

March 23, 1918

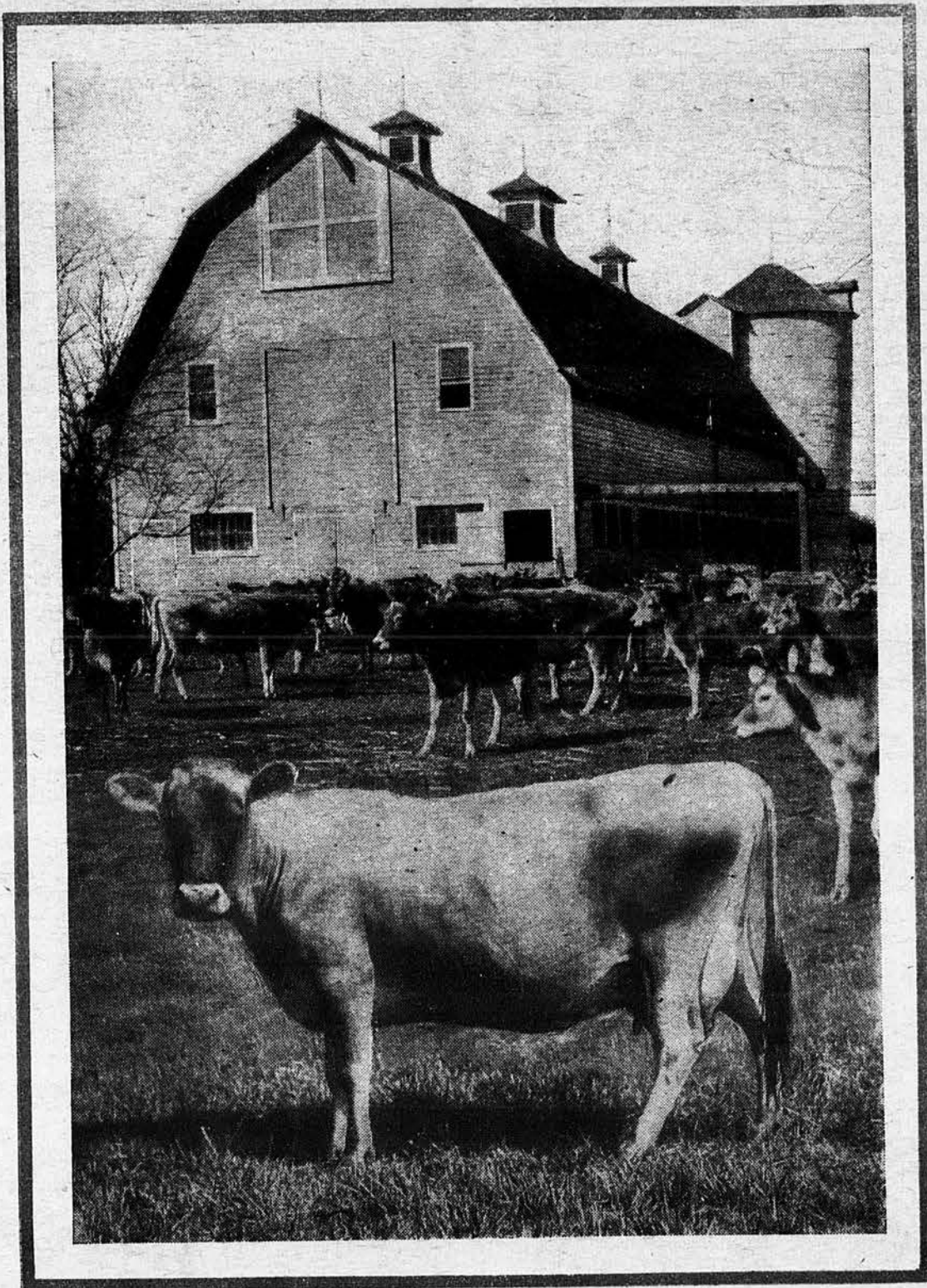
Price 5 Cents

The FARMERS MAIL

AND BREEZE



48-12



What They Wanted

The Paxton Canning Co., of Paxton, Ill., wanted a tractor that could be depended upon to pull four plows *nine or ten inches deep* through heavy gumbo, and keep on the job day after day for weeks if necessary. They needed a one-man tractor — light, high-powered and able to do more work than any other on the market. They said, "We want a tractor that we can take out into the field with the knowledge that she won't hesitate even when plows are shoved in clean up to the beams."

What They Did

First they selected a tractor designer of whose ability they were certain. Next they told him to go ahead and build a tractor that would meet their needs. Knowing Timken Bearings, they were the first specification he decided upon; and he used them for front wheels, rear wheels, differential, sprockets, transmission shaft and countershaft—*twenty Timkens in all*.

What They Got

Just what the Paxton Company thought of these bearings then and what they think of them now is shown by the two letters below:

On February 12th, 1917, they wrote: "We wish to congratulate you upon the quality and design of your bearings, and also upon the service which they have given. We have done considerable threshing and have plowed over 600 acres at a depth of nine inches *without one minute's trouble*. When we finished last fall we had the tractor cleaned thoroughly and looked over, there was not a Timken Bearing that needed adjustment."

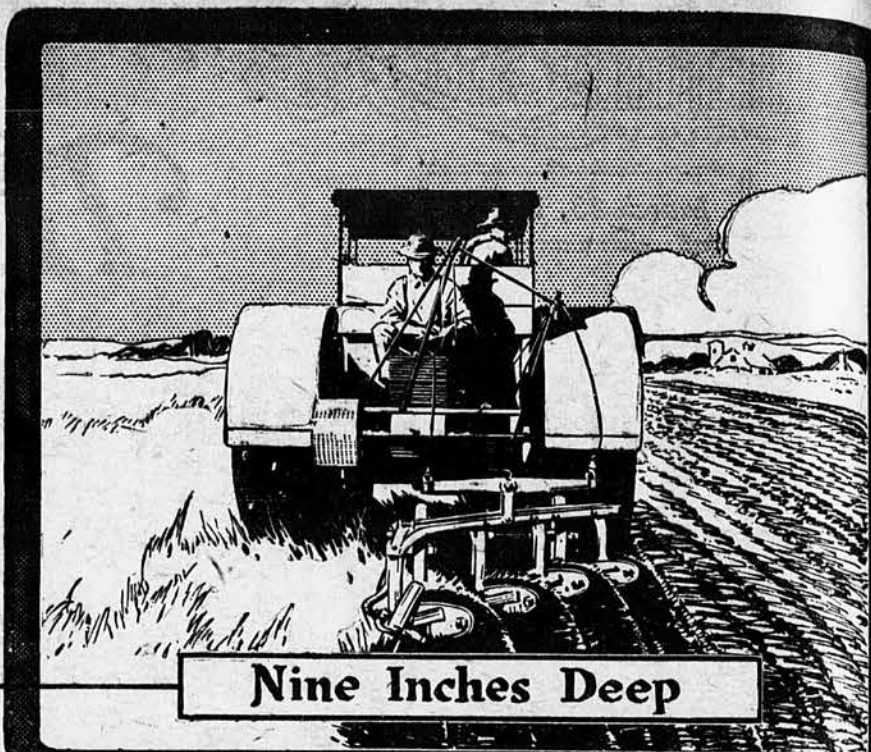
And on December 24th, just ten months later: "We have used our tractor for plowing and discing from about March 20th to June 29th, every day, when weather conditions would permit, and have plowed and threshed about 1,000 acres, besides using it for fall plowing until about two weeks ago; in this period of time, but one adjustment of the bearings has been made."

"Due to this simple adjustment, possible with Timken Bearings, the Tractor gears are kept in perfect mesh, the bearings are as good as new and will last indefinitely. Where bearing wear can not be taken up by adjustment, even a very slight looseness will in time cause serious wear of gears unless the bearings are replaced."

Our free booklet, F-57, "Timken Bearings for Farm Tractors" tells why anti-friction bearings are necessary in a tractor, what they must do and how they do it. Every farmer who owns or is going to buy a tractor ought to read this booklet.



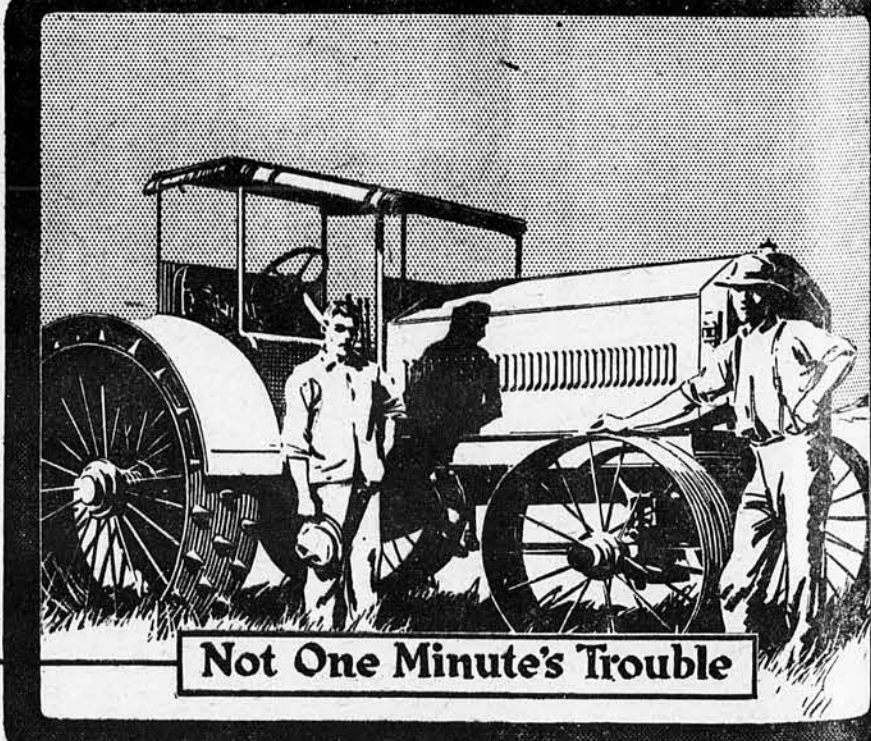
THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
Canton, Ohio



Nine Inches Deep



Twenty Timken Bearings



Not One Minute's Trouble

TIMKEN

BEARINGS FOR FARM TRACTORS



THE FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

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



Volume 48
Number 12

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FROM April 1 until winter sets in our 200 hens and pullets must find their own feed and live on what would go to waste if we did not have chickens on the place. They have the range of 80 acres. From about December 1 until April 1 they are fed shelled corn, about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel a day."

The foregoing paragraph is from a letter written by one of our subscribers. It is a good text for a talk on poultry feeding.

The productive hen is a hustling hen. She is of the roost early in the morning—just as soon as the first rays of light appear—and she is busy all day, until darkness prompts her to again return to the roosting pole for another night's rest.

A productive hen also is a heavy feeder—that's what keeps her hustling all day long in order that she may consume enough of the proper kinds of feed to maintain the body and to be converted into eggs. Body maintenance must come first. Then if enough of the elements that are required for the formation of eggs remain, eggs will be produced. It is true that from April 1 until late in the fall the hens on the average farm can, and do, pick up most of what they need in the way of food for both body maintenance and egg production. Naturally they get a variety of feed—a balanced ration. Because hens on the farm can obtain much of their own feed from what would otherwise be waste for a period of seven or eight months gives the farmer a great advantage over the commercial poultryman who must buy feed for his flock thruout the entire year. Therefore, the farmer has greater opportunities for making a profit from poultry than does anyone else.

Do You Feed Enough?

During the spring and summer the farm hen gets the variety of feed that she must have in order to be a producer. But the point is, does she always get enough? If she does not, then she will not lay so many eggs as she is able to produce even during the natural laying period.

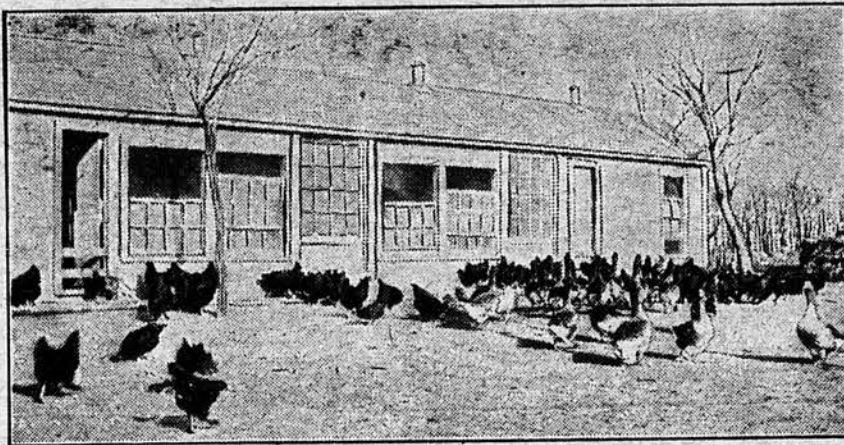
Then what about the winter months, or that portion of the year from December 1 to April 1, when our subscriber says he feeds a third of a bushel of shelled corn a day to 100 yearling hens and 100 pullets? They do not get any other grain or any green food. They have milk and water to drink. This man's hens are indeed fortunate in having milk to drink, since corn is the only grain that is fed.

The answers to my questions are found in the report of the number of eggs the 200 hens and pullets produced during 1917: Eggs laid in January, 324; February, 462; March, 1332; April, 2172; May, 948; and during the other seven months of the year, 876; a total of 6414 eggs, or an average of a small fraction more than 32 eggs a hen.

It will be noted that the winter yield was very low, and that the heaviest production was in the early spring. This is very much in line with nature's way. The original wild fowl of the jungles produced only 1 or 2 dozen eggs a year, and these were laid in the early spring. The modern poultryman, with the modern domestic fowl, is succeeding by following science instead of nature.

An exclusive corn diet in winter and letting the hens rustle their own living during the rest of the year does not result in a high egg yield. The best all the year around egg producer is the hen that lays in winter. To get a high egg yield the hens must be well fed and fed right. Breeding has a lot to do with egg production, but the best egg-bred hen on earth will not produce eggs unless she is fed enough of the right kinds of feed.

The hens that have the range of the farm are getting what they need at this time of the year to maintain the body and make eggs. The tender green grass and the bugs, added to the grain they pick up around the barn and feed lot, give them a well balanced ration. Not many farmers will find it necessary to pay much attention to feeding the flock for the next two or three months. But as summer approaches much of nature's



Feeding the Farm Flock

By G. D. McClaskey, Poultry Editor

good poultry feed will begin to disappear and unless the hens are fed something to take the place of what they will be unable to pick up on the range, the egg yield will decrease accordingly.

Just refer back to the egg report I have given. March and April were the best months. In May the egg yield fell off more than half, and it was very low for the rest of the year.

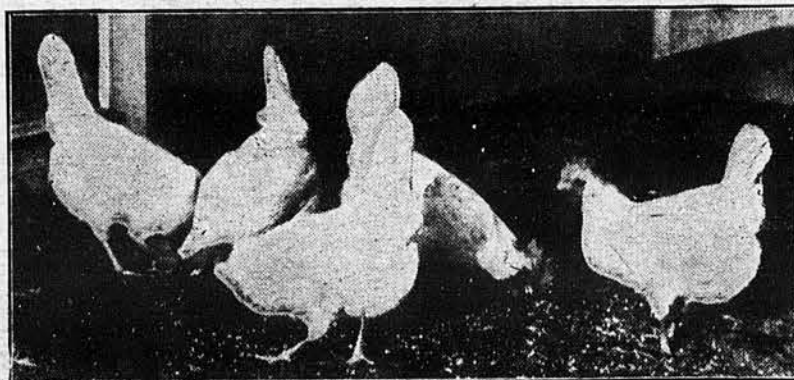
By the first of May a feed hopper should be placed in the poultry house and this should be kept filled with dry mash, composed of equal parts of bran, shorts and cornmeal. Buttermilk or sweet or sour milk should be given every day. If, however, there is any reason why milk cannot be given to the hens, then mix meat meal in the dry mash, about 8 pounds of meat meal to 100 pounds of mash. But I believe most farmers can supply their hens with some milk, and it would pay well to do so.

The feed hopper for the dry mash should be put in a convenient place for the hens and kept filled, and the hens should have access to it at all times.

If the alfalfa field is at so great a distance from the poultry house that the hens do not get to it, then provide them with green alfalfa at least three times a week. Grow some mangel beets for the hens. When the beets are large enough, cut them in halves and put them in or near the poultry house. The hens will eat them readily. A quantity of mangel beets should be grown for winter feed. They are valuable as such.

Fresh water and plenty of it is just as important as feed. See that the hens have all the fresh water they need.

Later in the year the feeding of grain will have to be considered. Wheat has been the principal grain feed for so long that many poultry raisers are reluctant to change. Good results can be obtained without feeding wheat, especially since bran and shorts are used in the dry mash. Only second grade wheat or that which is not suitable for grinding into flour should be used for poultry feed. White kafir is one of the best grains for poultry. I prefer to feed cracked corn rather than to feed the whole grain. Oats is not a good feed when fed dry. The oats should be either cooked or sprouted, but oats need not be given consideration in connection with poultry feeding until late



The Productive Hen is a very Heavy Feeder—That is What Keeps Her Hustling all Day Long.

next fall. In feeding grain during the spring and summer, or, in fact, any time that hard grain is fed, I prefer to mix White kafir, cracked corn and second grade wheat, using less corn in warm weather than in winter. All hard grain should be scattered in straw or other litter and the hens made to work for it. Remember, it is the busy, active hen that keeps in good condition, and that a hen will not produce eggs unless she is in good condition.

One of the best things that any farmer can have on his place is a good big scratching shed. It is needed in both summer and winter. The hens must be protected from bad weather if the maximum results are to be obtained.

Good poultry, well housed and well fed, never fails to return a good profit to the owner. There is nothing mysterious about feeding poultry the right way. A variety of feed and enough of it, with the hens kept working for all the grain they get is all there is to it. Of course, it is possible to over-feed and thereby cause the fowls to get out of condition. Over-feeding should be avoided as that is far worse than under-feeding. Recently I received a letter from a man who is doing his entire time to one branch of the poultry business and he said that right now the feed question is the all important thing; that the majority of poultry raisers do not keep account of their receipts and expenses and because the price of all kinds of grain is high he feels that there is a tendency to go slow this year in the matter of raising large flocks of poultry.

Don't Sell Hens and Pullets.

The view this man takes of the situation may be right in some instances, but as a general proposition I believe good sized flocks will be raised this year. But that which is greatly desired in connection with poultry production is that a repetition of last year's heavy marketing of farm hens and pullets be avoided this year.

Farmers who have well-bred poultry, give their flocks good feed and care, and keep book accounts, know that a flock of from 150 to 200 hens can be maintained profitably on the average farm thruout the year.

Some persons do not succeed so well as others, no matter how much they try to succeed. That is true in connection with any kind of work. I know some poultrymen who, during the last year, have quit breeding poultry because they felt that they could not make it pay. On the other hand, I know a large number of breeders who did not give up and by revising their methods and system of feeding to meet the new conditions are doing better and making a greater percentage of profit from their poultry than they ever did before.

Judging by the prices paid for poultry and eggs by the Topeka buyers during the winter, there should be no cause for complaint on the part of the poultry raisers, even in the face of the high price of grain. I know poultry breeders here in Topeka who pay high retail prices for every bit of feed their hens get; yet they were able to produce eggs during the winter at a cost of from one-half to one-third of the market price of the eggs. When poultrymen, who are forced to keep their stock in small yards and buy every ounce of feed that their birds consume, can produce eggs at a cost of not to exceed one-half of what the eggs sell for, farmers

have the very best opportunity to make a profit from their hens, but in order to do so farmers must feed their hens and feed them right.

Just refer again to the egg report given. In January, 1917, 200 hens and pullets on an exclusive corn diet laid 324 eggs—only 27 dozen. In January, this year, 30 April and May hatched pullets, fed a dry mash, containing meat meal, such as I have already mentioned, with a good feed of warm cooked oats every noon, and a small amount of cracked corn scattered in deep litter, laid 40 dozen eggs. This is food for thought on the part of any poultry raiser. Two hundred hens and pullets produced 27 dozen eggs in January for one man. Thirty pullets produced 40 dozen eggs (Continued on Page 21.)

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

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Passing Comment—By T. A. McNeal

The Dark Before Dawn

It cannot be denied that for the last few weeks there has been a general feeling of gloom and discouragement in the United States.

You have felt it. I have been affected by it. It has seemed as if most of the news we have heard from Europe has been discouraging news.

We have known for a good while that Russia was out of it, but somehow we clung to the hope that it was coming back and that there would be a Russian army on the fighting line some time in the near future.

We have to admit, when pinned down to it, that there has not been any real ground for such a hope for months past but we have cherished it just the same. Part of this discouraged feeling has been the result of finally giving up this hope we had clung to for so many months.

