cross-country trip to Ottawa one day last week. We thought we would combine business with pleasure. The business was the purchase of cherry and apple trees. The pleasure was a visit with the nurseryman who is a friend of the family. A round trip of about 85 miles does not mean much now. It seems to mean less when going in a car than when one must get a number of children ready for a definite train time.

Our cherry trees are the Montmorency, large. We were satisfied our choice was a good one when we learned that the nurseryman who had set out over 500 cherry trees for himself had chosen by far the greater number from that variety.

As we went thru the large storage house and packing rooms and tents we were impressed by the statement repeated in different forms: "Here is where the women pack the strawberries," or "Here's where the women burlap the trees, etc." It was evident the majority of the workers are women. This is the first year women have been employed for many of the tasks. Now, 75 are at work each week day. They do no heavy lifting but are found to do the burlaping and other similar tasks even better than men. They receive 17 1/2 cents an hour. Some of these women were washwomen who prefer the nursery work to the washboard exercise. It is therefore evident that a good housecleaner will expect about 20 cents an hour this spring. These women are going to try hoeing in the nursery farms. This work, we venture to assert, will more nearly resemble the washboard exercise. It doubtless, is true that here as in England, women must replace men in much of the lighter work. The nurseryman thinks that for his work, they will do as well as men.

We had to keep the Tenth Commandment in mind when looking at the flower garden. It was not so very large but it was a mass of color—tulips, daffodils, hyacinths and all the other bulbs that we ought all to have. The leaves that covered them in winter had been raked aside and only the thrifty flowers were in evidence. We

are often warned not to over-conserve in providing food for growing children. We wonder if all vegetables and no flowers may not check growth, too. We haven't a great deal of sympathy for the town woman who tore her geraniums out of the flower pots and stuck in cabbage plants. It hurt the geraniums and it wouldn't do the cabbages any particular good.

## Cans Will Be Scarce

As tin cans may be scarce—Can for home use in glass or stone-ware containers.

Reserve tight-sealing containers for canning. Put up jams, jellies, preserves and fruit juices in glasses or bottles sealed with cork boiled in paraffin or paper and paraffin.

Concentrate products, especially soup mixtures, so that each container will hold as much canned food and as little water as possible.

Dry such vegetables as sweet corn, string beans, summer carrots, beet tops, spinach, okra. Pickle or brine suitable vegetables, such as string beans, cucumbers, dandelions, or corn, in crocks.

Make your fields or home gardens produce navy or other dried beans, peanuts, soy beans, and such vegetables as cabbage, potatoes, and root crops that can be stored in pit or cellar.

## For the Home Dressmaker

A smart frock for misses and small women is 8750. The vest buttons at the sides to a wide belt which goes around the back; the skirt is two-gored. Sizes, 36 to 42 inches bust measure.

Waist 8735 is gathered at the shoulders to the edges of the back; the



sleeves may be long or short. Sizes, 36 to 42 inches bust measure.

Ladies' two-gored gathered skirt 8737 has a deep inverted plait at each side and it is gathered all around to the slightly raised waistline. Sizes 24 to 30 inches waist measure. These patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents each. Be sure to state size and number of pattern when ordering.

Better give up luxuries now than necessities later. Buy War Savings Stamps.

## Conserve Foods!

Prevent food waste by canning, preserving, drying, pickling, salting, or storing surplus fruits and vegetables. Don't have an empty container in your neighborhood next fall.

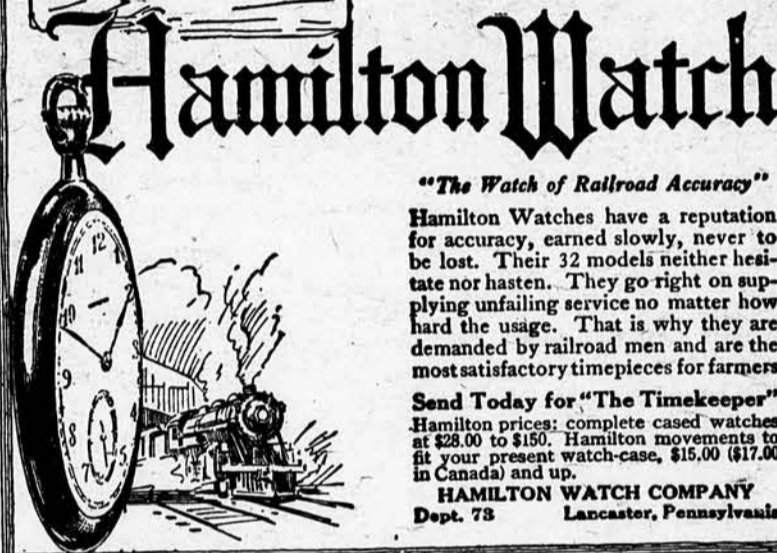
Write to the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for the following free bulletins to help you with your work: No. 841, "Drying Fruits and Vegetables in the Home," No. 853, "Home Canning of Fruits and Vegetables," and No. 879, "Home Storage of Vegetables."



## Do You Still Guess At the Time?

Long before noon, observe how men pitching hay begin to look up at the sun. They are performing the hardest farm-work. They are guessing the time.

The boss may have guessed time in this primitive way once, but no longer. He carries a Hamilton. He guesses the weather because he has to, but the time—never! His Hamilton tells him the true time.



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The Food Controllers of United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat can be sent to the allies overseas before the crop harvest. Upon the efforts of the United States and Canada rests the burden of supply.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

U. S. Employment Service, Dept. of Labor  
St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Charles, Mo.

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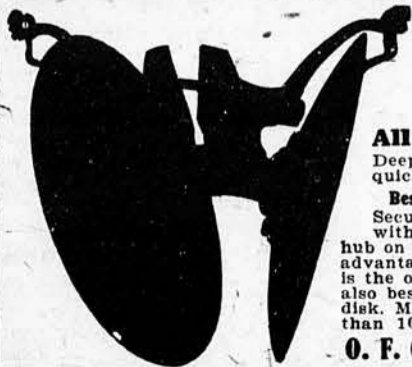
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**O. F. Orndorff, Mfr., Council Bluffs, Iowa**

## Young Kansans at Work

### Dogs as War Heroes

NEVER CAN IT BE said that "man's faithful friend" was a slacker or failed to respond when his country and his masters needed his services in the world's greatest war. Quickly trained not only for the most dangerous of occupations, courageous, trustworthy, and resourceful, showing uncanny intelligence in the discovery and recovery of wounded and dying soldiers, thousands of dogs are acquitting themselves like heroes with the armies in Europe, says a writer for Our Dumb Animals.

A representative of the British government, sent to America recently to purchase dogs for the canine relief squads, pays a fine tribute to the dogs that have done their part so nobly in the great struggle.

"No one," he said, "can possibly realize the grand work that dogs are doing in the great war abroad. The chivalry and heroism of the Red Cross dogs are perhaps well known, but there are thousands of unsung canine heroes that have been killed, maimed, and wounded while serving the cause of the allies.

"In our kennels in London we have 25 blinded dogs. They were wounded in the thick of fighting. They came back. It is uncanny how they seem to realize that they have played their part in the greatest struggle of mankind. They grope about in the dark, but they wag their tails and frisk about just as much as to say, 'Don't pity us, we have done nothing.' Many of them have been paralyzed by the concussion of shells. Hundreds have died. More dogs are needed, not only at the front but in families where there are no children and where widows need companionship, so that they may forget in a measure the loss of their husbands."

### Girls to the Trenches

A Girls' Working Reserve, whose duties will be just as important as those of the Boys' Working Reserve, is proposed by Mrs. Theodore Saxon, president of the Woman's Kansas Farm and Garden association.

Many high school boys all over the United States have volunteered their services to the farmer to help solve farm labor problems during vacation months thru the boys' reserve, and now comes the call to the girls.

"There is a call from the far West for help in the kitchen," Mrs. Saxon declares. "While the farmer's wife does the chores, such as milking the cows, feeding the chickens and making a garden, members of the Girls' Working Reserve can help with the housework and care for the children. They can do more to help increase food production in this way than in any other.

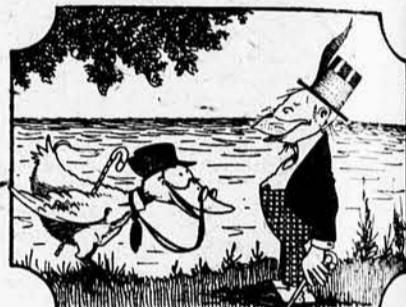
"Is this war any more a war of your brothers and your friends than it is your war?" Mrs. Saxon asks the girls. "Do you suppose your brothers, your cousins and your sweethearts have gone over the seas to fight for the pleasure of it or because they like the work of the trenches?"

"This is just as much your war as it is the war of those boys and you must fight in your trenches. Perhaps you may say you do not like to do housework; the hours are too long, and the country is lonesome. Are your brothers permitted to choose what they shall do to win the war? Surely, you are as patriotic as they and it is your duty to do whatever you can that will help most. Where there is work to do there is no need of being lonesome. How delightful it is to get up with the birds when the air is fresh and sweet! Soon all nature will be abloom; later will come the fruit. You can assist with the canning. There is joy in living when one has a work to do."

Mrs. Saxon suggests a training camp where girls of a neighborhood will receive special instruction in household duties, including sweeping, making beds, cleaning lamps, preparing meals and even washing dishes, for she insists that there is a right

way and a wrong way to wash dishes and some girls do not know the right way. Girls from towns and cities are to be lined up for work in the country.

The workers, according to Mrs. Saxon's plan, are to include girls 16 years old and older. Rooms in high schools may be secured for recruiting stations. Girls are to be organized into clubs with leaders and teachers and daily lessons are to be given. Each girl should be equipped with several serviceable house dresses and aprons. Wages paid will be according to the worth of the worker.



Mr. Goose: I hear you're a book-black.

Mr. Monk: Yes, my specialty is monkey shines.

### Her War Garden

She's only one of the army of 5 million boys and girls whom President Wilson has called to serve as gardeners—just a wee little mite of a girl, but there isn't a captain on the battle front, or anywhere, who takes a greater personal interest in his soldiers than tiny Constance Van Natta of Topeka.

Father has planted her garden with all kinds of vegetables, but she waters them and cares for them herself and each to her is a small soldier, serving in the food army. These are the lines she has written about her war garden:

Six little onions,  
All in a row,  
Put water on them,  
Sakes!—How they grow!

Growing for the soldiers  
From the U. S. A.  
Fighting for the victory—  
They will win some day.

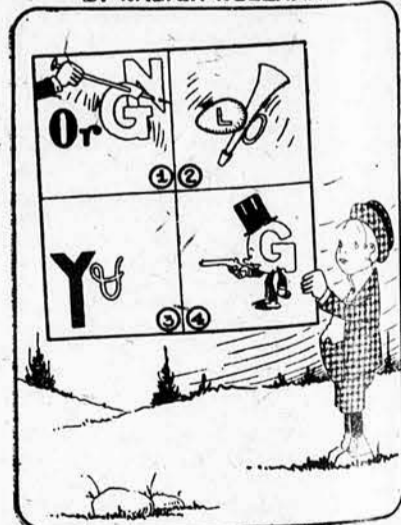
### Spring

A blue-bell springs upon the ledge,  
A lark sits singing in the hedge;  
Sweet perfumes scent the balmy air,  
And life is brimming everywhere.  
What lark and breeze and bluebird sing,  
Is spring, spring, spring!

—Paul Laurence Dunbar.

## BREEDS OF FOWLS

BY WALTER WELLMAN



If you can guess the names of these breeds of fowls, send your answer to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. There will be packages of postcards for the five boys and girls sending the most neatly written correct answers.

The answer to the flower puzzle in the April 6 issue is: 1, rose; 2, peony; 3, daisy; 4, verbenia. Prize winners are Alice Cooke, Argonia, Kan.; Mary Stoneking, Topeka, Kan.; Geneva Toms, Tecumseh, Kan.; Frances Lafferty, Mullinville, Kan.; Ada Slaten, Elk City, Kan.

# Two Clubs Hold Pep Meeting

## Boys and Girls in Johnson County Elect Officers

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT, Secretary

THIS IS JOHNSON county day in the Capper Poultry club columns. I think you'll agree with me that Johnson county deserves special mention when you hear about the excellent meeting the club members have just held. The meeting was a joint affair of the Capper Poultry club and the Capper Pig club, with other members of the families present also.

"I couldn't do anything that would give me more pleasure than tell you about our big pep meeting," Ollie Osborn, county leader, wrote. "I couldn't begin to tell you how much fun we had and what fine entertainers Mr. and Mrs. White and the rest of the family are. We started early as we had to go in the surrey and we were not quite sure where our host and hostess lived but when we got near we saw the lights gleaming from all the windows, both upstairs and



Credith Loy

down, and there were lights in the yard also. Soon we heard glad voices and laughter which assured us we had arrived at the right place. Mrs. White had invited some of the boys and girls for supper as they had been taking examinations. We girls and boys who arrived first played games in the yard until the others came, then we were called into the house for the program which was as follows: Song, 'America,' recitation, Mervon Osborn; recitation, Norma Reynolds; vocal duet, Myrtle Buckingham and Ethel Agnew; dialog, Mrs. Jake Lefmann and Henry Lefmann; recitation, Leonard White; vocal trio, Maud Estes, Helen Andrew and Nola White; recitation, Nola White. The last number was a talk by Mr. Steed, Kenneth's father. He asked the boys and girls why they were in the club and then explained some of the many good things they could get out of the club, not only the cash they would clear but the business training, and learning when they go into anything, to go into it to win. One of the principal points which Mr. Steed brought out was that the boys and girls should be honest and accurate in all their club work."

After the program officers were elected, Myrtle Buckingham being chosen president, Kenneth Steed secretary and Ethel Agnew treasurer. Then both the pig club and the poultry club held short business meetings and the club colors, red, white and blue, were distributed.

A letter from Helen Andrew states that besides the program the club had a special study of the rules and record keeping, conducted by Mrs. F. R. Harrison, Ollie Osborn's aunt. This is a plan that is worthy of being copied by other clubs. Careful study of the rules will eliminate the necessity of asking many questions.

Johnson county now has a complete membership. The girls are Ollie Osborn, R. 1, DeSoto; Ethel Agnew, R. 6, Olathe; Helen Andrew, R. 2, Olathe; Reba Cubbison, R. 6, Olathe; Norma Reynolds, R. 2, Eudora; Nola White, R. 2, Olathe; Myrtle Buckingham, R. 1, DeSoto; Leone Moll, R. 6, Olathe; Mable Hardy, R. 2, Gardner; Gladys Bryan, R. 2, Eudora.

Here is another point that shows why Johnson county is making a success of poultry club work. "Helen and I always plan and work together in the club work," wrote Mrs. Andrew. "I am helping care for the hens sitting on her contest eggs and also for her contest pen of Black Langshans. Of course, Helen is very busy with her school work now." Mrs. Andrew fully understands that the Capper Poultry club is a mother-daughter partnership and that mothers and daughters should work together for the best results in club work.

In response to the request I made recently that club girls tell us what they are planning to do with their

poultry club profits, two Johnson county girls are the first to reply. "I want to tell you my future plans for the money I expect to earn from my contest flock," Helen Andrew wrote. "I am not going to sell any eggs or baby chicks yet for I am going to raise all that I can and finally invest in more chickens and Liberty bonds so that I will have some money to help educate myself for a kindergarten teacher. For several years I have been thinking that this is what I want to be." And Ollie Osborn says: "I expect to buy a ready-built colony house and furnish it with trap nests, self-feeder and drinking fountains. This is to be used for the pullets I raise this summer. I will buy an oats sprouter this fall."

Several other counties are planning to hold meetings soon. Among these are Wilson, Crawford and Clay. Atchison county will hold a meeting at the home of Ruth Dawdy. Johnson county girls have already arranged for their next meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Reynolds.

When a county meeting is held it's a good plan to send a report as soon after as possible in order that it may be used in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. As the "copy" for the paper must be prepared some time in advance you see how necessary promptness is if you wish to display real county pep.

A number of girls have written in regard to advertising. I fear this is an indication that they have not been reading the club articles. Each girl should write to her breed club secretary, telling her the number of eggs for hatching and baby chicks she has for sale. A poultry club advertisement is being printed in every issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze and the breed club secretaries are receiving inquiries about eggs and chicks. Of course, if yours are not listed, your breed club secretary cannot inform those who inquire about them.

The picture used this week is of Credith Loy, who is one of the new members of Wilson county.

Many girls are writing me that they enjoy reading the extracts from letters and several have said that they would like to see more from girls in their county. I like the extracts, too, because they give a large number of girls an opportunity to tell about their chickens and themselves but unless I have letters from the girls telling these things it isn't possible for me to quote what they say. In writing about your chickens and your plans try to tell the things that will be of the most interest and help to other girls in the club.

### Extracts from Letters

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

Two of my cockerels brought \$2.50 each and one of them \$3. I have disposed of all of my surplus stock now.—Naoma Moore, Stafford county.

As I read that you want pictures of the new members, I am going to have someone take one of me with my camera.—Kathryn Vandever, Clark county.

My nine cockerels brought \$24. I think that is doing well.—Mary Normile, Doniphan county.

Thanks for appointing me county leader for the rest of the year to take the place of the leader who is no longer in the club. I will do all I can to make Douglas county go up to the top until you appoint a new leader.—Lillian Milburn, Douglas county.

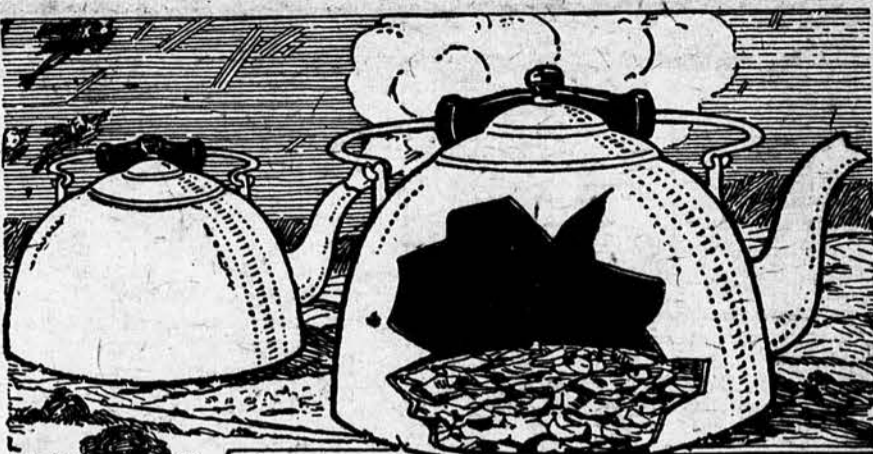
Papa and I made my hen house and fixed the pen. My chickens are Buff Orpingtons and they sure are pretty! I get five eggs a day now, so I am proud of my flock.—Eva Romine, Clark county.

Beulah has contracted for eight Buff Rock pullets and one cockerel and is going to be a Buff Rock booster all right. I shall try to help her all I can.—Mrs. Ida Stumbo, Cherokee county.

I am very proud of my contest flock. I have six pullets and one cockerel and get from three to four eggs a day. I happened to have six eggs when mamma set her incubator and three of them hatched.—Daisy Weltmer, Brown county.

You can tell that my chickens know they are in the contest the way they get out and hustle. I am certainly proud of them; they are so tame they eat out of my hand.—Ruth Wheeler, Coffey county.

Mr. Capper certainly is a fine man to give the girls and boys of Kansas a chance to do something for their country and for themselves. I think it is so nice for the girls of the new club to start out with full grown chickens. They will soon be realizing profits.—Mrs. Myrtle Bell, Hodgeman county.



## Why En-ar-co National Motor Oil Is Better Oil

Steam that escapes through a tea-kettle spout, if caught and condensed, would be pure water—distilled water.

Distilling removes all impurities, leaving a scale or residue along the sides and bottom of the kettle.

### Scientific Refining

Now imagine a huge tea-kettle that will hold 25,000 gallons of crude oil. Picture an intense heat applied and the vapor that would arise, then you have some idea of our modern oil stills—the scientific process of making En-ar-co National Motor Oil.

The vapor is condensed, further refined and then filtered. The result is a clear, clean motor oil that will perform its function properly in any motor.

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### En-ar-co Motor Grease

One grease for all uses, all around the motor car, tractor or gas engine. Gives perfect lubrication in differentials, compression cups, transmissions and every other grease point.

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A pure, dry, uniform gasoline that insures utmost satisfaction in continuous, responsive power.

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A bright burning lamp oil. Does not char the wick or chimney. No disagreeable odors or poisonous fumes. Best also for oil heaters, oil cook stoves, incubators, brooders and oil burning tractors.

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General Offices: 1401 Rose Bldg.  
Cleveland, Ohio

I own ..... automobile or ..... tractor and enclose two 3-cent stamps. Send me Handy Long-Distance Oil Can FREE. Please give nearest shipping point and quote prices on items I have marked. I will be in the market about .....  
I use ..... gals. gasoline per year. I use ..... auto grease per year. I use ..... gals. motor oil per year.  
I use ..... gals. kerosene per year. I use ..... lbs. axle grease per year. I use ..... gals. tractor oil per year.  
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My Name is ..... R. F. D. or Street No. ....  
Postoffice ..... State .....

## This Plow for Stubble Land

makes the seedbed ready, however hard the soil, and saves half the time and labor of preparing the grain fields. You can pulverize as you plow, and seed quickly when time is short. Get the plow which turns and mellow the soil, chops and buries stubble, the

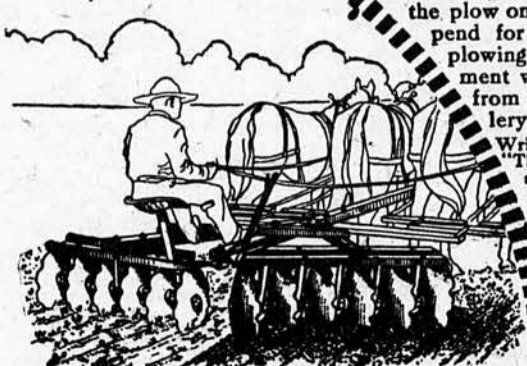
## Cutaway Right Lap Plow

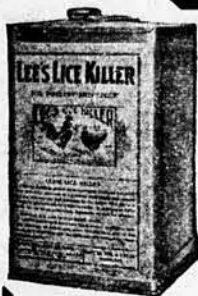
The plow which will plow successfully, either deep or shallow, when a moldboard cannot be used; the plow on which thousands of farmers depend for their stubble and fallow land plowing. Furnished with seeder attachment when desired. Made in sizes for from two to eight horses. Disks of cutlery steel with edges forged sharp.

Write for descriptive catalog and free book "The Soil and Its Tillage". Let us tell you about other genuine CUTAWAY tools, and name of nearest dealer.

## The Cutaway Harrow Company

333 Main Street  
Higganum, Connecticut  
Maker of the original CLARK  
Disk Harrows and Plows





### "Lice are as common to chickens as fleas to a dog."—LEE'S "COMMON SENSE CHICKEN TALK"

I have many times gone into poultry yards, whose owner said, "My hens have no lice," and taken from 100 to 500 lice from one hen, using Lee's Lice Killer. Lousy hens don't lay well. Lousy parent stock bring weakly fertile eggs and sickly chicks. Lice and mites seek the warm bodies during winter and in spring will travel a mile to get at young chicks. Clean up and urge your neighbor to clean up, now. With Lee's Lice Killer there is no dusting, dipping, greasing or handling. Simply painted or sprayed on roosts, etc. It kills both by vapor and by contact. It gets the lice on the bodies of chickens roosting over it. Also the insects causing "scaly leg," also the mites and lice about the roosting places. The Lee products—Lice Killer, Germozone, Egg Maker, etc., are sold by dealers most everywhere, generally one dealer at each town. Full particulars, catalog, poultry book and name of nearest agent sent free on request. Write today.

GEO. H. LEE CO.

607 Lee Bldg.

Omaha, Nebraska

FREE  
MY NEW  
POULTRY  
BOOK

### After the Hatch, RAISE 'EM

1/4 to 1/2 teaspoonful of Kelly's Laymore in the mash is sufficient for 50 chicks one week old. One package of this wonderful chick developer is enough to insure keeping the whole hatch alive. If you don't raise 95 per cent of the whole hatch after feeding Laymore, your money will be refunded. Do what Thousands of successful Poultry Farmers are doing. Give your chicks the right kind of a start. Kelly's Laymore is used on many of the largest poultry farms and it is vitally necessary to every chick. Don't let your chicks die. Order a dollar season's supply today.

P. J. KELLY, "Minnesota's Poultry Expert"

142 No. 2nd St.

Minneapolis, Minn.

A  
Season's  
Supply

## Capper Poultry Club

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

### Eggs for Hatching and Baby Chicks for Sale

Write to the secretary of the breed club representing the breed of chickens in which you are interested and she will send you the names of the girls of the Capper Poultry Club having eggs and baby chicks for sale.

Plymouth Rocks (Barred, White, Buff),

Marie Riggs, Secretary, Banner, Kan.

Rhode Island (Rose Comb Reds, Single

Comb Reds, Rose Comb Whites), Grace

Young, Secretary, R. 2, Leavenworth,

Kan.

Wyandottes (White, Silver, Buff), Marie

Hiatt, Secretary, R. 1, Colony, Kan.

Orpingtons (Buff, White), Lila Bradley,

Secretary, R. 3, LeRoy, Kan.

Leghorns (Single Comb, White, Single

Comb Brown, Single Comb Buff, Rose

Comb Brown), Rose Taton, Secretary,

Santana, Kan.

Langshans (White, Black), Thelma Mar-

tin, Secretary, R. 1, Welda, Kan.

Buttercups, Helen Hosford, R. 1, Pitts-

burg, Kan.

Anconas (Mottled), Estella Chaffee,

Hamlin, Kan.

Light Brahmas, Agnes Wells, Meade, Ks.

All eggs and chicks offered for sale are

purebreds from the contest pens.

Capper Poultry Club

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

## 24 Complete Novels, FREE

To introduce our wonderful book offers we will send this fine collection of reading matter for a small favor. Each is a complete story in itself. Here are a few of the titles and there are 14 others just as good.