But now we are harassed with another apprehension and that is that Russia is not only out of the fighting on the side of the allies but that Germany may be able to organize a Russian army to fight against us.

We had somehow hoped that little Rumania might stay in and help engage the attention of the German army on the east. After the complete collapse of Russia we really had no reason to indulge in that hope either, but we did. We have had to give up that hope. Rumania is out of it, compelled to treat with Germany on Germany's terms.

We had hoped that by this time the submarine would be under control and the sinking of merchant ships cease. The submarine, however, has not been overcome and the sinkings for the last week have been, while not so large as in some weeks in the past, too many for comfort. We had hoped that by this time as many ships would be built every month as the number sunk, but the ship-building program has been a disappointment.

By reason of the lack of ships we are not getting food and supplies to our allies so fast as needed nor are we getting men and supplies to France so fast as was expected.

Instead of pushing an offensive campaign against the Huns the allies are on the defensive on all the fronts still held by them except in Palestine, which does not count for much in a military way in this war.

On the whole the spring opens with more discouraging features than the allies have had to face since the beginning of the war, or so it seems to us in our present frame of mind.

And yet I believe that within a very few months the whole aspect will be changed for the better.

We are just getting fairly ready to begin a campaign in the air which I believe will have a tremendous effect in this war. I believe that within six months the allies will so completely dominate the air that the German fliers will not have a chance. Not only will the allied observation airplanes vastly outnumber any air fleet it will be possible for the Germans to build, but the battle planes will be able to spread panic and disaster among the German armies.

When you are feeling discouraged remember that Germany is having her troubles as well as the allies and that the darkest hour is just before the dawn of day.

The Old Way

When I was a boy on the farm there was, comparatively speaking—and I guess I might as well leave off the word comparatively—little cash. The farmer had to pay his taxes and buy certain groceries and dry goods but the fact was that little cash was needed.

The farmer ran his own manufacturing plant to a large extent. Before my time the farmer and his wife and family manufactured practically everything that was used on the farm. The wool and flax raised on the farm were made into cloth and yarn right there. The cloth was colored with dyes of home manufacture. The hides were tanned with oak and hemlock bark gathered from the woods. Such sugar as was used came from the maple trees growing on the farm. The meat was obtained by slaughtering the animals by the farmers themselves. The meat for winter use was cured or preserved by processes known to every farmer and farmer's wife.

There was some waste it is true but after all it

is a question whether the farmer and his family did not get more out of his beeves and hogs than he does now. What man or woman is there who lived thru their childhood and young manhood or womanhood on the farm, who has not a fond recollection of the country cured hams; the sausage packed in crocks and preserved with a thick coat of lard poured over the top of the sausage or the long links of "stuffed" sausage? Who among them does not recall with a sensation that starts the salivary glands, the corned beef, the head cheese, the pickled pigs' feet, the spare ribs and suet pudding?

True enough the farmer of the old time sold his produce, when he did sell it, at what would seem now to be a very low price, but then he was able, as I have said, to get along with little money. There are a good many luxuries farmers and their families have now which they did not have then, but as I recall there was not nearly the amount of discontent and complaint among the farmers then there is now.

In a way the farmer of that time was certainly more independent than the farmer of today. He and his family could live almost wholly on their own resources. It was that fact that made the old time farmer so much of an individualist. It also created a wrong impression concerning the farmer, who generally was regarded as "close" and unprogressive. The old time farmer was "close" when it came to spending money, for the very good reason that he had very little to spend, but with what he had in abundance he generally was very liberal. For example the stranger was welcome to come to the farmer's table and eat his fill without being expected to pay a cent for the hospitality. The farmer might contribute very sparingly to the support of his preacher in the way of money but he was ready to donate beef, pork, flour, potatoes and other vegetables.

The money value of the farmer's donations to his spiritual adviser, according to present prices, would seem mighty large but it was easier to give the preacher half a hog or a quarter of good beef than it was to give him even \$2 or \$3 in money.

There is no use to talk about going back to the old method. They have passed never to return, but there are times when one wonders if the change has really brought increased happiness and comfort.

German Strategy

Some time ago I expressed a doubt about the German drive on the west front.

It seemed to me then that it was unreasonable to suppose that Germany really intended to undertake a drive against an enemy fully prepared to receive the attack and with the almost certainty that such a drive must result in failure. It also seemed remarkable to me that the German military authorities would proclaim that such a drive was going to be made, if it was really intended.

It seemed to me then that it would be much more probable that Germany would undertake a drive against the allied forces in the neighborhood of Saloniki, where there seemed to be so much more probability of success.

Well, the western drive has not started and now the news comes that a drive against Saloniki is much more probable. A defeat of the allied forces at Saloniki possibly would result in the capture of a large share of that army, because there is no place for it to retreat. It would result of course in the putting of King Constantine of Greece back on the throne and would take Greece over from the side of the allies to the side of Germany. It would give Germany, now that it has overrun Russia, control of Middle Europe from the Arctic ocean to the Dardanelles and beyond and threaten the British control of the Suez canal.

It might result in the overthrow of British dominion in Egypt and would give encouragement to the elements in India which would like to overturn the British rule in that vast empire.

The moral effect of a great German victory at Saloniki would be tremendous. It would vastly encourage the German people, give the pan-German military party in Germany complete control and restore German influence in Austria-Hungary.

It also would result in grave danger to Italy, which has all it can do to maintain itself as it is.

With all the possibilities of success in a drive against Saloniki and with all the possibilities that lie beyond such a possible success, it seems to me

entirely probable that there is to be no great drive on the west front at least for the present, but there is a grave possibility of a drive thru the Balkans against Saloniki.

It is necessarily difficult for the allies to send large re-inforcements or supplies to the army at Saloniki. All supplies in the way of men, guns and ammunition must go by ship thru the Mediterranean sea which is infested with German submarines and not well supplied with destroyers or other anti-submarine craft.

It seems to me that the near danger to the allies lies not along the western front but on the shores of the gulf of Saloniki, a tributary of the Aegean sea.

Increase of Circulation

In the dear old days of Populism it will be remembered that one of the demands of that party was that the government should issue currency without the intervention of banks. Such currency was to be based on the wealth of the nation, and the per capita circulation was to be \$50.

At that time the opponents of Populism scoffed at these demands as utterly visionary, contrary to every principle of sound finance and calculated to work great economic harm and wild inflation.

At the present time the circulation of the United States amounts to \$48.76 per capita or only \$1.30 short of the demand made by the old time Populists. It is almost certain, however, that the volume of currency will be increased materially very soon, so that within a year it is likely that the limit placed on currency circulation by the old time Greenbacker and later by the Populists will be exceeded.

This tremendous increase in the volume of money is almost entirely made up of Reserve Bank notes, of which there have been issued more than 1,700 million dollars. It may be news to the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze that under the provisions of our present banking law it would be possible for the government to issue thru these Federal Reserve banks a total of 9 billion dollars of currency. What is back of this currency? The government of the United States. True there is supposed to be held in the banks a gold reserve of 40 per cent but at that all that is really back of 60 per cent of this currency is the credit of the people of the United States.

It would seem, therefore, that at least 60 per cent of the contention of the old time Greenbacker has been finally approved by the government and its bankers.

Property of the Kaiser

It is quite likely that few of the readers of the Farmers Mail and Breeze know that the Kaiser of Germany is a property owner in the United States. It also is quite likely that few know that the Junker class of Germany owns millions of dollars' worth of property over here.

That seems to be the case, however. All this goes to show what infernal fools the Pan-German military party which controls Germany and which planned and brought on this war is composed of.

Prior to the war, Germany was acquiring commercial dominion all over the world at a rate undreamed of by the people of the various countries. In the United States, Germany or German capital controlled several important lines of trade, notably the trade in dyes and toys. It had great banking interests all over this country. It controlled some of the largest insurance companies. It owned some of the best ocean docks. German capital was largely interested in American railroads. Everywhere the German influence was felt and it was increasing.

What was true of the United States was true of practically every other country.

But the pan-Germans were not satisfied with this. They thought they saw an opportunity to completely dominate the world both in the way of trade and commerce and in a military way.

Now comes the announcement that by government order the property owned by the Kaiser and the German Junkers will be sold and never again be restored to the former German owners.

Before the war there were more German merchant vessels sailing on the high seas than there were of any other nation except Great Britain. Today there are none. There are still a few ves-

els interned in the harbors of the few remaining neutral nations. Chile for example is holding in her harbors German ships of about 200,000 tons aggregate. But as Germany grows more ruthless; it becomes evident that the word of the German government is not to be depended on, the circle of enemies widens. It is not unlikely that even Chile, supposed to be the most favorably inclined to Germany of any of the South American republics, will join Germany's enemies and seize the interned German ships and turn them over to the allies.

It may be possible that the war will end with an inconclusive peace. That would be unfortunate but in any event it seems to me that the German government has committed national suicide so far at least as the present government is concerned. With the complete overthrow of Pan-Germanism and the Hohenzollern government and the replacement of that by a non-military, democratic form of government, German trade would in time be to a large extent recovered. The methodical industry and perseverance of the German people would work wonders provided the rest of the world could be relieved from fear of the purposes of the German government. True, there is just now a good deal of hatred toward the German people, but that is because they seem to approve the acts of their government. If that government were overthrown the hate would soon pass away.

The Kaiser and his Pan-German military advisers are not only the greatest criminals of history; they also are the greatest fools.

The Price of Corn

I keep receiving letters like the following:

"I know this is a very bad time to complain, and that we must stick together. But is it right to put the price on wheat and let corn go as high as wheat, when everyone knows it does not cost half so much to raise a bushel of corn as it does a bushel of wheat? The government says it is short of wheat, still it lets corn go so high that Western farmers are compelled to feed wheat. It also says it is short of bacon. We would raise hogs by the thousands down here in Barber county if we could get corn for \$1 a bushel, and be glad to sell our hogs for \$10 a hundredweight. As it is, it cost so much to keep our old sows that most of them have gone to the market. Instead of helping Western farmers to raise more wheat, most of us will quit wheat and go to raising corn. If the price was fixed on corn it would increase the beef and pork supply, and decrease the cost of each, besides saving lots of wheat in the West that is being fed to stock."

If there is any good reason why a price should be fixed for wheat and no price fixed on corn, I have not yet heard it.

Another subscriber asks me if I believe that 15-cent pork can be produced on \$2.10 corn. I do not, at any rate on such corn as can be bought this season.

But here is a difficulty about feeding such high-priced corn. In order to produce pork at a profit on corn at that price the pork must be sold to the consumer at a price that is prohibitive to a vast number of persons. There is a limit to the price persons of small incomes can pay for pork and when it passes that limit they will simply stop eating that kind of meat.

Will the War End Soon?

In a recent issue of your paper Tom McNeal gives reasons why he believes the war will end this year. Do you believe it is really and truly true? If it is, a great load will be lifted from my mind. I have been told that you cannot believe half what you read but Mr. McNeal's article had such a truthful ring that I can't help but believe it. Perhaps the reason that I want to believe it so badly makes a difference. Please answer at once and oblige an anxious mother. Harrison County. MRS. L. W.

I claim no gift of prophecy. I know no more about when this war will end than this anxious mother knows. I can only draw conclusions from the information I may have at hand. In drawing conclusions I realize that my information may be inaccurate and probably often is. During the course of this war so many contradictory reports have been circulated that it is impossible always to pick out the truth from the mass of mere rumor and falsehood.

In making my prediction concerning the time within which the war will end, I have assumed that this spring Germany will attempt a great offensive. All the war correspondents have given us to understand that such an offensive will be attempted. If it is attempted I believe fully that it will fail. I base that belief on the fact that in 1914, despite the enormous superiority of the German armies in both men and guns, and with the advantage in addition of the initiative, these armies failed to reach their objective. They did not succeed in reaching Paris. They did not succeed in reaching Calais, although opposed only by what the German emperor designated as "the contemptible little English army" with the remnants of the Belgian army. If the German armies could not succeed then I believe they certainly cannot succeed now. It is true that a great many divisions have been transferred from the East to the West front since the collapse of Russia, but it is true also that the British and French armies are almost incomparably better prepared now than then. Again, there does not seem to be much doubt that the German government, in order to satisfy the war-weary German people has promised vic-

tory this year. The German people know that a victory is not won by an army acting entirely on the defensive. If Germany is to force a peace this year it must be after a victorious offensive. Now, suppose the drive is made and fails, as I am fully confident it will, what then?

Of course, I do not know, but here I am depending on what I may term the psychology of the bully. Germany is the bully of the nations. The whole purpose of its military training has been to make its soldiers bullies, cruel to the last degree, trained ready to commit any atrocity, to inflict any barbarism on those who come within their grasp. What is the psychology of the bully? He fights well so long as he is winning, but when things begin to go against him he shows the yellow. It has been my opinion that if Germany makes this drive and fails, the morale of the German troops will break rapidly, and that the discontent among the German people will then begin to make itself felt, as it never has done yet. Until the present the German people have been made to believe that they are winning the war, and they have considerable reason to entertain that belief. If the United States had not gotten in I fear that the very best that could have been hoped for on the part of the allies, would have been an inconclusive peace, the terms of which would have been more favorable to Germany than to them.

It is not surprising then that there is no present evidence of a break-down of German morale. That will come only when the conviction becomes general among the German people that they cannot win the war, and that conviction will come after the failure of a great offensive. Again, the reason for Austria-Hungary's being in this war has ceased to exist. Austria-Hungary was made to believe that it was threatened by Russia. Of course that pretense cannot be continued. Germany still controls the Austrian government because the German element in Austria is still dominant at Vienna, but unless all reports are false the great majority of the inhabitants of that dual kingdom do not love the Germans. On the contrary they feel that they are to be made entirely subservient to the government at Berlin. I have believed that the demands of this anti-German population will become rapidly stronger if the German drive should fail, although I do not believe there will be any break between Austria-Hungary and Germany so long as there is reasonable prospect of the central powers' winning the war.

It will be seen, then, that my prediction of a comparatively early peace hinges upon the failure of a German drive. If, however, Germany should decide to act entirely on the defensive and continue to place its reliance on the success of the U-boats, and the hope that the allies or some one of them, will grow tired enough to be willing to agree to a compromise favorable to Germany, then the war, in my opinion, will not end this year, because I do not believe that the allies will be able to break thru the powerful German defensive lines this year. In that event the end will not come until the United States can send not only a powerful army to France of perhaps two million men, but also enough airplanes and aviators to, in conjunction with the British and French, drive the German planes from the air, and carry destruction to the munition factories and manufacturing plants in Germany. That condition could not possibly be brought about before the summer of 1919.

In conclusion let me say that much as I hate war and long for peace, I should prefer that this war go on not only one year, but two, three or four if that be necessary to overthrow the German menace. Yes, I should prefer that our boasted civilization should crumble, that present systems of government totter and fall from exhaustion than that the Hun should rule the world. If the policies advocated and put into operation by the German government are to dominate the world then I do not want to live in such a world, for to me it would be a hell. Better that the pillars of the temple of civilization be pulled down than that German infamy prevail.

This anxious mother may have a boy who either is already in the service, or who will be called. I can understand her anxiety, but it is better that the boy should give up his life even than that German barbarism should rule the world. Fortunately the chances are a good many to one that he will not lose his life, but on the contrary will come back stronger, better equipped and with a broader view of life and its duties and obligations than before he went away, and will be proud of the fact that he had a part in overthrowing the greatest menace to human liberty the world has ever known.

Increase of Patriotism

I am getting new evidence every day of the fact that the people of this country have received a new baptism of patriotism.

It is not the blatant patriotism of the jingo, who whoops and howls without apparently knowing most of the time what he is howling about. Neither is it the blind unreasoning patriotism which talks about being for one's country, right or wrong. It is a growing perception of the tremendous crisis in the history of the world in which the United States must take a leading part. More and more the people of the United States are coming to feel that this is a struggle between two ideals of government and that the fate of popular rule is to be determined by the result.

As a sample of this development of intense patriotism I quote from a letter just received from a

subscriber at Idaho Falls, Idaho, T. L. Wham. Closing his letter in which he shows a clear understanding of the world situation he says: "Every dollar I possess; every ounce of energy; my service anywhere; all are at the service of humanity as expressed by my government."

That is coming more and more to be the sentiment of the people of the United States. This is a war for humanity and they are with the government in a whole-hearted way to fight the war to a successful end in the interest of democracy and humanity.

The Wheat Prospect

I have been inclined to be rather pessimistic about the wheat crop in Kansas, but it is "looking up."

President Jardine of the agricultural college estimates the present condition of wheat, taking the state over, at fully 85 per cent of normal. If this average keeps up till harvest Kansas will produce this year fully 100 million bushels.

The wheat in the eastern half of the state is in fine condition nearly everywhere, rather better in fact than at this time last year, and we remember what wheat crops the farmers in Eastern Kansas raised last year.

I do not need to tell Kansas readers that prospects in March do not necessarily spell anything in June and July, but unless there is a reasonably good prospect in March there is not much hope for June and July. As I said in a previous editorial, while we do not know what the harvest will be, smile while you can. If the worst comes you may at least have the satisfaction of remembering that you felt good for a while.

Profiteering in Farm Necessities

A Letter from Governor Capper to the President Explaining the Problems of Agricultural Production in Kansas.

To His Excellency, Woodrow Wilson, Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

Kansas has never faced a spring planting season, and a season of general and continuous farm work, with greater misgivings than this year. We shall work out our labor problems. We shall cope somehow with all difficulties where concerted action avails. But there is no way whereby we can supply needed farm machinery and other necessities of the farming business to the farmers of the state who cannot pay the profiteer prices demanded for these necessities and therefore will do without in a year when every stroke counts and the utilizing of every aid is absolutely imperative. Profiteering in farm necessities is crippling every operation and hampering every form of activity on the farm.

The government has regulated the price of the farmers' wheat. Cannot something be done to regulate the price of things that farmers must buy? I see no other way out of this critical situation. And this regulation must come quickly if we are to benefit greatly by it. The farmers' buying season is at hand. Every farmer now is shaping his plans according to what he can do and what he may count on to do it with. Every man of them will loyally do his utmost with what he has and with what he may bring to his aid. Anyone who says the farmer is not doing his duty is wrong. The man behind the plow is as loyal as the man behind the gun and like the man behind the gun he must have the weapons of his trade and some means to use them to be effective in this year of labor scarcity. If he cannot pay the price he must do without, and must labor harder with far less result. The Farmers' Union, the Kansas State Grange and other organizations are doing their utmost to reinforce and support the man who must help us all, but they are powerless to regulate prices.

Your recent recommendation to Congress that a measure be passed that would provide for fixing a price on what farmers must buy was a message of hope to us. It might well have been acted upon at once. Just this is the nation's most vitally needed legislation at this moment and it should not be further delayed. There have been other statements, almost amounting to promises, that such legislation would be forthcoming.

You must feel, I think, as I do, that we should consult most solicitously the needs and the welfare of the agricultural industry this year of all years, instead of virtually letting it shift for itself while other less important groups have been buttressed. A great deal could be gained as well as learned by frequently bringing these men into conference, as has been done in the case of many other industries, that crises in the farm industry be avoided and promptly met.

Very respectfully,

Arthur Capper.

Governor.

Dairy Feeding to Meet Wartime Needs

*To Increase Production With an Abnormal Help Shortage
Calls for the Best Planning by the Nation's Dairymen*

By Frank M. Chase

CONDITIONS varying widely from those of one or two years ago exist on the dairy farm today. The dairyman who desires to keep pace with the changed conditions, to make the dairy pay, and to meet the needs of the nation for increased production, is obliged to alter materially his usual cropping and working plans.

The topsy-turvy labor conditions constitute the cause for probably the most radical of the changes in plans that the dairyman will be called upon to make. In some cases he will need to lop off parts of the work formerly considered important, to sacrifice something in production in order to remain in business at all. Knowing when and how to do this will often be a difficult thing to decide, but will emphasize to the dairyman the everlasting importance of the science of farm management.

Care in the Feeding

To produce unusually large amounts of milk and butterfat with an abnormal shortage of help is the hard nut dairymen are called upon to crack this year. It is, however, no empty nutshell. Many dairymen are going to crack it and find the rewards sufficient. In doing so they will give extra thought to their dairy feeding plans for the coming year, and still more careful thought to carrying them out.

Had the dairyman only to think of the labor question in rationing his animals he might easily decide to pasture his herd thru the warm weather period, provide scarcely more than maintenance rations for winter and turn the cows dry soon after the grass season is over. Fortunately this system of dairy farming passed with the pioneer days, when it was impossible practically to do otherwise. The modern dairyman is in business to make money every day of the year, and in many cases makes the most profit when Nature provides the least feed—in winter. As a class, moreover, dairymen are too patriotic to adopt at this time a system of dairying so disastrous as this would be, no matter how readily it would solve their individual labor problems.