Woven on Fate's Loom, Charles Garvice  
The Tide of the Moaning Bar, Francis H. Barnett  
Hulda, Marion Harland  
The Lost Diamond, Charlotte M. Braeme  
The Spectre Revels, Mrs. Southworth  
The Green Ledger, Miss M. E. Braddon  
Barbara, The Duchess  
Circumstantial Evidence, Miss M. V. Victor  
The Heiress of Arne, Charlotte M. Braeme  
Eve Holly's Heart, Mrs. Rider Haggard  
Quatermain's Story, H. Rider Haggard

Sent free and postpaid to all who send us two 3-months' subscriptions to the Household at 10 cents each, 20 cents in all; or sent postpaid with one 6-months' subscription at 15 cents. The Household is a big story paper and magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly. Sample copy free. Address

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## House Dress Pattern FREE!



This pretty, new one-piece house dress with sleeve in either of two lengths is the most practical and attractive house dress that can be worn this season. This style is simple, attractive and comfortable. The right front overlaps the left at the closing. The sleeve may be finished in wrist or elbow length. The fullness at the waistline is to be confined by a belt or to be gathered, with a casing underneath. Gingham, seersucker, drill, linen, linen, alpaca, chambray, gabardine, flannel, flannelette and serge are all used for this style. The Pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 6 1/2 yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. The dress measures about 2 1/2 yards at its lower edge.

**SPECIAL 20 DAY OFFER.** To quickly introduce The Household, a big story and family magazine, we make this liberal offer good only 20 days: Send 25 cents for a one-year subscription and we will send you this House Dress Pattern Free. Be sure to give size and say you want dress pattern 1984. Address

THE HOUSEHOLD, Dress Dept. 24, TOPEKA, KANSAS

## BEATS THE HEN

The new-born chick is too weak to be able to change and get its own food. Old Mother Hen is a poor rustler, but that's no excuse for losing 62 out of every 100 of her own or incubator chicks before they reach full feather. You can keep your little chicks by feeding

OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED  
It beats all others. Beats the hen. It saves the little ones—practically all of them. Contains wheat, oats, beef, meal, and enough "Cryco" to provide plenty of grit for the baby chicks. Get it of your dealer.



THE OTTO WEISS CO.

Wichita, Kan.

\$8.95 Buys 140-Egg

Champion

Belle City Incubator

Double Fibre Board Case, Copper

Tank, Nursery, Self Regulated, With \$5.25

Hot Water 140-Chick Brooder—both only \$12.95.

Freight Paid Rockies

My Special Offers provide ways to

make extra money. Order Now, or

write for Free Book "Watching

Facts."—It tells all. Jim Kahan, Pres.

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

Tires 1/4 LESS

There's a way to obtain high-grade tires

at manufacturers' prices. Write and we'll

tell you. Freshly made tires, every one

GUARANTEED 6000 MILES

(No seconds.) All sizes, non-skid or plain.

Shipped prepaid on approval. This sav-

ing on guaranteed quality will open

your eyes. State size tires used.

SERVICE AUTO EQUIPMENT CO.

908 Traders Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

The White Diarrhea Germ

White Diarrhea is caused by a germ, transmitted through the yolk, which multiplies rapidly after the chick is hatched. There is scarcely a hatch without some infected chicks, and before you learn which ones are affected, they have infected the whole brood. The germs can be killed by the use of preventives and they should be given as soon as chicks are out of the shell. The only practical, common-sense method is prevention.

### How to Prevent White Diarrhea

Dear Sir: I have raised poultry for years and have lost my share of little chicks from White Diarrhea. Finally I learned of Walker's Walko Remedy for this disease, so sent for two 50c packages to the Walker Remedy Co., I.G. Waterloo, Iowa. I raised over 500 chicks and never lost a single one from White Diarrhea. Walko not only prevents White Diarrhea, but it gives the chicks strength and vigor—they develop quicker and feather earlier. I have found this company thoroughly reliable and always get the remedy by return mail. Mrs. L. L. Tam, Burnetts Creek, Indiana.

### Don't Wait

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

# To Win With Poultry

## Edward Brown to Kansas

The farmers and other poultry raisers of Kansas will have an opportunity this month of hearing war time poultry problems discussed by the world's foremost poultryman, Edward Brown, F. L. S., of London, England. Mr. Brown will visit Kansas April 29 and 30. He will be at Parsons on the 29th and at Hutchinson on the 30th. He will speak at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon at each place.

The national campaign that is being conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, with which the Kansas State Agricultural college is co-operating to increase poultry production has already created attention and action on the part of thousands of persons. Mr. Brown is a man of international reputation and without question the world's greatest authority and lecturer on poultry matters. He is not only in a position to point out clearly the necessity of poultry and egg production as a source of food supply but he also can state from personal experiences how it feels to be in an air raid, for on 16 occasions he witnessed invasions of London by German airplanes. During the last two years Mr. Brown has made two trips to this country. On his first trip in the summer of 1917, both coming and going, his ship was attacked by German submarines and in one instance the torpedo missed the stern of the boat by only 15 yards. Since the outbreak of the war, he has made two trips to France to study conditions there relating to food production and its necessity as an element to insure victory. As a result of this close, personal contact with actual war conditions, both on land and sea, surely no one is in a better position than Mr. Brown to place the hard, cold facts before the American public and urge a national effort to increase poultry production.

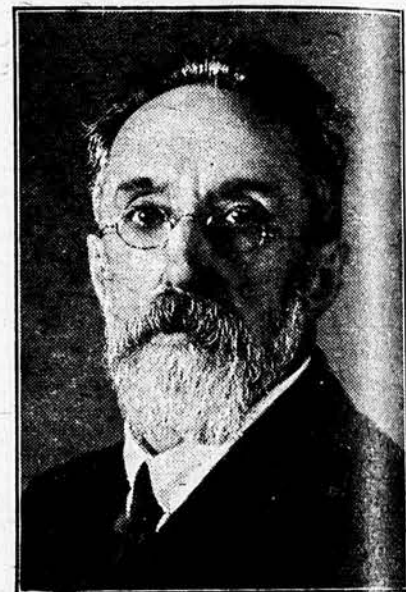
Mr. Brown has a wonderful experience to relate and truly he has a wonderful impressive way of relating these things that most of us have only read about. Poultrymen, farmers and all others who have at heart the interest of our country and the part that we must play in supplying food should indeed consider themselves fortunate in having an opportunity to hear him. That Mr. Brown is an authority on this subject will be seen readily from the following facts taken from his wide experience in the poultry world: President of the International Association of Poultry Instructors and Investigators; founder of the Second Poultry Instruction Center in Europe, (1895) at Reading, England; secretary for 14 years of the National Poultry Organization Society of Europe of which he was one of the founders; author of "Poultry Keeping as an Industry for Farmers and Cottagers," "Poultry Husbandry," "Poultry Fattening," and other standard works, and the pioneer of the poultry industry in Ireland which has proved to be one of the most remarkable rural developments in Europe.

He has undertaken commissions of inquiry for the British Board of Agriculture, the National Poultry Organization Society of Europe and other bodies and has published reports on the poultry industry in America, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Wales and Ireland.

In studying poultry conditions Mr. Brown has traveled in all of the European countries. He has seen the suffering brought about as the result of the food shortage in Europe. He appreciates fully the effect of the German submarines on shipping food and supplies and not least of all he has seen the horrors of the air raids by German airplanes where women and children have been the principal victims. He knows, too, what it means to have a son in the trenches and how necessary food is to maintain our fighting forces. He realizes that of all meat foods none can be produced more quickly and by a greater number of people than poultry. He knows that food is ammunition and so would urge all who hear him to

"help produce the food that will win the war" and thus avoid the suffering that our allies have experienced.

It was thru the efforts of the poultry department and extension department of the Kansas State Agricultural college that arrangements were made with the United States Department of Agriculture for Mr. Brown to spend two days in Kansas. Both Parsons and Hutchinson are points conveniently reached by people from the surrounding territories, and it is because of this that these towns were selected for Mr. Brown's meetings. These



Edward Brown

meetings will be of sufficient importance for everyone within a large radius of each town to make a special effort to attend. Mr. Brown will devote most of his time at each place to a discussion of "Poultry and the War," "War Conditions in England," "The Future of Poultry Husbandry," and "Unsolved Poultry Problems." He has, however, had wide experience in other fields than poultry husbandry, with which his name is so closely identified. Therefore, what he will have to say as to war conditions will be first hand information, the result of personal knowledge.

## The Poultry Policy

The United States Food Administration asks for the liberal use of eggs and poultry by the public during the period of greatest production in order that the conservation of staple foods needed for export may be increased. The prime necessity for saving wheat, now the foremost commodity to be conserved, fortunately comes at a time when the taste of the American people normally turns to fresh vegetables, eggs and dairy products, which are most plentiful during the spring and early summer.

Free consumption of these perishables will have the following beneficial effect on the food situation. Their liberal use will (1) help to save wheat without reducing the nutritive value of the diet, and (2) save transportation because such foods are in a large measure produced locally. Beginning May 1, the ban on marketing live or freshly killed hens and pullets is lifted and a liberal movement of poultry stocks from farm to market is anticipated in order to provide housing space for the 1918 hatches. Close culling of flocks in localities where feed is scarce will still further increase the marketing of farm poultry.

## Tells Why Chicks Die

E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert, 927 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., is giving away free a valuable book entitled, "White Diarrhoea and How to Cure it." This book contains scientific facts on white diarrhoea and tells how to prepare a simple home solution that cures this terrible disease over night and actually raises 98 per cent of every hatch. All poultry raisers should certainly write Mr. Reefer for one of these valuable FREE books.—Advertisement.



## Money from Dairying

### Use of a Cream Separator

A cream separator should be placed in the dairy house or dairy room where there are no odors to contaminate the milk and cream during separation. It must be set level and fastened firmly on a solid foundation so as to be rigid when in operation. If that is not done the running of the machine will cause the frame to vibrate, and as a result the bowl will wobble, the bearings wear quickly, and the separation of cream from the milk will not be complete; that is, butterfat will be lost in the skim-milk. When setting up the separator a spirit level should be used to insure that the upper surface of the bowl casing is level. If the machine is set upon wood, lag screws may be used to fasten it in place; if upon cement, a bolt should be set in the floor, exposing thread enough to extend thru the frame of the machine and accommodate a nut.

Bolts may be set in the cement when the floor is laid, or holes may be drilled, the bolts inserted, and molten lead poured around them until flush with the floor. When cold the lead will have shrunk and should be pounded in tight. Washers or other pieces of metal may be used at the bolts to make the machine level. An especially sanitary setting for a separator may be made by setting the machine upon pieces of 3/4-inch pipe about 1 1/2 inches long. The machine is then supported upon four short posts, which makes cleaning the floor much easier.

A cream separator should be run according to the directions supplied by the manufacturer. Bearings and gears should be kept clean, free from grit, and well lubricated with good oil. Special care should be used to run the machine at the speed recommended by the manufacturer. If a speed indicator is not used, the revolutions of the crank should be timed by a watch or a clock. In turning, even pressure should be maintained on the handle thruout the revolution, as jerking causes unequal wear on the bearings and the gears. The cream separator probably is the most delicate machine in general use on the farm, and should be handled with the care that its construction demands.

A separator does its best work only when run under proper conditions. It will not skim clean when (1) it is run too slowly, (2) the bowl wobbles or vibrates, (3) the milk is too cold, 90 degrees F. being the minimum temperature for the best work, (4) the bowl parts are bent, dirty, or not properly assembled, (5) particles of foreign matter get into the bowl and partially obstruct the cream outlet, or (6) the milk is nearly sour. During the winter in order to warm the bowl, some warm water should be run thru the separator so that the first milk that enters will not be cooled below 90 degrees F. When then separating, a small quantity of skim-milk or warm water should always be used to flush the bowl in order that no cream may be wasted.

Like all other milk utensils, the separator should be cleaned thoroughly immediately after every time it is used. Merely flushing the bowl with warm water after use and taking it apart for washing but once a day is a filthy practice and must be condemned. All parts of the separator bowl, together with the other tinware, should first be rinsed with lukewarm water, then thoroughly scrubbed with a brush in warm water in which washing powder has been dissolved. Soap or soap powder are likely to leave a soapy film on the utensils and should not be used.

Soap wash or one of the commercial dairy cleansing powders is satisfactory, as either is easily rinsed off. The utensils should then be sterilized by means of the farm sterilizer or boiled for 5 minutes. The use of a dish towel or cloth for drying is not necessary or desirable, because the hot utensils will dry of themselves, and in order that they may remain sterile they should be handled or touched as little as possible.

The thorough cleaning and sterilizing of all dairy utensils is essential to the production of butter of good flavor. Unclean utensils harbor bacteria that, when the utensils are used again, contaminate the milk and cream and develop bad flavors and thus injure the butter.

### Bulletins on Dairy Farming

These excellent bulletins on dairying are issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. They will be sent free on application to the department.

Dehorning of Cattle. (Farmers' Bulletin 350.)  
Tuberculin Test of Cattle for Tuberculosis. (Farmers' Bulletin 361.)  
A Successful Poultry and Dairy Farm. (Farmers' Bulletin 355.)  
Eradication of Cattle Tick Necessary for Profitable Dairying. (Farmers' Bulletin 629.)  
The Feeding of Dairy Cows. (Farmers' Bulletin 743.)  
Feeding and Management of Dairy Calves and Young Dairy Stock. (Farmers' Bulletin 777.)  
Contagious Abortion of Cattle. (Farmers' Bulletin 790.)  
A Study of Share-Rented Dairy Farms in Green County, Wisconsin, and Kane County, Illinois. (Department Bulletin 608.)

### Proper Richness of Cream

Thin cream has the same objectionable features for churning that whole milk has, tho in a less degree. For that reason the cream separator should be regulated to deliver cream testing about 30 per cent butterfat, or so rich that 1 gallon will yield about 3 pounds of butter.

### A Representative Petition

Last week L. B. Leach started out to get signatures to a nomination paper for Governor Capper, candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator. Mr. Leach was greatly handicapped in getting a representative Capper petition as he only had one sheet to fill and the voters filled it up before he really got started around with it. But that, perhaps, is a representative Capper petition—everybody for it. However, if more names are needed Mr. Leach can easily get them.—Wamego Reporter.



### When Coffee Disagrees

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### INSTANT POSTUM

is now used regularly by thousands of former coffee drinkers who live better and feel better because of the change.

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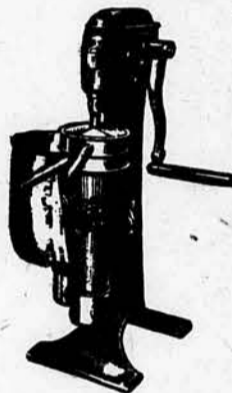
The Sharples Suction-feed principle really harnesses the air and makes it work for you. By means of the suction-feed, just enough milk enters the tubular bowl as can be perfectly separated. As your speed varies so does the suction-feed. Thus, Sharples saves the cream waste that results when fixed-feed separators are turned under speed.

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Canadian Government Agent.

### WHAT SHALL I DO DOCTOR?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

#### A Skin Infection

I have a boy 8 years old who is strong and healthy. He has a good appetite, but has a constant sore mouth. It is at both corners and on his chin. The family physician says it is stomach trouble and to diet him. It did help some for two or three weeks, but it came back and I cannot do anything with it. He cannot sleep well on account of the pain. To rub camphor ice on it relieves the pain some but does not cure it.

Could he have nervous stomach trouble? This is a weakness in the family from his mother's people for seven generations back. What can I do to cure him? We live in the country; he has milk and outdoor exercise. I notice when his mouth hurts too much he is very contrary and hunts up trouble to cry about such as his uncle going to war and his little dead sister.

I dislike to criticize a doctor but if your family physician was content to diagnose such an eruption as you describe as "stomach trouble" it is time you made a change. This matter of blaming everything on "stomach trouble" is both unscientific and lazy. My judgment is that your boy has a skin infection of some character, quite likely parasitic. It may be that an efficient germicide would cure it, but it is a delicate thing to apply poisonous washes around the mouth. Take him to a first class physician and he will soon find out what is causing the sores and what will cure them.

#### A Lame Arm

I have a lame arm. It seems to be in the shoulder joint which hurts me whenever I turn my arm backward or raise my arm up; it makes me feel sick all over. I have not hurt it as I know of. It started to hurt me one year ago and has gradually got worse. My arm or shoulder is not swollen but seems to be out of line in some way. Do you think I have hurt it in some way and not known it until afterward? It pains down to my elbow at times and my arm is rather stiff and sore.

Have an X-Ray picture taken of your arm. The price will be about \$5. It is quite likely, however, that this is an injury of the nerve rather than of the bone and that the correct treatment is absolute rest.

#### Mexican Itch

Is there a cure for what is called by a doctor here Mexican Itch?

Mexican itch is only another name for the good old "seven year" variety. It can be cured by the use of sulfur ointment rubbed into skin and clothing and baking the clothing before changing.

#### For a Longer Life

I always read your column with interest and feel that you can relieve my mind. My father is a good man, good to me and all the children, but he uses tobacco to excess and will not try to quit or even keep in the bounds of reason with it. He has allowed the habit to grow until he uses more than 1 pound every week. Now we do not see any evil effects traceable to tobacco, that is nothing that I can use as an argument against it. He is 49 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall and weighs between 135 and 140 pounds. He is a mechanic and works every day. Now I wish you would tell me if I am worried needlessly. As the habit grows on him what effect will it have on him physically? Do you think it likely to cause a life of invalidism? He will soon use as much as 2 pounds in a week if something isn't done to stop him, and I am told the patent medicines are of no value.

#### WORRIED DAUGHTER.

Your father no doubt thinks that he has a splendid tobacco argument in the fact that he is still strong and hearty altho 49 years old. It is no argument at all. The ill that he is courting has plenty of time to make its appearance yet and probably will first show in the guise of "high blood pressure." I venture to say that he has an abnormal blood pressure at this time. He is too thin for his height and age. No doubt he will gain 20 or 30 pounds if he reduces his tobacco to a moderate amount. Show him this article and tell him to have a careful test made of the action of the heart, kidneys and blood pressure. He needs the warning. It may save him 10 good years.

#### See a Doctor

I am much worried about a pain in my right side. I had appendicitis last fall. My doctor got me over it without an operation, but since then I have had a side-ache a great deal. I have not doctored any for my side since. The pain sometimes starts a little above the right groin; then comes a continued pain a little farther up; then sometimes a pain is still up higher, but below the waist line. My side troubles me a great deal, more when I sweep. Then I have awful pains in my arms and back of head and neck and clear down my back till I can hardly bend. My arms hurt so bad that I don't know where to put them at times. They are worse when I try to do a little work, such as peeling potatoes or reading. My hands

tingle and get numb and go to sleep. We have a fine doctor in our town, but we have not had the means to doctor much on account of losing two crops hand running. We live on a rented farm and do everything in our power to help win this war. I am anxious to get well so I can do my part of the work.

O. A. M.

I fear that you are too ill to get much out of correspondence. These symptoms do not suggest appendicitis but do point to the possibility of a pelvic abscess. With symptoms so pronounced I think your good doctor can tell you just what to do.

A. C. B.: A woman whose baby is 4 weeks old should feel well and strong and the lochia discharge should have stopped. If it has not you should go back to bed and call your doctor's attention to the continued discharge. Neglect of this weakness may lead to an enlarged and displaced womb that will trouble you for a lifetime.

Several times, lately, readers have sent checks to my order with the request that I give a personal prescription. I am obliged to return all such checks, because I cannot venture to make prescriptions without the opportunity of personal examination. So please don't harrow up my feelings by sending them.

#### For More Efficiency

Governor Capper is striking out hard against some of the things the administration at Washington, or rather some of the special appointed regulators there, are doing, and the Kansas people as a whole will surely endorse the stand he has taken on several things recently. Kansas believes in reasonable regulation and control by the government agents of coal, grain and meat, but to put in charge of this work representatives of interests which already had individual control and manipulate prices and production in a way that will only increase their profits, as in the case of a coal dictator, makes it time for some one or many to object. The way he is opposing the favoritism being shown the meat packers is commendable.—Conway Springs Star.

#### Farm Work by Soldiers

An outline of the procedure by which soldiers may be furloughed for work on farms has been announced by the War Department. Applications may be made by the soldiers themselves, their relatives, or by farmers desiring their services. When application is made by farmers, it is provided that the men must be willing to accept the furloughs, and that the traveling time from their post to the places of labor shall not exceed 24 hours. Farmers are advised to make formal application thru the office of the Provost Marshal General.

Better a nose ring for the young bull than an accident afterward.

#### War—Fat Business

For five years, beginning in 1911, Wisconsin has required the corporations doing business in that state to pay an annual state income tax on their profits. Every year they are required to make a statement of these profits, and undoubtedly the companies making these returns charge off as much as possible to make these taxable profits small. A recently tabulated statement of 21 of these Wisconsin concerns, covering the last five years, shows what colossal gains have been made by big business. If they had not confessed to this gain it would be hard to believe it. The statement shows that in meats profits have doubled 19 times in volume since 1911; in coal seven times; in shoes five times; in paper 13 times; in steel 19 times, and in powder 20 times. And what is true of these concerns in Wisconsin is true of big business the country over.

To maintain the war which has made these enormous excess profits possible, Congress has taken 31 per cent of this mountain of wealth for 1917, but has drafted the wage-earner's and poor man's all.

Let it be borne in mind when the new war tax law is drafted by the present Congress, that death and taxes should be put on something of a parity in this war, and that means an excess profit tax of not less than 80 per cent.

## TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

## Herbert Hoover

I have heard several discussions concerning our Food Administrator, Herbert Hoover, in which it was asserted that he is not a citizen of the United States and that he was born in England. I upheld the other side of the discussion and maintained that he could not be holding an office in the United States if he was not a citizen. Where was the birthplace of Mr. Hoover?

Herbert Clark Hoover was born in West Branch, Iowa, August 10, 1874. He was graduated from Leland Stanford University in 1895 in the department of mining engineering. He became assistant manager of the Carlisle mines in New Mexico and of the Morning Star mines in California in 1896. He went to West Australia as chief of the mining staff for Bewick, Moring & Co. and manager of Hannan's Brown Hill Mine in 1897. Went to China as chief engineer of the Chinese Bureau of Mines in 1899, doing extensive exploration work in the interior of China. He took part in the Boxer disturbances in 1900.

He was the representative of the bond holders in the construction of the Chang Wang Tow harbor in 1900; General Manager of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. in 1901; went to London in 1902 and became a partner in the firm of Bewick, Moring & Co., mine operators; remained with this firm until 1908 and acted as consulting engineer for more than 50 mining companies. Since then he has been connected with several other great mining enterprises. In 1909 and afterward he lectured on his profession at Columbia and Leland Stanford Universities. He is the author of several leading works on mining.

When Belgium was overrun Mr. Hoover gave up an exceedingly profitable business to take charge of the Belgian relief work. To carry on the work he at times pledged almost his total private fortune. No other great relief work in the history of the world has been carried on under greater difficulties or with such success and at so low a cost of administration.

The cost of distributing the tens of millions of dollars and food sent by the generous people of other countries to relieve the starving people of Belgium was, as I remember, about 1/2 of 1 per cent. In other words out of every dollar that passed thru the hands of Mr. Hoover and his commission 50 cents actually went to relieve the needs of the Belgians. His success was so striking that notwithstanding the fact that he was not of his political faith, President Wilson appointed him to the tremendously important and difficult job of National Food Administrator, and considering the difficulties he had to contend with, he has made a success of his new job, just as he has made a success of every other job he has ever undertaken.

## Landlord and Tenant

A owns 80 acres which he rented to B. B. is to furnish necessities if B would do the work. He also said that there was a well on the place, but after taking the place B finds that there is no water and that A had hauled water. Now B has asked A to dig a well. He has cleaned out all the water at his own expense, but finds no water. B has to have water, so he dug a well. A would not pay a penny of the expense. Can B collect all or part of the expense of digging this well? D. E. R.

A can be held to his verbal promises. Part of his verbal contract was that there was a well of never failing water. B had a right to dig the well if A refused to do so and collect the cost of digging it from A.

## Distribution of Estate

1. What right or what share of the real estate belongs to the wife in Colorado, if it is in her husband's name?  
2. What share of the personal property belongs to the wife or does any?  
3. What share belongs to the children in case one of the parents dies without a will?  
4. If a husband will his share without his wife signing?  
5. If a wife will her share without her husband signing?  
6. Can a husband sell land in Colorado without his wife signing the deed?  
7. If a man dies without a will and has no children would all his property go to his widow or would part go to his other relatives?  
8. If a wife dies without children or will who would her property go to?

1. While the husband is living in Colorado the wife has no share in his property.  
2. The same rule applies to both personal and real estate.  
3. I assume that the question refers

to Colorado, however, the same rule applies in Colorado as in Kansas. In case of the death of either parent without will half of the estate of such parent goes to the children and half to the surviving husband or wife as the case may be.

4. Yes.
5. Yes.
6. No.
7. All the property would go to the wife.
8. To her surviving husband.

## Enlarging a Picture

A is a salesman for a portrait company. B let him have two pictures to enlarge. A said they would make enlarged portraits as good as the samples he had with him. Now if the enlarged portraits are not good can he make B take them?

No.

## Can the Company Collect?

A storm tears down the telephone line. We were without service for one week. Can the telephone company collect for that week?

No, unless there is some provision in your contract providing that the company may collect for the time lost by reason of a storm of this kind.

## Right of Adopted Son

If a man dies without will, his nearest relatives being two brothers and a nephew by adoption, the said nephew being the adopted son of his dead sister, will the nephew inherit any of the dead man's estate; if so what share? If he does not inherit will the adoption be the reason for it?

If the nephew by adoption was the only heir of the dead sister he would inherit her share of the estate the same as if he had been her own child.

## Rights of Husband

A owned 200 acres. She married and had one child. It died. Later she died. Could her husband hold all or any part of this land? The deed is still in the maiden name of A. How could the deed be changed to her husband's name? J. J. J.

If A died without a will and with no living children her surviving husband would under the Kansas law inherit all her estate. The original deed cannot be changed, but an administrator can be appointed and by order of the court the title vested in the surviving husband.

## German Poison Fly

There is a woman in our neighborhood who says that Germany now has a poison fly which is multiplying over the world, killing people, and that it takes the lives of females first. It kills not only human beings but all kinds of animals. Now we had never read anything about it and hardly believed it. We do not know where she got the information. W. E. G.

Well, you have none the best of me. I never read anything about it either. However, if there is such a fly I must say that it shows a discriminating taste in preferring female to male meat as a diet.

## A Divorced Wife

1. A and B, husband and wife, had three children. They had two farms. They got a divorce, the wife taking one of the farms and the children; the husband the other. B got no alimony aside from this farm. A sells his farm. Can these children come in for their half?  
2. If a widow makes her own will at home without the assistance of an attorney, will the will stand good under the law?