Homegrown feeds for the dairy herd should be insisted upon as largely as possible. Under normal conditions it is always advisable to produce as much of the cow's ration on the home farm as the farmer can; it is more important than ever to do so now. The big reason for the extensive use of homegrown feeds is their relative economy as compared with the purchased products. From present indications it would be very unsafe to predict lower feed prices for next fall and winter, and there is a chance that they may be even higher than they were last winter. Manifestly the dairyman's best plan is to produce at home just as much of his feed as possible, purchasing only those feeds which he finds will return a profit when used for balancing the rations. Never should the dairyman on his own farm purchase a balanced ration; but feeds which, when added to his own, will produce a balanced ration. Generally this feed will be one containing a high percentage of protein, the problem being to determine the most economical source of protein.

Alfalfa, a Good Roughage

Kansas dairymen are particularly well situated for the home production of dairy feeds. No better roughage for dairy cows exists than alfalfa, of which the state has an abundance. Corn is also an important crop in this state, and from corn and alfalfa a dairy ration may be constructed which will give extraordinary results both in amount and in economy of production.

Fed on corn silage and alfalfa hay, with only a very little cornmeal to the heaviest milkers, a small herd of cows at the Illinois experiment station produced an average of 8,500 pounds of milk a year for two years. These

were large cows, capable of handling large amounts of roughage, identical in this respect to the kind of cows which Kansas farmers are being encouraged to use for the consumption of the large amounts of roughage they produce.

Because of the trying labor situation the use of pasturage for dairy cows will assume unusual importance this year. Good grass pasture is always an excellent investment for the dairy herd, unless weather conditions are unsatisfactory, and provides one of the very best dairy feeds with comparatively little labor. Maximum production, however, is impossible for cows even on the best pasture. For greatest production the cow must take a large amount of nutrients and because of the bulky nature of pasture grass the cow cannot take enough of it to supply the required nutrients for the highest milk production. If a maximum production is desired, therefore, the cow on pasture should have some more concentrated feed to supplement the grass. At this point, however, the question of relative economy enters into the matter, and unless the grain fed pays a profit upon the cost of feeding it, its use should be discontinued.

The principal drawback to pasturage

dry and growth is well started also devastates their usefulness. Overstocking is no better for the pastures than is pasturing too early. Weeds, too, decrease the efficiency of the pasture land and should be kept down if the maximum feed to the acre is to be obtained.

Because of the great amount of labor involved dairymen will be unable to practice soiling extensively, though in some cases it will doubtless pay to use one or more soiling crops. Among practical dairymen complete soiling, in which the herd is supplied fully with summer roughage by soiling crops, never has found wide favor, whereas the use of a restricted or partial soiling system has been used a great deal.

Corn for Soiling Crop

Corn is the most important soiling crop. By planting early varieties as soon as the ground can be gotten into condition and the danger of frost is past, cornstalks for soiling purposes can be had by the middle of July. Later varieties may be used to provide green feed from this crop until frost comes. For soiling, corn should be planted a little thicker than for a grain crop. In starting cows on green corn they should receive but small amounts at first. Increase the amount

ripe, or that have become lodged and more or less damaged by storms are not palatable. It is much easier to control conditions which insure good silage than it is to control those which insure good soiling feed."

From the viewpoint of land efficiency the silo looms larger and larger as a dairy necessity. When land is pastured from 1 to 3 acres, and often more, are required for one cow a season, whereas 1 acre of corn placed in the silo will provide roughage of the best kind for several cows for a like period.

"The choice between summer silage and soiling crops depends largely on individual conditions," says a circular of the Iowa Experiment station published last May. "On the average farm, if a silo of small diameter is available, summer silage probably is the most economical, especially if help is scarce." The labor problem, as everyone knows, is now much more serious than when this circular was issued.

Don't Forget the Silo

Among the wartime plans of the dairyman the silo should receive primary consideration. The advisability of the silo for winter feeding is long past the argumentative stage. With the high feed prices that are in prospect for next winter every progressive dairyman will see to it that his herd has an abundant supply of silage. Wartime conditions, especially the very uncertain labor situation they have brought, also are forcing the dairyman to the acceptance of the summer silo to a larger extent than ever before. While planning the season's crops to provide for winter silage, it would be a wise thing to grow a few more acres of corn to fill a summer silo. This is the best insurance against drouth-stricken dairy pastures.

Grain for the Dairy Calves

Whole milk is nature's balanced ration for the calf and it should be fed during the first 2 weeks of the calf's life. Whole milk, however, is too expensive for prolonged calf-feeding; it is advisable to sell the fat and feed skim milk with a substitute for butterfat. The chief office of fat in the calf ration is to supply heat to the body. When the fat is removed and skim milk is fed, the energy can be supplied more economically in the form of grain.

Protein also is expensive but absolutely essential to the development of the calf's body. None of the growth-producing proteins is removed by skimming the milk.

When a calf is about 2 weeks old it may be taught to eat grain. If it is with older calves it will take grain without any special attention. Otherwise it may be started to eating by rubbing a small amount of cornmeal or bran on its nose. In licking its muzzle the calf will develop an appetite for the grain. The grain may be kept constantly before the calf for a few days. The Missouri college of agriculture offers the following grain mixture for calves: 3 parts cracked corn or cornmeal and 1 part wheat bran. To this 1 part of oats may be added if desired. Linseed meal or blood meal may be added in small quantities but neither is necessary.

The grain should be given in the dry form after the skim milk has been fed. After the calf is old enough to eat grain freely, it should be fed at regular intervals. During the first 2 months the grain taken will be less than 1 pound a day. This should be increased so that at the age of 6 months, when the calf is weaned, about 2 pounds will be taken daily.

When only a few days of age the calves will begin to nibble hay if it is within reach. It is preferable to feed timothy for the first 2 or 3 months after which alfalfa or clover hay will give better satisfaction.

The amount digested and not the amount eaten gives the horse strength.



Succulent Pasture in Summer and Savory Silage in Winter Mean Added Dollars for the Dairy Farmer When the Cream Check Comes.

is its frequent failure from drouth. A season rarely passes without a period of more or less length when the pastures are insufficient. Due to this likelihood of failure for at least a portion of the grazing season, the dairyman should take pains to provide the best pasturage possible, as its life is short enough at best. Bluegrass makes an excellent pasture while it lasts, but it is at its best for usually only a short time.

Nothing provides a better cow-pasture than a mixture of clovers and grasses. In such a mixture the variety increases the palatability, the legumes increase the protein content, and the different varieties supply feed long after the bluegrass season is over. The alfalfa makes an excellent pasture while it lasts, and may be depended on for feed thruout the growing season, grazing soon kills it out. Alfalfa usually should not be pastured unless it is to be plowed up the following fall or spring.

While all pastures are subject to drouth, how seriously drouth weather affects them and how great is their carrying capacity depends very much upon the care they receive. Because a pasture is not closely and frequently cultivated, as is corn, is not to say that it requires no attention further than seeding. One of the commonest mistakes made by farmers is in failing to care adequately for their pasture land.

Pastures should be well-drained, whereas they are ordinarily the last fields of the farm to receive drainage, if they ever do. Regular manuring also helps them, just as it does the other farm land. The turning of livestock on pastures before the land is

fed gradually for a week, after which the cows may receive liberal portions of the stalks.

For early soiling Canada field peas and oats are an excellent combination. They yield well, are palatable, and contain considerable protein. When used for soiling this crop should be cut after the oats have headed, but before they are ripe. Canada field peas and oats, too, may be used to good advantage as a substitute for clover when this crop fails. Cowpeas may be substituted similarly in Eastern Kansas where they are grown commonly. The cowpea hay is eaten by dairy cattle a little less readily than is alfalfa, it contains nearly as much food value.

Sorghum as a Feed

Sorghum cannot be obtained for feeding so early as corn but when sown thickly and cut and cured as hay it makes a good roughage. If not sown thickly it becomes too hard and woody for best results as a soiling crop.

The soiling crops do good work in supplementing pastures their job is now generally considered to be done better by the silo. Better feed is obtained, and with less labor, when the silo is used, as compared to the soiling system. The silo also is more economical.

"Corn silage under ordinary conditions is uniform in quality and is palatable to cows," says the Wisconsin Experiment station in Bulletin 235 which compares soiling with silage for dairy cows. "This cannot be said of soiling feed, for it is difficult to have this of good quality at all times. Soiling crops that are too green or too

Cultural Hints for Farm Strawberries

Why Not Make More of an Effort to Grow This Crop in the Home Gardens in Kansas?

By Joseph Oskamp

A POOR stand of strawberry plants is often the result of late planting. Order the plants and have them on hand early in the spring so they may be set out at the earliest opportunity. Have the bed well prepared as for a garden crop. Mark the rows off $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet apart and set the plants every $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 feet in the row. Place the plants so the crowns are just above the ground, and firm the earth well about the roots.

Before planting, if the roots are too long, they should be shortened in as it is no advantage to have them longer than 4 or 5 inches. It is a well known fact that plants absorb water by means of their roots and give water up to the air thru their leaves. In a newly set plant which has not yet become established in the soil, the absorption of water is very slow, but the loss of water thru the leaves continues. In a dry season, therefore, we should reduce this loss to a minimum by removing all leaves which have opened, when we transplant; ordinarily two leaves are left. Do not expose the plants unnecessarily to the drying effects of the wind and sun, but keep them shaded and moist while planting.

The future productiveness of the plants will depend to no small extent upon the thoroughness of cultivation during the first summer. Stir the soil frequently with a small cultivator to keep it loose and friable. Several hand hoeings will be necessary to maintain the soil in the row in good condition and free from weeds. A mulch of clean straw 2 or 3 inches deep should be spread over the patch after the ground becomes frozen in the fall. With the opening of spring the mulch is raised from over the plants but is left on the bed between plants and between rows to conserve the moisture and keep the fruit clean.

An important factor in the first season's management is the pinching off of the blossoms as they appear on the young plants. It has been found experimentally that the stand of plants may be increased four or five fold by this operation alone, which with some varieties is quite an item.

Manures and fertilizers should be more generally used by strawberry growers. Barnyard manure is one of the best fertilizers, where it can be obtained, as it not only enriches the soil but also improves its mechanical condition. At least 10 tons should be applied an acre and turned under in preparing the bed. The great drawback to manure is the many weed and grass seeds which it often contains, making the berry field very foul. This can be obviated by applying the manure to the preceding crop.

Much good can be accomplished in the judicious rejuvenation of an old bed. Instead of allowing the patch to grow up in weeds after the picking season, rake off the mulch and begin cultivation. Plow out a portion of the old rows where it seems desirable and harrow the bed both ways. This is an entirely safe practice in a season of normal rainfall and with a variety producing an abundance of runners, but with a shy plant maker such as Chesapeake, or in a dry season, but few plants should be plowed out. The soil should be worked during the remainder of the summer as for a young bed.

Strawberries do not ordinarily require spraying but in case of attack by leaf eating insects, spray with arsenate of lead, 2 pounds of paste or 1 pound of powder to 50 gallons of water. Leaf spot or rust may be controlled most effectively by spraying

with Bordeaux mixture, altho commercial lime-sulfur may be used, 1 gallon to 25 gallons of water, if of ordinary strength.

The berries should be picked carefully without bruising. The pickers are generally provided with a six-basket tray and they pick directly into the quart boxes. Fruit for shipping will have to be picked every day, as it will remain in the right condition only a short time. For local market or short distance haul, it can be picked ripe, but not soft. For a long haul, the fruit should be slightly green, about one-eighth, but of full size. The fruit should not remain in the field exposed to the sun after picking, but should be taken at once to the packing shed. After a rain, it is best to wait for the water to dry off before attempting to pick. Berries wet with rain or dew go down quickly and do not ship well. If very much rain falls, the fruit will become watery and soft while yet green, and must be harvested in poor condition.

Altho one hears of the hill system in print, it is seldom used even in the home garden and apparently this is as it should be, if our own experience with a two years' comparative test of the hill system and matted row system gives an indication of relative merit.

During two seasons all the varieties fruited were grown both in the hill system and matted row, which gave an opportunity of observing the behavior of each under both systems. The results of the first season showed that of the 43 varieties under observation, those in the hill system produced an average of 70 per cent less fruit than those in the matted row. Further,

there was not a single variety that did not yield notably less berries in the hill system than in the matted row.

There appeared to be no special fitness of some varieties for the hill system, in that they were more productive under that system. In general, those varieties that gave high yields in the row also gave high yields in the hill. Of course, some varieties make fewer runners and it is therefore less trouble to keep the runners cut off such varieties when planted to the hill system than more prolific runner makers.

So far as could be observed, the berries from the matted row were equal in earliness, size, color and quality to those from the hills.

The second year's results verified those of the first year. The hill system, as an average of all varieties, produced 58 per cent less fruit than the matted row. The yields of the individual varieties composing the hill system were uniformly low; there was not a single instance in which a variety under this system gave a yield even nearly equal to that of the matted row. Not only did the hill system give reduced yields, but there were no compensating advantages either in larger size, enhanced color or improved quality of fruit.

The selection of proper varieties is a very important consideration to the strawberry grower. Many hundreds of varieties have been grown and fruited in the United States with varying degrees of success and the number is being increased constantly. The undesirable varieties are, of course, gradually weeded out and the special requirements of others ascertained, but at a considerable expense to production in the meantime. Of the multitude of new sorts introduced every year but few ever become of even passing importance.

Good Melons From Sandy, Open Land

Care During the Growing Season Will Result in a Large Increase in the Yields of This Product

MELONS GROW best in a light, rich soil, preferably a sandy loam. They can be grown on rich loams or clay, but require a longer period of growth and do not bear so well as when planted in the sandy soil. To prepare a sandy soil for melon growing, it must be well manured and sown to rye in the fall and fertilized with a light coat of manure in the spring. Light pasturing in the fall will not injure the land but heavy pasturing will pack the soil and make it cloddy.

In the spring the rye should be turned under. The ground should be broken not less than 6 inches, rolled and then cut with a disk harrow, followed by harrowing with a peg-tooth harrow at least after every rain before setting time. This not only prevents evaporation but also kills all weeds. When ready to set the plants, the ground should be checked with a marker made for the purpose. A homemade tool will answer the purpose, and the hills should be 8 to 9 feet apart for watermelons and 4 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet for cantaloupes.

If the plants are not started in the cold frames and the seeds are planted in the field, the hills should be made at each cross of the check rows. A forkful of well-rotted manure should be mixed with the soil in every hill, as is done with cucumbers grown in the garden, says the Farmers Guide. Enough seeds should be planted in a hill to allow a thinning out and leaving only two strong plants to the hill. Some growers say a better crop is the result where only one strong plant is allowed to remain. By having several scattered plants to a hill at first, these

often can be used to reset a hill that has not produced strong plants. Melon plants cannot be reset, however, as are cabbage and other plants. They must be lifted with a large piece of soil and even then all plants will not survive the change.

A great many melon growers use the hotbed method of starting the plants. This plan gives a more even stand and an earlier crop and the small plants are kept in a small space until reset, making it much easier to keep them moist and have a well-fertilized soil to root in. It also protects the young plants from the ravages of bugs, which will not bother them when older and tougher. If necessary the young plants can be sprayed by hand in the small bed, which would be impossible when growing in the field. I have seen whole fields of field-planted melons destroyed by bugs, while a field of the hotbed plants across the fence was little damaged. The reason for this is that the bugs leave the older, tougher plants to feed on the young field-planted plants. If only one grower in a community field plants, he will find his crop entirely destroyed as he cannot have his plants so far along as can the neighbor who hotbeds his plants. Melons cannot be planted in the open so early as in the hotbed.

As soon as possible after the plants are set, the plow should be started. The plow should start crosswise of the furrows and fill them. Shovel plows may be used at first cultivation, but after that only the sweeps should be used as the roots grow near the surface and extend as far underground as the vines do above ground. When the vines cover the furrows, they should be

turned by hand so the plow and horse will not molest them. The cultivation is necessary to keep the dust mulch which preserves moisture. The plants should be protected from weeds by several hoeings and this also breaks the crust near the plants.

Along with the labor of cultivation comes the work of fighting pests that attack the melon vines. We have the rust, wilt, spot, lice and bugs. The first to appear is the melon bug, but this can be easily fought in the hotbed. Tobacco, lime, or sulfur scattered over the plants will chase the bugs away as these do not suit their taste. After the plant stems toughen the bugs will not molest them. Lice are hard to combat and their presence is detected by the flies or ants around the plants or by a curling of the leaves toward the stem. Sprays and dust do not effect the lice as they work underneath the leaves. About the only thing to do is to entirely cover the hill with dirt. If the lady bug is present she will live upon the lice. Do not kill the lady bug. She is your friend. Rust, wilt and spot seem to be recognized as bacterial diseases which can be fought successfully with liquid sprays, such as lime sulfur. Unless fought, they sometimes ruin a crop.

Two years ago I lost an entire crop. I did not know how to fight these diseases of the melon then, but as they did not appear until about three weeks before the melons were ready to ship, I could not have saved the crop anyway.

Cantaloupes ripen first and water melons about three weeks later. The first cantaloupes usually ripen about July 25 and continue until September.

It depends somewhat upon the market as to the time melons should be harvested. For shipping, the melons should be well netted and slip easily from the stem when grasped by the thumb and three fingers and the little finger used to sever the stem. But for home use, the melons should remain on the vines until quite yellow and signs of wax are seen on the stem end. In marketing melons, the distance they are to go has much to do with the time of gathering. If the crop is to be shipped any distance, the melons should be gathered before becoming too ripe or they will be worthless.

The cost of producing a crop of melons will average between \$30 and \$40 an acre, when every item of expense is figured in. These expenses include rent of land, fertilizer, seed, hotbed, manure, sand, plant boxes, time taken in making and caring for the hotbed, transplanting, fighting pests, cultivation, shipping crates, transportation, wages to pickers and packers. The returns from a crop of melons frequently run between \$85 and \$100 an acre, in a favorable season. Some seasons the growers make nothing and in fact lose money on the crop. But this only happens about every six years. Last year the growers made more money than ever before, and a larger acreage will be planted this year.

The melon is a native of Asia where it grows spontaneously, but it is cultivated in the temperate and warm regions of the whole world. The melon thrives best in a warm, dry region, but it must have plenty of moisture from the soil.

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Away With the Crows

Why Not Fight These Pests Which Damage Kansas Fields?

By E. R. Kalmbach

THE RAVAGES of crows upon fields of grain and other crops have been matters of record almost from the beginning of agricultural activities. Before the advent of firearms and the use of poisons and deterrents of various kinds the protection of crops was intrusted entirely to "grain minders," whose constant presence in the fields during all hours of daylight was necessary. When the early colonists attempted to cultivate limited areas of corn and other grain along the Atlantic slope, they found themselves confronted with many of the same problems that had occupied their attention in Europe. The American crows became as troublesome as the rooks, hooded crows, and jackdaws had been in their former homes.

A "Grain Minder"

Some of the landowners, especially those in the southern colonies, still resorted to the "grain minder"—the negro children in many cases being thus employed. At the same time various mechanical devices came to be used to do the tedious work, and experiments, which doubtless had their origin in Europe in the use of certain deterrents applied to the seed grain, also were tried, thus making the crops in question at least partially immune to the attacks of these birds. Several of these deterrents have proved effective and by their use many farmers have reduced in large measure their annual losses from crows.

It is not necessary to describe in detail the many well-known devices employed as "scarecrows." These include the time-honored straw-stuffed human effigy; various unusual objects, as pieces of shining tin moving in the wind, glass bottles, windmills which operate noise-producing mechanisms, ears of corn and newspapers placed on the ground; twine stretched about and across the fields from poles placed at intervals; and bodies of dead crows hung in conspicuous places. One or another of these contrivances has brought the desired results on occasions, but all have failed at other times. None can be considered infallible.

Much of the damage to corn and other grains is at sprouting time. The difficulty, however, has been met fairly well by the application of deterrents upon the seed. Experiments along this line have been made for many years and as early as the beginning of the nineteenth century methods had been perfected. Even at that time several different substances had been used to coat the seed. The most successful involved the use of coal tar. Since these early experiments many other methods and formulas embodying the use of tar have been devised. These, however, varied but little and aimed merely to secure an even and thoro coating of the seed, which was followed by a drying process either by spreading the grain or by the application of some drying medium, as lime, ashes, or land plaster.

Tests at Manhattan

A few years ago the Kansas State Agricultural College Experiment station conducted a series of experiments to ascertain the usefulness of certain deterrents on seed grain against burrowing animals. Incidentally the effect of these various substances upon the germinating powers of the seed was investigated. In a report on this work, T. H. Scheffer stated in part:

Kerosene, crude petroleum, copperas, crude carbolic acid, fish oil, and spirits of camphor, when used in sufficient quantity or strength to impart an odor to the corn, seriously injure the germinating powers of the grain. To treat the seed with any of these substances in such small quantity or dilute form as not to injure the germ is a waste of time, for the slight taste or odor imparted is soon dissipated in contact with the soil. Mixing pulverized gum camphor with the dry grain and storing it in a closed vessel for some days has been recommended as an efficient treatment. With us the results were entirely negative. Little or no odor was imparted to the grain. Pine tar was used in our experiments. It has a strong odor, but leaves the grain too sticky to work in a planter. Coal tar makes an ideal coating of a rich brown color and a persistent, gassy smell. It dries nicely, is not in the least sticky,

and will work well in a planter. Wet the grain with a little warm water before stirring in the tar. A teaspoonful of the latter will be sufficient for a peck of corn. The mass must be mixed thoroughly and then dried before attempting to plant.

Valuable experiments showing the effect upon seed grain of the various deterrents against crows were conducted by B. M. Dugger and M. M. McCool at the Agricultural Experiment station of Cornell University. The following is an extract from their report:

Considering the practices now more or less commonly employed, it seemed desirable to give the coal tar a careful experimental trial, and, at the same time to employ other substances with objectionable odors or tastes. Accordingly, experiments were arranged for the treatment of seed with the following substances, namely, coal tar, pine tar, oil of turpentine, anilin oil, and pyridine.

Some difficulty was anticipated in securing a more or less equal distribution of the small amount of tar upon so large a volume of seed, but it was found that this could be accomplished by repeated stirring or shoveling of the seed. Tar at the rate of 1 or 2 tablespoonfuls for 10 quarts of seed was sufficient to coat effectively almost every seed in the mass. This was true in the case of both the coal and the pine tars. It therefore was evident that any of the materials mentioned could be employed so far as convenience is concerned. In employing pyridine and anilin oil 10 per cent solutions were used, and with turpentine a 10 per cent emulsion. In these solutions the seeds were soaked for 2 or 3 hours.

After treatment the seeds were sown in pots containing a sandy loam soil, this in order to determine the effect of the treatment given upon germination.

The results of this germination test showed that seed treated with pine tar, coal tar and pyridine solution (3 hours) gave the most favorable results—a germination of between 98 and 100 per cent, which was equal to that of the untreated seed used as a check. Turpentine emulsion (3 hours), turpentine emulsion (4½ hours), and anilin oil solution (3 hours) gave percentages of 38, 8, and 0, respectively. The report continues:

The results of these experiments demonstrate conclusively, it would seem, that the use of tar in no way prevents germination. It might be further stated that germination was not retarded by the use of tar in the experiments mentioned. Again, varying quantities of the tars also were employed with similar results. In other experiments the seeds were planted in moist paper and compared with control experiments under similar conditions. In no case was any injury by the tar demonstrated. The same results were secured when the treated seeds were spread out and permitted to dry thoroughly before being planted. Some surprise, however, was felt at the result of the use of turpentine, for the experiments demonstrated that a protracted treatment with this substance is extremely injurious.

Corn freshly treated with either of the tar preparations could not be employed in the corn planter without experiencing great difficulty in uniformly dropping the seed. On the other hand, it is found that when properly spread on the dry floor the treated corn will completely dry out in a few days so that it may be used without difficulty in a planter. According to the experience of others a quart of fine sand plaster or sifted ashes may be mixed with the seed immediately after the tar treatment, and the treated seed may in this way be used immediately without serious inconvenience. In this case it would perhaps be wise to use a minimum amount of tar.

Feed for the Pests

Many farmers have had considerable success in protecting their sprouting crop by spreading broadcast over fields a quantity of grain previously softened with water. This the birds take and leave untouched that which has been planted. It has been found that a comparatively small amount sacrificed in this way has often prevented loss to the growing crop.

Tho it would be most difficult to eradicate the crow over any considerable area by a campaign of poisoning, due largely to the bird's wariness, this method has been found effective in protecting crops. When once a flock of these birds have learned, thru the loss of one or more of their number, that a certain area has been well baited with poisoned food, they are inclined to avoid it for some time at least. But as there is always an element of danger connected with the distribution of poison in thickly settled regions, its use should be limited and judicious.

Corn is employed generally as a bait in poisoning and it usually is prepared by simply steeping in a strong strychnin solution. If the poison is made, however, according to the following recipe it will kill more quickly and its effectiveness will last for a considerable time even when exposed to weather:

Corn 20 quarts
 Strychnin (powdered) 1 ounce
 Starch 2 tablespoonfuls
 Water 1½ pints
 Mix the starch and strychnin in the water and heat to boiling, stirring thoroly after the starch begins to thicken. Pour this mixture over the corn and stir till every kernel is coated. The corn may then be spread out and dried.

Successful results also have been obtained by the use of partially blown hens' eggs into which a small quantity of strychnin has been injected. These should be placed on the tops of stacks or in inclosures from which poultry and all farm animals are barred. Carrion or meat of any kind is another convenient and efficient medium for the poison. Such bait works best in winter when the birds are hard-pressed for food.

Trapping May Help

Trapping has brought relief at times when other methods have failed. No wholesale reduction in the number of crows has ever been accomplished by this method, but when once a few of these birds are trapped and their dead bodies hung up about the fields their relatives are inclined to shun the immediate vicinity. These birds have been secured mainly in steel traps concealed and baited with hens' eggs.

Continued persecution of crows with firearms has at times brought relief from their depredations, but the unusual wariness of these birds has made this method of killing them difficult. The use of crow decoys and crow "calls" to attract them within gunshot has been resorted to with more or less success. Placing a stuffed owl in a conspicuous place and within easy gunshot has been successful in luring numbers of crows to a point where they can be shot.

Writing of the fish crow in this connection, Louis A. Zerega states:

Mr. Keller shot most of the specimens that were killed by him from the cover of a "blind" over "decoys" (which are simply pieces of blacked pasteboard of bird shape, set up at different angles to present a side toward each direction). As the crows fly over they see the "decoys" and, supposing the place to be a good feeding ground, fly toward it; I have even seen common crows alight before discovering their mistake.

Frank M. Chapman gives an interesting account of an attack made by crows upon a mounted barrel owl. After placing the mounted bird in a favorable place and carefully concealing himself he gave the call of the barrel owl and—

In a moment or two the expected response came from a neighboring wood, and very shortly the usual throng of crows had gathered at the part of the woods nearest to the tree in which I was concealed. For some time they circled overhead in winged reconnaissance until one of the birds actually saw the mounted owl in the tree below. Caution was at once abandoned, and, uttering the battle cry of his kind, he, with his fellows, advanced to the attack. A dozen or more of the birds took up positions in or near the tree in which the owl sat so calmly.

Justus von Lengerke, writing to the Biological Survey, says that hundreds of crows are killed in spring and fall by using great horned owls to decoy them to the gun, thus giving the farmers within a radius of several miles much relief from the crow nuisance.

"Clay Pigeons"

Regarding the use of crows in place of other live birds or "clay pigeons" in trap shooting, Henry W. Foster, of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences stated recently:

Many crows have been trapped and used for shooting, including both species, but so far as my meager observations go, the practice does not seem to have diminished their number.

In the same connection Mrs. George S. Morris of Olney, Philadelphia, Pa., has written that about 15 years ago great numbers of crows were caught and used in place of pigeons for trap shooting. This was kept up for several years and had a distinct effect on their numbers. To capture crows for use in this way a dead horse or cow was placed in a field as a bait. When the crows had assembled on the carcass in great numbers a net, operated from a distance by a cord was sprung.

The systematic destruction of crows' nests has frequently brought about desirable results in farming communities where woodlands border fields.

High Prices for Corn

The Grain is Selling on a Bread Basis This Year

By Sanders Sosland

CORN PRICES at more than \$2 a bushel on a crop that was the largest on record, more than 3 billion bushels, constitute one of the perplexing features of the trade in grain in the United States today. Farmers and stockmen, who both are vitally interested in the coarse cereal, are following with great interest the course of the market. Few in the trade, even the closest observers of the market on grain predicted a price for corn at the \$2 level, as the common belief was that, with the largest crop in the history of the country, the grain would remain nearer the dollar mark than the \$2-quotations. However, this is not the case, and feeders who have delayed and delayed their purchases in the hope of witnessing a lower price have been forced to buy in a rapidly rising market.

Corn's Biggest Yield, 1917

The yield of corn in the United States for the crop year 1917 amounted to 3,159,494,000 bushels, far above the harvest of any previous year. The 1916 crop was 2,566,927,000 bushels, while the preceding record yield was 3,124,746,000 bushels in 1912. However, the yield of merchantable corn did not equal the record for this country, as approximately half of the production in 1917 was damaged by frost. This, of course, has been one of the most important factors in advancing the price of the coarse cereal. That portion of the frost-damaged grain which is unfit to be marketed is being fed on an extensive scale to livestock, and feeders of both cattle and hogs declare they are able to realize considerable from the grain by marketing it "on the hoof." There were numerous attempts to ship the damaged grain to market, and it is remembered that purchasers were able to buy the product at as low as 50 cents a bushel in Kansas City and at the extremely low point of 25 cents a bushel in Chicago. These low prices, with a poor demand, led farmers to cease making shipments to market.

Soft Corn Increased Weights

That a great amount of soft corn is being fed to hogs is indicated by the average weights of all hogs reaching the markets of the West. In Kansas City, for instance, the average weight of all hogs last month was slightly more than 220 pounds, or more than 31 pounds greater than a year ago. Chicago reported an average weight showing a similar gain over a year ago. The same is true of other important markets. Soft corn is being fed to cattle, too, but the tendency is not to make heavy steers, the minimum weights being the most popular with the packers at the present time, owing to the fact that their dressing percentages fit well for government requirements.

Iowa, one of the great corn states of America, is credited with a peculiar transition on the present crop. A great crop of corn was produced in the state, but in one section practically the entire harvest was damaged seriously by frost. As a result, Iowa stockmen were forced to come to the Kansas City market for good quality corn, while the other section of the state has been a liberal contributor to the Kansas City

receipts. Outside buying of corn by portions of Iowa in years of even normal yield is as a rule of insignificant volume, or nothing at all. Illinois also suffered heavy losses from frost, as well as the other important states in the corn belt.

The heavy frost damage to corn is an important factor in the present high market for corn, there are other influences, which, doubtless, have proved more bullish in the recent rising tendency of the market. There is an unprecedented consumption of corn as human food, because of the acute shortage of wheat, and Hoover's requirements. The Wheat Export company, the official buyer of Great Britain, France and Italy in the United States, is a great buyer of corn, taking at the present time from 1/2 to 3/4 million bushels daily for export to the allies in Europe. Besides, the acute shortage of cars has aided in strengthening the market. Record high prices for feedstuffs, bran and shorts—in which an acute scarcity prevails—scarcity and high cost of cottonseed cake and meal, alfalfa hay and alfalfa feed products, also have been influences. Of course, some consideration must be given to the effect of general inflation in money.

We're Eating More Corn

Human consumption of corn, which for many years has been on a small scale with the largest use in the South, is on the upgrade. The call for table use has opened an outlet for practically the entire receipts of good white corn reaching primary markets. Bakers are required to use at least 20 per cent of some substitute other than wheat flour in the baking of bread, and housewives are ordered to use 50 per cent of substitutes. In a majority of instances, corn meal and corn flour are the only substitutes being consumed, due to the acute shortage of other products and the comparatively attractive price of corn meal and flour. Also, housewives have a better knowledge of baking with corn products than with other substitutes. Manufacturers of corn meal and flour throughout the United States report a demand far in excess of their ability to supply. Millers in sections of the Southwest say their milling capacities permit of the supplying of less than one-tenth of the orders they are receiving at the present time for corn meal. Luckily, the corn milling capacity of the United States is being practically doubled. In this Kansas millers are very active.

The White, and Yellow Varieties

Corn millers are using white and yellow varieties principally in the manufacture of corn meal and flour. Some mixed corn is used, but only a small amount, as it is hardly adapted to the manufacturing. Eastern and Northern consumers are seeking meal made from yellow corn, while in the Southwest the call is principally for white corn products. The white meal commands a premium of about 40 cents a barrel, owing to the greater cost as cash corn.

Primary arrivals of corn are of unprecedented volume. The movement in Kansas City last month established a new record, the total arrivals at this

market amounting to 5,617,000 bushels, as compared with 3,167,500 bushels for the preceding month and 1,221,200 bushels for the corresponding month a year ago. Receipts for February, 1918, at Chicago, too, established a new record, as well as at Omaha and St. Louis. The large receipts are due in part to the efforts of the United States Food Administration and Director-General of Railroads McAdoo in supplying cars for country shippers, who earlier in the season were unable to move their grain owing to a shortage of railroad equipment. D. F. Plazsek of the Kansas City office of the Food Administration Grain corporation has been successful in supplying cars to shippers in the Southwest, and he reports there is at the present time a surplus of more than 400 empty cars, the first time such a condition has been reported in the grain trade for several years. Also, farmers, fearing damage to the grain, have been and are still eager to move their corn to market before the germinating season arrives.

Farmers Held the Crop

A short time ago, a grain authority estimated the percentage of the corn crop in the farmers' hands which is considered to be in condition to keep thru the germinating season without serious deterioration at 55 per cent in Ohio, 51 per cent in Indiana, 69 per cent in Illinois, 69 in Missouri, 48 in Iowa, 46 in Nebraska and 52 per cent in Kansas. This authority estimated that the amount of corn that would grade below No. 6 ranges from 22 per cent in Missouri to 45 per cent in Ohio. Cob rot damages, according to the same authority, range from 18 per cent in Ohio to 50 per cent in Kansas.

Contracts for the purchase of corn this year specify generally that the grain must be kiln-dried. For this reason, driers at terminal markets are overtaxed, and the drying capacities are proving far insufficient for the needs of the 1917 crop. At the present time, driers are busily engaged in preparing corn purchased by the Wheat Export company for shipment to Europe. Elevator interests at Chicago, Kansas City and at other primary markets have agreed to turn over their drying capacities to the exclusive use of the Wheat Export company, which is a federal corporation. In the export buying, Chicago interests seeking the cereal for the federal corporation attempted to force a decline of about 7 cents in Kansas City, they contending that the price at this market was that much above any other terminal. However, the attempt was soon given up, Kansas City grain men organizing into a grain receivers' and shippers' association and contending that the corn arriving at their market was of a superior quality.

There is little buying of corn for feeding to livestock. Present prices of good sound corn, according to experienced feeders, does not warrant its use in rations for beef cattle and hogs, with livestock selling at relatively low figures. Of course, there is extensive feeding of soft corn, and some good quality of corn is fed to stock, but this feeding by stockmen is from the grain they raised. The tendency at the present time is to market the sound corn, farmers and stockmen being of the opinion that greater profits may be realized from its sales in this manner than from marketing the grain "on the hoof." Stockmen are substituting cheaper feeds in the rations for livestock. For instance, reports indicate a larger use of oats in hog and cattle rations.

The March report by the United States Department of Agriculture shows the largest reserves of corn ever reported in one year, amounting on March 1 to 1,292,905,000 bushels, or 40.9 per cent of the total crop. Stocks on March 1 a year ago amounted to 789,416,000 bushels, and the previous largest reserves of 1,289,655,000 bushels on March 1, 1913, representing holdings of the largest previous crop in the history of the United States.



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Jayhawker's Farm Notes

BY HARLEY HATCH

**Oats Sowing in Kansas.
Hay from Prairie Grass.
A Long Public Sale Season.
Eggs, and Good Hens.**

WE HAD intended to begin oats sowing today, but the wind is blowing a furious March gale and we will have to postpone operations until conditions are more favorable. The wind is so strong that were one to try to use the drill it would snatch the cover off it before a round was made. We will try to finish the harrowing today, anyway, and so have a clean field to start on Monday. Our ground was disked a week ago but the rain and frost has kept us from sowing up to this time. On some of the drier fields sowing was being done yesterday.

We always like to get the oats in as soon after March 1 as possible for early sown oats always yield best. This does not mean that oats sown as late as March 25 will not make a good crop for they will if any do but the yield and weight of the grain will not be quite so good. In regard to early and late sowing I think a neighbor has just about the right idea of it. He says, "I like to sow early if possible but if I can't I will sow anyhow. If the season is favorable for oats both early and late sowings will make a crop. If unfavorable, neither the early nor the late sowings will do well." That just about expresses it; if we have an oats season all oats will make a crop whether sown early or late; if we have an unfavorable season we will get but few oats no matter when sown.

There are any number of men in this county who have not secured pasturage for their stock. I don't see where pasture is to be found for all the stock on the farms for I would not know where to look for pasture for even a single animal. This condition is due to the high price of hay. While pasture rates look very high it will take an average of 4 acres of grass to pasture one mature animal. Let us say this brings in \$10, which will be \$2.50 an acre for the season. If the same grass be made into hay the 4 acres will in an average season produce 3 tons of prairie hay worth, taking an average of the last five years, at least \$14 a ton baled and delivered on track. To cut, bale and deliver this hay will cost with the average haul something like \$5 a ton leaving \$9 a ton for the hay or \$27 for the product of the 4 acres. Let us say \$25 to be safe; this is much better than the \$10 paid for the pasturage of the steer or cow.

Not only does our prairie grass land now return a greater net profit when made into hay than when pastured but the mowing process is not half so hard on the grass as pasturing. I have known of hundreds of acres of prairie grass sod ruined by pasturing to 1 acre that was ever harmed by mowing. Not only that, but one can take an old pasture in which the native grass is far gone and by keeping stock off it and mowing it for three or four years it will be brought back to pretty good condition again. These are some of the things we are against in raising livestock here. The only thing that helps us out is the fact that to make hay of our prairie grass requires lots of hard work in the hottest part of the year while the cows or steers do their own harvesting and carry the resulting product to the railroad on their own legs.

A moist August and September last year resulted in a rather heavy second growth of grass on many meadows and pastures. What to do with this growth is something of a problem. We all know that in theory it is not a good plan to burn off such a growth, especially if the following season should prove to be dry. But where the growth in pastures is heavy it must be burned or the cattle will eat around the bunches of old grass this coming summer, thus nipping closely part of the acreage while the rest is left idle. I have always thought that stock did best in a pasture where the old growth was burned; to test this one has only

to burn half his pasture and leave the old grass on the rest. He will find that only hunger will drive the stock to pasture on the unburned part. With meadows it is different; if the old growth is not too heavy it can be cut the next summer and while the resulting crop will not be of quite as good quality as that from burned ground the quantity will more than make amends for that.

The public sale season is this spring lapping further over into March than usual. No matter what the day may be a crowd always seems assured, especially if some good stock or farm machinery in good repair is offered. In former years the object was to get the machinery sold and out of the way as soon as possible; now the machinery seems to rank in at least the same class as milk cows and laying hens. There are instances innumerable this spring where machinery in good repair has sold for more than it cost new two or three years ago. It is easy to see why when we consider the 100 per cent advance there has been on most farm implements in the last two years.

At a sale held in the north part of this county a few days ago a grain binder which was bought two years ago for \$125 sold for \$202.50 and if it had been kept until next May it likely would have brought even more. There is a large acreage of wheat and oats in this county with less harvesters to care for the crop than ever before. Last year we bought a mower because we had to have it; we thought the price very high then—\$55 for a 6-foot mower which had been carried in stock one year. The same machine today would cost us \$80. A cultivator bought last year at what we thought a high price cost \$35; today the same thing would cost us \$55. Possibly the high cost of such things will teach us to take better care of them; if so, it will not have been an entirely unmixed evil.

Ever since the first week in February the hens on this farm have been laying better than ever before at that time of year. It was very profitable for them to do so as eggs brought all the way from 45 to 50 cents a dozen. Since March arrived the price has fallen until 28 cents is the average price paid at most country markets. Now that April is in sight our hens show signs of slowing up, which is not surprising when we consider that they began laying one month earlier than usual. It would not surprise me if the hens of this state laid fewer eggs in April than in March and if this should prove true the storage men will be in for a surprise for it is during April that they lay in their largest supplies. A trade note in the market paper this week stated that storage men hoped to fill their houses this year at less than they paid one year ago; they base their hopes upon the fact that farmers are not allowed to sell hens until May 1. If they have only this base for their hopes they are deceived for no sane farmer ever sold a laying hen in the spring.

A large part of the egg storage houses of the country are filled with the product of the Central West. It is the 10 states of this section which keep the world from starvation. It is there grain is found in plenty on the farms and unless grain is plenty there is not going to be a very large egg production. If all grain must be bought and dealt out to the hens at present prices there will be no profit in egg production.

The average number of hens kept on all the farms of the United States is but 40. The average number kept on the farms of the Central West is at least 150. There are 1 1/2 million farms in this country on which no poultry is kept. We of the West cannot conceive of a real farm as being without chickens but if we had to buy all the grain those chickens ate the number of farms without hens would be 3 million instead of half that. Despite the threats of low prices for eggs I expect to receive this summer the highest level of prices ever obtained for fresh eggs.

Will You be a Soldier Boy?