1. No.  
2. The widow has a right to write her own will if she so desires, but it must be witnessed by two witnesses. The mere fact that it was not drawn by an attorney would not invalidate it.

## Pasturing Wheat

1. A rented land to B to sow in wheat. B to deliver to A in town one-third of the wheat. Can A keep B from pasturing wheat in March?  
2. Can B keep A from using an end of the field going to and from his work? H. L. T.

1. B would have a right to pasture the wheat, provided he did not pasture it to such an extent as to damage the crop.

2. A would not have the right to walk or drive over the growing wheat so as to injure it, but he would have the right to pass thru the field so long as he did not trample on the wheat. The rights of A and B are mutual. Neither one has a right to do what will damage the other.

## Ten Apple Trees and Two Big Magazines for \$1.00

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

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### More Muscle—Less Dynamite

Very few men understand from what dynamite derives its force or power. Briefly, it is made of ingredients which resolve themselves into volumes of gas when detonated by shock. A stick of dynamite occupies very little space. When converted into gas by detonation however, it occupies many times the space taken up by the stick of dynamite. If the dynamite is confined closely in a bore hole and is instantly converted into the greatly expanded volume of gas, something must give way in order to make room for the gas. Naturally the giving way takes place at the point of the least resistance. In other words, the gas breaks thru at the weakest point.

As dynamite represents money, it follows that tight tamping reduces blasting cost. Poor tamping wastes dynamite; therefore, wastes money.

A very simple experiment is sufficient to prove the value of close confinement of charges; in other words, tamping. Take an ordinary field boulder, place a stick of dynamite on top of it and cover it with a mudcap. It may be that the charge will break the stone. Nevertheless, it is true that the greater part of the rending power developed by the expanding gas is wasted in the air. Drill a hole in a similar rock, place a fifth of a stick of dynamite in the bottom of it and tamp it in tightly with clay and it will be found that as good, if not better, results will be obtained from the small charge as from the entire stick placed under a mudcap. Why? Simply closer confinement or better tamping.

Take a stump, for example. Place two sticks of dynamite under it and do not tamp the holes. Most of the gas released by the detonation of the dynamite will blow out of the open bore hole. The stump may come out,

bottom of the bore hole with a wooden tamping stick. The blasting cap, of course, is inserted in one end of one of the cartridges. The paper should not be slit except at the bottom end of the primer cartridge. Leave the paper intact in the portion of the stick containing the cap as it is very important that the cap should not be loosened or disturbed while tamping.

After placing the dynamite, pour a few inches of dirt into the bore hole and press it firmly into place on top of the charge with the wooden tamping stick. This will be sufficient to protect the cap and absorb the force of the heavy ramming that should complete the tamping. Don't be satisfied until you have made the earth in and around which the bore hole was driven as firm and as solid as the surrounding soil.

Moist earth, preferably clay or heavy loam, is decidedly the best tamping material. Care should be exercised in selecting the tamping material especially in dry weather.

Not only does the damp or wet earth make better tamping material than dry ground, but damp ground resists or confines the gas liberated by the detonation of dynamite much better than dry earth. Therefore, to save dynamite not only is tight tamping desirable but wet earth generally all around the stump means the saving of money.

### Tomato Plants

Good, stalky tomato plants have a great advantage over weak, spindling plants when the two are set in the field. They grow off better, stand the cold better, and come into bearing earlier than spindling plants. They require more time and attention before they set in the field, but the time is well spent. Stalky plants, when properly grown, will grow off quickly because they have well-developed root systems. They stand the weather conditions in the field because they have become gradually hardened to the outdoor conditions. They come into bearing earlier after being set in the field simply because they have attained age before being set.

Setting tomato plants directly from the hotbed into the open is bad practice. Large plants may be grown in a short time, but size does not mean that they are ready to set in the open. Large, tender plants, forced quickly in a crowded hotbed, have a number of undesirable features. They have not had a chance to develop good root systems because they have been in rich soil where well-developed roots are unnecessary. They usually are spindling because they have been crowded closely together.

Such plants often fall over when transplanted as they have been depending upon their neighbor plants to help support them in the hotbed. They are tender and succulent, making them all the more subject to frost and insect pests. The most important factor is that they lack age. We must necessarily wait until the most danger of frost is past before setting in the field. If we set a plant which has been aged we do not have to wait for it to become old enough for it to bloom and set fruit.

About nine weeks before the plants are to be set in the field, sow the seed thickly in flats—shallow boxes—in soil containing considerable sand. When the young plants have the first or second pair of true leaves, transplant 1½ or 2 inches each way in other flats. Three weeks later transplant 4 by 4 inches in a cold frame. The plants can be left there until they are ready to be set in the open.

An ordinary hotbed may be used for starting the young plants and the flats set in on about 3 inches of soil on top of the manure. By the time the plants are ready to be set in the cold frame they will not require any artificial heat, but will need protection, which may be effected with cheesecloth or hotbed sash.

### Build Posts to Stay

If corner posts for line fences are massively built of concrete they will keep the fence line from sagging and thus do away with that annual straightening up of fences that is necessary where less rigid posts are used. A rigid concrete gate post solves the problem of sagging gates.



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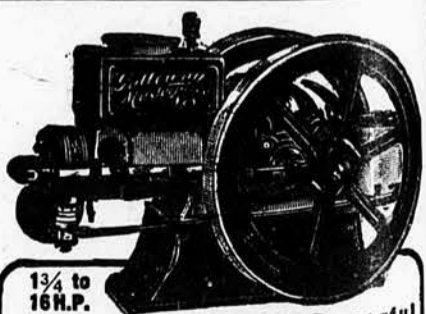
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### Breeders Offer Special Prizes

Members of the Capper Poultry club who make exceptional records with their purebred contest chickens are going to be doubly happy along about May 31 when the contest for 1917 closes and prize winners are announced. Besides the cash prize awarded by Arthur Capper, special prizes in chickens with a total value of nearly \$200 will be given the successful contestants.

These trios and cockerels will be presented the girls by Kansas breeders of purebred poultry who have added materially to the success of the poultry club by their offers of valuable prizes. They will be awarded the girls who make the best records with the breeds of fowls named and will be shipped sometime in June. The prizes are as follows:

Leghorns: Single Comb Brown—Trio, Dewey Egg Farm, Jewell, Kan.; cockerel, Mrs. M. Etherington, Hamilton, Kan. Single Comb White—Trio, C. E. Heaton, Portland, Kan.; cockerel, Mrs. Ray Brown, Fredonia, Kan.  
Mottled—Trio, Mrs. Clara McPherson, Baldwin, Kan.  
Orpingtons: White—Trio, Raymond Shoup, Protection, Kan.; cockerel, E. D. Morgan, 705 Willow street, Coffeyville, Kan. Single Comb Buff—Cockerel, Pleasantview Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.  
R. I. Reds: Rose Comb—Trio, R. E. Wooten, Cedar Hill Poultry Yards, Goodrich, Kan.; cockerel, Guy McAllister, Lyons, Kan. Single Comb—Trio, Thomas D. Truighton, Wetmore, Kan.; cockerel, Clarence H. Stockebrand, Yates Center, Kan.  
E. I. Whites: Rose Comb—Trio, Mrs. J. M. Post, Colony, Kan.  
Black Minorcas: Single Comb—Trio, Victor E. Hawkinson, Randolph, Kan.  
Wyandottes: Silver Laced—Trio, Earl Wood, Grainfield, Kan. White—Trio, Ideal Poultry Farm, S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.; cockerel, H. C. Nielson, Osborne, Kan.  
Plymouth Rocks: Buff—Trio, J. K. Hammond, 315 South Green street, Wichita, Kan.; cockerel, Mrs. Will Kowing, R. 9, Winfield, Kan. Barred—Trio, James K. Wardrop, Protection, Kan.; cockerel, M. Iris Hoffman, 705 Willow street, Coffeyville, Kan. White—Cockerel, Richard C. Wilson, Olathe, Kan.

For the new contest which will close December 14, 1918, A. K. Sell, Fredonia, Kan., has already made the following offer: \$25 trio, Single Comb White Leghorns, to the girl in the state who makes the best record with this breed; \$10 trio to the girl in Wilson county who makes the best record.

We should be glad to have other special prizes offered for good work in the new contest. Trios worth \$10 and cockerels worth \$5 may be offered for the best records made by different breeds. The first offers of prizes made by reputable breeders will be accepted. This is an excellent way for a breeder to boost his favorite breed and it encourages the girls to put forth their best efforts.

### Success With the Sorghums

(Continued from Page 3.)

serious handicap. This handicap is in the form of weeds. The weeds germinate early, and, unless they are kept under control previous to planting time, make hard going for the sorghum. Ground intended for grain sorghum must for this reason be cultivated carefully, disked or harrowed, previous to planting, sufficiently to keep the weeds in check.

A second matter that is very important is the time of planting. Sorghum seed must not be planted in cold soil. Native to warm, dry climates it demands that the soil be warm, and it is customary in Kansas to plant 10 days or two weeks later than the date for planting corn. This may be in early May in some of the early parts of the state, due to location and altitude, and in other sections as late as June.

The rate of planting is dependent on the rainfall, character of soil, and the purpose for which the crop is to be used. In sections of heavy rainfall and in soils that are deep and fertile a much thicker stand can be supported than in dry sections or on thin, poor soil. For grain, sorghums are seeded at the rate of 6 to 8 pounds an acre in Eastern Kansas and from 3 to 4 pounds an acre in Western Kansas. For combined grain and forage, or for silage, these amounts of seed are doubled.

### Planting the Sorghum

BY H. W. DOYLE.

Special sorghum plates are made for most types of corn planters and listers. These plates are mostly made to drop the grains in hills. Better results may generally be had by buying blank plates

and having them drilled with holes of the size and number desired. These holes should be slightly countersunk from the under side, so that the kernels will not become wedged in them. Corn plates may be used if the plates are stopped up with lead, and 12 to 24 new holes are bored.

The depth to cover sorghum seed is 1 to 2 inches. On wet, heavy soils 1 inch is deep enough and on light sandy soils 2 inches is better. In Western Kansas it is necessary to cover comparatively deep, so that it doesn't dry out too much.

In the case of listed sorghum the reg-

ular corn lister cultivator may be used twice; first with the disks set to throw the soil away from the plants, and second with them set to throw the soil toward the plants. Early cultivation of surface-planted kafir may be given with the spike-tooth harrow. Later cultivations of both listed and surface-planted grain sorghum are given with ordinary six-shovel corn cultivators, in about the same manner and amount as would be proper for corn.

And now just a word about seed. There probably is sufficient seed in the state to plant our sorghum acreage. But it is reported to be of low germinating

power. Especial care will be necessary, therefore, in planting only tested seed, in sufficient quantity to insure a full stand. The United States Department of Agriculture has quietly bought up a considerable quantity of sorghum seed and is storing it at Wichita, in order to prevent seed profiteering. This seed will be distributed in limited quantities, at fair prices, to farmers making application to H. N. Vinall, 815 East Second Street, Wichita, Kan., to county agricultural agents, or to the chairman of the county councils of defense. It is suggested that seed be obtained as early as possible.

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### Ah, Sweet is Tipperary

Ah, sweet is Tipperary in the springtime of the year,  
When the hawthorne's whiter than the snow,  
When the feathered folk assemble and the air is all a-tremble  
With their singing and their winging to and fro;  
When queenly Silivenamon puts her verdant vesture on,  
And smiles to hear the news the breezes bring;  
When the sun begins to glance on the rivulets that dance—  
Ah, sweet is Tipperary in the spring!

Ah, sweet is Tipperary in the springtime of the year,  
When the mists are rising from the lea,  
When the Golden Vale is smiling with a beauty all beguiling  
And the Suir goes crooning to the sea;  
When the shadows and the showers only multiply the flowers  
That the lavish hand of May will fling;  
When in unfrequented ways, fairy music softly plays—  
Ah, sweet is Tipperary in the spring!

Ah, sweet is Tipperary in the springtime of the year,  
When life like the year is young,  
When the soul is just waking like a lily blossom breaking,  
And love words linger on the tongue;  
When the blue of Irish skies is the hue of Irish eyes,  
And love dreams cluster and cling  
Round the heart and round the brain, half of pleasure, half of pain—  
Ah, sweet is Tipperary in the spring!  
—Dennis A. McCarthy.

### Sudan Grass Is Needed

Sudan grass should replace this season a portion of the land in Kansas normally seeded to sweet sorghum for forage, believes L. E. Call, professor of agronomy in the Kansas State Agricultural college. Sweet sorghum—cane—seed is so high in price that it cannot be profitably sown broadcast for forage. If it is to be grown for rough feed it should be planted in rows and cultivated rather than sown broadcast. When planted this way it is coarser and for many purposes is not so satisfactory.

Sudan grass can be used in place of cane for feed. When it is grown for hay or roughage it is ordinarily drilled in close rows with a grain drill at the rate of 20 pounds of seed to the acre.

A good yield of satisfactory hay can be produced with less seed. Experimental results at the Hays station and at Manhattan have shown that Sudan grass planted in rows 22 inches apart, at a rate of not more than 8 pounds of seed to the acre, will produce a heavy tonnage of excellent feed. The hay is a little coarser when planted in this way than when planted in close drill rows, but not coarse enough to make an undesirable feed.

The ground for Sudan grass should be prepared by plowing early in the spring and cultivating sufficiently after plowing to keep down weed growth. The Sudan grass should be planted the latter part of May after the ground is thoroughly warm, and precautions should be taken to see that the ground is clean and free from weeds at the time. If this is done the Sudan grass will grow so fast that the crop will not need cultivating even tho the rows are 22 inches apart.

Sudan grass can be planted with a grain drill, stopping up the necessary number of holes to place the seed in rows the right distance apart, or it may be planted with an ordinary corn planter by splitting the distance between the rows.

### A Demand for Beans

During the last season Colorado produced the largest crop of beans in its history, but found it extremely difficult to market the crop, because of the color—Pinto—until the Food Administration took the matter under consideration, when the entire output was marketed at 8 cents a pound. The trouble seemed to be that the people did not like the colored beans. Even at this time, the white bean is retailing at approximately double the price at which the Mexican bean sells.

This wide spread between prices can be prevented easily by planting the Tepary bean, which being white will sell readily in competition with the Navy bean. It has been grown under semi-arid conditions with good results and is no experiment in Colorado.

Durango, Colo. E. D. Smith.

### Save Old Vegetable Seed

Owing to short crops in 1916 and 1917 and the cutting-off of all importations of garden seed, it is vitally necessary to make use of seed left over from last year. This is a matter

of economy, as prices have increased 100 per cent or more, and good seed should not be wasted. Unused parts of packages are as good as new in most cases, if they have been kept in a cool, dry place, free from attacks by rats and mice. Properly stored seed may be expected to germinate satisfactorily for the number of years indicated by the figures after each vegetable. Asparagus 2, bush beans 3, pole beans 3, beets 6, brussels sprouts 5, cabbage 5, carrots 4 or 5, cauliflower 5, celery 8, Swiss chard 6, citron 6, corn salad 5; sweet corn 2, upland cress 5, cucumber 10, eggplant 6, endive 10, kale (Borecole) 5, kohlrabi 5, leek 3, lettuce 5, muskmelons 5, watermelons 6, mustard (white) 4, New Zealand spinach 5, Okra (gumbo) 5, onions 2, parsley 3, parsnips 2, peas 3, peppers 4, pumpkins 5, radishes 5, rhubarb 3, rutabagas 5, salsify (vegetable oyster) 2, spinach 5, bush squashes 6, winter squashes 6, tomatoes 4, turnips 5.

### Gardening at Ogallah

Gardening in Western Kansas can be made a great success with the proper cultivation and care, and the right vegetables. Mrs. W. H. George of Ogallah, Trego county, who provides from her garden every year the bulk of the family's living during the growing season and puts up 900 to 1,000 quarts of vegetables besides for winter use, writes interestingly to Secretary J. C. Mohler of her experiences, as follows:

We plow our garden in the fall, about 6 inches deep, and then cover it about 5 or 6 inches deep with straw.

If for any reason we are unable to plow in the fall, we use only about 4 inches of straw taken from around the feeding rack and where it has been hauled for the chickens to scratch. Then we do not have to contend later with wheat growing and smothering the plants.

At planting time we pull back the straw with a rake just enough to enable us to make a shallow trench in the soil, planting the seed in the trench and covering with earth. Where parsnips, carrots, beets and turnips are planted, we cover lightly with straw also. Sometimes we sow the turnip seed on top of the straw.

In planting this way, more ground is required for beans but they yield so much more that one does not need to plant so many. I canned 100 quarts of green beans from 1 pound of Red kidney beans planted in this way July 12.

Melons and tomatoes are planted similarly, also squash and cucumbers; in fact all our garden. Melons and such vines are planted closer as they will not need to be hoed after the second leaves come on, as we pull the straw around all the plants.

Peas are the only vegetable we have had trouble producing, and then only in seasons of too much rain.

For potatoes we list a furrow about 5 or 6 inches deep, and drop potatoes about 14 inches apart in the furrow and cover with the cultivator about 3 inches deep. Then cultivate the same as corn lightly after a rain, but avoid cultivation while the ground is too wet.

We have had the best success with the following varieties of vegetables:

Tomatoes, Early June Pink; Kansas Standard for late planting.

Cauliflower, Snowball.

Cabbage, Sure Head, plant in February for early transplanting.

Lettuce, California Cream Butter. Plant thick. Then thin and use, leaving the heads spaced.

Radishes, Crimson Giant.

Carrots, Danvers half long.

Salsify or Oyster plant, Mammoth Sandwich.

Parsnips, Hollow Crown.

Onion, Yellow Danvers. Don't plant in mulch.

Beets, Blood Turnip.

Turnip, Purple top strap-leaf.

Peas, American Wonder.

Beans, Henderson bush limas; Stringless green pod; Red Kidney and White cowpeas.

Cucumbers, Japan Climbing and Long Green.

Muskmelons, Burrel Gem, rust proof; Rockyford for green flesh and Emerald Gem for pink.

Squash, Japanese Pie.

Summer Squash, Giant Crookneck and White bush. The Crookneck is fine for winter when ripe.

Pumpkin, Cow and pie pumpkin, Cushaw.

Potatoes, Early Ohio (Red River seed preferred).

### To Control Prairie Dogs

I should like to know how to get rid of prairie dogs. I have 40 acres of pasture alive with these pests.

Furley, Kan. R. F. J.

Write to the department of zoology of the Kansas State Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kan. The poison prepared by this department has been used very successfully in destroying prairie dogs. It is used in the winter.

### Lice on Chickens

It is lice that kill the majority of the little chicks. Dr. Pruitt's Lice Powder will take every louse off of a little chick in less than two minutes or your money back. 2 fifty-cent boxes sent prepaid for \$1.00 Pruitt Rem. Co., Hays, Kan.—Advertisement.

"We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union."—Rufus Choate.

## COOK'S PAINT

**Flows Smooth and Even!** All ready to put on. Assures a fine job. Made of finest materials. COOK'S is made by men who know the needs of farmers in your locality. Ask your dealer.

**C. R. COOK PAINT CO.**  
Kansas City, U. S. A.

## National Hollow Tile Last Forever. SILOS

Check to install. Free from trouble. Buy now. Erect early. Immediate shipment. Good territory open for new agents. Write **NATIONAL TILE SLO CO.** D-511 R. A. Long Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

## I Want YOU to Get a Ford Car FREE

**DON'T SEND ME A CENT! JUST YOUR NAME!** Let me give you one of my brand new, never-used, 1918 latest model, 5-passenger Ford Touring Cars. I have given away a lot of them. You might as well have one, too.

## I Have Given Cars to One Hundred People

I have given nice new cars to one hundred people. Not one of them paid me a nickel. They were actually amazed to think how little they did for the cars they got. You just ought to see the letters of thanks I get from them.

## I Have One For YOU Will You Take It?

I want you to have a car. Do you want it? It's all up to you. Don't sit around and twiddle your thumbs while your friends are all out riding. Get a car free and join the happy throng. Send me your name today and get full particulars. You'd just as well be riding in your own car as not.

## This Big FREE Book Tells All About It

I want you to have a copy of my nice new, two-color, free book. It tells you all about it. Just how to proceed to get your Ford Car free. It also contains enthusiastic letters from many of my Ford users.

## Send For Your Copy At Once

Write to me today and let me send you this book. It will open your eyes as to how easy it is to get an automobile.

## You Can Be the Proud Owner of a Ford

Don't envy your friends. Have your own car. Become the proud owner of one of my Fords. You may. What a wonderful source of pleasure it will be—a producer of health—an asset in the struggle for success. It is your duty to yourself to own one.

## Let Me Hear From You Today—NOW!

I have given cars to old men, young men, blind men, women, ministers, business men, farmers, merchants—even to boys and girls. You can get one, too. Let me know if you want one. Fill out the coupon below and send it today. This is your BIG CHANCE!

**W. W. Rhoads, Manager**  
1812 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kan.



**Rhoads Auto Club,**  
1812 Capital Bldg.,  
Topeka, Kansas

Send me your new free book and full particulars as to how I can get a new Ford Touring Car free.

Name.....  
Address.....

## No Fruit This Year?

BY W. H. COLE  
Cowley County

The severe freeze which occurred on the night of April 9 put a crimp on what fruit prospects yet remained from the severe weather of last winter. Six weeks ago it was plainly evident that the peach crop was gone but everyone hoped that the apples and pears would pull thru. And until the frost came the prospects for a crop of pears and apples were never better, for the trees bloomed and the small fruit was setting on in fine shape, but since the freeze things look different. The trees on this farm will get a rest this summer. There is absolutely no fruit left on them.

The corn planting on this farm was finished a few days ago. The first of the planting was done April 1 and we intended to wind up the job in short order but other work came up and the corn had to wait. When the freeze occurred we were very thankful that the plants were not up for that would have meant that the patch would have to be replanted. However, such a thing is possible for the plants will be up in a few days and a freeze could occur then as well as when it did but we hope it won't. Only 10 acres of corn were put out on this farm this season and in order to be able to raise at least a little three varieties were planted. The Iowa Silvermine, Johnson County White and Bloody Butcher were the kinds selected and one of the three ought to hit.

The cattle were taken to pasture April 8, which is an early date even for this portion of the state, and we know of several herds that were turned out at least a week previous to that date but somehow we cannot believe that there was much green stuff for the animals to eat. We were very glad to find that the grass has got a good start in the pasture where our animals were placed.

A large portion of the herd consisted of calves and yearlings and we vaccinated them a few days previous to taking them off. There are a great many men, tho the number is decreasing every year, who scoff at the idea of a little pill of drugs no larger than an ordinary mustard seed being able to prevent blackleg. But somehow the little pill does the business all right and we have never lost a calf from blackleg since the use of the pills was begun, which was several years ago. To us it seems an excellent investment to spend a dime for a pill that will save us from having to take about 8 or 9 cents a pound for the hide from a valuable calf or yearling.

The local Grange recently placed orders for binder twine and threshing coal. In seasons when ordinary conditions prevailed the ordering of threshing coal would not have been thought of at this season but the officers reasoned that the getting of cars for the shipping of the coal might be a matter that would require considerable time so the order was placed early enough so the arrival of the fuel, in time for the use for which it was intended, would be assured. It is not known as yet what the coal will cost laid down at this place but the twine will cost \$24.50 a hundred. Many farmers, believing that twine will be no cheaper during the summer, not only ordered enough for their wheat and oats harvest but also bought some extra to be used in the kafir and cane harvest. This price is high for twine but it is something that the farmers must have and by ordering in large quantities, as the Grange does, quite a saving frequently can be made.

We have been planning all spring to break up a small patch of alfalfa but something always seemed to prevent us getting at it. And sometimes we rather hoped that we would escape the job entirely for we never relished the job of breaking up alfalfa. We had always undertaken the job equipped with a sulky plow and four horses and we always figured that it was hard on the team and driver, too. The plow would do the work all right but there always was a constant jerking motion about the plow both sideways and backward and forward that made the task extremely difficult. Recently we voiced our dislike of the job to a

neighbor who told us to equip our plow with a standing cutter instead of a rolling cutter. We thought it impossible for so small a thing as a standing cutter to make so big a difference but since giving it a tryout we find that he was correct. Not only is the plow held in line better but the shock, experienced when huge roots are encountered, does not seem so great, which is due, no doubt, to the lack of side play with the standing cutter on. In repairing the plow for this job we found it necessary to buy a boxing for one of the wheels and we were unprepared for the shock occasioned by learning the price. For some reason these boxings are made out of very poor material and get broken easily. We have bought perhaps a half dozen of them at a price never above 30 cents apiece, and yet the war has raised the price until now it is 65 cents, and the dealer assured us that we would have had to pay more were it not for the fact that the boxing had been in stock for several months.

The corn is about all in the ground and the farmers are now turning their attention to the preparation of the soil for kafir. As a rule the most of the kafir in this section is listed but we note a change being made in the program this spring for instead of listing the most of it will be put in with a planter on ground that has been plowed. We think the change a good one and one that will be the means of producing more bushels of grain. On this farm we have tried listing and top planting and we much prefer the latter. Our favorite way, and the most successful method we have ever tried, tho it calls for some extra labor, is to plow the ground deeply and as early as possible. Then just before planting time disk the ground thoroly to kill all weeds and follow up with a planter equipped with furrow openers. Such a method will produce a crop of kafir almost any season.

## Service for the People

I am glad that Governor Capper has decided to run for United States Senator, and I think all the fair-minded people of Kansas should feel the same way about it. He has made us a good governor; he has stood firm for the rights of the state and people; and that is the kind of men we need in the Senate—men who dare to do right. And just now we need more than ever men in the Senate who will look to the welfare of their state and nation.

I don't think the governor need be concerned about Morris county, but I shall do all I can for him.

C. C. Churchman.

Parkerville, Kan.

## Samuel L. Allen is Dead

Samuel L. Allen died recently in Miami, Fla., in his 77th year. Mr. Allen was a pioneer farmer, and the inventor of the Planet Jr. farm and garden implements.

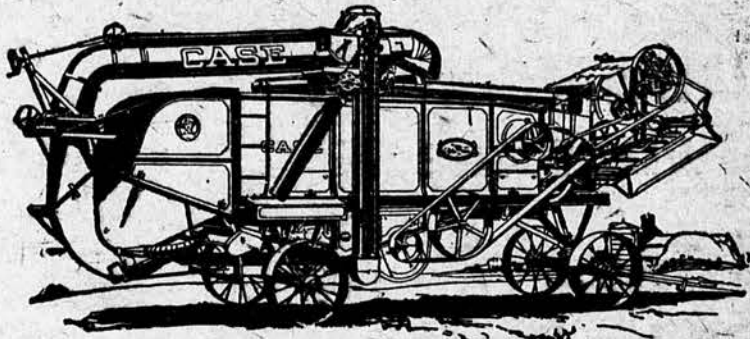
## The Great Waster

Every year sees fewer almshouses and poor farms in Kansas. They began to go when Kansas first obtained genuine prohibition about 10 years ago. Now there are 23 counties without a poor house or a poor farm in them. And the number of counties in Kansas with vacant county jails is steadily increasing. One such county has recently turned over its bastille to a high school for use as a workshop for its manual training class.