No Deserters are Wanted in the Pig Club Army

BY JOHN F. CASE, Contest Manager

BOYS who win in the big game of life as well as in patriotic pork production must not only start but must play the game to the finish. Hundreds of Kansas boys are beginning record keeping this month. For the boy who has never had something of his own to care for the task will be a pleasant one. This will be true for a while at least, but after the spring work begins and almost every waking hour must be put in at hard labor, the time will come when it is a great temptation to quit. "It is too much



Reuben Rose.

trouble to fix up a place for my sow and pigs, so I turned them in with dad's," wrote one boy who lined up for club work last year. Do you think that was a fair thing to do? Not only did this member break his word of honor, for he had promised to go thru with the work, but he deprived his teammates of a chance to win the county prize. He was a quitter. This year it will be even worse, for such a boy will be a deserter from the ranks.

Remember, fellows, that you are doing "second line trench" duty. The boy who quits under fire, failing to perform the work that he has pledged himself to do will be just as much of a deserter as the soldier who fails to line up with his comrades when they "go over the top." No boy is going to be asked to accomplish the impossible. If you find that it is impossible to continue the club work a furlough will be granted, and this applies to boys who may be unable to even start this year. Every boy, tho, who has enrolled for contest work must enter a sow or notify me at once that it will be impossible to do so. Don't keep some other deserving boy who has filed recommendations out of the club by neglecting to tell me that you cannot go ahead with the work.

"That Old Pep" Working

I am sure there will be one county at least where every member will be up on his toes and in the fight to the end. That is Atchison county. The boys had their second meeting recently with every member in attendance, and every member has pledged himself to play the game thru. I have a piece of news about Atchison county. Everett Drake, 18-year-old member, was married a few days ago. Bill Brun, the county leader, was very much disturbed because he feared Everett would be barred from the club. I told him we would overlook the matter this time but not to let it happen again.

Cloud county has organized also. Loren Townsend called the meeting at Concordia and nine boys were present. Orville Young was elected secretary. The Miami county boys got together and had their first look at the pep trophy. Every member was present except Marion Bratton who had the measles. Believe me, the fellows who expect to be on the hunt for pep prizes this year must expect to travel a rapid pace.

And there was something doing in Osage county the other day. Ernest Chapman, county leader last year, found it necessary to drop out of the club, but the boys planned a get-together meeting, anyway. The meeting was held at the home of Everett Ingersoll. As the Saturday set for the meeting was extremely unfavorable, only Ralph Stadel and Lawrence Price were present. These three boys are putting pep into the game. Ralph and Lawrence had "some" time in getting to the Ingersoll home. "Ralph and I were determined to go," wrote Lawrence, "so I drove over to Ralph's in a single buggy, then we hooked his horse and mine up to Ralph's buggy. I used the single buggy harness and Ralph had a single work harness. We had a pair of big work harness lines. One tug was half leather and half wire, another

was half leather and half chain. As there were no straps on the neckyoke, we used rope for one and a line for the other. Many other parts of the harness were rope and wire also. My horse was as slow as Ralph's was fast, and you can imagine how we looked going over the road to Everett's."

It isn't difficult to understand that these boys had a lot of fun and will look forward to meetings when the other boys will be in line. It is going to be difficult to choose a county leader in Osage county. There are so many boys who would make good at the job.

And Reuben Made Good

Reuben Rose, McPherson county member last year, has acquired the winning habit. Not only did Reuben win a Capper Pig Club prize by being one of three Duroc winners to get into the money, but he won a flock of four bred ewes offered in a sheep club contest conducted by the Bradley Company of Delavan, Wis. This prize was won in competition with boys all over Kansas, only one prize to a state being awarded. Many of the Capper Pig Club boys were competitors for the Bradley club prize. In the sheep contest Reuben is enrolled for five years' work. Valuable prizes will be awarded for the best yearly records made and for the best record during the entire period of the contest.

Entering a Duroc sow, Reuben produced 1,600 pounds of pork and showed a net profit of \$253. He had ten pigs entered in the contest. Harold Lundeen, county leader, had a Duroc sow and with six pigs produced 990 pounds of pork, having a net profit of \$214. Paul Freeburg's Duroc reared eight pigs. He produced 855 pounds of pork and his profit was \$104. Ted Block had six Poland pigs and produced 315 pounds of pork and showed a profit of \$59. His pigs were born late. Harold, Ted, and Paul are lined up for work in McPherson county, but Reuben has moved over the line into Marion county. Reuben calls his contest sow "Old Faithful Mary Jane." Here is his contest story:

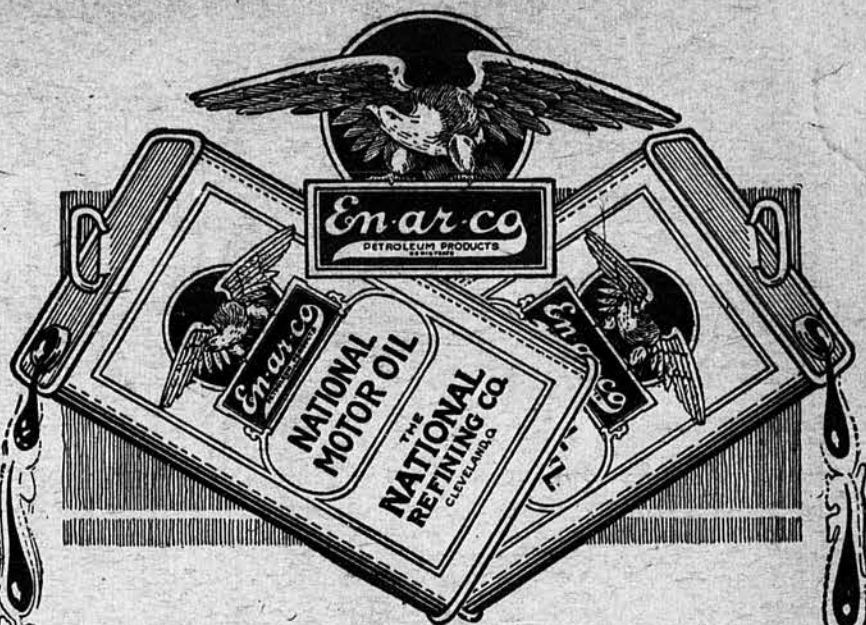
"Early in the fall of 1916 I read in the Farmers Mail and Breeze about Governor Capper's offer to lend money to Kansas boys for the purchase of a brood sow. I at once wrote to Mr. Case and was delighted to find that there still was a chance to get into the club. Believe me," wrote Reuben, "I was not slow in getting my papers fixed up and signed by the persons who would vouch for me."

"Well to make it short, I got enrolled in the Capper Pig Club all right but I waited until spring to buy my sow. And then my troubles began. I wanted a Duroc but all the farmers in our neighborhood who had Durocs had sold out. Finally our neighbor, Mrs. Curtis, told me her father had four red brood sows and might sell one to me. So my dad went over to Mr. Crumpacker's to see about it. He agreed to sell one so the next day, after school, dad and I went back to buy the sow. I picked out one for \$25 and in just a week Mr. Crumpacker telephoned me that the check had come from Mr. Capper and that I could come and get my sow."

"Dad brought my sow home and I called her Mary Jane. We put her in a pen that I had built and the whole family came out to look at her. We all were happy because I had been lucky enough to secure a tried sow like Mary Jane. Mr. Crumpacker had recommended her as being very motherly—she had reared two big litters—and she surely proved to be all that Mr. Crumpacker had recommended her to be and then some. She farrowed ten pigs May 13 and reared every one of them, which was better than any sow owned by my brother county club members did."

"The feed given Mary Jane was corn, and rye pasture in March and April; corn, shorts, slop and rye pasture in May; shorts, corn, oats, and rye pasture in June; oats, with rape pasture in July; rye with rape pasture in August; wheat with rape pasture in September; ear corn in November and December. The pigs had skimmilk,

(Continued on Page 25.)



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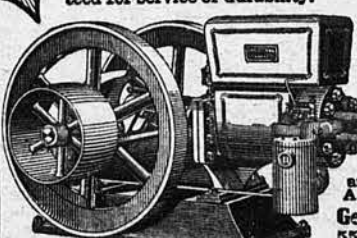
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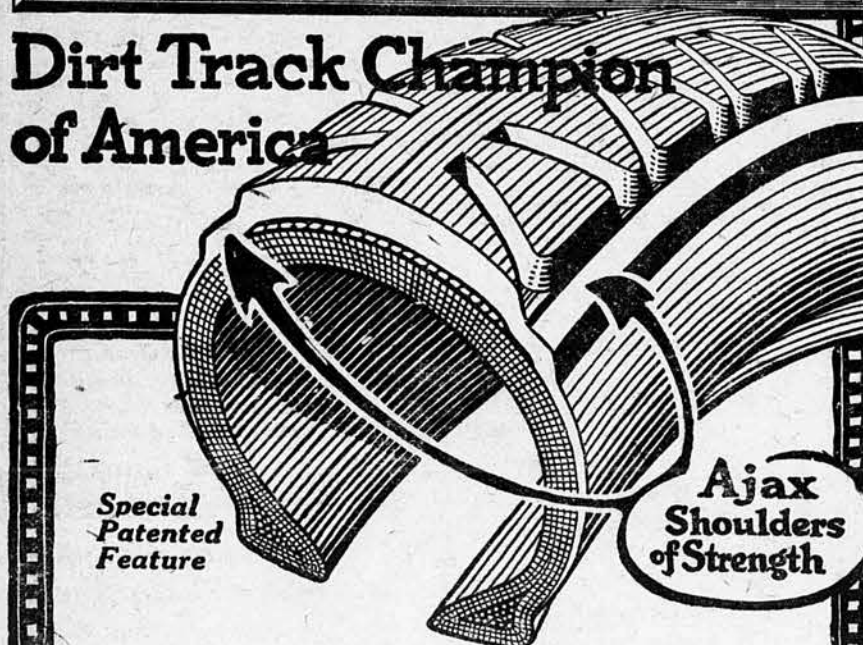
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WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE

With the Home Makers

Make the Most of Your Garden

BY MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON.

THE TROUBLE with the farm garden is that it is generally considered the woman's corner of the farm but most of the essential parts of the work depend upon the man. He should plow it in the fall; he should haul the loads of fertilizer and scatter over it; he should harrow it well in the spring. Sometimes, he does all as he should. Sometimes, he's too busy to plow it in the fall and when it is possible to do so in the spring, it's also time to be plowing for oats. The chances are that the garden will get about the same preparation the oat field does.

We know one farm woman who declares she much prefers to have the hired man plow and harrow the garden under her direction than to allow the man of the place to do the work in his hurried way. Poor preparation of the seed bed has caused many poor gardens and much unnecessary work

stalks might as well serve as props for some beans.

To get most plants that require transplanting such as sweet potatoes, a hotbed is almost a necessity. Some may argue that it is less work to buy the few plants that are needed. It may be less work, but it is seldom as satisfactory. The favorable time for setting most plants is directly after a rain. Then there is a general demand and many persons can't get what they want. We, who would depend on parcels post, would often have to wait several days.

The first making of the hotbed is the only time there is much work involved. It needs a frame. After that is in place, it does not take much time to fill in the heating materials and dirt and moisture. We have had a hotbed for years and consider the watering and covering of it much less work than caring for pans and boxes. Its use represents a considerable saving, especially in securing sweet potato plants. One potato will make several



Plant Enough Vegetables This Year to Keep You Supplied During the Summer and Winter.

for farm women. Big, hard chunks of dirt are out of place in a garden. This winter has been a good soil loosener. The lack of moisture and the extreme cold have had a tendency to pulverize the soil so it ought not be hard to work to a fine tilth.

We have mentioned a garden plan. It is a good subject for study. Many seed catalogs give suggested plans for successive cropping. They show how an early vegetable may be followed by one a little later and that by another, sometimes. Occasionally, they suggest a companion system of cropping. By this scheme, alternate rows of exceedingly early vegetables are planted between rows of late maturing ones. They are planted close together and when the early ones are mature this leaves plenty of room for the late ones. This is a good scheme, if one is careful in making a plan and in following it.

Try Companion Cropping

We think this companion cropping to a certain extent would be wise for our upland gardens that tend to get too dry in July and August for late plantings. We have in mind a plan to plant peas, beans, radishes, lettuce, beets and early maturing vegetables in rows wide apart and then place rows of sweet potatoes in between them. At one side, devoted to later vegetables, we shall have tomatoes with a shade of corn and climbing beans to the west of them.

We think the sweet potatoes will stand the drouth and cover the ground enough to keep down troublesome weeds. We know they require care and ridging but one can do that if he sees there is something to work for. If he's planted late peas or beans, as he's often advised, and finds they are doing nothing, he often fails to hoe out the weeds. As a result, in late summer the garden becomes a seed bed for weeds.

We intend to place corn as a shelter or shade for the tomatoes to save them from the extreme heat. We have seen the best of tomatoes grown on the east side of a big barn. The hot winds were unable to strike them and the heat of the afternoon sun was not directly upon them. Most sweet corn will mature before tomatoes so the

sets of plants. If one has learned to push the plants off the potatoes without disturbing them greatly, he can water them well, start new plants and make successive plantings. Fifty cents worth of seed sweet potatoes have, in Oklahoma, produced \$8 worth of plants.

The farm woman who has many hired men to cook for is grateful for early cabbage. Even earlier heads than hotbed plants provide may be secured by planting frost-proof cabbage plants. These are often advertised in the papers or they may usually be secured from seed houses at a cost of about 1/3 cent apiece. Most of these plants are grown along the sea coast of South Carolina during the early winter. The climate there is such as to make them tough and hardy. It is said they will stand up under a temperature of 12 to 15 degrees above zero. If these plants are set out in March, they mature about three weeks earlier than the usual hotbed grown plant. This is the opinion of one skeptic who tried the two in comparison one year.

The best gardeners in this locality have mulched their asparagus and rhubarb beds and set out their onion sets. Most of them have planted their onion seed as well. The seed is very slow to germinate and, since it is not injured by cold, it may well be planted as soon as the ground is prepared. We have, for several seasons, planted a very few radish seeds with our onion seed. The radish germinates quickly and marks the rows. By this marking, we are able to cultivate and keep down weeds that might otherwise smother the little onion plants.

Onions Require Care

The hardiness of the sets is well illustrated by some top sets we had this winter. A sack containing a bushel or more was hanging under a porch roof when the very cold weather put the thermometer down to 20 degrees below zero. Heeding the advice of many that a frozen onion should not be handled, we left them alone during the remainder of the winter. They are as firm as when first picked. When this is true, it seems evident that it would be well to plant them early so they could get a good start.

We favor the planting of both sets

and seed onions. The sets might be preferable for the entire crop were it not for the fact that they mature during very warm weather. It is sometimes a difficult matter to keep them from growing if left in the ground or rotting if picked.

Onions first, then radishes, lettuce and peas is our usual order. There are few plants that by their condition show the way in which they have grown as clearly as do radishes. To be of good quality, radishes must grow from the start and grow quickly. The slow growing radish is pithy and tough; the quick growing plant is crisp and tender. To insure this quick growth, it is necessary to plant with care. The seeds should not be covered more than 1/2 inch. Some successful growers dampen the soil in which the radish seed is placed and cover with a fine dust. It is well, too, to thin out the plants so there is not more than one to an inch. It is often wise to plant more seed than necessary for a stand as the combined efforts of several young tops are needed to pierce the ground if it happens to have become crusted.

The pea is almost as hardy as the onion. Some persons plant peas in the fall, covering them deeply. In the early spring a part of the covering is removed and the peas proceed to grow. They may not make much of a showing for awhile but they are forming a root system that will usually put them ahead of the spring planted ones. The smooth pea is said to be hardier than the wrinkled sort. Many distinguish the early from the late pea in this way but it is none too accurate a method. For our use, we plant both about the same time. In this way, both crops are made before the usual summer dry spell. We like best to place seed about 2 to 3 inches apart in the row and rows by two's 4 inches apart. One row helps to support the other; winds do not whip them about so much and if the weather is cool and moist like last spring, this method of planting is not too thick. For canning purposes, we think it is best to have several rows planted as early as possible. The earliest pea we ever had was a kind called Alaska. Some that are a trifle later bear a larger crop.

Chard, beets, carrots, parsnips, salify and cabbage plants follow. If a family is very partial to a dish of greens, a short row of chard will provide a supply for the entire summer. If not eager for greens, the ordinary family may be well supplied by the beets thinned from the rows.

The best looking ~~best~~ for use as a pickle or in the can is the dark red turnip beet. Long beets, if pulled young, are good canners, and they make a brighter red appearance than the round. There is no use in leaving beets in the ground. They merely become tough and woody. One should plan to pull them out as soon as they reach a fair size and either pickle or can them.

Americans probably do not value the carrot as highly as they ought. It has much more value as food than most vegetables. With the French and English it is much favored. The new drying process by means of which vegetables are partially cooked and pressed into brick form, has brought a demand for carrots to supply the foreign market. We planted some Danver's Half Long for house use and Improved Long Orange for chicken feed last year. The latter, we left in the ground to grow as long as they could. The result was big, long carrots buried so deeply in the hard dry ground that many of them waited for the plow to uproot them. Ordinarily, the combination is a good one.

By the last of April, we shall try to have our beans, corn, squash and cucumbers planted and tomato plants set out. We have saved our own green bean seed for a few years but last year lost most of our crop by planting too early. Frost nipped the plants. The best bean for our purposes, as we have said before, is the Bountiful. It is absolutely stringless. If the season is as favorable as that of 2 years ago the vines will bear three distinct crops of beans. White beans that were planted here last year would have been a better crop if planted earlier and thinner than was the rule. A friend in her northern garden, of no great size, raised 7 bushels of beans. That was about the average yield here of the late planted ones. In the north,

the custom is to plant two or three beans to a hill and to make the hills about 2 feet apart.

The northern gardeners advise planting watermelons, muskmelons and cucumbers in a specially prepared hill. They remove about a bucket of dirt and replace it with rotted manure, sand and soil.

Let every progressive gardener try a few tomatoes on stakes—kept down to one stem and few suckers.

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which may also be used for an under-waist, and a pair of 1-piece drawers. Sizes 2 to 10 years. This pattern may be ordered from the Pattern Department of the Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Price 10 cents.

Long Coats Are Favored

The spring coats are either long or three-quarter length, but for general wear the long coat is the favorite. This coat has a triple cape collar and an odd new arrangement of sash ends at



the sides. They are cut in one with a narrow band extending across the back and front. The coat hangs almost straight, its fullness being held in by a narrow belt.

To make a good salad, dice cold-boiled potatoes, add salmon and a plain salad dressing. Cut up a few sour pickles and add to the mixture if desired.

We often make a cream gravy and put salmon in it. This is good when serving plain boiled potatoes.

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ONE gallon of cheap kerosene will give greater efficiency with our Burn Oil Device than a gallon of gasoline. You go more than just as far for less than half as much. Cuts fuel cost to approximately 1/2c per mile.

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Win the War By Preparing the Land Sowing the Seed and Producing Bigger Crops

Work in Joint Effort the Soil of the U. S. and Canada—Co-operative Farming in Man Power Necessary to Win the Battle for Liberty.

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 April 5th. Wages to competent help, \$50 a month and up, board and lodging.

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

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

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

Young Kansans at Work

Entertaining the Senior Class

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT.

MOTHER, WE'RE GOING to entertain the senior class with a banquet and the task of planning the menu falls to us junior girls of the domestic science department. Miss Brown insists that the meal must be both good and low-priced—not to exceed 20 cents a plate. Now how you can get up a first class junior-senior banquet for 20 cents a plate is more than we can figure out."

School-girl fashion, Marjory flung herself into the Morris chair as the other four junior girls gathered around the library table.

"What, you can't serve a dinner at 20 cents a plate!" exclaimed Mrs. Batin. "Do you know what our meal cost Friday evening when the Catrons were here? Thirteen cents apiece. An unlucky number you girls may say but so far as I know not one of the party has suffered from indigestion as a result of that meal."

"Yes, we know," said Ruth Haymen, president of the junior class. "There isn't any girl's mother in the village or in the country around who has a reputation for being as good a manager as you and that's the very reason we've come to you for advice. We want this meal to be different from the ordinary wartime menu; to have those pleasing little touches, you know, which a menu planned by the domestic science department should have. But it's these little things that bring up the cost."

Ruth handed the menu in the form which the girls had made it out to Mrs. Batin and as soon as that genius at reducing the high cost of living cast her eye upon it, she began slashing prices.

"Of course," she said, "it would be very nice to have oyster stew; pineapple maraschino cherry salad would afford one of those pleasing touches Ruth speaks of; roast beef is tasty and French peas—well, girls, it all sounds very good. But instead of oyster stew, suppose we substitute cream of celery soup; properly made that is tasty, too. Rather than pineapple maraschino cherry salad we'll have—nothing but common slaw; but we'll decorate it to give it color tone which too many persons fail to realize is an aid to digestion. For this we'll use a 10-cent bottle of maraschino cherries. They won't go around, you say? Oh, yes, they will. Cut each cherry into tiny slices, making rings. These will be sufficient to give color and will also provide a pleasant flavor; with a good cooked dressing and a lettuce leaf for each dish you couldn't wish any better salad course than cold slaw. And instead of the beef roast we'll have chicken—it's cheaper. Cook and season an old hen properly, using a bit of curry powder besides the ordinary seasonings. Would you believe it? I have improved the taste of an old hen wonderfully by using a tiny bit of onion—not enough for the flavor to be detectable, yet enough to give tone. You know the reason why we buy high-priced foods is for their flavor; they have no greater nutritive value. By using cheaper foods and applying art in the seasoning we can make them just as appetizing. Now we're going to have chicken hash. This you'll make from chicken and potatoes, in a cream gravy. Both to give your meal better balance and to lessen the cost, you're going to have lemon ice instead of ice cream. With milk in the cocoa, milk in the soup and a cream gravy for the hash, ice cream would be a bit heavy for the dessert. The sameness would cause it to pall upon the appetite. Remember, too, that you need not serve a large portion of lemon ice, for you already will have served a big meal."

When completed the menu stood as follows:

Cream of celery soup
Chicken hash
Cold slaw
Cocoa with marshmallows
Lemon ice
Fried Parsnips
Popcorn biscuits
Victory cakes

And the bill figured out thus: chicken \$1; potatoes, 30 cents; cabbage, 15 cents; butter, 40 cents; parsnips, 10 cents; cocoa, 5 cents; egg, 3 cents;

whole milk, 30 cents; skimmilk, 25 cents; marshmallows, 10 cents; popcorn, 5 cents; flour, sugar and seasonings, 30 cents; lettuce, 10 cents; lemon ice, 70 cents; cakes, 50 cents; celery, 15 cents; maraschino cherries, 10 cents. Total, \$4.58.

"Four dollars and fifty-eight cents!" Marjory sang out as she danced around merrily and waved the paper high in the air. "For 30 persons, that makes 15 and 4-15 cents apiece. And you couldn't wish a better meal than we juniors are going to serve."

The next evening the boys of the class were pressed into service, popping corn and then grinding it for the popcorn biscuits, which Marjory insisted upon calling patriotic bread and which she mixed up in proportions very much like ordinary biscuits except that she used a cup of ground popcorn to a cup and a half of flour. The boys froze the lemon ice under the supervision of the girls; they chopped cabbage and were useful in general. Jack Dawson, toastmaster for the occasion, didn't miss the opportunity of calling the junior girls the power behind the gun in their effort to conserve food.

A Monster Tree Trunk

In the village of Mitla, Mexico, which is famous for its number of well-preserved historic ruins, is to be found what is sometimes claimed to be the largest tree in the world. It stands in the churchyard of one of the historic ruins, and it, with the other attractions, brings thousands of visitors each year.

The huge trunk of this tule tree is about 146 feet in circumference, and there is no way of estimating its great age, for during the last three centuries it has apparently made no growth, as it is no larger than it was when it first came to the notice of the recent races.

It must be several thousand years old, and it is considered sacred by the people of the village.

Other tule trees are known to be very large, but none has been located that measures anyway near the size of this one.

What is the difference between a locomotive and a man?

The one choo, choo, choos to go ahead, and the other choo choo choos to back her (chews tobacco).

HOME COOKING

BY WALTER WELLMAN



If you can tell what these articles of home cooking are, send your answers to the Puzzle Editor, Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan. A package of postcards will be awarded each of the five boys and girls sending the most neatly written correct answers.

The answer to the puzzle in the March 9 issue is: 1, verb; 2, clause; 3, vowel; 4, sentence. Prize winners are Nellie Umphenour, Girard, Kan.; Earle Bevan, Lost Springs, Kan.; William Biggs, Healy, Kan.; Carl Bauer, Burdett, Kan.; Ella Bailey, Muscotah, Kan.

What About Fried Chicken?

Get Into the Poultry Club and Have Cash to Spare

BY BERTHA G. SCHMIDT, Secretary

FUN, PROFIT and business training—those are the three things that make the Capper Poultry club worth while to its members—fun in the monthly county meetings, profits from raising purebred poultry, and business training in the care and sale of chickens.

The application blank for the Capper Poultry club will not appear in the Farmers Mail and Breeze after this issue and applications will not be considered after April 1. You will make no mistake in filling out the blank and sending it to the secretary at once. In



Helen Andrew of Johnson County.

the county club you will be lined up with bright, energetic girls who will bring you new ideas and new friendships. You will enjoy their monthly meetings. As a member of a breed club, you will push the breed of chickens you are raising. There is a demand for purebred fowls and Capper Poultry girls are making big profits. Besides this, more than \$200 will be awarded in prizes to the girls making good records and displaying pep in club work. There will also be prizes for the mothers of the girls who win, for the Capper Poultry club is a mother-daughter partnership organization.

One of the best features of the club is the business training which it provides for farm girls. Besides learning the value of purebreds, the club member finds out what feeds are best, why it pays to keep records and, thru the breed club, she creates a market for present and future sales.

Every member of the club must enter no fewer than six and no more than eight purebred pullets and one cockerel. If a girl who is selected for membership hasn't the money to pay for the purebreds, Arthur Capper will lend it to her. Do you know of any publication that is more interested in the success of farm girls than the Farmers Mail and Breeze?

If the proper effort is put forth, the following 10 counties can complete membership before the end of the coming week: Atchison, Cloud, Crawford, Hodgeman, Johnson, Wilson, Clay, Greenwood, Shawnee and Stafford. Every girl in each of these counties should push with all her might. Many have been working hard all along; several started out with a lot of pep and then stopped. Even if a county hasn't made a good showing up to the present time, this fact need not hold the county club members back from getting up steam this last week. Often the very best work is done toward the last. There's a chance for every county to complete its membership this week. Ap-

plications will not be considered after April 1.

Crawford county girls held their March meeting at the home of Marion Gregg. To emphasize the patriotic side of their club they opened the meeting by singing "America." Marion Gregg played a piano solo; Mrs. Gregg gave a reading on "Poultry Slackers;" a piano selection was given by Letha Emery; there was a recitation, "The Rhymes of Daughter Gosling," by Genevieve Walker; reading, "Don't Be a Poultry Slacker," Mrs. Emery; a song, "Don't Bite the Hand That's Feeding You," and the rest of the afternoon was spent in talking incubators, brooders and poultry. Then Mrs. Gregg served a very dainty luncheon.

Letters have been sent to the breed club secretaries in the Capper Poultry club, requesting them to write to all members of their breed club finding out the number of eggs for hatching and the number of baby chicks which each girl will have for sale. If you have not heard from your breed club secretary, write to her at once, giving her this information. The secretaries and their addresses are: Rose Taton, Satanta, Kan., Leghorn Breed club; Marie Hiatt, R. 1, Colony, Kan., Wyandotte Breed club; Lila Bradley, R. 3, Le Roy, Kan., Orpington Breed club; Thelma Martin, R. 1, Welda, Kan., Langshan Breed club; Marie Riggs, Banner, Kan., Plymouth Rock Breed club; Grace Young, R. 2, Leavenworth, Kan., Rhode Island Red Breed club. There will be a display advertisement in the Farmers Mail and Breeze, giving the names and addresses of the secretaries; prospective buyers will write to them and the secretaries will in turn give them the names and addresses of the girls who have eggs for hatching and baby chicks to sell.

The picture used with the poultry club story of this issue shows Helen Andrew of Johnson county and the farm flock of chickens.

Hazel Horton of Linn county is one of the new members of the club. Her mother, Mrs. Clarence Horton, is so much interested in the work that she is going to help Hazel in every way she can until school is out. That's the spirit that means pleasure and profit in partnership work.

Extracts From Letters.

I have a good way of keeping records. I mark on the calendar how many eggs we get and how many we sell, and other things. In this way I never make any mistakes. I am going to raise all the chickens I can. I got some tar paper for the top of my coop; it costs \$3 a roll but I won't need a roll.—Ellen Zimmer, Cloud county.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze will have to enlarge its force to get names for all the chickens the girls in Atchison county are going to raise, if the girls continue to name their chickens for the members of the force. We have been working hard to complete the membership of the club. All of us certainly have the club interests at heart.—Mrs. Burn, (Lillian's mother) Atchison county.

I am enclosing Ursula Peltier's application blank. There is another girl I am going to try to see. My chickens are getting along fine.—Laroe Rolph, Cloud county.

Papa and mamma have worked about two days on my chicken house and yard. My White Wyandottes have arrived and I am one of the happiest girls going. The chickens are beautiful and I sure am proud of them. I got two girls to join the club.—Gall Leslie and Naomi Perry.—Kathryn Vandever, Clark county.

I attended my first meeting Saturday at Marion Gregg's. Papa took Letha Emery and her mother and me in the car. I stayed all night with Letha. My chickens are very pretty. They are laying fine. I have several sittings of eggs spoken for already.—Genevieve Walker, Crawford county.



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"Since installing a Caloric Pipeless Furnace, I am heating my entire house of seven rooms on less than it formerly took to heat one room with a double heater." H. H. COOPER.

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"I cannot praise my Caloric Pipeless Furnace enough. No money could buy it if I could not get another one like it. I have three rooms and kitchen and store room down stairs, five rooms and bath up stairs; the furnace heats it to perfection with less fuel than 3 stoves which kept only part of the house heated."

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Please send me your books about the Caloric Pipeless Furnace, without obligation on my part.

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The Capper Poultry Club

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

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

Signed _____ Age _____

Approved _____ Mother or Guardian
Age limit, 10 to 18.

R. R. _____ Postoffice _____ Date _____

Inside Facts About Good Poultry Profits

THE U.S. Government declares we must raise One Hundred Million pounds of poultry in 1918. The world stands ready to buy twice as much eggs and poultry as all America produced in 1917. The Government assures every poultry raiser—big or little—a liberal price for eggs and poultry. You can raise twice as many chickens this year, and make 4 times the profit! Get busy! Cash in big this year. Get the best hatcher—a

1918 X-RAY INCUBATOR

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

Write for FREE BOOK

FROM CHICK TO CHICKEN IN SIX WEEKS

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

OTTO WEISS CHICK FEED

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

Ask your dealer for it or write for circular.

OTTO WEISS CO., Wichita, Kan.

Egg-o-hatch

applied to eggs during incubation strengthens the chick and weakens the shell. It supplies free oxygen, absorbs carbon dioxide and makes brittle and porous the animal matter of the shell. The biggest thing ever offered to poultrymen. 50 test hatches show average of 98 per cent for Egg-o-hatch eggs and 81 per cent for eggs not treated. Right in same machine. Full size package, for 600 eggs, 50 cents at dealers or postpaid. Ask your dealer for Lee Poultry Library (5 books) free or send us 5 cents for mailing direct to you.

SEO. H. LEE CO., 264 Lee Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Baby Chicks

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

HomeMade Brooders

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

Ralsall Remedy Company, Box 109, Blackwell, Okla.

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., L6, 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., L6, Waterloo, Ia.—Advertisement.

To Win With Poultry

To Increase Poultry Production

BY T. E. QUISENBERRY

The United States government wishes you to raise more poultry and produce more eggs. The United States Department of Agriculture is urging poultrymen to get off some early hatches. The early hatched birds are easier raised, you avoid many of the deadly parasites and enemies of poultry and your birds mature early enough to make good fall and winter layers. So get out your old incubators and clean them up, or better still, perhaps, is to buy a new one that has all the improvements and which will turn out strong vigorous chicks. We urge you to do your best this season for we believe it will pay. Eggs and poultry have been selling for more than they were ever before known to sell, and feed has gradually been declining in price in most sections.

It behooves every poultryman to use such methods in raising his stock as will insure the lowest per cent of mortality and the quickest growth. Brooder stoves of many kinds are upon the market and several of these are giving excellent satisfaction. We know of some breeders who use two of these stoves of small size in one room. Then if the fire in one stove goes out, the other will protect the chicks and prevent chilling. For this method of brooding, we build a house 10 by 20 feet or 12 by 24 feet. The house has a partition in the center with the board nearest the floor on hinges so it can be raised as a runway for the chicks and a swinging door for the attendant. The stove is placed on one side of the partition and the cool room is used for feeding and exercise. It is necessary to have a cool room so the chicks can get away from the heat. This is one of the secrets of successful brooding. Or you may use one room that is long and narrow. Place the stove in one end and the other end remains cool.

The houses for these brooder stoves are built just as we would build any laying or breeding house. We would not build a special brooder house which we could use only three or four months during the year and then let it remain idle for the remainder of the time. Every poultryman should endeavor to have as little idle equipment as possible. We locate the buildings where the chicks can have plenty of range after they grow up. As soon as they are old enough to do without heat, we simply remove the brooder stove and put in temporary roosts. The chicks remain right in this house until the next fall or winter when it comes time to cull them and to select the choicest for the laying and breeding pens. Pullets usually are wintered in these houses. Nests can be put in temporarily until the houses are needed again for next season.

By handling the chicks in this way you avoid handling them often and they become accustomed to their quarters, you do not check their growth by moving, and you are getting the benefit of your equipment throughout the year. It is easier and better to move the stove to another house than it is to move the chicks and have the house vacant for eight months. We know of one person who lost an entire flock last year simply because the chicks were crowded as the result of being moved six times, contracted colds and suffered in other ways.

Tack cloth over the ventilators and make the house comfortable and provide for ventilation near the floor, but avoid drafts. Be certain to provide for one cool room. If the chicks have a tendency to cannibalism and pick at one another's toes, paint the window panes with a bluish or whitish frosting. You want light in your brooder house but not the direct rays of the sun. Keep the chicks busy and active. Put some fresh earth on the floor in one corner of the room. If the chicks show signs of developing the habit of picking at one another, grind some lean meat and mix equal parts of bran, shorts, corn meal and ground meat, with a little water just to moisten it a trifle. After it is mixed, run it thru a sausage mill or meat grinder and then feed it to the chicks every day. The frosted windows will do most to prevent cannibalism. You will not be troubled with the chicks piling up and crowding

at night in a room where you use these brooder stoves if your room is kept warm enough. Don't feed chicks until about 48 hours after they are hatched and dry. One of the first things should be sour milk or buttermilk and coarse sand. Cover the floor of the brooder with clover chaff or fine cut straw. Don't have this too deep. For the first two or three days, feed a mixture of two-thirds rolled oats, one-third wheat bran, mixed with hard boiled eggs and a little powdered charcoal and fine bone meal. Feed a little about five times a day for the first three days. The first mixture is fed morning, noon and night and the chick feed between meals.

As the chicks become older gradually eliminate the rolled oats until you use only the chick feed and keep before them a dry mash in the following proportions: 10 pounds wheat bran, 2½ pounds ground oats, 5 pounds shorts, 5 pounds corn meal, 2 ounces fine charcoal and 2 ounces fine salt.

If you cannot secure sour milk or buttermilk then mix 2 pounds of dry beef scraps with this feed. If you use any form of milk, keep it before them at all times or at least the first half of the day. They need some green food. Use clippings from sprouted oats or cut up some onions occasionally. These methods have proved simple and successful.

Ducks as Profit Makers

BY R. B. HAYS

As a rule most persons think that a duck's main ambition in life is to eat and make noise. I used to think so myself until I began breeding the Rouens. Then I found that a really good purebred duck is a profit maker, and one not to be ignored, if cared for properly.

Altho a duck is one of the best foragers you can find, to get the best results you must supply an egg-producing food if you expect to get eggs. Most people imagine that if a duck gets all the corn she can eat she should shell out the eggs like a Leghorn hen. But corn is really about my last choice of feed for a laying duck. A good ration is a bran and shorts mash, and during the winter, meat scrap and alfalfa meal should be added. The meat scrap is a substitute for bugs they would get in spring and summer, and the alfalfa meal is a substitute for green food. This mash should be fed twice a day during the laying months. It should be wet until it is crumbly.

When choosing a breed of ducks a person should choose a good utility breed, one that lays, weighs and will rustle a great part of their feed.

My reasons for choosing the Rouens were many. First, this is one of the largest breeds of domesticated ducks. The birds are the same standard weight as the Mammoth Pekins. The adult drake weighs 9 pounds, adult duck 8 pounds, young drake 8 pounds and young duck 7 pounds. They are a pound heavier than the Buff ducks. The young ducks will weigh 4 pounds at 10 weeks old. So they are excellent as a market fowl. Their flesh is fine, either fried, boiled, or roasted. Second, they are excellent egg producers. Most candy makers prefer duck eggs because they give a gloss to their candies which hen eggs do not. Third, consider their beauty. A flock of standardbred Rouens, the ducks with their rich penciled brown plumage and purple wing bars, and the drakes with their bright green heads and steel gray bodies make a picture very pleasing to the eye, and one not soon forgotten. Last is their quiet disposition. They can be placed with other poultry as they are not a bit quarrelsome.

The young ducklings are easier raised than chickens. When they are about 24 hours old I feed them light bread and milk covered with coarse sand. If any are weak and do not seem to care to eat I force the bread down their throats and they are soon eating with the rest. They should be kept on this feed for about two weeks, then they are changed to a mash of ¼ bran, ¼ cornmeal, ¼ sand, and ¼

How To Save Baby Chicks

Firman L. Carswell, a big poultry raiser, 624 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 Diarrhea and how to treat it.

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

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Tells Why Chicks Die

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

table scraps. I make this crumbly with milk, water will do, and feed them all they can eat. By using this method I can make a 4-pound duck in 10 weeks and raise 90 per cent of the hatch.

The little fellows should never be left out in the rain or in the water until fully feathered, as getting wet is one of the worst things little ducks can do. I keep a small trough with a top on it and holes in the top, for ducklings. It should be just deep enough for them to immerse their bills so they can clean their nostrils. Most people imagine a duck must have a place to swim but my Rouens have never seen any water more than 3 inches deep. They are real dry land ducks.

There is a place for a small flock of good ducks on every farm, for they eat lots of things other poultry will not touch. They will supply feathers for beds and pillows, besides eggs and meat for your table and to sell, and if they are Rouens they will be a thing of beauty and money makers forever.

Poultry Equipment

I have a flock of 104 hens and do not have a very large hen house, not so large as it should be, but I manage to keep it as clean and dry as possible. I do not leave any place for a draft to blow thru on the flock. My hen house always has mites in the summer time so I begin my raid on them early.

I have no place to set my hens only in the hen house, and it is a task to keep mites down after they once get a start. I keep the house clean and sanitary, which goes a long way toward keeping disease out of the flock. I have coops built away from the house for my hens that have chicks. I always put just one hen in every coop so she can have plenty of room to scratch around on rainy days in the spring. I change the coops to a new location as soon as the ground gets soiled. I also keep a disinfectant that I use to paint the roosts and walls of both coops and hen house.

I have learned that hens like a dark nest best. I use boxes for nests that can be cleaned easily, and I find that the hens that set in boxes on the floor of the hen house have the best hatches. I do not have a scratching pen for bad weather, so I always clear a path to the barn and straw pens where the stock is fed, as soon as the snow is over, so the hens can have more range.

Mrs. Fred Hamblin.

Murdock, Kan.

Care of Day-Old Chicks

BY CLARA COLWELL
Smith Center, Kan.

The shipping of baby chicks has solved the problem of saving eggs that might be spoiled in transit. Compared with an egg, a chick will stand any amount of shaking and it only makes its food digest better. An egg, when once the yolk is broken by shaking in shipping, is spoiled forever for hatching purposes. For this reason eggs incubated at home and chicks shipped away is the best method of conserving the poultry supply and of getting the most out of the eggs by both buyer and shipper.

The shipping of day-old chicks is not so troublesome as one might imagine. I ship by express. The express cars are warm and comfortable. Railroad men and draymen have hearts that will not allow inhuman treatment of the chicks, and when the shipping boxes are labeled, "Rush! Perishable! Don't Chill or Roast Us!" these men are nearly always as particular to hurry them from one depot to another as we would be ourselves.

All that is needed is a good, thick corrugated cardboard box that will retain the heat and keep out the cold. These boxes are made of three layers of heavy paper, the center one corrugated. Most paper box manufacturers make boxes especially for the baby chick business. These shipping boxes have compartments about 7 by 12 inches. A compartment will carry from 15 to 25 day-old chicks. I find that by lining the boxes with cloth, glued fast, and covering the bottom with cut straw or hay well mixed with bran, makes the most comfortable way to ship chicks.

The chicks should be started on their journey just as soon as they are dry.

This will give them two and a half days to reach their destination on the food mother nature supplied, the yolk of the egg. If the chicks run a little short of food, the bran in the bottom of the box will keep them in good condition the rest of the way. Do not attempt to start a shipment without the boxes being ventilated suitable to the weather and the season of the year. There should be small ventilation holes in the sides of the box in early spring, and larger holes later on as the weather becomes warmer.