When prohibition banishes jails and almshouses, and reduces the red light evil to a minimum, as it has in Kansas, it supplies the most vital argument backed by the very strongest of demonstrations that the saloon is the most degrading influence, the most expensive public charge, the greatest holdback to national welfare, national progress, and national prosperity of any or all other evils combined. A nation at war should not tolerate its waste of national resources and manhood for a minute.

# CASE

## THRESHING MACHINES



## Save All the Grain

**M**EN with large farms or custom threshers find the Case Line of 20 bar cylinder threshers do the most work in the least time—and with least waste. These threshers are made in four sizes—28x50, 32x54, 36x58 and 40x62.

They are all built of steel with substantial frames, boiler-plate cylinder supports, big bearings and heavy shafts. So they withstand easily the heavy pull of large engines under big drive belts.

Straw travels over 52 inches of separating surface at the cylinder, where 90 per cent of the grain is separated. This, with the immense area of separating racks, together with the Case grain saving wind-stacker, makes it possible to do an absolutely clean job.

All parts are accessible and adjustable from the outside. All principal bearings are fitted with grease cups. You need not crawl inside the machine for anything. For use with small to medium sized tractors we offer lighter Case Threshers built in 20x28, 20x36 and 26x46 sizes. All can be furnished with wind stacker, feeder and grain handler.

Any information you desire regarding the Case line of Threshers, or other Case farm machinery, will be given gladly by a Case dealer or by ourselves.

**J. I. CASE THRESHING MACHINE CO., Inc.**

(Founded 1842)

1184 Erie Street, Racine, Wis.



**WE BOTH LOSE MONEY IF YOU DON'T SELL YOUR HIDES**

**TO T. J. BROWN** 126 N. Kansas Ave., TOPEKA, KANSAS

Green salt cured hides, No. 1, 13c. Horse hides (as to size) No. 1, \$5.00 to \$8.25 (as to size) No. 2, \$4.00 to \$5.25

Write for prices and shipping tags. Payments made promptly.

## YOU CAN SELL IT

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

# THIS \$4,000<sup>00</sup> HOME FREE TO YOU!

**Be  
Independent**

**Own Your  
Own Home**

**Stop  
Paying Rent**

**Cut the  
High Cost  
Of Living**



## SEND NO MONEY—JUST YOUR NAME ON COUPON It May Bring You This Beautiful Home

### NOW is the Time When You NEED Your Own Home

This is the time of all times in history when it behooves a family to own its own home. This terrible world-war is going to continue for years—perhaps for years and years. Sons are going to war now. Husbands and fathers may have to go in a year or so, and what a relief it would be to know whatever happens—war, sickness, accident or death—no matter what happens, the wife and kiddies will have a home of their very own, for the rest of their lives—debt free and no rent to pay. And these years of awful calamity and uncertainties have taught us to appreciate our homes more. We are learning the truth of that dear old song, "Home, Sweet Home." We know now what it really means when it says: "There is no place like home."

This magnificent, seven-room house, strictly modern in every respect, together with lot, is to be given away on September 10, 1918 to some person who sends in his or her name on the coupon below. No matter where you live, I will buy a lot, build the house and turn the keys over to you absolutely free of a single dollar of cost to you, so send the coupon today!

### No Payments—No Rent To Pay

The very uncertainties of the time make many of us afraid to take on the load of buying a home. We can't tell when that money might be needed for some unseen, and undreamed of, but dreaded misfortune. Then, too, building costs are so high that those of us who are willing to risk these uncertainties, hesitate to pay the high prices of today. The cost of living is higher than we in our wildest dreams dared to expect. It is getting harder and harder to make ends meet. What a great relief there would be lifted if there were no rent to pay or no monthly payments to meet.

A home! Yes, a home of your very own. What a great thing it would be! Look at the above picture! Imagine your wife—your children, enjoying their very own modern home, surrounded with flowers, grass and gardens! A home of your very own that you can enjoy for the rest of your days and something that no one can take away from you. Use the money you are now handing out every month to your landlord for rent and enjoy the luxuries of life.

### IT IS A DUTY YOU OWE TO YOURSELF!

Dear reader, I am offering you the greatest opportunity you ever had in your whole life—the opportunity to provide permanently for your family that one thing which man as well as beast considers necessary next to food—a home—a shelter from the blasts of winter, the rains of spring and the summer's suns.

Your success, happiness and independence depends upon your promptness, at this time.

### GET FREE PLANS QUICK!

Get on the right road today, send coupon quick for free plans. See for yourself. On September 10, 1918, you may get a telegram from me saying: "This home is yours—where shall I build it?" for on that date I am going to award this beautiful seven-room, strictly modern residence to someone and you can be that person if you will only try, wake up to this wonderful opportunity, and mail the coupon today. Better do it this very hour, while you are thinking of it. Don't let this great opportunity escape your grasp.

I want to send you the exact blueprints, plans and descriptions by next mail. I want you to see the beautiful colored photographic reproduction of this beautiful house built.

Stop paying interest on old notes, paying off mortgages, handing over your annual income to some landlord, and striving away daily without a brighter future. I am going to build thousands of families a home. This very one right here might be built in your immediate locality. Why not let it be yours?

Above all things I urge you to send me the coupon today. QUICK, for the blueprints, floor plans, etc. If you do not take advantage of this wonderful opportunity it will be just like losing \$4,000 right out of your pocket.

### Has All Modern Conveniences

When I say strictly modern I mean strictly modern. There are four nice bed-rooms and bath. Each bed-room has its own separate closet. Bath room of white enamel, equipped with cast iron porcelain enameled bath tub, an up-to-date wash basin with hot and cold water faucets. Lighting fixtures for either electric, gas, or gasoline, as you choose. All fancy polished wood work inside.

### All You Do Is Tell Me Where To Dig The Cellar

This beautiful home will be built by first class skilled and reliable contractors as per the plans we send you and you can stand right over the job and watch it done. Now it might be that you will want to make some changes in the arrangements of the rooms. You might wish to enlarge one bedroom for your own use and make a smaller room of one of the others to use as a den, office, or study. After you see the complete plans and blueprints and they start to build you might decide to make other slight changes. This is all up to you as I want the home to suit you as nearly as possible without too much alteration. All I ask you to do is to send me the coupon today for my big amazing offer and tell me where to dig the cellar.

### How You Can Get It

You need no experience. You need no money to get this home for your very own. The coupon below when properly filled out and mailed to me will bring you full particulars of my amazing offer—an offer which has never been equaled in history. Not only will I send you full particulars, photographs, specifications, blueprints and plans but I will convince you to your own satisfaction of just how easy you can become the owner of this beautiful home. I will tell you exactly how I will build the house and how you can watch our contractor do the work. Remember you select the lot or location for it. If you already have a lot we will build the house on it and allow you the difference in cash. Don't wait another minute. Send your name today on the coupon below and cinch this great opportunity.

W. W. Rhoads, Secretary, House & Home Club,  
902 Capital Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

Dear Sir: Please send me free and post-paid, full information as to how I can own this fine \$4,000.00 house and lot free. Also send me specifications and free plans. This does not obligate me in any way.

Name .....

St. No. or R. F. D. ....

Town ..... State .....

W. W. Rhoads, Secretary, **HOUSE & HOME CLUB** 902 Capital Bldg. Topeka, Kan.

## All Livestock Prices Advance

(Owing to the fact that this paper necessarily is printed several days prior to the date of publication, this market report is arranged only as a record of prices prevailing at the time the paper goes to press, the Monday preceding the Saturday of publication.)

Keen demand for beef cattle kept prices advancing every day last week, and Friday's sales showed 50 cents to \$1.50 advance since a week ago, with the largest gain on the prime fat steers.

Steers from Nebraska, fattened on beet pulp, sold at high record price for this or any other market for that class of steers—\$16.30. This price was paid Friday. The best native steers in the yards on the same day sold for \$16, but they probably were not as good, in the judgment of the buyers as the beet-pulp cattle that brought \$16.30. Numerous sales both of corn fed and beet-pulp steers were made at \$15 to \$16. The highest price ever paid in the Kansas City market for prime steers was \$17, last August.

Intermediate grades and cows did not advance as much as prime steers, but practically all killing cattle were up 50 cents or more.

Receipts in thin cattle were slow all week, with large holdovers from day to day. Receipts were light towards the close of the week and holdovers in the traders' pens lessened. All fancy stockers and feeders sold well, and the packers took any fleshy cattle in the feeder class at firm prices. Contrary to the usual experience country buyers would not follow the rise in beef cattle, in bidding for feeders.

Receipts of cattle in Kansas City were 42,000, compared with 41,000 a week ago and 32,200 a year ago. Five markets had 181,000, compared with 162,700 the preceding week and 162,700 a year ago.

Up to Thursday competition for hogs was keen, and prices advanced 60 cents or more over the quotation a week ago. Friday a setback of 10 to 20 cents occurred. Prices advanced elsewhere, cutting down the wide margin between Kansas City and Chicago prices to below a shipping difference. Top for hogs was reached Thursday, \$17.75 for medium weights, with about 10 cents discount for extreme heavies, the narrowest margin in some time past.

The stronger tone of the market plainly was due to a big demand for product. Receipts were liberal, 52,000 in Kansas City, compared with 62,000 the preceding week and 48,600 a year ago and 462,000 at five markets, compared with 414,000 the previous week and 296,000 a year ago.

Fat lambs were in good demand all week and prices advanced 15 to 25 cents. Top sale was \$20.75, 20 cents above the previous high record in May last year. Buyers said that prime lambs would have brought \$21. Receipts in the sheep division consisted entirely of lambs. Shorter lambs brought \$17.15. The week's Kansas City receipts, 21,500, were nearly 8,000 more than the preceding week's and 1,000 less than a year ago. Five markets had about 17,000 less than a year ago.

Another substantial decrease in the movement of corn to central markets occurred last week, but carlot prices declined slightly, owing to a decided falling off in demand from mills grinding substitutes for wheat flour. They appear, for the first time at least, to have caught up with the requirements of the trade. Inquiry for other coarse grains used as wheat substitutes also diminished, and prices were quoted lower. Rye declined 25 cents, barley 10 cents, and kafir 15 to 16.

Arrivals of corn at four Western markets last week were 2,928 cars, 568 less than in the preceding week, though almost double those of a year ago. Kansas City had 579 cars, compared with 652 cars the preceding week and 282 a year ago. Except for the best samples suitable for milling purposes, demand for carlots of corn in Kansas City was generally dull, and even good white and yellow corn were without bids several days. Saturday No. 5 mixed and yellow corn sold at \$1.20, and No. 1 white sold Friday at \$1.20, representing the extreme range in prices except for damaged corn, which brought \$1.05. A year ago prices were getting well into new high levels at \$1.45 to \$1.50, and the trade was beginning to complain of the scarcity of corn.

Demand for carlots of oats was only fair and prices generally were down 1 to 2 cents. Three large terminal markets received 1,591 cars, compared with 2,045 the week before and 1,644 a year ago. Exports of oats for the week were 1,793,000 bushels.

The new crop of oats has made a favorable start, with indications of a substantial increase in area, which was one of the factors tending to hold prices down.

Interest in the wheat situation for the time has been transferred from the decreasing movement and increasing needs to the favorable outlook for a large winter crop. The condition on April 1, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, was 78.6. Last December it was 79.3 and a year ago, when the condition was the lowest ever reported, 64.4. Allowing for normal impairment between now and harvest, the yield will be about 500 million bushels, or 142 million bushels more than was harvested last season, and the crop can easily exceed that amount with favorable weather.

Arrivals at both winter and spring wheat markets decreased last week. Total wheat receipts at five terminals were 936 cars, compared with 1,173 the preceding week and 1,385 a year ago. Kansas City arrivals were the smallest reported thus far for one week, only 67 cars. Chicago had 29 and St. Louis 51.

## Stockmen Met at Hays

The fifth annual round-up at the Fort Hays Branch Experiment station at Hays last week was by far the most successful event of the kind yet held. More than 2,000 persons attended, many driving from 25 to 100 miles in automobiles. Altho the main features of the meeting were the announcement of the results of winter cattle-feeding experiments and the inspection of the feed lots, the program of addresses attracted unusual attention.

The speakers included E. W. Hoch, former governor of Kansas and member of the board of administration; E. C. Paxton of Topeka, field agent United States bureau of crop esti-

## BIG BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

Dealers whose advertisements appear in this paper are reliable and bargains offered are worthy of consideration

## Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinuance orders and change of copy intended for the Real Estate Department must reach this office by 10 o'clock Saturday morning, one week in advance of publication to be effective in that issue. All forms in this department of the paper close at that time and it is impossible to make any changes in the pages after they are electrotyped.

IMP. 80, one mile of town. Price \$5,200. E. H. Fast, Burlingame, Kan.

WHEAT SECTION. Improved, \$30 acre. Templeton, Spearville, Kan.

320 A. 3 MI. TOWN. ALL IN GRASS. All level, no imp. Price \$7,000. Terms on part. H. J. Settle, Dighton, Kan.

4 SECTIONS of good ranch land in a body located about 11 mi. S. W. of Elkhart, Kan. \$10 a. Earl Taylor, Elkhart, Kan.

236 A. HIGHLY IMP. 50 in wheat goes, creek bottom, some alfalfa, 70 a. Theo. Voeste, Olpe, Kan.

FOR SALE—Equity in three quarters of Grant Co. Rail Road land. For particulars write. Chas. H. Redfield, Bucklin, Kan.

ONE HUNDRED SIXTY acres close to good town. Seventy acres in wheat, half goes. Quick sale \$3,500. The King Realty Co., Scott City, Kan.

FOR SALE 153 acre dairy farm. Help gone, poor health must quit. G. W. Savage, North Side Dairy, Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE, a real bargain 320 acres 2 miles from Olpe, Kan. \$45 per acre. Other farms for sale. Room 15, Kress Bldg. John J. Wieland, Emporia, Kan.

1520 ACRES choice farm and ranch proposition, some improvement, shallow wells on county road, for immediate sale, \$12.50 an acre. Other bargains. C. N. Owen, Dighton, Kan.

FOR SALE 40 acres, close to town, all good land, nicely improved. Will give possession and terms if desired. Price made known if interested. Write O. C. Paxson, Meriden, Kan.

276 ACRE ALFALFA, stock farm. 100 acres bottom, 60 acres alfalfa, balance second bottom, all tillable, 4 room house, good new barn. In oil and gas district. A snap. Price \$65 per a. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kansas.

160 ACRES adjoining town of Wilburton, on D. C. & C. V. R. R. 110 acres in cultivation. Will rent for 1/2 delivered at elevator. Also 160 near Hugoton, on easy terms. John A. Firmin & Co., Hugoton, Kan.

\$11,000 STOCK general merchandise located in good town about 2,000 population. Best location in town. Exchange for well improved farm. Stock has never been traded. The Pratt Abstract & Inv. Co., Pratt, Kansas.

GOOD SOUTHEASTERN KANSAS FARMS: For sale on payments of \$1,000 to \$2,000 down. Also, to exchange for clear city property. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

mates; J. E. Rouse, professor of animal husbandry in the Hays Normal school; E. E. Frizell, state labor administrator; Dr. W. M. Jardine, president of the Kansas State Agricultural college; Charles R. Weeks, superintendent of the Hays station; Ralph Vorhees, treasurer of the Federal Loan bank at Wichita; J. C. Mohler, secretary of the state board of agriculture; W. R. Stubbs, former governor of Kansas; and W. A. Cochel, professor of animal husbandry in the agricultural college, under whose direction the winter feeding experiments were made.

## Spraying Grapes

When grapes are infected with black rot, they should be sprayed with Bordeaux. The first application should be made after most of the leaves have opened, and before the bloom appears; the next, after the fall of the bloom; and two succeeding applications at intervals of 10 days to two weeks. It is a good plan to spray with Bordeaux as a matter of precaution in vineyards where rot has not appeared.

The grape berry moth and the grape curculio may be controlled by spraying with arsenate of lead at the same times as recommended for black rot. Double-strength arsenate of lead—4 pounds of paste or 2 pounds of the powdered form in 50 gallons of spray—should be used in spraying for the grape root worm. Spray as soon as the beetles appear, and repeat the application 10 days later.

The following list of natural remedies are guaranteed to be unadulterated and worth their full face value, viz.: fresh air, pure water, wholesome food, bright sunshine, and a full night's rest. Try them!

FOR SALE—All kinds of farms in N. E. Kan. Send for printed list. Silas D. Warner, 727 1/2 Commercial St., Atchison, Kan.

160-A. COFFEY CO. imp., 140 cult. bal. pasture, all tillable alfalfa land, living water, \$60 a. \$2,500 will handle. Black loam soil, school cross road. E. J. Jasper, Council Grove, Kan.

185 ACRES \$55 PER ACRE. Montgomery Co., 5 miles good town, 130 cult., 20 mowland, balance pasture; improved. Get details. Foster Land Co., Independence, Kan.

1120 ACRES, best improved farm and stock ranch in Morton County, and a bargain at \$20,000. Option on 100 high grade white-faced cows. Sparling & Barmore, Rolla, Kan.

120 A. MILE town, imp. 40 cult., 40 blue grass pasture, 200 bearing Pecan trees in pasture, 40 alfalfa, clover and timothy. Black soil \$75 acre. Clear. E. HAYNES, BALDWIN, KAN.

294 1/2 ACRES 2 mi. town, level land, no stone, 110 acres fine blue grass, 70 wild grass pasture, 114 cultivation, 250 tillable, house, horse barn, cattle barn 34x120, other bldgs. Price \$50 acre, \$4000 will handle. F. H. Atchison, Waverly, Kan.

LANE CO.—560 acres, 14 miles from Dighton, all level, 160 acres in cultivation, house, barn, well, windmill and fencing. Several quarters adjoining can be leased. Price \$12.50 per acre. Write for list. V. E. West, Dighton, Kansas.

800 ACRE RANCH \$12.50 PER ACRE. One eighth cash, balance easy payments, 6%—9 miles from good town. Excellent grass, some farm land. Possession at once. Write owners. GRIFFITH & BAUGHMAN, Liberal, Kansas.

PLENTY OF RAIN and snow, in Ness County, assures a good wheat crop. Best prospect in this locality for years. Write us for list of bargains in farms and ranches. Fouquet Brothers, Ransom, Kan.

120 ACRE FARM, 3 1/2 miles Ottawa, Kansas; good improvements, splendid water; 40 acres pasture; 50 acres wheat, remainder cultivation; 1 1/2 miles school. Possession. Come at once. Write for full description of any sized property interested in. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kansas.

640 ACRES, living water, 60 bottom, 200 smooth upland cultivated, fine large new house and barn, all crop goes and possession at once, come soon this 7 mile of Utica, Ness Co.—\$22.50 an acre, some terms. Box 153, Utica, Kan.

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DARK CORNISH EGGS TEN CENTS EACH. Chas. Adams, Newkirk, Okla.

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WHITE RUNNER DUCK EGGS \$2 FOR 13. W. J. Lewis, Lebo, Kan.  
MAMMOTH PEKIN EGGS, 15, \$1; 100, \$5. R. W. Kunze, Randolph, Kan.  
BUFF ORPINGTON DUCK EGGS, 12, \$1.50; 50, \$5. Herbert Kruger, Seneca, Kan.  
MAMMOTH PEKINS; EGGS \$1.50 PER 15 prepaid. Miss M. Kragh, Driftwood, Okla.  
FAWN WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCK eggs, 15, \$1; 50, \$3. Nora Luthye, North Topeka, Kan. Route 6.  
FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNER duck eggs, 75 cents for 15. Emma Mueller, Route 2, Humboldt, Kan.  
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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, \$4 per 100. L. Williams, Haddam, Kan.  
SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 100. Mrs. W. Aldridge, Manchester, Okla.  
SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, \$5 100. Daisy Van Tuyl, Florence, Kan.  
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PURE BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS. MARY McCaul, Elk City, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS, \$5 PER 100. Ollie Ammon, Netawaka, Kan.

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS, \$5.00 PER 100. Wm. Wischmeier, Mayetta, Kan.

PUREBRED WHITE LANGSHANS. EGGS, \$1.25 per 15. Maude Hager, Chase, Kan.

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS for hatching. Mrs. Geo. W. Shearer, Lawrence, Kan.

MADISON SQUARE AND CHICAGO PRIZE winning Langshans. Eggs, \$6 per 100. John Lovette, Mullinville, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS 7 CTS. EACH over 100-6 cts. Baby chicks 20 cts. Mrs. Geo. W. King, Solomon, Kan.

BLACK LANGSHAN BLUE RIBBON WINNERS. Eggs from range, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Mrs. D. A. Swank, Blue Mound, Kan.

PUREBRED WHITE LANGSHANS. SPOKE and eggs. Largest best winter laying strain. Mrs. Geo. McLain, Lane, Kan.

KLUSSMIRE'S IDEAL BLACK LANGSHANS. Winners at the leading shows. Eggs for hatching. Write for mating list. Geo. Klussmire, Holton, Kan.

PURE BRED BLACK LANGSHAN EGGS for hatching. bred 12 years exclusively. 15 eggs, \$1.50; 50, \$4.50; 100, \$8; prepaid. Mrs. John A. Roberts, Stanberry, Mo. R. 5.

THOROUGHbred BLACK LANGSHAN eggs, from hens weighing 15 pounds, cockerels 15. Extra layers. Fifteen eggs, \$2.25; 100, \$8.70. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS from prize winning strain. Best of winter layers. Big boned, well feathered legs, \$1.50 per 15; \$3.25 per 50; \$6 per 100. James A. Davis, Route 1, Superior, Neb.

## MINORCAS.

WHITE MINORCA EGGS, TEN CENTS each. Chas. Adams, Newkirk, Okla.

S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15. Edw. Atchison, Overbrook, Kan.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS. EGGS, 15, PRE-paid, \$1.50. Fine stock. E. S. Alexander, Axtell, Kan.

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

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS. EGGS \$5 PER 100. Baby chix \$15 per hundred. Mrs. A. W. Lamkin, Latham, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA EGGS. Whatgen and Pape strain, \$1.50 per 15 or \$7 per hundred. Mrs. J. F. Rankin, Gardner, Kan., Box 26.

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MIN-orea baby chicks 15c each. Eggs \$1.50, 17; \$7 hundred. Safe delivery guaranteed. Claude Hamilton, Garnett, Kan.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS; very select, heavy laying, farm range flock; eggs \$8.00 per 100; \$6.00 after April 1. Baby chicks, Stock after May. Mrs. J. A. Jacobs, Manchester, Oklahoma.

## ORPINGTONS.

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

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

## ORPINGTONS.

**BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS**, 100, \$5; 15, \$1. Mrs. Inez Wilson, Alma, Kan.

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

**WHITE ORPINGTON CHOICE EGGS**, \$2. Mrs. Frank Hadwiger, Ingersoll, Okla.

**RANGE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS**; NINE-teen ribbons, three exhibits. Myrie Peck, Clarion, Iowa.

**S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS**. RANGE flock and pens, \$5 100. V. Ravenscroft, Kewanee, Kan.

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

**COCK STRAIN BUFF ORPINGTONS**, EGGS \$1.25 per 15. Chicks 20c. Mrs. John Hough, Jr., Weimore, Kan.

**WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM GOOD STOCK**, \$1.50 15, \$8 100. Emma Wilson, R. 2, Auburn, Kan.

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

**PURE BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FROM A LAYING FLOCK**, \$5 per 100. Mrs. Walter Clark, Okaloosa, Kan.

**PUREBRED WINTERLAY BUFF ORPINGTONS**, EGGS, hundred \$5.50. Pleasantview Farm, Little River, Kan.

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

**FARM RANGE BUFF ORPINGTONS**, EGGS for hatching \$4.50 per 100; 15, \$1.00. Mrs. Will Mellicker, Spearville, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS**, free range, \$1.25 for 15, \$6 per 100. Mrs. Charles Brown, Parkerville, Kan.

**PUREBRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS**, \$1 15, \$5 100. Baby chicks, 15 cents. Ralph Chapman, Route 4, Winfield, Kan.

**WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS**, EXTRA heavy layer and extra good flock, \$7 hundred. Ideal Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB WHITE ORPINGTONS**. Fine type, fine layers. Eggs, \$1.50 setting; \$5 hundred. Emma Seawell, Columbus, Kan.

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

**UTILITY EGGS FROM EGG BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS**, \$1.25, 15; \$7, 100. Pen eggs, \$2 to \$4.15. Mating list. Virgil Taylor, Holton, Kan.

**EGGS FROM SELECTED MATINGS CRYSTAL WHITE Orpington great winter layers**, 100, \$7; 50, \$4; 15, \$1.50. Express paid. John Vanamburg, Marysville, Kan.

**WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS FROM FIVE** grand pens containing Topeka and Kansas State show winners, \$2 for 15. H. M. Goodrich, 22 Topeka Ave., Topeka, Kan.

**BUFF ORPINGTON PRIZE WINNERS**; winter layers; special matings. Eggs, \$1.25 30, \$3.50. Fine flock, 100, \$6; 50, \$3.50. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kan.

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

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

**SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS** for hatching. Pens headed by cockerels from Myers, Owen and Sunwick flocks. Prize winners. Reduced prices for balance of season. \$5 settings for \$3.50, \$3 settings for \$2.25 settings for \$1.50. \$4 for 50 eggs, \$7.50 for 100. Satisfactory hatch guaranteed. Sunflower Ranch, Ottawa, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

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

**BARRIED ROCK EGGS, \$6 PER 100. A. Kahanen**, Dillon, Kan.

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

**WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$5 PER 100. C. E. Gable**, Route 3, Pittsburg, Kan.

**BUFF ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50. MRS. ANNA LAMSTER**, Route B, Liberal, Kan.

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

**BUFF BARRIED ROCK EGGS, \$8, 100; \$4.50, 50. Henry Wenrick**, Caldwell, Kan.

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

**BARRIED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15; \$6 PER 100. John A. Johnson**, Ingalls, Kan.

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

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

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

**WHITE ROCK EGGS, SETTING, \$1.00; \$1.50, 100. Guy Bennett**, Abilene, Kan.

**WHITE ROCKS—100 EGGS, \$4; CHICKS, \$2. Mrs. J. W. Hoornbeek**, Winfield, Kan.

**PUREBRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$1 PER 15; \$5 PER 100. Mrs. Edwin Dales**, Eureka, Kan.

**FARM'S 200 STRAIN BARRIED ROCKS**, \$1.50 15; \$7.00, 100. R. B. Snell, Colby, Kan.

**BUFF ROCKS, EGGS \$1.50 PER 15, \$3.50 PER 100. Mrs. Fred Miller**, Wakefield, Kan.

**BUFF ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY, \$1 PER 15; \$5 PER 100. Elizabeth Means**, Wetmore, Kan.

**WHITE ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY, \$1.50 PER 15; \$6.00 PER 100. F. D. Norling**, Auburn, Kan.

**WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR HATCHING**. Fine type, quality good. J. A. Kauffmann, Abilene, Kan.

**REDUCTION ON BARRIED ROCK HENS** and eggs. Write me. Mrs. Chris Bear, Ottawa, Kan.

**BARRIED ROCK BARRIED TO SKIN**. Heavy layers. Eggs, \$5 100. T. A. Pelletier, Concordia, Kan.

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

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

**PURE BARRIED ROCK EGGS, \$1 PER 15; \$5 PER 100. Farm range. Mrs. H. Buchanan**, Abilene, Kan.

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

**HEAVY LAYING STRAIN BARRIED ROCKS**. Eggs, 100, \$6; 15, \$1.50. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

**GOLDEN BUFF ROCK EGGS, PEN AND** range. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Jacob Nelson, Broughton, Kan.

**RINGLET BARRIED ROCK EGGS \$1.50 PER** setting; 100, \$5.00. Farm range. Chas Koepsel, White City, Kan.

**WHITE ROCKS, BIG TYPE, FARM RANGE**, leading strains. Eggs \$5 per 100. Mrs. W. J. Elliott, Raymond, Kan.

**RINGLET STRAIN BARRIED ROCK EGGS** for setting, 15, \$1.50 or 100 for \$6. Mrs. H. W. Peter, Stockdale, Kan.

**WHITE ROCKS, PURE BRED, FARM** range, good layers. Eggs 15-75c, 100-\$5.00. H. F. Richter, Hillsboro, Kan.

**BARRIED ROCK EGGS—WINTER LAYERS**, \$1.50 for 15. \$6 per hundred. Delivered. Geo. Marshall, Basehor, Kan.

**BARRIED ROCK EGGS, RANGE, \$1.25 PER** 15; \$6 per 100. Pen eggs, \$2.50 per 15. E. M. Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

**BARRIED ROCK EGGS (PRIZE WINNER)**, barred to skin, \$3.50 for 48. Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kan.

**ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL BARRIED** Rock eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$6.00 per hundred. Mrs. Robt. Simmons, Severy, Kan.

**BARRIED ROCK EGGS, EXCELLENT LAY-** ing strain. Farm range, \$1.25 15, \$6 100. Mrs. S. Van Scoyoc, Oak Hill, Kan.

**MAMMOTH WHITE ROCKS, CHOICE** stock, pen, \$3 15. Farm range, \$1 15, \$5 100. H. C. Loewen, Peabody, Kan.

**BARRIED ROCKS, ALL YEARLING HENS**. Range eggs \$1.25-15; \$2.00-30; \$5.00-100. Mrs. Roy Cranston, Langdon, Kan.

**EGGS FROM SCIENTIFICALLY MATED** Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$3 per setting. Farm McCormack, Morrowville, Kan.

**HAWKIN'S LATHAMS STRAIN BARRIED** Rocks. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6. John V. Smith, Morrowville, Kan.

**WHITE ROCK EGGS, SPECIAL MATING** State Federation winners, \$1.50 15; \$3, \$2.75; 50, \$4. Nellie McDowell, Garnett, Kan.

**BUFF ROCKS, SIXTEEN YEARS SUCCESS-** ful breeding. Eggs \$6.00 per hundred; \$3 per fifty. Mrs. Homer Davis, Walton, Kan.

**WHITE ROCKS, SIZE AND QUALITY**, good egg strain, eggs fifteen \$1.25; fifty \$3.50; hundred \$6.00. G. M. Kretz, Clifton, Kan.

**BARRIED ROCK EGGS—FINEST BREED-** ing pens \$2.50 per setting 15. Reduced prices larger quantities. Chas. Duff, Larned, Kan.

**PUREBRED BARRIED ROCKS, WINTER** layers. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$3.50 per 50. Delivered. Mrs. Lester Benbow, La Crosse, Kan.

**RINGLET, BRADLEY AND ARISTOCRAT**—Ringlet Barred Rock eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8. Mating list. Etta Pauly, Junction City, Kan.

**WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM EGG LAYING** prize winning strain. Farm range, \$1.50 per 15; \$6 per hundred. I. L. Heaton, Harper, Kan.

**BIG BEAUTIFUL BARRIED ROCKS, LAY-** ers and payers. Eggs strongly fertile, \$6 per 100; pens, \$3 per 15. Mrs. L. Underhill, Wells, Kan.

**BRADLEY-THOMPSON RINGLET BARRIED** Plymouth Rock eggs \$4.50 per 100. Baby chicks 12 cents each. Emma Mueller, R. 2, Humboldt, Kan.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM BARRIED** Plymouth Rocks. Large type, Barred to the skin, \$5.50 per 100; 50 for \$3.00. R. D. Ames, Walton, Kan.

**WHITE ROCKS, LARGE PRIZE WIN-** ners, farm raised. Eggs, \$1.50, 15; \$3.50, 50; \$6, 100. First pen, \$3.50, 15. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

**PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS** (Fisher strain) from prize winning stock, \$1.50 per setting; \$6.00 per 100. J. S. Cantwell, Sterling, Kan.

**48 BUFF ROCK EGGS SENT POSTPAID** to any address within 300 miles, \$2.75. Safe delivery guaranteed. J. H. Mellenbruch, Morrill, Kan.

**BARRIED ROCK EGGS, TRAPNESTED**, 200 egg records, pen, \$2.50. Farm range, Mittendorf roosters, \$3 50, \$5 100. E. M. McArthur, Walton, Kan.

**RINGLETS, ARISTOCRATS, BARRIED** Rocks, rich color, narrow barring. Eggs, pen, \$5 per setting; range, \$6 per 100. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

**PURE BRADLEY BARRIED ROCK EGGS**, \$6 per hundred. R. I. Reds, Orpingtons, several other varieties, \$6 per hundred. F. M. Larkin, Clay Center, Neb.

**BARRIED ROCKS—BOTH LINES. STATE** show winners. Good layers. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. \$6.00 per 100. Special matings \$5.00 per 15. C. C. Lindamood, Walton, Kan.

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

**RINGLET BARRIED ROCKS, EGGS FOR** hatching from fine selected hens, good layers (Thompson strain) \$1 setting; \$5 hundred. Mrs. F. R. Wycoff, Wilsey, Kan.

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

**BARRIED ROCKS, COCKEREL LINE** cock head first pen Kansas City, Mo., \$15. Two sons, \$5 each. Incubators, brooders, feeders. Mattle A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

**EGGS! EGGS! EGGS! FROM BARRIED** Plymouth Rocks exclusively, \$1.50 per setting of 15 eggs, or \$6 per 100 eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gus H. Brune, Lawrence, Kan.

**BRED-TO-LAY BARRIED ROCKS, WIN-** ners at Kansas State fair and State show. Both matings. Eggs, \$3 per 15; \$8 per 100. Mating list free. Nickerson Poultry Yards, Nickerson, Kan.

**WHITE ROCKS—WON 5 RIBBONS AT** Kansas State Show, including first cock and second pen. Won at 1917 State Fair, first pen, first cock, first, second, third and fourth hen, second and fourth cockerel, second pullet. Eggs from fine farm flock at \$1 per 15, \$6 per 100. Special matings, \$2 and \$3 per 15. Minnie Clark, Haven, Kan.

## PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

**BARRIED ROCKS WITH SIZE AND QUAL-** ity. Eighteen years careful breeding. Eggs \$1.25 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Safe arrival guaranteed. Glendale Farm, C. E. Romary, Prop., Olivet, Kan.

**BRADLEY-THOMPSON RINGLET BARRIED** Rocks. Heavy winter laying strain. Bred for quality and size. Eggs 15-\$1.50; 30-\$2.50; 50-\$3.50; 100-\$6.00. Jno. T. Johnson, Mound City, Kansas, Lock Box 77.

**ROYAL BLUE AND IMPERIAL RINGLET** Barred Plymouth Rocks. Eggs and baby chicks for sale, record layers, 173 to 203 eggs. Catalogue free. North Willow Poultry Ranch, A. L. Hook, Prop., Coffeyville, Kan.

**BARRIED ROCKS—WON AT STATE SHOW**, Wichita, 1918, 1-2 pen, 2nd cockerel, 5 pullet. The test of quality. Excellent winter layers. Three choice matings. Eggs \$5.00 15. Flock mating, \$2 15; \$3.50 30. Send for mating list. Geo. Sims, Le Roy, Kansas.

**BARRIED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR** hatching. The biggest of the big cockerels weigh up to 13½ pounds. Hens up to 11 lbs., with that short, snappy, blue barring. Beaks and legs yellow orange. Over 35 years experience with this great breed. Eggs \$2 per setting of 15, 50 eggs \$5 or \$8 per 100 eggs. Nothing but fresh eggs shipped. Order from this ad as it will not appear again. Order by express. Satisfaction guaranteed. G. F. Marshall & Son, Monroe, Iowa.

## PIGEONS.

**10,000 COMMON PIGEONS WANTED. AD-** dress R. S. Elliott, 7500 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

## RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

**R. C. RHODE ISLAND WHITES, EGGS**, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, 15, or \$6 100. T. J. Smith, Arrington, Kan.

**R. C. RHODE ISLAND WHITE EGGS FOR** hatching. Excelsior strain. A. Manley, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

**EGGS FROM PRIZE WINNING SINGLE** Comb Rhode Island Whites. Mrs. Merle Benjamin, Sylvia, Kan.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE** eggs from large excellent layers 15, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. Mrs. Frank Sioman, Effingham, Kansas.

**PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB WHITES**. Won ten ribbons at State Fair 1917. Eggs, \$6.50 per 100, postpaid. Albert Schickel, Haven, Kan.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITES**, from trap nested prize winners; large as Reds; mature earlier; stock for sale; eggs, 15, \$2; 50, \$5; 100, \$9. Catalogue. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

**ROSE COMB RED EGGS, \$6.50 100. CARL** Smith, Leonardville, Kan.

**CHOICE DARK R. C. REDS, EGGS, \$1.25;** 100, \$6. Fannale Goble, Healy, Kan.

**PURE BRED S. C. RED EGGS, 15, \$1.25;** 100, \$6. Mrs. W. Shill, Larned, Kan.

**PURE BRED R. C. EGGS, \$6.00 PER 100** cks. Mrs. Jas. Crocker, White City, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, 100, \$4.75; 30,** \$1.75. Mrs. Rosa Janzen, Geneseo, Kan.

**R. C. R. I. RED EGGS, \$1.25 PER 15; \$5** per hundred. Dounie McGuire, Paradise, Kan.

**S. C. RED EGGS, \$1.25, 15; \$6, 100.** Chicks, 15c. Mrs. W. L. Maddox, Hazelton, Kan.

**DARK SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, \$1.25** per 15; \$2.00 per 30. Madge Slater, Emporia, Kan.

**PUREBRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS, 50,** \$3.50; 100, \$6. Mrs. D. W. Shipp, Belleville, Kan.

**PUREBRED SINGLE COMB RED EGGS,** \$1, 15; \$4.50, 100. Howard Knisely, Talmage, Kan.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS** \$4.50 setting; \$6.00 per 100. O. E. Nichols, Abilene, Kan.

**PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE IS-** land Reds. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15. Redview, Irving, Kan.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS,** \$1 for 15 or \$5 for 105. M. L. Fridley, Wamego, Kan.

**PURE SINGLE COMB REDS, CHOICE** 100 eggs, \$6; 50, \$3. Gertrude Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

**ROSE COMB RED EGGS, FIVE DOLLARS** hundred. Layers. Ida Harris, Route 5, Lawrence, Kan.

**R. C. RED EGGS \$1.25 PER SETTING** postpaid. \$5.00 for 100. Mrs. Jas. Shoemaker, Narka, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB REDS THAT ARE RED.** Eggs, fifteen, \$1; hundred, \$5. Catherine Meyer, Garnett, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB REDS, PRIZE WINNERS.** Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. C. B. Kellerman, Burlington, Kan.

**ROSE COMB REDS—GOOD WINTER LAY-** ers. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15; \$6 per 100. J. O. Spencer, Hesston, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS \$2.50.** Eggs 100-\$5.00 until May 1st. Mrs. H. A. Williams, White City, Kan.

**R. C. REDS (THAT ARE RED TO THE** skin) eggs \$1.25 per 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. Lillie Wayde, Burlington, Kan.

**ROSE COMB REDS, BREEDER 10 YEARS.** Eggs, 100, \$5.00; hatching 80 per cent. James A. Harris, Latham, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, LARGE, DARK** red winter layers \$5, 100; 15, \$1. Mrs. F. B. Smith, R. 2, Lawrence, Kan.

**R. C. REDS, EGGS, LARGE BONE,** good layers, good color, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Wm. Henn, R. 1, Orlando, Okla.

**CHOICE, ROSE COMB RED EGGS, LARGE,** dark heavy layers, \$1.50 15, \$2.50 30. Mrs. Clarence Martin, Emporia, Kan.

**LARGE DARK RICH EVEN RED R. C.** Reds, 15 eggs \$1.50; 30-\$2.50. Nora Luthye, North Topeka, Kan., R. No. 6.

**12 YEARS BREEDING WINTER LAYING** Single Comb Reds, 15 eggs \$1; hundred \$5. Mrs. F. H. Holmes, Monument, Kan.

**PUREBRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Reds. Eggs for hatching \$1.25 for 15; \$6 for 100. Mrs. L. F. Hinson, Stockdale, Kan.

**ROSE COMB RED EGGS, CHOICE YARD,** \$1.50 per 15; \$3.50 for 50. Range, \$5 per hundred. Mrs. C. E. Johnson, Garrison, Kan.

**ROSE COMB R. I. RED EGGS FROM** extra large, great laying stock, \$1.50 for 15, \$7.50 for 100. Mrs. A. J. Nicholson, Manhattan, Kan.

## RHODE ISLAND REDS.

**R. C. RED EGGS FROM GOOD COLORED,** good winter layers, \$1.50 per 15. \$6 per 100. Mrs. M. S. Corr, Cedar Knoll Poultry Farm, Soldier, Kan.

**MEIER'S SINGLE COMB REDS. FIRST** prize winners at Chicago, the dark red kind. Eggs, \$6 per 100; \$3.25 per 50. H. A. Meier, Abilene, Kan.

**PUREBRED ROSE COMB REDS, EGGS** 100-\$6.00; fifty \$3.25, delivered. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Howard Vall, Marysville, Kan.

**THOROUGHbred ROSE COMB REDS.** Bean Strain. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8.00. Mrs. Monie Wittsell, R. 1, Erie, Kan.

**EGGS FROM BIG BUSTER ROSE COMB** Rhode Island Reds. No better bred winter layers. Five dollars the hundred. Mary C. Shields, Rural 1, Barnes, Kan.

**MARSHALL'S ROSE AND SINGLE COMB** Reds. Fine show record for 8 years. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Free mating list. Plainview Poultry Yards, La Cygne, Kan.

**HARRISON'S FAMOUS NON-SITTING** Single Comb Reds. (250-egg strain.) Get copy of mating list and breeding bulletin. Robert Harrison, 'The Redman', Lincoln, Neb.

**ROSE COMB RED EGGS FROM PRIZE** winning stock. Pen eggs, \$2 per 15. Range eggs, good flock cockerels with good markings, \$5 per hundred. H. C. Phillips, Sabetha, Kan.

**BECAUSE OF SHORTAGE OF FARM** help we are compelled to turn our yarded Reds on free range. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30; \$7.80 per 100. Redview Poultry Farm, Hays, Kan.

**SINGLE COMB REDS, EXTRA GOOD,** dark red, prize winning stock, and winter layers. Pen eggs, \$5, \$3, \$2. Range, \$6 per hundred. Baby chicks, 17½c. J. A. Bockenstette, Fairview, Kan.

**ROSE COMB REDS—BLOOD LINES OF** San Francisco and Chicago winners. Pen eggs, \$5.00, \$3.00, \$2.50. Range, \$5 per 100. Get our circular before ordering. Mrs. Alice Clinkenbeard, Wetmore, Kan.

**SAFE ARRIVAL AND FERTILITY GUAR-** anteed on hatching eggs, from big boned, good colored, heavy laying strain both combs Reds, at peace prices. Mating list free. H. A. Sibley, Lawrence, Kan.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS** for hatching from a high-class, bred-to-lay, farm range flock. \$1.50 per setting, \$4.50 per 50, \$8.00 per 100. Infertile eggs replaced free. Safe arrival guaranteed. A. J. Turinsky, Barnes, Kan.

**SEVEN GRAND PENS ROSE COMB REDS** headed by roosters costing \$15.00 to \$50.00. 15 eggs \$3; 30 eggs \$5; 50 eggs \$8. Special utility eggs \$7.50 per 100. Baby chicks, Catalogue. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

**ROSE COMB REDS—FINE YARDS, STRONG** in the blood of my Missouri and Kansas State show winners. Eggs \$3 to \$6 per 15. Choice farm range flocks, \$6 per 100. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

**MRS. SIMMONS' ROSE COMB RHODE IS-** land Reds win in Oklahoma, Kansas and Missouri. Dark velvety Reds, 15 eggs \$1.50; 100, \$8. Special matings, \$5 and \$7.50 per 15 eggs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Redview Poultry Farm, R. No. 3, Erie, Kan.

## TURKEYS.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS \$5.00** dozen. Albert Brechelsen, Baldwin, Kan.

**TURKEYS, EGGS, WHITE HOLLAND, \$4** per 100. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.

**PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY** eggs \$5 per eleven. Harold Shaw, Princeton, Kan.

**THOROUGHbred BOURBON RED TUR-** key eggs \$3.25 per 11. Mrs. Hutcheson, Oak Hill, Kan.

**PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS** for sale, 45 cents each. Frank Darst, Fredonia, Kan.

**THOROUGHbred WHITE HOLLAND** turkey eggs, \$2.50 per 11. Mrs. Grace Dick, Harlan, Kan.

**PURE BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS.** Postpaid and guaranteed, \$4 11. Vivian Anderson, Oswego, Kan.

**BOURBON RED TURKEY EGGS, PRIZE** winning, 2 year old hen, 44 lb. Tom, \$3 setting. S. Peltier, Concordia, Kan.

**EGGS FROM MATURE STOCK. BIG** prize Giant Bronze turkeys, famous "Gold-bank" strain, 2 extra hens. Virá Bailey, Kinsley, Kan.

**THOROUGHbred MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkey eggs, from hens weighing 25 lbs., tom 49. Eggs, 50 cents each. Maggie Burch, Oyer, Mo.

**WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS, \$3** per 11. Silver Laced Wyandotte eggs, Tarbox strain, \$1.50 per 15. All pure bred. Mrs. Warden Hand, Ellsworth, Kan.

**BOURBON RED TURKEYS, FOURTEEN** years a breeder of the best. Eggs from choicest matings, \$5 and \$4 per 11. Free catalog. Mrs. Clyde Meyers, Fredonia, Kan.

**GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, 50 LB. TOM** (Madison Square Garden winner). 25 lb. hens. Eggs, \$8.50 setting. Ringlet Barred Rocks, \$7.50 100. Ed Lockwood, Kinsley, Kan.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS—** From choice 20-25 lb. hens, mated with prize winning son of Madison Square first tom, direct from Bird Bros., 60c each, \$5 per nine. Curtis C. Triplett, Fremont, Iowa.

## WYANDOTTES.

**COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$2 FOR** 15. Mrs. Janie Hunt, Lebo, Kan.

**SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND** eggs. Chas. Martin, Fredonia, Kan.

**BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50 15, \$6** 100. Jennie Smith, Beloit, Kan. R. 7.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15, \$1.50;** 100, \$6. A. A. Niermberger, Ellis, Kan.

**FINE WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.25** 15 and \$4 100. Mary Stielow, Russell, Kan.

**PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.50** for 15. Some stock. Rosa Carder, Lyndon, Kan.

**GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS** and baby chicks. D. Lawver, Route 3, Weir, Kan.

**GOLDEN WYANDOTTES—SPECKLED** Sussex. Eggs. J. R. Douglas, Mound City, Kan.

**SILVER WYANDOTTE'S EGGS, 15, \$1.65;** 50, \$3.75; 100, \$6.50. Mrs. Edwin Shuff, Plevna, Kan.

**SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1 FOR 15;** \$5 per 100. Mrs. W. S. Heffelfinger, Effingham, Kan.

## TURKEYS.

SILVER WYANDOTTES, HEAVY LAYING strain. Free mating list. Chas. Martin, Fredonia, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1 PER 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. Orville Jackson, New Albany, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$6 100. PEN scored male, \$2.50 15. Jerry Brack, Havensville, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, SETTING, \$1; 100, \$5. Special pen, setting \$3. Emma Downs, Lyndon, Kan.

R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 100. Mrs. Robt. Greenwood, Blackwell, Okla.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE PRIZE WINNERS. Eggs, \$1.25 for 15. E. N. Montgomery, Meriden, Kan.

REGAL STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs \$6 100, or \$1.25 per setting. Mrs. I. G. Capps, Frankfort, Kan.

CHOICE SILVER WYANDOTTES, BEAUTIFULLY LACED. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6. Herbert Kruger, Seneca, Kan.

LAYER-PAYER SILVER WYANDOTTE eggs 15, \$1.50; 100, \$6.00; fancy pen, 15, \$2.50. Irve Wright, Clinton, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS, FIFTEEN, \$1.50; fifty, \$3.50; hundred \$6. Baby chicks, 20c each. Lawrence Blythe, White City, Ks.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, BLUE RIBBON winners, record layers. Eggs only. Catalog free. Mrs. A. J. Higgins, Effingham, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES, BEST FOR beauty and profit, grand open lacing. Eggs 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6. Mrs. Ed. Bergman, Paola, Kansas.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS \$1.00 per setting; \$4.50 per 100. Parcel post \$1.50 setting. Mrs. G. Stewart, Tampa, Kan.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM Kansas and Missouri prize winners, \$2 setting, \$10 for hundred. J. J. Pauls, Hillsboro, Kan.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES, EGGS FROM prize winners, \$2 per 15, \$3.50 for 30. Satisfaction guaranteed. Will R. Dennis, Eureka, Kan.

MARTIN STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES; early maturing, excellent winter layers. 15 eggs, \$1.50; 30 eggs, \$2.50. M. G. Slawson, Girard, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, ALL SCORE bird 92 to 94. Satisfaction or money back. \$5.15. Range, \$7 hundred. S. Feltner, Concordia, Kan.

WATTLES' COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES. Most famous winners in the West. Eggs \$3 and \$2 per 15. H. A. Wattles, 1149 University, Wichita, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, EGGS FOR hatching from purebred, heavy laying flock. Fifteen \$1.50; fifty \$4.00. H. W. Douglass, Lamont, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, 15, \$1; 100, \$5. Snowwhite flock, headed by pure white cockerels from trapnested stock. Mrs. H. E. Thornberg, Formoso, Kan.

SILVER WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY. Specialized for eight years. Eggs \$1.50 per fifteen; \$4.00 per fifty. Springdale Stock Farm, Ralph Sanders, Osage City, Kan.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, PURE-bred, eggs fifteen \$1.50; hundred \$6.50. I guarantee a 60% hatch or will duplicate order at half price. S. B. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES—Bred for quality and heavy egg production. Eggs, 15, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50; 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6.00. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Garland Johnson, Mound City, Kan.

## SEVERAL VARIETIES.

NINE BREEDS, EGGS, CHICKS. Catalogue for stamp. Glenn Davison, Grand River, Iowa.

EGGS TWO DOLLARS SETTING. RHODE Island Reds, Buff Rocks. E. H. Inman, Fredonia, Kan.

EGGS—ROSE COMB REDS, S. C. BROWN Leghorns, \$6 per 100. L. D. Speenburgh, Belleville, Kan.

ANCONA AND SPECKLED SUSSEX EGGS and chicks for sale. Clara McPhetters, Baldwin, Kan.

TWENTY LEADING VARIETIES POULTRY stock and eggs for hatching. Royal Poultry Yards, Coffeyville, Kan.

ROSE COMB BUFF WYANDOTTE AND Single Comb White Leghorn eggs, \$6 per 100. Ida Alexander, Hill Top, Kan.

BRONZE TURKEYS, TOULOUSE AND Embden geese, R. I. Reds, Banded Rocks. Stock and eggs. Emma Ahlstedt, Roxbury, Kan.

EGGS, POULTRY, DUCKS, GESE, TURKEYS. Raised on separate farms. Best quality. Circular free. Hope Poultry Breeders' Ass'n., Box B., Hope, Ind.

FOR SALE—EGGS, TOULOUSE, WHITE China and White Embden geese; Partridge Cochins and R. I. Reds; Indian Runner ducks. Prices reasonable. Write. Chiles Poultry Yards, Chiles, Kan.

SPECIAL NOTICE—WILL SELL EGGS \$1 per setting, Reds, Rocks, White, Brown, Black, Silver and Buff Leghorns, Campines, Polish, Cochins, Langshans, Brahmas, Wyandottes and Bantams. Modlins Poultry Farm, Topeka, Kan.

## POULTRY SUPPLIES.

GAPE REMEDY THAT CURES OR MONEY back. 25c. Box 117, Brandenburg, Ky.

## POULTRY WANTED.

GOVERNMENT PERMITS BUYING HENS now. Write for coops and cash offers. The Copes, Topeka.

## FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADS.

## DOGS.

RANCH RAISED COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE. Belden Bros., Hartland, Kan.

REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIES, WESTERN Home Kennels, St. John, Kan.

SCOTCH COLLIE BITCH, 2 YEARS OLD, registered, sable and white, extra fine (open) \$12.00. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

FOR SALE—ONE RUSSIAN WOLF HOUND, one stag hound, catch and kill coyotes. Address Jim Cunningham, Bunkerhill, Kan.

## FARMERS' CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Rate: 6 cents a word each insertion for 1, 2 or 3 times. 5 cents a word each insertion for 4 CONSECUTIVE times. Remittance must accompany orders. IT GIVES RESULTS.

Count each initial, abbreviation or whole number as a word in both classification and signature. No display type or illustrations admitted.

## LIVESTOCK.

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS \$50. COWS and heifers. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

DUROCS ALL AGES, BOTH SEX, SHIPPED on approval. John Lusk, Jr., Liberal, Kan.

3 REGISTERED SHORTHORN 1 YEAR old bulls. 2 roans, 1 red. W. J. Welsner, Ogden, Kan.

THOROUGHBRED CHESTER WHITE PIGS. Write for prices, quality and breeding. D. Knevels, Natoma, Kan.

FOR SALE—A FEW CHOICE DUROC boars of last September farrow. C. W. McClaskey, Girard, Kan.

\$175 BUYS A BLUE JACK 15½ HANDS, good bone, 6 years old, good breeder; colts to show. Box 22, Hamilton, Kan.

WILL BOOK ORDERS FOR O. I. C. PIGS for May and June delivery. Either sex. Write for prices. Dell Steward, Russell, Kan.

FOR SALE—FOUR REGISTERED PERCHERON stallions, all blacks. Two coming 3, two coming 2. F. J. Bruns, Clay Center, Kan.

DUROC APRIL GILTS BRED TO A SON of Orion Cherry King, for June farrow. Farmers prices. Glen Friddy, Elmont, Kan.

FOR SALE—6 REGISTERED SHORTHORN bulls from 10 to 12 months, also 9 heifers coming 2 years old. J. J. Thorpe, Kinsley, Kan.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-SIX HEAD HIGH grade Holstein cows and heifers. Will sell entire herd also three unit milking machine. Lone Star Dairy, Mulvane, Kan.

TEN TWO, THREE AND FOUR YEAR OLD Percheron stallions for sale; with size, bone and quality, sound, fully guaranteed, would consider land in exchange for stallions. Geo. W. Schwab, Clay Center, Neb.

TWO SHETLAND PONIES CITY BROKE, ride and drive for children. Both mares, 5 years old, spotted, well matched, weigh 500 each. One in foal also buggy and harness. Write Cleveland Carson, Mound Valley, Kan.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

## SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

SUDAN, RECLEANED, 20c LB. H. H. Irwin, LeRoy, Kan.

FOR SALE—NO. 1 BLACK AMBER CANE seed. Harry Dyck, Ness City, Kan.

FETERITA SEED IN HEAD 5c PER LB. C. E. Grandie, Pittsburg, Kan. R. 3.

SUDAN GRASS SEED, 20c PER POUND. Ira Beach, R. F. D. 3, Winfield, Kan.

SUDAN SEED, 20c PER POUND. WILL stand any test. M. H. Loy, Milo, Kan.

DWARF MILO MAIZE WELL MATURED \$5 cwt. Clarence Fix, Minneapolis, Kan.

BLACK AMBER CANE SEED, \$6.50 PER hundred, sacks free. Robert Stiner, Selden, Kan.

SUDAN SEED, 25c PER LB. WRITE FOR samples. Clyde Chamberlin, Cheryvale, Kan.

BLACK AMBER CANE SEED, EXTRA good, \$8 100 lbs. B. C. Stambaugh, Prescott, Kan.

ORANGE CANE SEED, EXTRA GOOD, \$7 per 100. Order direct. Citizens Bank, Bronson, Kan.

SUDAN SEED, PURE, HOME GROWN, recleaned, \$25 per hundred. Paul Davis, Santa Fe, Kan.

SUDAN SEED RECLEANED AND GRADED 18c lb any quantity. Sacks free. Geo. Buntz, Chase, Kan.

ORANGE CANE SEED, EXTRA GOOD, \$8 per cwt. Sacks extra. Joseph Nixon, Belle Plaine, Kan.

FOR SALE. CAR LOAD GOOD GRADE two-year-old Shorthorn heifers, Wilson Counts, Hasty, Colo.

WELL MATURED FETERITA SEED RECLEANED and sacked, \$5.50 per cwt. E. A. Bryan, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—ORANGE CANE SEED \$3.50 per bu. Shrock kafir \$3.25. Lone Star Dairy, Mulvane, Kan.

CANE SEED—ORANGE AND BLACK Amber. Ask for samples and prices. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

ALFALFA—GOOD BRIGHT SEED, \$9.50 and \$8.50 per bu. Sacks free. H. Strubling, R. 2, Winfield, Kan.

FETERITA, \$3.50 BU. WELL MATURED, recleaned, graded, sacks free. D. W. Little, Conway Springs, Kan.

BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFIR. GOOD seed, \$4.50 cwt. Cane seed \$8.00. Geo. Milner, Neosho Falls, Kan.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE SEED CORN. Tested, \$4 per bushel. Sacks extra. Wm. Ludwig, Manhattan, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED FOR SALE, RECLEANED \$7.50 per bu. and 50c for sacks. F. O. B. Jefferson, Okla. R. W. Fry.

BLACK AMBER CANE SEED, \$7.50 PER hundred. Also milo for \$7 per hundred. Claude Paddock, Oberlin, Kan.

KAFIR SEED, DWARF AND PINK, GOOD germination, \$3.00 per bu. O. F. Wilcox, Larned, Kan. R. 2, Phone 1733.

ALFALFA SEED—BOTH 1916 AND 1917 seed, all recleaned. Ask for samples and prices. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

SEED CORN—BOON COUNTY WHITE, Reid's Yellow Dent. Ask for samples and prices. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

FOR SALE RECLEANED BLACK AMBER cane seed \$6.50 per hundred. Sacks 5c cts. each. Reid Lumber Co., Norcatur, Kan.

BROOM CORN—EARLY DWARF SEED IS scarce. Transportation bad. Order early. \$3 per bushel. Len Sanders, Atlanta, Kan.

SUDAN SEED, NORTHERN GROWN, RECLEANED, free from Johnson grass, 18c lb.; 100 lbs. \$17. S. G. Trent, Hiawatha, Kan.

KAFIR SEED, BLACK HULLED WHITE, pure dwarf, 6½c per lb. in 100 lb. lots. Seed self addressed and stamped envelope for sample. J. C. Lawson, Pawnee, Okla.

## SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

KAFIR, BLACK HULLED WHITE \$5.00 hundred pounds. Dwarf Broom Corn seed \$5.00 bushel. Fred Priebe, Elk City, Okla.

SEED CORN: BOONE COUNTY WHITE, Reid's Yellow Dent, Calico corn. \$3.50 bushel. None better. Geo. Milner, Neosho Falls, Kan.

SUDAN—CHOICE, WELL MATURED, RECLEANED seed, 100 lbs., \$20; 50 lbs., \$10.50. New sacks free. Edward Anderson, Jamestown, Kan.

NICE RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED, \$10 per bu. Nice recleaned Sudan grass, \$20 per cwt. Wamego Seed & Elevator Co., Wamego, Kan.

KAFIR SEED—BLACK HULL. MILO Maize, Feterita. Ask for samples and prices. Cawthorn car lots. A. M. Brandt, Severy, Kan.

FETERITA, MILLET AND CANE SEEDS, recleaned, high germination. Send for sample and low prices. Clyde Ramsey, Mayfield, Kan.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY BU. GOOD RECLEANED alfalfa seed for sale. \$9.00 per bu. if a quantity is taken. V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kan.

FOR SALE—EXTRA QUALITY SEED kafir from Butler County, Kan. 1917 crop. Send for sample. L. D. Brandt, Douglass, Kan.

FOR SALE PLANTS—CABBAGE, \$3, 1,000. Tomatoes \$4, 1,000. Not prepaid. 50c, 100 post paid. John Patzel, 501 Paramore St., No. Topeka, Kan.

DWARF MAIZE SEED RECLEANED in large or small amount \$2.50 per bu. Buy early; it won't last at the price. Will Hawkins, Satanta, Kan.

SEED CORN, HILDRETH YELLOW DENT. Crop of 1917, 90% germination \$3.50 per bushel. Shelled or in the ear. The Deming Ranch, Oswego, Kan.

CABBAGE PLANTS BY PARCEL POST. Jerseys, Charleston, Succession and Flat Dutch, 500 for \$1, 1,000 for \$1.75. Coleman Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

GERMAN MILLET \$2.25 BU. ORANGE Cane \$4 bu., Sudan 20c lb., 18 cwt. All tested, fine germination, recleaned. Fred Pacey, Miltonvale, Kan.

PLANTS—PLANTS—100 DUNLAP STRAWBERRY plants, 12 Rhubarb Roots, 12 Asparagus Roots, all \$1.00 postpaid. McKnight & Son, Cherryvale, Kan.

FETERITA, PURE, GRADED SEED. Choice, well matured seed, \$6.50 per hundred lbs. Sacks free for 100 lbs. or more. Chas. Hothan, Scranton, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, PROGRESSIVE Everbearers 75 cents 100; \$6.00, 1000, prepaid parcel post. G. W. N. Howden, 726 Walnut Street, Lawrence, Kan.

CANE SEED—CLEAN, WELL MATURED Orange and White African cane seed. Price \$3.50 per cwt. F. O. B. my track. S. O. Casebier, Tonganoxie, Kan.

BLACK AMBER CANE, CHOICE, FULLY matured new seed, \$4.50 per bushel, track here. Sacks free in lots of two bu. or more. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kan.

KAFIR CORN—BLACK HULLED WHITE, dwarf, graded, well matured, \$5 per cwt. Spanish peanuts, \$3 per bushel. Sacked, our track. W. R. Hutton, Cordell, Okla.

CHOICE ORANGE CANE \$8.00 PER CWT. Pure Sudan 20 cents per pound. Late variety bug-proof seed potatoes, \$2.00 per bushel. Sacks extra. Ed Blaess, Abilene, Kan.

FODDER CANE \$4.00 PER BU., GOOD germination, recleaned, bags weighed in free. Special sirup cane, several varieties 15c per lb. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Iowa.

HIGHEST QUALITY BLACKHULL WHITE kafir seed, all matured, germination guaranteed, 5c pound. Southern seed matures quickest. Sample. Jess Berger, Stillwater, Okla.

SUDAN GRASS SEED, RECLEANED, raised here 3 years, no Johnson grass seed. 20 lbs. to 100 lbs. 20c per lb.; 100 lbs. or more, 18c per lb. Alex King, Thayer, Kan.

SUDAN SEED, NORTHERN GROWN 25c per lb.; much or little. We furnish sacks you pay express or freight. Prompt shipment. Order quick. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Iowa.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE SEED CORN for sale; high germination, tested by Kansas college. Extra select, \$5. High grade \$3 per bushel. Frank White, R. R. No. 4, North Topeka, Kan.

RED COB WHITE SEED CORN, NORTH-west Kansas grown, selected ears nubbed, butted and shelled \$4.50, same corn graded \$3.50 bushel. Germination on either 95%. Geo. Bowman, Logan, Kan.

GUARANTEED SEEDS, BLACK AMBER \$3, Orange \$4.00, Sumac \$4.50, African Millet \$4.25, Kafir \$2.50, Feterita \$2.00, Milo \$2.00, Yellow seed corn \$3.25, Alfalfa \$8.50. Jacob Meier, Russell, Kan.

PURE, FULLY MATURED WHITE ELEPHANT seed corn. Bars average nine inches in length and fourteen rows on the cob. Price eight cents per lb on cob. F. O. B. La Cygne, Kan. F. R. Grimm.

RECLEANED SEEDS FOR SALE—BLACK Amber, \$7 per cwt.; Standard Dwarf milo and Dwarf kafir at \$5 per cwt. sacked. Write for prices in larger quantities. Tyrone Equity Exchange, Tyrone, Okla.

POTATO PLANTS, 100, 45c; 500, \$1.85; 1,000, \$3.50; postpaid. Nancy Hall, Triumph, Southern Queen, Porto Rico, Red Jersey, Pumpkin Yam, Pink Yam, Dooley Yam, Ozark Nursery, Tahlequah, Okla.

KAFIR CORN, PURE BLACKHULL White, Northern grown, high germination, \$3.00 per bushel; bags weighed in free. Red Kafir and Milo same price. Feterita \$4.00 per bu. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Iowa.

FROST-PROOF, FIELD-GROWN CABBAGE plants ready for shipment now. Prices \$1.50 for 500, \$2.50 per thousand, delivered by mail or express. Orders shipped same day received. Jenkins Plant Co., Sumner, Ga.

CABBAGE PLANTS—500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$2. Tomato plants, 100, 50 cents; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Potato plants, \$3.50. All varieties above plants shipped prepaid, packed in damp moss. Special prices large shipments. Empire Plant Company, Albany, Ga.

## SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFIR, 100% germination. Test at Manhattan. \$3.33 per bu. in 2 bu. lots. Order direct from this ad. (Supply Limited). (Also 50 lb. cane seed). H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

SEED CORN, REID'S YELLOW DENT and Leslie's Early Western White, shelled or ear. Germination 90, \$3.50 bu., grain sacks 65c. Fancy Pinto beans, seed \$10 hundred sacked; send check with order. John Asker, Macksville, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, HOME GROWN, NON-irrigated. Good germination. \$7.00 to \$10.00 bu. Sacks 50c. White Blossom Sweet clover, Amber and White Cane, local or car lots. Ask for prices and samples. L. A. Jordan Seed Co., Winona, Kan.

SOY BEANS, NORTHERN GROWN ACCLIMATED varieties \$6.00 per bu., bags weighed in free. Order quick. Quality and germination guaranteed satisfactory or we trade back. Plant with corn for feed or fertility. Henry Field, Shenandoah, Iowa.

CABBAGE PLANTS—500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$2. Tomato plants, 100, 50 cents; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Potato plants, \$3.50. All varieties above plants shipped prepaid packed in damp moss. Special prices large shipments. Gordon Jefferson, Adel, Ga.

CABBAGE PLANTS—500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$2. Tomato plants, 100, 50 cents; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Potato plants, \$3.50. All varieties above plants shipped prepaid packed in damp moss. Special prices large shipments. Postal Plant Co., Albany, Ga.

KAFIR SEED—BLACK HULLED WHITE Well matured, strong germination, graded seed. Direct from Oklahoma. Having bought this car especially for seed will sell at \$2.75 bu. Red Orange cane \$3.00 bu. Sacks 30c extra. E. A. McKnight, Eskridge, Kan.

WE HAVE SOME CHOICE CANE SEED native grown and well matured. While it lasts we will put it up in 2 bu. cotton sacks. Sacks free with 5 bu. orders or more. Amber, \$3.75 per bu.; Orange, \$4. F. O. B. here. Uniontown Elevator, Uniontown, Kan.

DON'T PLANT CORN WITH QUESTIONABLE germination qualities when we have 700 bushels of St. Charles Red Cob White seed corn testing 96% germination at Manhattan, priced \$3.50. Also Blackhull White kafir at \$3; German millet at \$2.75. Friesen Grain Co., Hillsboro, Kan.

MILLIONS EARLY PLANTS—LEADING varieties. Onions and Cabbage, postpaid, 100, 50c; 1,000, \$2.75. Sweet Potatoes, 100, 65c; 1,000, \$3.00. Tomatoes, Peppers, Beets, Egg Plants, 100, 75c; 500, \$2.75. Write for prices on larger quantities. Liberty Plant Company, San Antonio, Texas.

STOCK PEAS, RECLEANED, WHIPPOORWILL, 5½c per pound; White Black Eye, 9c; Brown Crowders, 11c; White Crowders, 14c; Rice, 14c. New crop Bermuda grass seed, 40c per pound. F. O. B. cars Ft. Smith. Write for prices on large lots. Ft. Smith Seed Company, Ft. Smith, Ark.

FOR SALE, TOM WATSON WATERMELON seed at \$1.50 per pound. Saved from selected 100 lb. melons like those which took grand champion Blue Ribbon at Wichita position and Wheat Show last fall. Please remit postage with order. S. H. Shaver, Wichita, Kan., Route 7, Box 92.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, clean, hulled, scarified, \$30 per hundred pounds; \$15 for 50 lbs.; under 10 lbs. 32c per pound. This seed will please you, if not, return it and I will refund purchase price and freight charges. Samples upon request. Will J. Conable, Axtell, Kan.

FIELD SEEDS FOR SALE—WE HAVE A complete stock of tested field seeds to offer you. Get our prices and samples before buying. We buy direct from the producer and can save you money. We specialize on Alfalfa, Sudan, Cane and Kafir. The Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, Sedgwick, Kan.

SEED FOR SALE—THE FAMOUS INCUBATOR corn and Japanese white cane especially adapted for ensilage, tested by the Manhattan Experiment Station and guaranteed to grow. Priced at four dollars (\$4) per bushel in sacks F. O. B. Plainville, Kan. Place orders with Fred Minx, Plainville.

PLANTS—ALL VARIETY CABBAGE, Tomato and onions, 100, 45c; 200, 85c; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Postpaid. By express collect. \$2 per thousand. Celery, egg plant, and peppers, 100, \$1; 200, \$1.75; 500, \$3; 1,000, \$5 postpaid. Plants ready now. Cash with all orders. Hope Plant Farm, Hope, Arkansas.

OKLAHOMA DWARF AND STANDARD broom corn seed. Cream and Red Dwarf maize, Dwarf kafir, and common milo \$7. Red kafir and feterita, \$8; Amber, Orange, Texas Red and Sumac cane, \$10; Sudan, \$5. All per 100 lbs. recleaned, freight prepaid, prepaid express \$1 more. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

CABBAGE PLANTS BY EXPRESS, \$1.50 thousand, 500 postpaid \$1.25. Tomato plants by express \$1.75 thousand. 500 postpaid \$1.50; 100, 50 cents. Potato plants by express \$2.50 thousand, postpaid \$3.50. All varieties above plants shipped in damp moss. Ask for wholesale prices. The Jefferson Farms, Albany, Ga.

FIELD SEEDS CHEAPER, RECLEANED Orange cane seed 7, Red or Black Amber 8, Red Top Sumach 8½, White or Red kafir 4½, Pink kafir 6, Feterita 7, Dorso 7½, Sudan 25, Alfalfa 10 to 17½. Sweet clover 25 to 30. Feed kafir 4 cents, per lb. our track. seamless bags 55, Jute bags 30c. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

FOR \$1 WE WILL SEND YOU ALL charges prepaid, 20 Apple, Pear or Apricot, or 100 Cherry, all budded trees; or 25 grapes; or 100 Asparagus; or 50 Raspberry, or 50 Strawberry; or 150 Spring or 75 Cedar bearing Strawberry plants; or 50 Red Cedar bearing Arbor-Vitae Seedlings; or 10 transplanted 4 year old Evergreens; or six climbing Roses 2 year old. Many other bargains. Catalog free. Manhattan Nursery, Manhattan, Kan.

## SHETLAND PONIES.

LANDS.

320 ACRES GOOD LAND FOR SALE BY owner, fair improvements. \$25 per acre. Box 11, Laird, Kan.

154 ACRES IN BOONE CO., ARKANSAS for sale or trade for Kansas land. J. W. Persinger, Republic City, Kan.

FOR SALE, 320 ACRES WELL IMPROVED stock and grain farm. Black limestone soil, 120 acres broke, all is tillable, 40 acres bottom, some timber along small creek which runs the year around from springs, 22 acres in alfalfa. Telephone and rural route, 3 miles to town and railroad. Price \$55 an acre. Dr. C. H. Hatcher, Admire, Kan.

FARMERS WANTED TO INCREASE THE Nation's food supply. We need more farmers to till the rich farming lands of Eastern Oklahoma. Its productive soil and great climate with its mild winters and enjoyable natural advantages make it unusually favorable for stock and livestock farming. The Industrial Department of the M. K. & T. Ry. is trying to increase the Nation's food production by putting more hardworking, thrifty farmers on the idle acres of twelve carefully selected counties of Eastern Oklahoma. If you want a good farm favorable for grain and stock raising, dairy, fruit-growing, poultry raising, etc., write for descriptions, plans and photos of guaranteed farms. Prices are low, but are advanced rapidly. Now is the time to buy. This is a real money-making opportunity, and land is obtainable at prices that yield big returns. Many farmers last year raised crops that paid for entire farm. Big coal and gas fields provide abundant cheap fuel. For additional information and free copy of beautifully illustrated booklet, address R. W. Beckaday, Industrial Commissioner, M. K. & T. Ry., 1507 Railway Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO THRESHING RIGS. S. B. Vaughan, Newton, Kan.

FOR SALE—HEDGE POSTS; CARLOTS. H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE—8-16 MOGUL TRACTOR, nearly new, right right. W. W. Weidlein, Longton, Kan.

WILL SELL OR TRADE COMPLETE threshing outfit for cattle or stock. Roy Davis, Hamsom, Kan.

WANTED, A GOOD KEROSENE TRACTOR. Must be in good running order. Jerry Howard, Mulvane, Kan.

PERFECT BELGIAN HARE DOES TO exchange for weaned pigs, or calves. Write me. D. V. Taylor, R. 1, Topeka, Kan.

NICE CLEAN PINTO BEANS, TEN CENTS per pound, fifty pounds or more delivered your station. C. F. Hines, Elkhart, Kan.

CLAR PAYING GENERAL MERCHANT, disbursements \$9,000. Want farm or rental. Might assume. Ohlstedt, Sibley, Mo.

NEARLY NEW WHEEL CHAIR COST \$54. Will sell for \$25. 4 unit Hinman Milker complete \$150. Fred Pacey, Miltonvale, Kan.

TRACTOR PLOWS, GOOD AS NEW. LA Cross, 14 inch four bottom. Emerson seven disc. Fred Coleman, Danville, Kan.

FOR SALE—THREE CAR LOAD CATALPA, just about 2 in. tops delivered anywhere in Kansas, 12 cents each. Jerry Howard, Mulvane, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: MOGUL 8-16 tractor, like new. Studebaker "25" touring car in good running order. Can use larger tractor or truck. Clyde Dull, Washington, Kan.

HUBBARD 4-CYLINDER 35-70 OIL PULL ENGINE, used 20 days. Buffalo-Pitts separator. Case power lift 6-bottom engine plow. Will sell all together or plow separately. Frank Shipke, Belleville, Kan.

BALE TIES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Lumber direct from mill in car lots, send me bills for estimate. Shingles and rubber roofing in stock at Emporia. Hall-McKee Lumber & Grain Co., Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—HART PARR THIRTY-SIX tractor, thirty-six inch case, steel separator, one John Deere ten bottom, one Moline four bottom, one Moline three bottom plow. Thousand gallon supply tank. J. R. Howell, Gaylord, Kan.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE best equipped combined garage and blacksmith shops, in one of the best localities in the state; cement building, only blacksmith shop in town of 500 pop. Reasons for selling, owner not physically able to work and his help will be called to the colors. E. G. Howell, Sylvia, Kan.

PATENTS.

INVENT SOMETHING. YOUR IDEAS MAY bring wealth. Send postal for free book. Tell what to invent and how to obtain a patent through our credit system. Talbert & Talbert, 4215 Talbert Building, Washington, D. C.

PATENT BOOK SENT FREE TELLING how to protect and help market your invention. Also bulletins listing hundreds inventions wanted. Send sketches for free opinion. Lancaster and Allwine, 457 Ouray Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WANTED AN IDEA! WHO CAN THINK of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas, they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 25, Washington, D. C.

WANTED NEW IDEAS—WRITE FOR LIST of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. \$1,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion of patentability. Our Four Books sent free. Patents advertised free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans Co., Patent Attys., 825 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT.

KWANEE ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT complete with engine, batteries, switchboard, total capacity 30 twenty watt lamps for 8 hours. \$286.00 plus freight. Also water and sewage systems. Write for bulletins and complete information. J. T. Thurman, District Representative, Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SHIP YOUR LIVE STOCK TO US—Competent men in all departments. Twenty years on this market. Write us about your stock. Stockers and feeders bought on orders. Market information free. Ryan Robinson Com. Co., 425 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City Stock Yards.

TANNING.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE: COW, HORSE, or calf skins for coat or robe. Catalogue on request. The Crosby Frisian Fur Co., Rochester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION PREVENTED by R. Harold, Manhattan, Kan.

MID-WEST DETECTIVE AGENCY—CIVIL, criminal and corporate investigators, consultation free and confidential. Phone 159, Suite No. 4, Emporia State Bank Bldg., Emporia, Kan.

LUMBER, SHINGLES, MILLWORK, LOW—est mill prices. Prompt shipments. Inspect before paying. Send carpenter's list for free, freight prepaid figure. Keystone Lumber Company, Tacoma, Washington.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

BIG 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.

FORDS CAN BURN HALF COAL OIL, OR cheapest gasoline, using our 1918 carburetor; 34 miles per gallon guaranteed. Easy starting. Great power increase. Attach it yourself. Big profit selling for us. 30 day trial. Money back guarantee. Styles to fit any automobile. Air-Friction Carburetor Company, 560 Madison Street, Dayton, Ohio.

More Bees for Kansas

Every Kansas farmer should have two or more prosperous colonies of Italian bees. The honey-bee is our expert carrier of the pollen from flower to flower of fruits, vegetables and other crops. The fertilizing of one flower by pollen from another is the rule among honey plants and self-fertilization is the exception. If your fruit blossoms fail to set fruit perhaps a few colonies of bees would help. The honey from a colony of bees is a mere pittance of their real value on a Kansas farm. And yet from the point of view of honey production alone there is no legitimate enterprise from which a larger percentage of profit can be obtained on the necessary capital invested and labor expended. No other enterprise fits in so well with general farming and offers such attractive inducements to the faithful and industrious.

The honey bee is related closely to the various other bees, such as the bumblebees, and to the ants and the wasps. Most insects of this type are armed with a poisonous sting, which is simply a modified ovipositor or structure used by the female for drilling holes in which to lay eggs. The male or drone bee is without the sting while the queen or fully developed female, and workers, which are undeveloped females, all have stings. This is true also of the other stinging insects.

There are three kinds of bees—queen, drone and worker. The queen is the female and the mother of the colony. It is her duty to lay the eggs in the cells provided by the workers. In a single day, when at her best, she may lay as many as 3,000, or twice her own weight in eggs. The workers feed her largely predigested food so that she can devote her entire energies to the production of eggs. Of all the bees she is the most delicate. A sudden chill, jar or fright may cause her to stop laying. She is a wonderfully constructed machine into which food is poured and which grinds out great quantities of eggs.