A person who buys baby chicks should know how to feed and care for them when the shipment arrives. I prefer to feed scalded bran mixed with boiled eggs seasoned with pepper and salt, and this mixed with fine cut oatmeal. Feed all the chicks will eat up clean in 15 minutes. Give two feeds of this in the forenoon. Then at noon feed sprouted oats, just tender young sprouts, cut real fine. Feed all they will eat but do not waste any. During the afternoon give two feeds of prepared chick food, with which should be mixed a small amount of finely ground oyster shell. This method of feeding supplies the chicks with all the food materials they need for growth. Do not overfeed as this kills more chicks than anything else. On the other hand do not starve them. Feed just what they will clean up every time. Mouldy, soured feed left over from other meals kills just as quickly as poison.

Do not allow the chicks to become wet and chilled. This causes bowel trouble and losses. You would not expect your children to keep well if they waded about in cold wet mud and snow. Why, then, expect nearly naked little chicks to stand more than a child could stand? Keep the chicks dry, warm and comfortable and you will be surprised at the quick growth they will make.

We poultry folks are facing the problem of how to help out with the shortage of meat. Poultry will give the quickest relief, and increasing poultry production is something in which all can help. If you can raise only 50 chickens, the 50 will supply all the way from 200 to 500 pounds of meat and from 350 to 1,000 eggs to feed your family, thus saving a quantity of beef and pork to be sent to our soldiers and our allies, who need the meat much more than we do.



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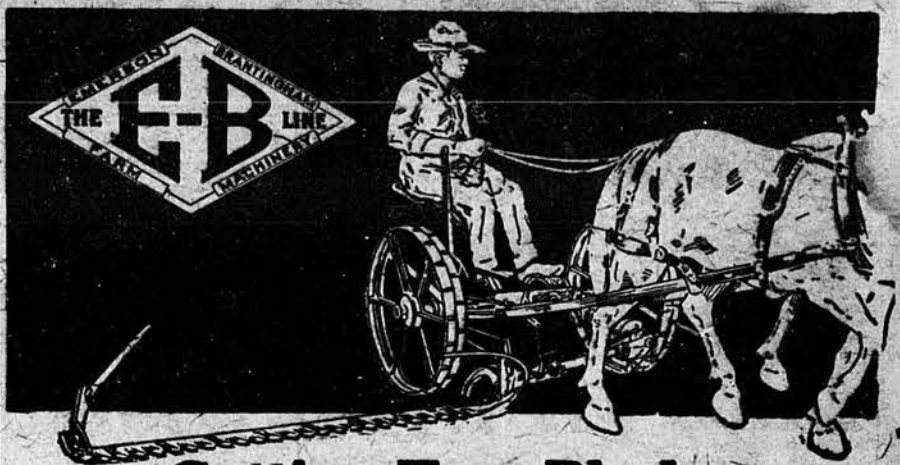
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Increase your crop yields by using labor-saving farm machinery. Look for it under the E-B trademark. It shows the way to better, more profitable farming. Ask your dealer for E-B Machinery.

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Good Farm Machinery Established 1852
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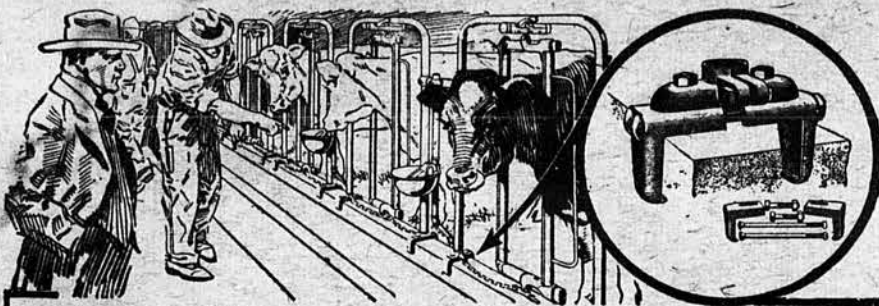
How Many Words Can You Make

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

OUR OFFER We are the largest magazine publishers in the west and are conducting this big "everybody wins" word building and prize contest in connection with our big introductory and advertising campaign and want to send you sample copies and full particulars as to how you can become a member of this contest club and share in the \$100.00 in gold and the other valuable premiums. We give 100 votes in the contest for each word you make. To the person having the most votes at the close of the contest we will give \$50.00 in gold; to the second highest \$30.00 in gold; to the third highest \$15.00 in gold; to the fourth highest \$10.00 in gold, and to the fifth \$5.00 in gold. In addition to these prizes, we are going to give away thousands of other valuable premiums of all kinds, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. **NOTICE:** Every new club member this month also receives a beautiful Genuine Gold Filled Signet Ring, guaranteed for 5 years free and postpaid just for promptness. Anyone may enter and hear in mind, there is absolutely no chance to lose; **POSITIVELY EVERY CLUB MEMBER WINS A PRIZE.** If there should be a tie between two or more contestants for any of the prizes, each tying contestant will receive the prize tied for. Get your share of this \$100.00. Send your list of words TODAY.

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The STAR Curb Clamp has been an undying friend of every user of STAR Barn Equipment because it makes the installations of these stalls the work of minutes instead of hours.

Since it is patented, the Curb Clamp is found exclusively on STAR Steel Stalls. It does away with templates and anchor bolts and enables you to finish up your curb along with the rest of the concrete work.

To set a stall the STAR Way, just drop it in place—tighten up the Curb Clamp draw bolts and the job is done. And the stall is set in sixty seconds—taught, tight and permanent.

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Among the many exclusive features of STAR Stalls are the Arch Construction giving sanitation and strength—the Unit System by which your stalls grow with the herd and the fact that our stalls are assembled in the factory not in your barn.

The Giant Star Stanchion is easily adjustable to any animal's neck—is wood-lined and the strongest made in addition to being equipped with the On-Half Lock and Automatic Sure Stop. The STAR Line of Litter and Feed Carriers meets every possible need and requirement in every size and shape of barn. Our catalogs are very interesting and gladly sent free for the asking.

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Get a Galloway Sanitary Separator

Then you know positively that you are skimming clean, right down to the last drop. My new 1918 separator is not just a warmer weather skimmer. When your cows are on dry feed it will skim just as close as when the cows are pasturing. In cold weather you are not so particular if your separator doesn't skim up to rated capacity. But in the spring and summer when the grass is green and the milk flow is heavy you want a separator like the Galloway. A few minutes saved in the morning and evening mean just that much more time in the fields.

Sold Direct to You from My Factory!

And the best thing about my wonderful New Sanitary, next to its perfect skimming qualities, is that the price is right. A too cheap separator is not economy. It's just as bad to pay too little as too much. My Sanitary is in the class of the best machines, but is sold at a fair price because you can buy one direct from my immense factories at Waterloo. This plan saves you the difference in price. I cut out all waste and sell you at the rock bottom factory price. Examine the Galloway Sanitary thoroughly. Test one for 90 days. Note its strong, sturdy base. Big, roomy, seamless supply tank of pressed steel; Heavy tinware; Sanitary bowl; its self-centering neck bearing and simple but effective two-piece lower bearing. Then look at the discs which separate from each other for washing. Takes only a few of them to skim a lot of milk. Cream pull, shelf and bowl vice combined in one, with hinge for lowering. Examine its helical drive gear; high crank shaft (just 50 r. p. m.); its high carbon steel worm wheel shaft; oil bath and sanitary drip pan. Find out how much you can save when you buy direct—not only on Separators, but on Spreaders, Engines, Tractors and other implements as well. Close shipping points save you freight. O. A. Vick says: "I like your separator just fine. I think it is as good as they can be. If I were to buy another, I would not want any but a Galloway."

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Money from Dairying

Feeding the Calves

It not only pays dairymen to raise the cows with which to restock their herds but it pays to raise them well. This means giving special care to the feeding of the young calves. Many beginners make the mistake of letting the calf have all the milk that it will drink. Probably this plan would be all right if the calf were fed about every 2 hours, as is the case when it runs with the cow. When a young calf that has been without feed for about 12 hours is given all the milk it will take there is danger that it will gorge itself, causing digestive troubles. The quantity of liquid feed that a calf needs depends on the size and age of the calf and to some extent on the kind and condition of the feed. At birth a 50-pound calf should have about 8 pounds a day, while a 100-pound one should have about 12 pounds. It is better to underfeed at the start than to overfeed.

Care should be taken to see that any milk fed the young calves is of a uniform temperature of about 90 degrees Fahrenheit. Many feeders attempt to overcome poor quality in the feed by increasing the quantity; that is, they feed more skim milk than they would whole milk, the idea being that the added amount of the former makes up for the butterfat which has been removed from the latter. This is radically wrong.

The same rules hold good in overfeeding with skim milk as with whole milk. When, on account of age, souring, dirt, or other agencies, the quality of the milk is poor, the quantity fed should be reduced rather than increased, because the danger from infection by such milk is much greater than from fresh milk.

Under natural conditions the calf receives nourishment every 2 or 3 hours. In hand feeding it is best to follow these conditions as closely as possible, but under ordinary farm conditions two or three feedings a day are more profitable. Many dairymen feed young calves three times rather than twice a day, the additional labor bringing good dividends. In any case the periods between feedings should be as nearly equal as possible.

At least four-fifths of all dairy calves are raised on separated milk, grain being used to supply the fat removed. Usually it pays well to feed whole milk for about two weeks, at the end of which time separated milk may be used in part. The proportion of the latter may be increased gradually until at the end of the fourth week it is used altogether. No fixed rules of feeding, based upon age, can be given, because the size and vigor of the calf must always be considered.

Calves especially strong at birth may be put on separated milk entirely at 2 weeks of age, but this should not be attempted with weak ones. Until the calf is in a vigorous and thrifty condition no attempts should be made to change to separated milk. This change should always be made gradually.

For the first four days, from 8 to 12 pounds of milk from the dam should be fed. After this time the milk may be from any cow or cows in the herd, but preferably not from any that are nearly dry. Milk containing not more than 4 per cent of butterfat is considered the best for this purpose.

At the beginning of the third week the substitution of either skim or separated milk may be started at the rate of 1 pound a day. The quantity of the daily ration may be increased 2 to 4 pounds, depending on the vigor of the calf. The quantity, however, should be kept well below the capacity of the calf; that is, when it does not drink eagerly what is offered, the quantity should be cut down. In most cases, at the end of the third week the ration should be approximately 1/2 whole and 1/2 separated milk. Any increase should be made slowly, to accustom the calf to the additional amount.

At the beginning of the fourth week, from 1/2 to 3/4 of the milk ration should be separated milk. During the week the change should be continued until by the end of the week only separated milk is fed. With especially vigorous calves the change to separated milk may be made about a week earlier.

After the calf is 5 weeks old separated milk may be fed entirely unless the calf is very delicate. The quantity fed can

be increased gradually until 16 or 20 pounds a day are given. Usually it is uneconomical to feed more than this unless milk is very plentiful.

Six months is a good average age at which to wean calves from milk. When the best of hay, silage, and several grains are available, the calf may be weaned earlier than when such feeds are lacking. Good pasturage also is a help in the weaning of calves, as with it milk may be taken from the young animals much earlier than without it. The stronger and more vigorous the calf the earlier it may be weaned safely. On the other hand, the more valuable the calf the more expense the owner is justified in incurring to develop it and the later it probably will be weaned.

Butter Camouflage

Commercial devices for mixing milk with butter to make the latter "go farther" should be regarded with caution and used only with the full knowledge that the sale of the resulting product as "butter" is unlawful. The United States Food Administration has observed with regret the activity of agents and others who have taken advantage of war conditions to exploit butter "mergers" as the mixing devices are called.

"To make a high-class butter having satisfactory keeping qualities," a dairy specialist of the Food Administration points out, "good buttermakers remove the buttermilk by thorough washing. If the housewife mixes milk of any kind with butter, except of course for cooking or immediate use, she is simply undoing what the skilled buttermaker has taken pains to accomplish. Such a product soon becomes sour in warm weather and wastes the butter it contains."

Where the housewife wishes to "extend" butter by incorporating milk, cream or other liquids with it, waste may be prevented by mixing just enough for a day's requirements, and for such quantities a rotary egg beater or even a spoon is sufficient equipment.

Any mixing process is of course purely mechanical, adding nothing to the food value of the ingredients and because of the excess moisture contained in the merged product, it is officially known as adulterated butter. It may be lawfully used in private families, but heavy penalties are attached to its sale when offered as "butter."

The results of butter merging are largely psychological. To the eye the process appears to have converted milk into butter. But war-time economy suggests that the milk and butter be consumed separately in the usual manner, allowing the digestive system to do its merging in the natural way.

A World's Record

A world's record for butter and milk production by a purebred Holstein cow has recently been made thru the efforts of George M. Drumm, former student of the Kansas State Agricultural college, now employed as herdsman and feeder of the T. H. Skrei herd of Glyndon, Minn.

The cow, freshening under 2 years of age, produced 801 pounds of butter and 15,783 pounds of milk in a year. This is the world's record for a cow of her age. Another heifer, freshening at the age of 3 1/2 years, produced 1,003 pounds of butter and 22,300 pounds of milk. This is a Minnesota state record and places the cow sixth in the world in her class.

Mr. Drumm expects to remain with Mr. Skrei until next fall, when he will reenter the Kansas State Agricultural college.

Ten Apple Trees and Two Big Magazines for \$1.00

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



Raise Your Calves on Blatchford's Calf Meal and Sell the Milk

More calves have been raised on Blatchford's Calf Meal than on all other milk substitutes combined. 100 lbs. makes 100 gallons of milk substitute, costing only one-third as much as milk. Prevents scouring and insures the early maturity of sleek, handsome calves. It is steam-cooked and no trouble to prepare or use. Write for Pamphlet "How to Raise Calves with Little or No Milk." At dealers, or Blatchford Calf Meal Factory, Dept. 93, Waukegan, Ill.



A cow's health is not complete without a perfect udder. Caked Bag, so likely to occur at the calving period, is quickly eliminated by applying Bag Balm, the great healing, penetrating ointment. Sore, cuts, chaps, bruises, cracks, fusties, cow pox, fever spots and other udder troubles promptly clear up when Bag Balm is used. Sold by druggists and feed dealers in large 50c packages. Booklet, "Dairy Writings," free. Dairy Association Co., Lyndonville, Vt. **BAG BALM** MADE BY THE HORN-ROSE PEOPLE

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17 95 Upward **AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR** On Trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Whether dairy is large or small, get handsome catalogue and easy monthly payment offer. Address AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 5092, Bainbridge, N.Y.

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Household Duties and Family Cares SEVERELY TAX A WOMAN'S STRENGTH

and when wife or mother complains of fatigue, poor appetite, loss of energy and ambition, she needs rest, out-of-door exercise and building up. The first thought should be **Scott's Emulsion**—nature's greatest food-medicine—so delicately prepared that it assimilates without taxing digestion; builds healthy tissue and makes pure, active blood.

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WHAT SHALL I DO DOCTOR?

BY DR. CHARLES LERRIGO.

Stammering

Our little boy had a bad attack of tonsillitis and since then he has stammered. He never had the least difficulty in talking before. Do you think the tonsillitis brought this on, and should his tonsils be removed? Some other members of the family stammer, too. G. W.

I cannot answer this yes or no. The question of removal of the tonsils must not rest upon a single attack of tonsillitis. Good surgeons are against the removal of a young child's tonsils excepting for extreme reasons. The attack of stammering may have developed subsequent to the weakened condition of the boy's illness, but diseased tonsils are not a cause of stammering and it is not likely that their removal would cure it.

Stammering is a mental and nervous problem. Now that your child has begun to stammer—a family failing, you admit—it rests upon you to be extremely careful in your treatment of him. You must be very patient and give him every encouragement. Try to make light of the matter and at the same time encourage a careful speech that will help him to overcome the defect. Never threaten or scold. Teach rather by encouragement and reward. Make your lessons games rather than tasks. Never allow anyone to tease or taunt the boy. If possible help him to master the defect before you commit him to the tender mercies of school-mates at a public school.

A correspondent of a medical Journal recently gave an interesting account of how he had cured himself of stammering. He had noticed that stammering was more common in bass voices than in those using higher tones. He therefore tried using the upper register and found that in so doing his stammering disappeared. He practiced this and discovered that he could conquer his stammering at any time thus. This gave him confidence that he need fear the old trouble no longer and this very confidence contributed to his final cure. I do not know that everyone can be cured thus but I do know that if any stammerer can be convinced that he has a cure at his command the battle is won.

Good Treatment

I wish to ask you a few questions concerning my wife. She has been ailing for several years, and has tried different doctors. She first was troubled with what two Topeka doctors called diabetes, and we came to California four months ago, and she has been bed-fast most of the time since we came. The doctors here say she has Bright's disease, and the doctor we have now has examined her urine and says there is just a trace of albumen in it. But she suffers intensely with pains and soreness in her arms from the elbow to the shoulder, and the doctor says it is muscular rheumatism. It seems to me that it is in the nerves. Her head and right hand shake very much. Her appetite is good, and outside of the pain, she seems to be getting along fairly well, although weak from pain. What do you think is the real cause and do you know of anything that would give her relief, or is there any possible cure for it? T. A. H.

Without knocking the doctor, who probably is telling you the best he knows, I would say that anyone who will make a diagnosis of "muscular rheumatism" in such a case is unworthy of confidence. Since you can afford to take your wife to California, you can afford to buy good medical treatment for her. Take her to a first class sanatorium, and let her spend six months in the sole business of getting well. Persons who have the many symptoms described in the case of your wife cannot get well by a single treatment. They must make it their sole business for a long enough period to give nature and the physicians a chance.

Smallpox Scars

Is there any way that a face that has been pitted or scarred by smallpox can be cured so the skin will be smooth again?

No. Certain improvements can be made by the use of an electric needle in the hands of a specialist, but it is a very tedious and expensive process and the best it offers is a slight improvement. Smallpox scars are in the true skin and are permanent. The way to avoid them is early vaccination.

To Cure Boils

My son is 15 years old and has been troubled with boils for about two years. They frequently come in his eyes, usually in the eye winks, which makes it very agonizing. We have doctored with good physicians. They will sometimes stop for a while, and

then come back. He has taken various kinds of blood medicines. Please tell me what to do.

Take your son to a first class oculist and see if there is any eye-strain to be corrected. The same physician will give you a treatment that will clear up the repeated styes. The reason they come in successive crops is because of repeated infections spreading along the lids.

Varicose Vein

I am 45 years of age, the mother of three children, the youngest 20 years of age. For 22 years I have had a varicose vein, which is developing now into an ulcer. It began swelling about two months ago. Is discolored, inflamed and very sore. Can I treat it at home, and should I wear an elastic stocking? What do you advise?

If you have never tried the effect of an artificial support you may try the application of a supporting bandage, which usually works better than the elastic stocking. However, if the trouble is of 20 years' standing it probably will pay you to undergo a slight surgical operation and have the vein obliterated. A woman of 45 should find this a much more acceptable treatment than to begin the wearing of an artificial support that will have to be continued all thru life.

A Normal Boy.

I am not a sufferer at present but I wish one question sensibly answered and that is, what is the average height, weight, and chest measure of a 16 year old boy? How many inches chest-expansion should he have? Does an ordinary amount of work at this age affect his growth? B. L.

The measurements depend wholly on the boy. The Lord does not make all people in the same mold, and it is folly for one made on a small plan to cherish great aspirations. If the boy is well and hearty, sleeps soundly and eats happily, he need not worry. A boy of 16 should be a good worker and not fear that it will stunt his hours' sleep.

Shoat Breath.

I am 14 years old, and have smoked all night excessively, until three years ago, I very suddenly got short of breath and had palpitation of the heart and then quit smoking entirely. These conditions have not changed any since. I can hardly walk all nor climb a hill without being perfectly exhausted. Can anything be done to give me relief? G. B. H.

I am not prepared to say that your trouble is wholly the effect of using tobacco. It is very evident that you have a severe heart trouble, dilatation and probably a mitral leak. A period of prolonged rest in bed, on a milk diet, taking such medicines as are prescribed by your physician, if any, offers your greatest chance of improvement.

Mrs. L. M. S.: I am glad to have you describe the "Artery doctor, who follows the main arteries along with pressure, promoting circulation, etc." This is a new one to me. Very wonderful, tho not more so than the man who juggles the nerves. Such doctors are undoubtedly persons of very superior intelligence, for ordinary physicians cannot do such things. Only a few weeks ago I worked day after day tracing these arteries and nerves on a dead subject. Altho I met with no resistance and had the aid of a dissecting knife I found it surprisingly difficult, quite often, to locate these arteries and nerves. The largest and most important are quite beyond the reach of ordinary touch, for nature has hidden them deep to protect them from injury. So what do these gentlemen who "follow their course" really do?

I advise you to eat bran bread or biscuits once or twice a day. Eat plenty of fruit. Continue to drink lots of water. If necessary help the bowels with a rectal enema of cool—not hot—water, making it a little cooler and a little less each time. It is unnatural for you to be entering the climacteric at so early an age. You have a fact there that is worth deeper investigation.

S. O. S.: The surest cure for a rectal fistula is a surgical operation, but local treatments by injection are sometimes successful. It will pay you to go to a reliable specialist in rectal diseases—one that is recommended by your family doctor. It probably will keep you from work three or four weeks, depending on its extent. It is not dangerous to delay treatment, but the trouble is so distressing that early treatment is advisable. Unless very extensive it would not cause your rejection from army service, but you would be ordered to the hospital for treatment.