The average life of the worker is about 6 weeks. It works from daylight until dark gathering stores, and then all night carries on the constant work of fanning the freshly stored nectar or thin honey to evaporate the excess of water. It literally works itself to death. When it is no longer able to rise at break of day and go in search of food, or when its wings have become so worn that it cannot carry a full load, it does not think of applying for a pension or a comfortable corner in the hive in which to end its days. Its work has been done and it throws itself from the hive, or drops in the field to die. In order not to pollute the hive or trouble the other workers. Those that drop dead while at work

in the hive are quickly thrown out and replaced by others.

The honey bee is not a native of America, but was brought over by the early colonists. There are a number of distinct races of bees. These vary in size and disposition, and are found in different parts of the world. In this country the golden or Italian bee is the favorite, but the black or German bee also is common. The black bee usually is found in the woods as it swarms oftener than the Italian. The beginner had better select the larger, more docile, golden Italian bee.

Pork from the Pastures

Grains and concentrates for hog feeding have soared to unheard of heights. The pork market is high and in all likelihood will remain so. But the margin between the cost of feed and the selling price of the finished hog is not sufficiently wide to justify any plan of production which does not have in it the use of forage crops. And now is the time to plan for the production of those crops.

There are a number of lots on your farm that would be better for cultivation. Perhaps the hogs have rooted up your orchard, and the appearance as well as the usefulness of the orchard would be greatly improved by sowing a big forage crop that will reduce the production cost of your hogs this year.

The farmer who utilizes good pastures in the growing of his hogs is producing pork in the cheapest way, and is, therefore, making the most money. Forages are not alone valuable for cheap feed, but they are a great aid in developing bone, size, frame and constitutional vigor in pigs. Many breeders state that hogs reared and developed for a number of generations upon good pastures will have more size, bone and vigor than if fed upon any ration of a concentrated character.

All successful hog men find it very profitable to frequently change their hogs from lot to lot. A change of environment is to all appearances a very profitable method of handling hogs, and if the different lots are sown for different forage crops, the benefits to be realized are increased greatly. For instance, if you desire, you can start a bunch of pigs in a field of alfalfa and in six weeks or two months change them into a lot of well-grown rape, later into another lot of peas, soybeans, or sorghum, and then back into the alfalfa again if desired. By this means it is possible to keep the pigs' appetites on edge, and their development and growth will be astonishing.

Almost all authorities agree that alfalfa is the best forage that we have had. In sections where it will grow readily, no other crop will produce equal results in the development of pigs. The second choice of the forages would, no doubt, be the clovers, while the third would be rape. This latter forage is one that will grow readily in almost every section and climate. This crop grows rapidly and is fully as well relished by the young pigs and the dams as any of the forages. It is frequently possible to sow rape where circumstances prevent the sowing of alfalfa and clover. Cowpeas and soybeans grow rapidly and are available at a much earlier date than many of the other forages.

It is wise for hog farmers to plan now for their forage crops for the coming year. Determine the seed that is available and arrange your plans to

have a good variety on hand by the time your pigs are old enough to eat it. In general, the earlier the forages are sown the more quickly they will be available for pasture. The late frosts sometimes make it inadvisable to sow forages too early, but we believe there is little danger of the frosts injuring forages sown from now on.—Swine World.

Weights With the Corn

I should like to get information as to how last year's crop of corn is weighing out. I am told that, on account of the corn being somewhat "soft," it is light in weight. The corn that I am interested in was raised in the Republican Valley in Clay county. Kindly advise me about how much shrinkage should be expected in corn, in the ear, sold the second week in February.

I had understood that corn in that part of Kansas matured better than in some other parts of the state. Is that the case? Oklahoma. H. B.

We have made some determinations of the loss in weight of corn harvested at this institution November 6 last year. The corn was weighed at that time, placed in storage where there was a good opportunity for it to dry out, and weighed again March 15. We found that this corn lost from 26 to 32 per cent of its weight during this period. The corn that lost 26 per cent of its weight was more mature and probably represented corn that was drier than the average of that harvested in this vicinity. The corn which lost 32 per cent in weight was considerably greener at the time it was harvested and probably represented a little greener corn than the average for this section. The corn in the Republican River Valley probably was somewhat more mature than much of the corn grown on the upland in that section but the corn there probably was more immature than the corn grown in Southeast and South-central Kansas. L. E. Call.

K. S. A. C.

A Future for Tractors

Would it pay for an average farmer to buy a tractor? What size would be best for the average farm? Will the present war cause tractor farming to become more general? What type of tractor would you advise buying? Which would be the best for Central Kansas? The soil here is not very sandy and becomes hard and chunky during dry weather. Newton, Kan. E. A. P.

I note you desire information as to the practicability of the tractor for the average farmer, and the probable influence of the war on the use of tractors. To the first I have no hesitation in advising the average farmer to use tractors provided he or his operator makes a careful study of the machine, its operation, and field of use, before trying it out.

Second, the war will complete the use of mechanical power in place of horses for the reason that the longer the war lasts, the less farm labor will be available and every farmer must accomplish more than is possible with horse teams to keep the country, the army and our allies fed.

Third, a kerosene tractor adapted to do your plowing in about 20 days, and other work in proportion, probably would be best.

K. S. A. C.

W. H. Sanders.

Cholera and Diarrhea

If your little chicks or large chickens are dying DR. PRUITT'S CHOLERA & DIARRHEA remedy will stop them dying or your money back, a \$1.50 pkg. sent prepaid for \$1.00. Pruitt Rem. Co., Hays, Kan.—Advertisement.

It is advisable to thoroly disinfect incubators and brooders which have been used before, so that they can carry no germs to chicks.

If your subscription is soon to run out, enclose \$1.00 for a one-year subscription or \$2.00 for a two-year subscription to Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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Dear Sir—Please find enclosed \$1.00, for which send me the Farmers Mail and Breeze for one year. two

My subscription is..... (Say whether "new" or "renewal.")

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### Crop Acreage to be Large

Reports from numerous counties in Kansas indicate that the acreage of the common farm crops will be large, particularly that of corn, alfalfa, sorghum, oats and barley. Cool weather has kept the oats and pasture from making very rapid progress, but has permitted spring field work to go forward apace. A plentiful supply of moisture has contributed much to the excellent working condition of the soil. A great deal of variation in the condition of the wheat is reported.

**Russell County**—There are some nice fields of wheat north of the Smoky river but on the south the wind has caused considerable damage. Weeds are beginning to appear and unless checked will ruin the small wheat. Hogs and cattle are going to market in good condition.—M. Bushnell, April 9.

**Pawnee County**—Cool weather prevails, and we have had several light frosts. Wheat looks well where it was not winter killed. Stock is doing nicely and there is plenty of roughage. Farmers are preparing ground for corn. It is a little cool for oats and barley. Eggs 25c; butter 35c; butterfat 37c; corn \$1.50.—C. E. Chesterman, April 10.

**Finney County**—Farmers are busy stirring the ground to conserve moisture. Grass is not showing up well due to the cold weather. Wheat prospects are not encouraging. Cream 37c; eggs 30c.—F. S. Coen, April 13.

**Thomas County**—Almost 75 per cent of the wheat is coming out. A large acreage of barley and oats has been sown. Cattle are on pasture. Rough feed is gone. We have plenty of moisture. Everyone is busy. Butterfat 40c; eggs 30c.—C. C. Cole, April 12.

**Osage County**—Wheat and oats in this county never looked better. A good rain would help the pastures. Some shocked corn is still in the fields. Little plowing has been done. Potato acreage is not as large as usual. Cattle are doing fine on pasture. Corn and alfalfa acreage will be large. White corn \$1.67; mixed corn \$1.50.—H. L. Ferris, April 12.

**Meade County**—Wheat will make about 15 per cent of a normal stand. Ground is in excellent condition for seeding. A large acreage of oats and barley is being put out. Sorghum crop will be the largest in years. Hogs and cattle are scarce. Alfalfa is growing very slowly and is thin.—W. A. Harvey, April 11.

**Saline County**—We have had several heavy rains and growing prospects are fine. Gardens are coming up nicely and fruit trees are in bloom. We are busy planting alfalfa and preparing other seed beds. Farmers are not satisfied with present wheat prices, also with prospect of high priced twine and threshing. We are backing the third Liberty Loan. Market prices are lower than when last reported. Eggs 27c; butter 45c; hogs \$15; pasture scarce and \$10 a head.—Edwin F. Holt, April 10.

**Elk County**—After a good rain April 5, the ground is in good condition for corn and a large acreage is being planted. Grass is up and makes good grazing. Gardens are showing up nicely.—Mrs. S. L. Huston, April 9.

**McPherson County**—As much as 95 per cent of the wheat crop will make a good stand. Oats are up and alfalfa is making a fine showing. All corn ground is well disked and some corn has been planted. Plenty of rough feed is on hand. Pasture is late.—John Ostlund, Jr., April 11.

**Nemaha County**—Wheat looks good considering the dry spring weather. Oats is making a good stand. Early potatoes are planted. Pastures and meadows are making slow growth. Corn planting will begin about May 1.—C. W. Ridgway, April 12.

**Kingman County**—Farmers are greatly encouraged with the crop prospects. Corn planting will begin April 20. Kafir, cane and Sudan grass will be planted about May 1. A large acreage of alfalfa is in the ground and some is up. Old wheat has been sold out. The women are busy with young chicks. Farmers are buying Liberty Bonds.—H. H. Rodman, April 12.

**Roos County**—Wheat fields thought to be winter-killed are showing up quite well. Oats is coming up rather slowly on account of cool weather. Oats \$1; barley \$2.40; eggs 26c; butterfat 38c.—C. O. Thomas, April 8.

**Sumner County**—Crops look well in this county. Lots of wheat ground is being sown to other crops. Oats is showing up well and farmers are beginning to list corn. Gardens are doing nicely. Wheat \$2; oats 95c; corn \$1.75; eggs 26c; butterfat 44c; potatoes 75c to \$1.—E. L. Stocking, April 13.

**Stevens County**—We have had several good rains and are busy disking. Grass is making slow growth, and feed is scarce. Lots of sod is being broken.—Monroe Traver, April 11.

**Saline County**—A good rain April 5 greatly benefited the wheat and oat crops. We will have feed left when grass comes which will be in about 10 days. Wheat never looked better and oats is coming up nicely. Stock has wintered well.—E. W. Whitehair, April 6.

### SPECIAL TEN DAY OFFER

Our Big Weekly on Trial Ten Weeks for 10 Cents

Readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze can receive a big Western Weekly, ten weeks for only 10 cents. Capper's Weekly is the biggest and best general home and news weekly published in the West. Contains all the latest war news, also the political news of the State and Nation. Review of the week's current events by Tom McNeal, interesting and instructive departments for young and old. This is a special ten day offer—ten big issues—10c. Address Capper's Weekly, Dept. M. B., Topeka, Kansas.—Advertisement.

### WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,  
Manager Livestock Department.

#### FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 123 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.  
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia., 820 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.  
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.  
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

#### PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

#### Jersey Cattle.

May 24—Glenwell's Farm, Grandview (near K. C.), Mo.

#### Shorthorn Cattle.

May 16—H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.

#### Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

June 1—L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla.

#### Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Apr. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

#### Poland China Hogs.

Apr. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.  
Jan. 31—J. J. Hartman, Elmo, Kan.

### S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

#### The Tredico Farm Holstein Sale.

The Tredico Farm Holstein dispersion sale at Kingman, Kan., April 10 was highly satisfactory. Sixty-two head sold for a total of \$15,000. 22 head of this number were calves. No extremely high prices were paid. The highest price paid was \$600 for a two-year-old heifer by Mr. Asher, Hutchinson, Kan. This herd contained many excellent animals and an evidence of the growing interest in Holsteins was the presence at this sale of many Holstein breeders from various sections of the country.—Advertisement.

#### Lookabaugh Sells Shorthorns May 16.

H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla., has selected for this May 16 sale the greatest draft of Shorthorns that has ever been offered at Pleasant Valley Stock Farm. The large herd of breeding females in his herd makes it possible for him to select and offer this great lot of attractions. It is seldom, except in a dispersion sale that a breeder will catalog such breeding animals for auction. The man who wants to start with the best foundation females or is in need of a real herd bull should write today for illustrated catalog. They are ready to mail. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

#### Kershaw Sells Angus at Auction.

L. R. Kershaw, Muskogee, Okla., breeder of Aberdeen Angus cattle has decided to sell at auction June 1, a select lot of registered Angus breeding cattle. Watch these columns for further description of the animals to be listed for this sale. Mr. Kershaw has made a wonderful success not only in the breeding but developing and showing Angus cattle. In the four years he has been showing he has won more Angus ribbons than any other breeder in America in this four years. In this time he won 141 championship prizes, 389 first prizes besides many lesser prizes and in all took in over \$13,000 in cash prizes. It was he who bred and showed the Chicago International steer, 1917. Mr. Kershaw donated this steer to the Red Cross and he weighed 1730 pounds and sold for \$3,100 a pound or \$5,365. Send your name today and get on list for catalog. Please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

### N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

Chas. H. Redfield of Bucklin, Kan., is offering some good Spotted Poland Chinas in this issue of Farmers Mail and Breeze. The offering includes fall boars and spring pigs. Mr. Redfield says these pigs are nicely spotted and good individuals. If interested in this offering write at once.—Advertisement.

W. J. Harrison, Astell, Kan., Marshall county, proprietor of Mayflower herd of Duroc Jerseys and a regular advertiser in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, has sold all the bred gilts he has been advertising and is now advertising March pigs for sale. These youngsters are out of first prize and champion sows and boars and will be sold reasonable.—Advertisement.

#### Big Hereford Breeders' Sale.

The Morris County, Hereford breeders will hold a spring ground-up sale at Council Grove, Kan., Saturday, May 4. The offering will include 150 head of bulls and cows. There will be a large number of bulls in this offering suitable for ranchmen. There will also be bulls for the farmer and the breeder. The cows in the offering will be bred to such bulls as Monarch, Fairfax and others. Col. A. F. Carson will manage the sale. Note their display ad in this issue and arrange to attend the sale if you are in the market for good Herefords.—Advertisement.

#### Mosse Offers Chesters

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze will be found the advertisement of Arthur Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan., who is the well known breeder of Chester White hogs at that place and the secretary of the Kansas Chester White association. In his advertisement he offers 12 boars and 25 gilts of September farrow that are simply great. I saw them last week and anyone wanting a real herd boar with breeding and individual merit should write Mr. Mosse at once. Most of them are by Don Wildwood, a large hog with great bone and of the famous Wildwood Prince strain. The 25 gilts he offers are simply wonderful brood sow prospects. They are of the same breeding and ages and if desired Mr. Mosse will hold them and breed them to the champion Don Keokuk. Or a few can be bred to the new boar recently bought of A. G. Satri, Stanhope, Ia. This is a great boar, one year old next September and he will weigh 250 pounds now. He was sired

by Combination Defender, a noted show boar. Mr. Mosse will hold a boar and gilt sale at his farm in his new hog house Nov. 7, and his annual bred sow sale same as last year at Leavenworth, Feb. 1. But don't forget the 12 big fine fall boars and their 25 splendid sisters that must be sold now to make room for the spring pigs.—Advertisement.

#### Three Great Herd Sires.

Lee Bros. & Cook of Harveyville, Kan., have devoted practically all their lives to the purebred livestock business. They have put more time and more money into the development of livestock in their community than any other firm or individual in that community. For several years readers of

#### HORSES.

**Pleasant View Stock Farm**  
For sale: two yearling registered Percheron stallions, weight 1600 lbs. each. Priced right. HALLORAN & GAMBILL, OTTAWA, KAN.

**Percherons—Belgians—Shires**  
2, 3, 4 and 5-year stallions for sale or let on shares. I can spare 75 young registered mares in foal. One of the largest breeding herds in the world. FRED CHANDLER, Route 7, Chariton, Iowa. Above Kan. City.

### Pleasant View Stock Farm Percherons and Herefords

Two stallions, one coming 3, one coming 2; also one yearling of my own breeding; are good ones. Can show sire and dam.  
Also have a number of good bulls from 10 to 12 mo. old; can spare a few heifers bred to my herd bull, Dominator, a son of Domino.  
Mora E. Gideon, Emmett, Kansas.

#### HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE** 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

**CHOICE SPRING BOARS AND GILTS** bred or open sired by Jack son Lad, a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy; also a nice lot of fall pigs. F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kan.

### Special Prices on Purebred Hampshire Pigs

R. T. WRIGHT, GRANTVILLE, KANSAS

**SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE**  
300 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Phone 3918, Derby, Kan. WICHITA, KAN.

### 500 HAMPSHIRE BRED

Sows and gilts bred to Grand Champion boars nicely belted, large litters, healthiest and best hustlers in the world. Will make more dollars from pasture than any hog grown. Write.  
SCUDDER BROS., DONIPHAN, NEBRASKA.

### HAMPSHIRE ON APPROVAL

Choice fall boars and gilts sired by prize winners. Pairs not related. Gilts sold open or bred to Champion. Pedigrees with everything. Address,  
F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

#### CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

**Big Smooth O. I. C. Pigs** Pairson trios not akin.  
HARRY W. HAYNES, GRANTVILLE, KAN.

#### Chester White Hogs

Boar pigs to be shipped at 10 to 12 weeks of age. E. E. SMILEY, Perth, Kansas

#### REGISTERED O. I. C. PIGS

for sale, 6 months old, good ones.  
A. C. HOKE, PARSONS, KANSAS.

#### Chester White Private Sale

A few tried sows to have summer litters and a few boars ready for service, for sale. F. C. GOOKIN, Russell, Kan.

#### Kansas Herd Chester Whites

12 September boars and 25 gilts same age. Very choice and as good as you ever saw. Most of them by Don Wildwood and gilts bred if desired to the champion Don Keokuk. Don't delay if you want them. ARTHUR MOSSE, R. D. 5, LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

#### POLAND CHINA HOGS.

### Spotted Poland China Boars

The big kind, well spotted, big bone and size. Choice fall boars, Sept. and Oct.  
CARL F. SMITH, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

### BABY PIGS FOR SALE

I am now booking orders for Baby Pigs from large type, heavy boned, prolific sires and dams. Also have a few choice Aug. and Sept. boars and bred gilts for sale.  
A. J. SWINGLE, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

### Bred Gilts Poland China

gilts, by such sires as King Orphan and Guy's Price. Bred to boars representing two of the best families. ROSS A. COFFMAN, Overbrook, Kan.

### FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS

40 heavy-boned fall pigs. Can furnish pairs, not related. Also a few serviceable boars. Pedigreed and priced to sell.  
P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

**FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE**  
ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT  
TOPEKA, KANSAS  
CUTS OF YOUR LIVESTOCK FOR LETTERHEADS & SALE CATALOGS

#### POLAND CHINA HOGS.

**Spotted Polands** a few nice fall boars, spring pigs. Chas. H. Redfield, Bucklin, Kansas

### Townview Polands

Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 77388, I can ship spring pigs, either sex, or young herds not related. Boars ready for service. Bred gilts. Prices and Hogs are right. Chas. E. Greene, Peabody, Kansas

### Spotted Poland Chinas

Budweiser stock. Bred gilts and weaned pigs. Write for prices.  
A. J. BLAKE, OAK HILL, KANSAS

### SPOTTED POLAND CHINA GILTS

A few fall boars and gilts, open. All well spotted. Best breeding condition. Write at once. R. H. McCune, (Clay Co.) Longford, Kan.

### One Outstanding Poland China July 1917 Boar

out of my champion sow. Six extra good September boars the top of 50 fall pigs all sired by King's Royal 77919, by Smith's Long King 86286, bred by H. R. Walter. Your chance for a real herd boar. Priced to sell quick. F. C. SWIERCINSKY, BELLEVILLE, KS.

### Blough's Big Polands

We have for quick sale a number of extra choice fall boars sired by Our Big Knox and out of dams remarkable for their great size and smoothness.  
Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan.

### ERHART'S BIG POLANDS

A few September and October boars and choice spring pigs either sex out of some of our best herd sows and sired by the grand champion Big Hadley Jr. and Columbus Defender, first in class at Topeka State Fair and second in futurity class at Nebraska State Fair. Priced right, quality considered.  
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

### Mar. Boars

and gilts sired by Hercules 2d and Grandview Wonder. 75 fall pigs for sale, in pairs and trios not related. (Picture of Hercules 2d.)  
ANDREW KOSAR, DELPHOS, KAN.

### Engleman's POLANDS

The best that the breed affords. I have decided not to hold a sale and am offering at private treaty 25 of the best bred gilts in the southwest. Every one an outstanding individual and immune. They are bred to

Buster King by Giant Buster. Blackhawk by Storey's A Wonder. Chief Model by Chief Leader.

We are pricing these gilts at about one half of what you would pay for them in a sale. Write for prices. We guarantee satisfaction or your money back.

ENGLEMAN STOCK FARMS, Fredonia, Kans.

### Elmo Valley Polands

The Big Type, Big Bone, 1,000 Pound Kind with Quality. Everything Immunized.

For Sale—12 Sept. and Oct. boars, big, stretchy, high backed fellows with lots of bone. Not fat but in splendid breeding form. Will weigh over 200 each. Sired by

Elmo Valley,  
Elmo Valley Giant,  
Elmo Valley Timm.

Out of mature dams weighing 650 and 700 pounds.

Address,

J. J. HARTMAN  
Elmo, Dickinson Co., Kan.

## POLAND CHINA HOGS.

**SPOTTED POLAND CHINA**  
BOARS FOR SPRING SERVICE. WHITE  
B. A. SHEHL, R. F. D. 3, WESTMORELAND, KAN.

**Poland China Boar** Have a yearling  
Gerstale Jones  
boar with a slight defect that I can sell at a bargain  
FRANK DOWNIE, HUTCHINSON, KAN.

## DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

**For Sale** Two extra good Duroc male pigs.  
B. ANDERSON, BLUE MOUND, KAN.

**GARRETT'S DUROCS** Bred gilts  
and fall pigs  
at special prices on Sept. male pigs with up to date breeding.  
R. T. W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

**Duroc-Jersey March Pigs**  
Out of first prize and champion sows and boars. Pedigree  
with every pig. Write quick. W. J. Harrison, Axtell, Kan.

**SHEPHERD'S BIG DUROCS**  
Fancy—Dream's Fancy, bred to King's Colonel I  
Also this is the dam of 1st Prize 1917 Futurity Lit-  
tle, Gibson Gano Junior Champion of Kansas, Sum-  
mer and fall boars. Few fall gilts. Bred gilts all sold.  
C. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

**Royal Herd Farm Durocs**  
Fall boars with quality and blood lines of distinction.  
You are invited to come and see these good boars, or  
write me for description and prices. Entire herd im-  
mune. B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kansas, Route 7.

**Durocs of Size and Quality**  
Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three  
state fairs. Special prices on fall boars and gilts, from  
Clayton Wonder, Golden Model, Illustrators and De-  
fender breeding. John A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kansas.

**TRUMBO'S DUROCS**  
Herd Boars, Constructor 187651, and Con-  
structor Jr. 234259. First prize boar pig Kan-  
sas State Fair, 1917. A few fall pigs for sale.  
W. W. TRUMBO, PEABODY, KANSAS

**Wooddell's Durocs**  
Light cherry red fall boars for sale. I want to move  
these out at once, therefore you may expect an at-  
tractive price. Yours for better Durocs.  
G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

**BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM**  
**DUROC-JERSEYS**  
Fall gilts, and spring pigs; prize winning  
blood for sale at reasonable prices.  
SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

**Duroc-Jerseys**  
Johnson Workman,  
Russell, Kansas

**Duroc-Jersey Fall Boars**  
20 good ones sired by King's Wonder, 1st in class Neb  
State fair last year class of 33. The best son of King's  
fall and out of Golden Uneda, one of the best sows  
of the breed. Out of richly bred dams.  
JOHN C. SIMON, HUMBOLDT, NEBRASKA.

**MOSER'S BIG TYPE DUROCS**  
A few extra good fall boars for sale.  
Bred gilt sale in July.  
F. J. MOSER, COFF, KANSAS

**Bancroft's Durocs**  
September boars and gilts open or  
bred to order for September farrow.  
Early March pigs weaned and ready  
to ship May 8th.  
D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kansas.

**Taylor's World Beater Durocs**  
Choice weaned pigs; registered and de-  
scribed free; high class service boars,  
largest of bone and ideal colors, heads  
and ears, sired by boars of highest class.  
James L. Taylor, Prop.,  
Red, White and Blue Duroc Farm,  
Olean, Miller County, Mo.

**Duroc Boars and Gilts**  
Aug. and Sept. boars—15 gilts, same  
sired to Orion Model or sold open.  
A son of A. Critic, the 1916 cham-  
pion. Two tried sows to farrow in July.  
Farrower's prices. Address,  
A. E. SISCO, TOPEKA, KAN., R. D. 2,  
Phone 3026, Wakarusa.

**20 Choice August Gilts**  
**DUROC-JERSEYS**  
Sold open or will breed to J. O.'s Sen-  
sation Wonder. I will price these  
gilts close for a short time.  
J. O. Honeycut, Marysville, Kan.  
(Successor to J. O. Hunt.)

**Otey's Durocs**  
Hercules 3d, a giant 900-pound boar in  
breeding flesh, and Pathfinder Chief 2d,  
the largest and smoothest of all the sons  
of the mighty Pathfinder, head our herd.  
Fifty gilts bred for summer and fall lit-  
ters for sale. Write or come and see them.  
W. W. OTEY & SONS, WINFIELD, KAN.

Capper papers knew Lee Bros. as breeders  
and exhibitors of Percheron horses. Later  
they and Dr. Cook took up Holstein cattle.  
They have probably sold more cattle of this  
breed than any other firm in Kansas. Re-  
cently they began laying the foundation for  
a high class herd of Hereford cattle. They  
have been adding to this foundation oc-  
casional until at the present time they have  
a very respectable herd of White Faces, in-  
deed. The last addition to their White Face  
herd included the herd bull, Don Perfection  
466495. Their Holstein herd is headed by  
Fairmont Johanna Pieterje 78903, one of  
the richest bred bulls in Kansas and their  
Percherons are headed by the great cham-  
pion Scipion 27123 (42667). These three  
sires represent to Lee Bros. & Cook an in-  
vestment of approximately \$50,000. In ad-  
dition to the three mentioned Lee  
Bros. & Cook have a nice bunch of registered  
Duroc Jersey swine and a fine flock of reg-  
istered Shropshire sheep. On May 8 Lee  
Bros. & Cook will hold their annual spring  
sale of Holstein cattle in which they will  
sell 100 cows, heifers and bulls. Note their  
display advertisement in this issue and ar-  
range to attend this sale.—Advertisement.

## Choice Duroc Gilts

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and  
Breeze J. O. Honeycut, Marysville, Kan.,  
offers 20 Duroc Jersey August gilts for  
immediate sale. He will breed them to  
J. O.'s Sensation Wonder or he will ship  
them immediately and you can breed them  
to suit yourself. I saw them last week and  
they are really a choice lot of young sows  
that are sure to make anyone money. Mr.  
Honeycut feels that he has all he can hand-  
le without them and he is offering them for sale.  
J. O.'s Sensation Wonder, sired by Sensa-  
tion Wonder 2nd, is one year old and one  
of the good herd boars of Northern Kansas.  
Ed Kern, Stanton, Neb., owns the great  
Sensation Wonder 2nd. Write at once if  
you can use one or more of these gilts.  
They will be priced right. Some breeder  
who intends to make a bred sow sale would  
do well to buy them open and hold them  
for his sale.—Advertisement.

## Choice Poland Chinas

Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan., start  
their advertisement in this issue of the  
Farmers Mail and Breeze. They offer Pol-  
and China fall boars, sired by Our Big  
Knox and out of dams of which there are  
none better in the west. John Blough,  
formerly of Bushong and Americus formed  
a partnership with Mr. Willis last winter  
and the tops of the Blough herd were re-  
served and this firm was one of the big  
buyers in prominent Poland China sales all  
over the country during the winter. In  
every instance they bought good ones and  
these great sows added to the great sows  
that Mr. Blough brought to the herd makes  
this one of the strongest Poland China  
herds in the west. The fall boars they are  
advertising in this issue of the Farmers  
Mail and Breeze are by the great sire  
Our Big Knox and out of the famous  
Blough sows. They will be priced very  
reasonable to move them quick. Address,  
Willis & Blough, Emporia, Kan.—Adver-  
tisement.

## Moser's Duroc Jerseys

F. J. Moser, Goff, Kan., who holds a  
Duroc Jersey sale at Sabatha, Kan., each  
fall and winter will hold a sale this sum-  
mer at the same place, sometime the last  
of July and the date will be announced  
in the Farmers Mail and Breeze soon.  
Bred gilts will be sold in the July sale. At  
present Mr. Moser is offering a few very  
choice fall boars ready for hard service  
and announces his intention to make close  
prices on them for the next 30 days to  
move them quick as he needs the room. A  
visit to his farm last week was an inspiring  
sight. In addition to holding two good  
sales in 1917-18 Mr. Moser was also one of  
the best Kansas buyers of high priced  
Duroc Jersey sows from leading sales. He  
topped the Bishop & Hanks sale, when he  
paid \$895, for Big Lizzie, one of the few  
remaining Proud Colonel sows. She was  
bred to Pathfinder and Feb. 5, farrowed  
17 pigs and is now raising 10 of them,  
and say mister, they are some pigs. In  
the McNulty & Johns sale Mr. Moser  
bought another great sow, bred to Cherry  
Chief Disturber, the boar this firm refused  
\$2,500 for, at the Omaha show last fall.  
Other litters are by Sensation Wonder 3rd,  
Deet's Illustrators 2nd, and there is a big  
string of great prospects by Mr. Moser's  
great boar, High View Chief's Col. If you  
need a good boar ready for service write  
Mr. Moser today.—Advertisement.

## Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

John C. Simon, one of Nebraska's most  
successful Duroc Jersey breeders has for sale  
some of the best fall boars the writer has  
seen this spring. There are about 20 to pick  
from all sired by Mr. Simon's great herd  
boar, King's Wonder, the boar that won first  
in class at Lincoln last year in a class of  
23. He is one of the very best boars ever  
sired by Putman's great boar King's Col. and  
his dam, Golden Uneda is claimed by some  
breeders to be the greatest sow the breed  
ever produced. She is a litter sister to Col.  
Uneda, the \$1000 boar. These young boars  
are not only classy but they have lots of  
size and stand right up on good legs and  
feet. They are out of sows by such boars  
as National Chief, Crimson King, Vindicator  
and other great boars. Write early for de-  
scription and price. Mention this paper. Mr.  
Simon has 110 fine spring pigs to date most-  
ly by King's Wonder and other herd  
boar, Chief Disturber of Lawndale, a son of  
Chief Disturber of Idlewild.—Advertisement.

## S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

James L. Taylor, Olean, Mo., proprietor of  
The Red, White and Blue Duroc Jersey farm  
offers some special boar bargains in this is-  
sue. This offering is special both from the  
standpoint of quality and breeding and from  
the standpoint of price. One of the boars  
offered is sired by the grand champion at  
Chicago 1917. Others are sired by Suck-  
marine, a son of a state fair grand cham-  
pion. These boars are a good color, have  
good head and ear and are right in every  
way. Mr. Taylor guarantees them in every  
respect. If interested write at once men-  
tioning this paper.—Advertisement.

## Big Jersey Cattle Show.

Announcement has been made that the  
Southwest Jersey Show Association will give  
a strictly Jersey Show in Kansas City, Mo.,  
September 16 to 21. The show will not be  
restricted to any particular locality but will

## LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

John B. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan. LIVESTOCK  
Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.  
My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

**Two Pure Scotch Shorthorn Bulls**  
45 mos. old and 21 mos. old, extra size and quality. Will sell  
either one with usual guarantees. F. W. WILSON, WELLSVILLE, KAN.

**PURE BRED DAIRY SHORTHORNS**  
Double Marys (pure Bays), and Rose of Sharon families.  
Some fine young bulls. R. M. ANDERSON, Beloit, Kan.

**Prospect Park Shorthorns**  
One Scotch Topped choice red bull, 16 months.  
J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, CHAPMAN, KAN.

**SHORTHORN BULLS**  
I have an attractive lot of Shorthorn bulls  
8 to 18 months. Two with quality and breed-  
ing to head pure bred herds.  
WM. B. PARKER, Lakin, Kearny Co., Kan.

**CEDAR LAWN SHORTHORNS**  
Five bulls from 12 to 16 months old. Three  
heifers, two years old by Secret's Sultan and  
safe in calf to Type's Goods.  
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS.

**\$200,000 Shorthorn Prizes**  
Cash prizes open for Shorthorns in 1918 will reach  
\$200,000. This association has made appropriations to  
fairs and shows in 36 states, from 1 to 6 shows in each  
state. \$5,000 is appropriated for futurity classes alone  
at the Iowa and Ohio State Fairs, the American Royal,  
Kansas City, and the International, Chicago.  
Come and get your share.  
Junior futurity entries close June 1.  
AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASS'N  
13 DEXTER PARK AVE., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

**Stunkel's Shorthorns**  
Scotch and Scotch Topped Herd headed  
by Cumberland Diamond bulls, reds and  
roans 8 to 24 months old, out of cows  
strong in the blood of Victor Orange and  
Star Goods. No females at present to  
spare. 15 miles south of Wichita on  
Rock Island and Santa Fe.  
E. L. STUNKEL, PECK, KANSAS.

**Pearl Herd Shorthorns**  
Village Heir by Imported Villager and  
Orange Lovel by Victor Orange in service.  
FOR SALE—Young bulls from 8 to 14  
months old, feds, whites and roans.  
Scotch and Scotch topped. Inspection in-  
vited. Can ship on Rock Island, Union  
Pacific or Santa Fe Railway.  
C. W. TAYLOR, ABILENE, KANSAS.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE.

**New Buttergask Farm**  
**SHORTHORNS**  
Pure Scotch and Scotch topped bulls  
10 to 22 months old. Some choice bred  
cows for sale. Address  
Meall Bros., Cawker City, Kan.

**ACRES**  
**Crescent Acre**  
**Farms**  
Registered Shorthorn Cattle. For Sale:  
12 Bulls from 10 to 12 months old.  
Scotch tops. Reds. Popular blood lines.  
Big richly bred dams. Correspondence  
promptly answered. Address  
WARREN WATTS,  
Clay Center, Kansas

**Lancaster Shorthorns**  
Lancaster, Kan., Atchison Co.  
Imported and home bred cattle.  
Headquarters for herd bulls. All  
within three miles of Lancaster.  
Twelve miles from Atchison. Best  
shipping facilities.

**Ed Hegland**  
Some choice bulls, 12 months  
old, for sale.

**K. G. Gigstad**  
20 bulls, 9 to 7 months old. Reds and  
roans.

**W. H. Graner**  
12 yearling bulls, 8 and 9 months old.

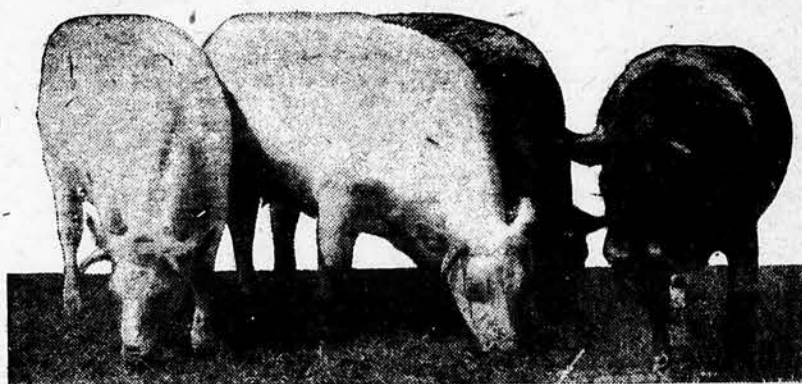
**H. C. Graner**  
4 yearling bulls, also bred cows.

**C. A. Scholz**  
Bulls from six to eleven months old, by  
Rosedale 367, 546 and Orange Victor  
454255.  
Address these Breeders at Lancaster, Kan.

# Lookabaugh's Shorthorn Sale Extraordinary

## 10th Annual Spring Shorthorn Sale

At Pleasant Valley Stock Farm  
Watonga, Okla., Thursday, May 16



BRED BY H. C. LOOKABAUGH.

**40 FEMALES.** Two daughters of Avondale with Fair Acres Sultan  
calves at foot and rebred to Snow Bird Sultan. One daughter of Skin-  
stone Albino, grand champion of England and America and out of Max-  
walton's Jealousy, by Avondale. Seven imported females, a number with  
calf at foot. Never before have we offered such a great lot of Scotch  
females, some with calf at foot and others showing heavy to the service  
of Snow Bird Sultan, Pleasant Dale 4th and Watonga Searchlight.

**10 BULLS.** Two sons of Watonga Searchlight, one out of Aberdeen  
Queen, one of the best producing cows on the farm, the other out of Vesta  
Maple 6th. A senior bull calf that was first wherever shown at state  
fairs and closely resembles his half brother Rosewood Reserve, that sold  
for \$8100. A white son of Snow Bird Sultan out of a Lady Douglas dam  
and a full brother to the bull for which Mr. Book refused \$3500. One  
imported roan bull of the Rosewood family.

Six Sons and Daughters of Fair Acres Sultan  
Half brothers and sisters of the International 1st prize winners, 1917.  
Send your name today for catalog. Address,

**H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.**

**JACKS AND JENNETS.**  
Stallions and Jacks 40 Percheron stallions and mares from weanlings up. 20 big boned Mammoth Jacks, 10 fine jennets at reasonable prices. Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.

**ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE.**  
**Aberdeen Angus Cattle**  
Herdheaded by Louis of Viewpoint 4th. 150624, half brother to the Champion cow of America.  
Johnson Workman, Russell, Kan.

**15 ANGUS BULLS**  
10 mos. to 2 yrs. old, out of Good Straus and a fine sire, Millale Prince Albert 157143. A few cows and sires. H. L. KNISELY & SON, Talmage, Kansas.

**FIVE ANGUS BULLS**  
Two years old. All registered and breeding of popular blood lines of today. For prices and descriptions address  
E. J. SAMPSON, OAK HILL, KANSAS.

**Sutton Angus Farms**  
40 Bulls—50 Heifers  
Also 25 Bred Heifers  
Prices and descriptions by return mail.  
Sutton & Wells, Russell, Kan.

**POLLED DURHAM CATTLE.**  
**DOUBLE POLLED DURHAM BULLS** for sale. Forest Standard Sultan at the head of the herd. C. M. HOWARD, HAMMOND, KANSAS

**J. C. BANBURY & SONS**  
**POLLED DURHAMS**  
(Hornless Shorthorns)



25 BULLS, \$100 TO \$500.  
Roan Orange and Sultan's Price in Service. We give tuberculin test, crate and deliver at Pratt or Sawyer; furnish certificate and transfer; meet trains and return free. Phone 1802.  
J. C. BANBURY & SONS, PRATT, KANSAS

**RED POLLED CATTLE.**  
**FOSTER'S RED POLLS** Write for prices on breeding stock.  
C. E. FOSTER, R. R. 4, Eldorado, Kansas.

**Pleasant View Stock Farm**  
Registered Red Polled cattle. For sale: a few choice young bulls, cows and heifers. HALLOREN & GAMBRILL, OTTAWA, KANSAS.

**Morrison's Red Polls** Nine bulls from 6 to 12 months old, by Cremo 22nd. Cows and heifers.  
CHAS. MORRISON & SON, Phillipsburg, Kan.

**Sunnyside Red Polls**  
I have young bulls with quality that will please the up to date breeder. Come and see them or write for description.  
T. G. MCKINLEY, JUNCTION CITY, KAN.

**Red Polled Bulls**  
Two sons of Bob Evans 25387, one of the best sires of the state. They are in good condition, 10 months old, and are ready for service. Priced for quick sale. Also a few choice coming yearling heifers.  
I. W. POULTON, MEDORA, KANSAS.

**HEREFORD CATTLE.**  
**TWO REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS FOR SALE**  
Strong; Anxiety 4th blood. A. M. PITNEY, Bolivar, Kan.

**GUERNSEY CATTLE.**  
**For Sale Two Fresh Guernsey Cows**  
3 and 4 years old. Three fine heifers 6 months old, one bull 22 months old, one bull 6 months old and one registered bull calf 4 months and one high grade bull 30 days. These cattle are all extra good stock and reasonable for quick disposal. Short of pasture. Write Dr. E. G. L. Harbour, Box 13, Lawrence, Kan.

**AYRSHIRE CATTLE.**  
**Louelland Farm Ayrshires**  
For sale, a very choice, six months old Ayrshire bull calf. Nicely marked and a splendid specimen of the breed. Imported breeding, combining the blood of the great Garnald Success and Glory Lad. Worth \$250. First check for \$125 buys him. Recorded and transferred free.  
Johnson & Nordstrom, Alta Vista, Kan.

**JERSEY CATTLE.**  
**Hillcroft Farms' Jerseys**  
Imported and Register of Merit Breeding. Write for pedigree and prices. Buy your bull young and save money. References, Bradstreet and Dunns.  
M. L. GOLLADAY, PROP., HOLDEN, MO.

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**  
**OAK HILL FARM'S HOLSTEIN CATTLE**  
yearling bred heifers and bull calves, mostly out of A.R.O. cows. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. BEN SCHNEIDER, Nortonville, Kan.

**Choice Holstein Calves!**  
12 Heifers 15-16th pure, 5 to 6 weeks old, beautifully marked, \$200 each. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. FERNWOOD FARMS, Wauwatosa, Wis.

be open to any exhibitor of Jersey cattle. More than \$1600 in premiums will be awarded. The show will be given at Convention Hall—Kansas City's great exhibit building. A feature of the meeting will be the Horse show to be given each evening. The show will be under the management of the following well known Jersey breeders: F. J. Banister, J. E. Jones and C. J. Tucker. Complete information and premium lists can be obtained by addressing J. E. Jones, 421 Dwight Building, Kansas City, Mo.—Advertisement.

**Angus Average \$157.**  
The Aberdeen Angus sale of the Carroll County Breeders' and Feeders' association at Carrollton, Mo., April 9 resulted in an average of \$157. The sale included a number of very small bulls, and only a few mature animals. J. D. Lyons of Higginsville, topped the sale on a Blackbird cow, consigned by J. W. Rea.—Advertisement.

**Island Bred Jerseys at Auction.**  
By far the biggest Jersey event of the spring will be the big Jersey cattle dispersion sale to be made by L. H. Glover of Grandview, Mo., May 24. The 125 head that sell are imported and American bred and comprise a line of the greatest females known to the breed. No sale ever contained so many descendants of the noted Raleigh family. Included in the sale will be many register of merit daughters of Raleigh P 3273 H. C., the foundation sire of the great Raleigh family. Others by imported Mable's Raleigh, Eminent 4th, Pogle 99th of Hood Farm, Golden Jolly Masterpiece, Imp. Black Prince and other bulls that have helped to make Jerseys great both on the island and in America. About 20 daughters of Golden Loves Son, formerly owned at Glenwell and recently sold to the University of Nebraska. He is 60 per cent the same blood as Sultan Virginia Lad, owned by the University of Missouri. His daughters average 9,000 pounds of milk and 639.1 pounds of butter as two year olds, an increase of 76.6 in milk and 86.3 in butter over the production of their dams. The Glenwell Farm Jerseys are real working cattle and a study of the records they have made demonstrates their great worth at the point. Thirty-five head of them tested by the Jackson Co. Cow Testing association made a net profit of \$2,333.53 in one year and returned \$2.81 for every dollar expended for feed besides raising calves that sold as high as \$250 at weaning time. The dispersion is made necessary owing to the death of Mr. Glover, senior member of the firm and the fact that other business claims the attention of the younger Mr. Glover. For catalog address B. C. Settle, Palmyra, Mo. Mention this paper when writing.—Advertisement.

**Kill the Beetles Early**  
Start the fight against the Colorado potato beetle early, suggests George A. Dean, professor of entomology in the Kansas State Agricultural college. This beetle is the most serious pest with which the Kansas potato growers have to contend.

"The potato grower should be especially watchful when the potato plant is small," said Professor Dean. "The potato beetle spends the winter in the ground, and emerges in the spring when the potato plant comes up. They feed upon the young plants, and the female deposits her eggs in clusters on the under surface of the leaves."

"These eggs are yellow and hatch in a week. The resulting larvae eat an amount of food out of all proportion to their size. In from two and one-half to three weeks the larvae become full grown, enter the soil to pupate, and emerge as adults within a week or two to lay eggs for the second generation."

The best way to combat the pest is to spray the plants. If the beetles attack the potatoes as they come thru the ground, the adults should be picked up by hand. The plants should later be sprayed with a mixture of 4 pounds of lead arsenate paste, or 2 pounds of lead arsenate powder to 100 gallons of water. Paris green also may be used at the rate of 1 pound to 50 gallons of water. In case Paris green is used, 2 pounds of freshly slaked lime should be used with every pound of Paris green. "If the potato patch is not large enough to justify the purchasing of a spraying apparatus, good results can be obtained by dusting Paris green or powdered arsenate of lead on the plant by means of a perforated tin can. A heaping tablespoonful of either of these ingredients should be mixed with 1 quart of flour of hydrated lime and dusted on the plants while the dew is still on them."

**The Kansas Kind**  
Governor Capper is asking the Republicans of Kansas to make him their nominee for the greatest office within the gift of the people of a state, United States Senator. His platform is of the Kansas kind, plain, outspoken, to the point in every particular, and in hearty sympathy with the national government at this critical time. Capper has made good at everything that he has ever undertaken, in his own private business, and as governor of the state. That he will do the same if nominated and elected to the United States Senate goes without a doubt.—Clifton News.

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**  
**Holstein Herd Sire For Sale**  
a four year old, best breeding—object, to avoid inbreeding. Price \$200. Lilac Dairy Farm, R. F. D. No. 2, Topeka, Kan.

**HOLSTEIN CALVES.** 25 heifers and 4 bulls, 15-16 pure, 5 weeks old; from heavy milkers. \$25 each. Crated for shipment anywhere. Send orders or write EDGEWOOD FARMS, WHITEWATER, WIS.

**HOLSTEIN COWS**  
Some fresh, others heavy springers. Write for prices and particulars. W. P. PERDUE, CARLTON, KANSAS

**Braeburn Holsteins**  
Lots of bull calves, a week old to a year, outcome of 25 years' improvement.  
H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

**We Have For Sale a Few Holstein-Friesian**  
pure bred cows and young bulls. We also have a carload of high-grade springer cows, which we are offering for sale. Address EAGER & FLORY, LAWRENCE, KAN.

**Registered and High Grade Holsteins**  
Practically pure bred heifer calves, six weeks old, crated and delivered to your station \$25 each. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Write us your wants.  
CLOVER VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM, Whitewater, Wis.

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE.**  
**Extra good Registered Holstein** bull and five good grade cows, will sell right, being short of pasture. BERT CRUM, DETROIT, KAN.

**Segrist & Stephenson, Holton, Kansas**  
Breeder exclusively of purebred, prize-winning, record-breaking Holsteins. Correspondence solicited. Address as above.

**STUBBS FARM**  
**OFFERS:** the bull Colantha born Feb. 2, 1917—splendid individual, nicely marked, one half white. His dam a good A. R. O. cow of world's record breeding. His sire a 30 pound grandson of a world's record cow. Registered and guaranteed to be a breeder free from tuberculosis. Price \$200 f. o. b. Mulvane.

**Stubbs Farm**  
Mulvane, Kansas

**Magee's Producing Holsteins**  
Forty heavy springing two year old Holsteins, due to calve in next fifteen to thirty days. These heifers are nice, large and beautifully marked, from high producing dams and are bred to registered bulls with records up to 32 pounds; also one hundred yearlings from fourteen to eighteen months old, some are bred to freshen this fall, balance being bred. Ten choice young high grade, heavy springing cows. All stock tuberculin tested every six months and will be sold subject to sixty day retest.  
**Jas. W. Magee, Chanute, Kansas**

**Can Deliver At Once**  
We have in our barns, ready for immediate sale and delivery, a large number of high grade springing heifers and cows; also some bred heifers and pure bred and A. R. O. baby bulls. Delivery can be made over Union Pacific, Rock Island or Santa Fe. Bring a few of your neighbors and take a car load. Cattle located on Grandview Farm, Northeast corner of Abilene.  
**A. L. Eshelman, Abilene, Kansas**

**HEREFORD CATTLE.**  
**For Sale—Herefords**  
18 three year old registered cows. These cows are well bred and good individuals, and will begin dropping calves right away. 25 high grade cows that will calve soon to service of a registered bull. 7 registered bulls, ten to fifteen months old, well grown and heavy bone. Will make a close price on all of the above for quick sale.  
**Fred O. Peterson, R. F. D. 5, Lawrence, Kan.**

**Big Hereford Round-Up Sale**  
**Council Grove, Kansas**  
**Sale Pavilion, Saturday, May 4, 1918**

**150 Head—Bulls and Cows—150 Head**  
Council Grove is the center of the famous Kansas Hereford belt. Within a radius of 30 miles are more registered Herefords than in any other spot in the world. Herds from 500 head down.

**150 Head, Mostly Bulls From Leading Herds**  
Nothing but the best offered. Chance for the ranchman, in car load lots for the farmer or the breeder wanting a herd leader. Owing to large number of bulls here is

**The Golden Bull Buyer's Chance!**  
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Come to Council Grove whether you buy or not, and see this famous Hereford center, where model herds of the world's best blood lines dot the country every few miles.  
Write for catalog to  
**COL. A. F. CARSON, COUNCIL GROVE, KAN.**  
Manager for the Morris County Hereford Breeders' Spring Round-Up Sale  
Col. Reppert, Lowe and Carson, Auctioneers.

# Blue Ribbon Holstein Sale

Lee Bros. & Cook's Annual Spring Sale

Harveyville, Kansas, Wednesday, May 8

## 100 Holstein Cows, Heifers and Bulls

30 cows in milk, just fresh, 60 head of "heavy springer" cows and heifers. 10 head of pure bred bulls. 20 head of pure bred cows and heifers will be sold also. These are dairy type cows and will weigh from 1,200 pounds to 1,600 pounds. It is with regret that we sell this bunch of cows but as we have sold one of our farms we must reduce our herd in order to have grass for balance of herd.

Sale at the farm adjoining town rain or shine under cover.

We have over 450 to pick from so we feel sure that our offering will please you. Write for further information.



## Lee Bros. & Cook, Harveyville, Kan.

Auctioneers—McCullough, Busenbark. Fieldman—J. W. Johnson.

P. S. We will be pleased to have buyers come the day before the sale so that you can have more time to look the herd over.

## Glenwell's Farm Jerseys Dispersion Sale

Friday, May 24, 1918, at Grandview, Mo., (15 miles from Kansas City)



### 125 HEAD Featuring the blood of the noted RALEIGH family.

Many register of merit daughters of RALEIGH P-3722 H. C., Mables Raleigh Poet 110677; Eminent Raleighs Noble; Pogis 99th of Hood Farm; Golden Fern of Hopmeadow, and others including about twenty daughters of GOLDEN LOVE'S SON, now heading the State farm herd at Lincoln, Neb. Besides 25 head of register of merit cows with records up to 700 pounds of butter. These great cows and their descendants make up the offering.

70 cows will be in milk sale day, 25 Heifers of great merit bred for fall freshening, 25 Heifer Calves, Three herd bulls, good enough to head any herd in the world and a few young bulls that will make real herd bulls. This is a working herd. Write for catalog and mention this paper. Address B. C. Settles, Palmyra, Mo. Parties attending sale should come to Kupper Hotel, Kansas City, Mo., free transportation from there to sale.

### Glenwell's Farm, Grandview, Mo.

Auctioneers, Col. D. L. Perry. Fieldmen, C. H. Hay, Jesse R. Johnson.

## Holstein Bargains for 60 Days

75 very choice, high grade springing heifers to freshen in March and April

High grade heifers bred to my herd bull whose sister holds the world's record for milk production for a two-year-old. A few choice heifers sired by or bred to my Segis bulls.

SPECIAL: Well marked heifer calves at \$25. Express paid.

My heavy springing two-year-old heifers will interest you. Come and see them. Write today.

M. A. Anderson, Hope, Dickinson Co., Kan.

## Oakwood Stock Farm

M. E. PECK & SON

We have some very nice Holstein springer cows and heifers that will freshen in about thirty days. We would like to sell them before May 1, as we have no pasture. Price \$115 to \$125. Don't wait, come and see them.

M. E. Peck & Son, Salina, Kan.

Why go east for your next herd sire. The excellent showing of CANARY BUTTER BOY KING'S

heifers at the Topeka sale and the demand for his off-spring gives unmistakable evidence of the value of this great herd sire.

Mott Bros., Herington, Kansas Successors to Mott & Seaborn

## Park Place Shorthorns

Bulls in service, Imported Bapton Corporal, Imported British Emblem and Rosewood Dale by Avondale. To sell right now 50 head of high class Scotch topped cows and heifers, all heavy in calf or with calf at foot; also a few young bulls.

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