G. M. W.: There is no medicine that will cure high blood pressure. The buttermilk treatment is good to the extent that it keeps the patient from eating injudiciously. The main treatment of value is to avoid foods of an irritating or indigestible character, live as much as possible, and if convenient live in a climate that allows a great deal of outdoors.

Miss L. L.: You don't tell me enough about yourself, as you give neither age, height, weight nor previous condition of health. I think your doctor means hardening of the arteries. I hope he is mistaken as this is incurable. My experience is that of late years this diagnosis has come to be one of the favorite mistakes of the medical profession.

B. B.: It is impossible for a doctor to diagnose pregnancy or its absence positively in the first two months. So do not rely too much upon your doctor's opinion. Thirty-six is a very early age for the change of life. I think you will agree with me later.

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Capper Poultry Club

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

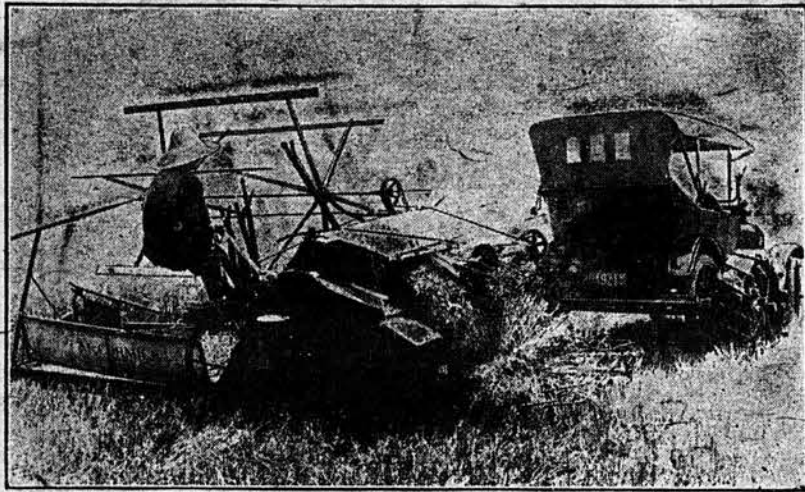
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Single Comb Reds	11	5	
Rose Comb Whites	8		
Grace Young, Breed Club Secy., B. 2, Leavenworth, Kan.			
WYANDOTTES			
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Marie Hiatt, Breed Club Secy., R. 1, Colony, Kan.			
ORPINGTONS			
Buff Orpingtons	11		
White Orpingtons	10		
Lila Bradley, Breed Club Secy., R. 3, Le Roy, Kan.			
LEGHORNS			
Single Comb White	41	13	
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Rose Taton, Breed Club Secy., Satanta, Kan.			
WHITE LANGSHANS			
Thelma Martin, Breed Club Secy., R. 1, Welds, Kan.	7		
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FARM ANSWERS

Ayrshire Cattle.

A man here bought a cow the other day which he calls an Ayrshire. What is this breed? Where did it come from? What is its value?

D. K. R.

Douglas Co.

The Ayrshire breed originated in the County of Ayr, in Southwestern Scotland. In that region, which borders on the Irish Sea, the surface is rolling and has much rough woodland. Pastures, therefore, are somewhat sparse and it is necessary for animals to graze large areas in order to obtain sufficient feed.

It is only within the last hundred years that Ayrshires have had a type well enough established to be entitled to the designation of breed. No exact account of the different infusions of blood of other breeds into the native Scotch cattle to form the Ayrshire breed is at hand. It is probable, however, that the Channel Islands, Dutch and English cattle were all represented.

The first importation of Ayrshires to this country was made in 1822, since which time there have been frequent importations into both the United States and Canada. New England, New York and Pennsylvania probably contain the largest number of representatives of the breed. There is a small distribution in the Middle Atlantic states and the Pacific Northwest. In Canada Ayrshires have had great popularity and the breed seems well able to withstand the rigors of the Canadian climate. The merits of the breed have not been advertised widely; consequently it is not well known in many sections of the United States.

Colors of Ayrshires may vary from a medium red to a very dark mahogany-brown and white, with either color predominating. Of late years among breeders there has been a decided tendency toward white with red markings. A black muzzle and a white switch are desired, but are not necessary for registration. Perhaps the most picturesque feature of animals of the breed is their long horns, which turn outward, then forward and upward. Another point of which breeders of the Ayrshire are very proud is the uniform, square, level udder with long body attachment which is common among the cows.

Quick, brisk actions are characteristic of the animals, which seem always to have an abundant store of energy and to be exceptionally alert. Ayrshires have a highly nervous disposition, which is useful both for production and self-support. Probably none of the other dairy breeds can compare with the Ayrshires in ability to obtain a livelihood on scant pastures. Their ability as "rustlers" has made them very useful in sections where there is much rough land in pasture.

In weight the cows may vary from 900 to 1,300 pounds (average about 1,000 pounds); bulls weigh between 1,400 and 2,000 pounds (average about 1,600 pounds). The animals are noticeably compact in body, with a tendency to smoothness over all parts. Formerly they were criticized for their short teats, but that fault has been removed largely by careful breeding. As a breed Ayrshires are generally very hardy and show great constitutional vigor.

At birth the calves weigh from 55 to 80 pounds, are very vigorous, easy to raise, and make rapid gains. Heifers reach maturity of frame at an age between the Holstein and the Jersey.

Milk from Ayrshire cows contains comparatively little color and has the fat in uniformly small globules which average smaller in size than for any other breed. For these reasons the milk sometimes fails to show a distinct cream line, by which the consumer often judges the quality of the milk. Ayrshire milk, because of the small fat globules, stands shipping well without churning, and in other respects it is well adapted to the market-milk trade. The percentage of butterfat in the milk is medium, and consequently there is no difficulty in conforming to local or state butterfat standards.

The average of the 2,598 cows that have completed yearly records for advance registry to July 1, 1917, is 9,555 pounds of milk, testing 3.95 per cent of butterfat, amounting to 377.51 pounds of fat. The 10 highest producers of the breed for milk and butterfat to July, 1917, are given below:

	Pounds milk.
1. Imp. Garclaugh May Mischief 27944	25,329
2. Auchenvrain Brown Kate 4th 27943	23,022
3. Lily of Willowmoor 22269	22,596
4. Garclaugh Spottle 27950	22,589
5. Jean Armour 3d 32219	21,938
6. Auchenvrain Yellow Kate 3d 36910	21,123
7. Gerranton Dora 2d 23853	21,023
8. Jean Armour 25487	20,174
9. Rena Ross 2d 23295	18,849
10. Willowmoor Mayflower 25343	18,745

Average 21,538.8

The official organization of the Ayrshire breed in the United States is the Ayrshire Breeders' association, with headquarters at Brandon, Vt. The secretary resides there and has charge of both registration and advanced-registry work.

Cutting the Silage Corn.

What are the common methods of cutting silage corn, and what are the relative costs? Crawford Co. L. F. W.

Corn can be cut for silage with common corn knives, the sled harvester, or the corn binder. The use of corn knives is advisable only on very small jobs and then only when sled harvesters or corn binders are not available. When hand knives are used, the corn may be shocked temporarily, thrown on the ground, or laid directly on the wagons to be hauled to the silo.

The sled harvester probably is the cheapest of the three methods mentioned for cutting corn, but because it is such hard work for the men on the sled to catch the corn, the method is not popular. Bulletin 173, Office of Experiment Stations, United States Department of Agriculture, states that it costs \$1.18 to cut corn with the sled harvester. A short test at the Nebraska station showed the cost was \$1.28 an acre for cutting and loading. Two men were able to harvest and load a ton every 10 minutes at a cost of about 17 cents, but since they worked only about two-thirds of the time,

40 tons or about 5 acres was a good day's work.

In using this machine most efficiently, the wagons used in hauling must be driven alongside the cutter and keep pace with it so the workmen can lay the corn directly on the wagons; otherwise the corn must be picked off the ground. It has been found that it costs about 10 cents a ton to lift the bundles from the ground to the wagons.

Also it is fully as expensive and probably more so to cut corn for silage with a corn binder than by any other method. It is no doubt the most satisfactory, and the method to be most highly recommended.

Since 73-4 acres a day is about the average amount cut with the corn binder, the farmer who is planning his work for filling his silo should estimate the tonnage an acre his corn will yield, and if he finds that one harvester will not keep the silage cutter supplied he should cut a day or so in advance, or have two or three corn binders in the field at once.

Records of the Hogs.

How can I mark my pigs so I can tell which is which? F. N. Y.

Sumner Co.

Some breeders use ear tags marked with different numbers, but these tear out very easily and become lost. They also are subject to the objection that it is impossible to mark pigs by this method at birth. No system is free from defects, but one of the most satisfactory methods is to mark by means of ear cuts or notches, each of which represents a number and by combining them any number from one up can be designated. These notches can be cut at the time of birth, and unless the pig has an ear mutilated in fighting, they usually remain permanently. The following is a key to a simple and effective method of notching pigs so as to be able to record their breeding. All pigs in the same litter should have a common litter mark. Keep a record of the mark and the sow's identification, and her pigs can then be selected at any time.

	Number indicated.	Left ear.	Right ear.
Outer side, next to head	1	1	10
Outer side, midway between head and tip of ear	3	3	30
Outer side, next to tip of ear	5	5	50
Inner side, next to head	2	2	20
Inner side, midway between head and tip of ear	4	4	40
Inner side, next to tip of ear	6	6	60

The cuts may be made with a knife, but the most convenient instrument is a punch which nicks the pigs' ears quickly and makes a clean cut. Little trouble will be experienced in having the edges of the cuts heal together, but if they should it is an easy matter to see them on close inspection and to cut them open again. By this method it is possible to number consecutively from one to more than 100 with not more than two notches in either ear.

Help for Bee Keepers.

I am trying to keep bees, and I find I don't know much about it. Can you suggest some good bee papers and books? Lyon Co. D. O. K.

Every beekeeper should have one or two good bee journals at hand, and also a good bee book, so he may keep posted on the latest and most successful methods of bee culture. These will also enable him to easily refer to any particular phase of the subject at short notice.

Following is a list of some of the more important publications, together with their publishers:

Bee Journals.
Gleanings in Bee Culture (monthly), A. I. Root Co., Medina, Ohio.
The American Bee Journal (monthly), C. P. Dadant, Editor, Hamilton, Ill.

Books.
A B C & X Y Z of Bee Culture (revised edition 1917), A. I. Root & Co., Medina, Ohio.

Bee Keeping, by Phillips. The MacMillan Co., New York, N. Y.

Productive Beekeeping, by Pellett. Lipincott Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Quincy's New Beekeeping, by Root. Orange Judd Co., New York, N. Y.

The Beekeeper's Guide, by Cook. G. W. York & Co., Chicago, Ill.

How to Keep Bees, by Anna B. Comstock. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, N. Y.

Planting the Fruit Trees.

How large a hole should I dig for a fruit tree? F. O. K.

Doniphan Co.

Under normal conditions, the size of the hole should be large enough to admit the root system without much crowding. In most cases this means that the hole will need to be about 15 to 24 inches square. As a usual thing, the root system should not be reduced just to make it go into the hole even if this is the easier and quicker method.

Where the soil is heavy and compact and has not been put in the proper tilth before planting, the hole should be considerably larger. In this way, the soil in the bottom as well as that at the sides of the hole may be loosened and the root system given a better chance to develop.

Under normal soil conditions, the depth will be largely influenced by the height of the head. The general rule is to set the tree from 3 to 4 inches deeper than it stood in the nursery. Root grafted trees should be set low enough so that the union of the stock and scion is some distance below the surface.

The use of dynamite in planting trees is recommended by some growers and opposed by others. It undoubtedly gives beneficial results and lessens labor on locations with hard or impervious subsoils. On soils in good tilth and having a fairly loose, open subsoil, it is doubtful if its use will give results sufficient to offset the cost of material and labor required.

About the Silos.

Why don't you print more matter telling of the different kinds of silos? I think this would be helpful. E. T.

Johnson Co.

The Farmers Mail and Breeze has printed a huge amount of material of just this kind, and it will continue to do so. However, the material you probably wish is contained in an excellent 55-page bulletin issued recently by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. This is Farmers Bulletin No. 855, "Homemade Silos," and it can be obtained free on application. It is mighty valuable for every man interested in silos and silage.

TOM McNEAL'S ANSWERS

Registered Animal

September, 1916, I purchased a bull. The bull was of Financial Count breeding and was to be registered. Financial Count was in all probability as good a bull as ever in and of course I was anxious to get a registered bull of his kind. I bought the bull and paid the freight back on his crate. I have been writing occasionally to the breeder since for the pedigree. I got no pedigree and no reply. What action can I take to obtain some result? I have his letters which he says the bull will be registered. J. R. W.

If the breeder sold you this animal representing him to be a purebred animal and entitled to registry you are entitled to get what you paid for, and if the seller of the bull fails to fulfill the contract you can collect whatever damages you have suffered by reason of his failure to keep his contract, of course, would mean a law suit. Before taking action you should consult the most reliable attorney of your maintenance.

How Should it be Divided?

A and B were husband and wife. B leaving four small children for A to care. B made no will, having no property in her name at the time of death. About a year after her death her mother divided some money among her children. Is A entitled to any of this money or should it be kept in trust for the children of B?

If A does not pay the funeral expenses, legally the undertaker's bill, can the undertaker levy on the money which B's mother left to A's children?

SUBSCRIBER.

B's mother has a right to dispose her property among her children and grandchildren as she sees fit. A is not entitled to any of this gift unless his mother-in-law grants it to him or provides that he shall have use of it.

Leather and Hides

Have read a great many topics discussed your paper but none on the particular of leather and hides. Hides were selling 23 cents in Topeka when I started to sell last fall and now at 10 cents a pound. What is the reason? Are the packers selling at that price? I would bet dollars to doughnuts that they are not. The price of leather hasn't come down, neither the price of shoes. I notice that our produce house at Marion quotes hides 23 cents today. What is wrong? I dare the United States is still paying a high price for leather.

F. E. SMITH.

The difference between the price of hides and the price of leather cannot be explained except on the theory that there is a leather monopoly holding up the price. The government certainly could do some regulating there.

Widow's Rights

Read leaving a widow, B, who can neither read nor write. A's will provided that she shall have all the personal property but real estate is hers only so long as she remains a widow. If she marries the real estate must be divided between the children. She must give it up entirely. The home consists of 160 acres. When the will was probated B was not told of her rights under the Kansas law but supposed that she accepted what she was given under the will. One of the children has paid the taxes on the real estate for two or three years. What claim can he have on this property? What can he do? Can the will be set aside and B get half without the consent of the children?

A. N. If B can prove the facts as you state, that advantage was taken of her ignorance to induce her to waive her rights under the Kansas law, the probability is that the court will set aside the will and allow her to take her half of the estate, real and personal, under the Kansas law and this regardless of whether the other heirs consent. If B paid the taxes voluntarily he has an account against his father for money paid for taxes and can collect as he would collect any other account.

A Seed List

Any farmer needing seeds for spring planting can get in touch with growers by addressing L. E. Call of the agricultural college, at Manhattan, Kan. An extensive seed list is now being prepared in his office thru the co-operation of the council of defense, agricultural college and state board of agriculture. The completed list will be published about April 1 in pamphlet form and will be given wide distribution throughout the state and is available to all who may request it. Anyone desiring to lay in their seeds between now and the time this bulletin will be published can get the names of persons

having seeds by addressing Professor Call at Manhattan.

The canvass has shown that there is plenty of good seed corn and plenty of other seeds for spring planting in the state with the exception of certain localities where it will be necessary to secure seed from other sections. Tests of 20,000 samples or more have been made for germination by the college, and of course in a season of this kind when much of the seed is poor, it is necessary to know that good seed is planted. The tests have shown that there is a great deal of seed that will not grow and anyone planting seed not tested this year is taking extra long chances.

High Quality Service

Governor Capper is our choice for United States Senator, first, last and all the time. In our seven years' residence in the state we have found no man, political, social or otherwise, better qualified or who has done more for Kansas than Arthur Capper and as governor he has been the real friend of the common people. Regardless of other candidates, the people over the state want Capper for they know they can depend on him to treat them on the square.—Prairie View Wideawake.

Feeding the Farm Flocks

(Continued from Page 3.)

in January for another man. Why? The small flock was fed right; the large flock was not fed right.

An entire flock of poultry can be ruined in a short time by improper feeding and careless methods. To maintain the body and supply material to form eggs hens must have grain, mineral matter, animal food, green food, grit and shell, and water. It does not make any difference how the hens get these various ingredients which they must have in order to keep in good condition and be good producers. The point is to see that the hens get these things from some source. When the hens find all they need in the way of food while ranging over the farm, and you know that they are getting what they need, by the returns you get in eggs, then no further thought need be given to the subject of feeding. But at other times when you know that the necessary feed cannot be found on the range, then provide the hens with that which they should have in order that they may continue to fill the egg basket.

Some months your poultry record book will show that you have made a profit. In other months your record will show a loss. Every business has its productive and non-productive seasons. The poultry business is the same as any other business in this respect.

The poultry raiser must figure his profits on what he does during an entire year. Our subscriber, whose egg report I have given, would have quit in disgust if he had considered the winter production only, but by keeping his records by the year and figuring his returns on that basis, even by following his old-time methods, he made a good profit from his flock last year—and the price of corn was high last year. This man fed 40 bushels during the winter. He figured this at \$35.60. The eggs produced during the year were worth \$153.79 according to his figures. That leaves a difference of \$118.19 between the cost of the feed and the price of the year's crop of eggs.

By giving consideration to what I have suggested regarding proper feeding, and providing comfortable quarters for the flock, any farm poultry raiser should be able to show a profit, this year, of several times that mentioned.

The cows must be given plenty of the right kind of feed, regardless of the price, or the milk supply will be rather limited. The hens must be handled in the same manner or egg production will be low.

There was a big scare over high priced feed last year. Everyone should be over the scare by this time and have his poultry operations adjusted to the new conditions. The feed problem may be difficult to solve, but it can be worked out.

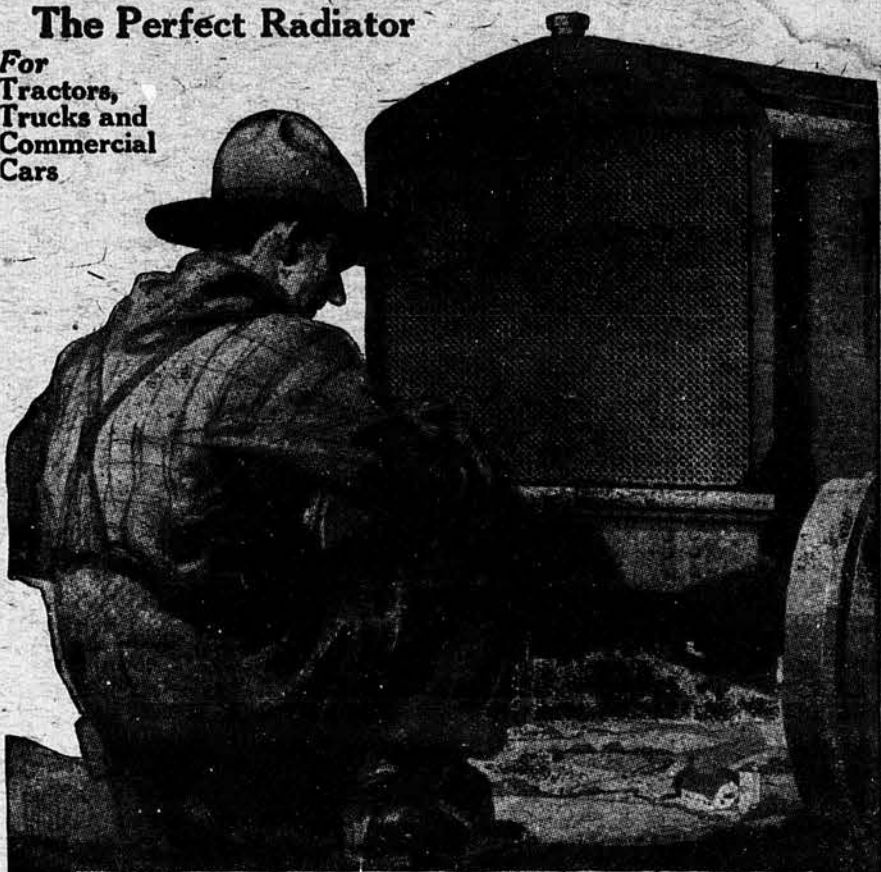
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Address C. C. French, Manager, Dept. 51, Topeka, Kansas

As to Christian Science

A recent issue of your paper under the headlines "What shall I do, Doctor?" contains an unwarranted attack upon Christian Science. I presume the question was asked in good faith, by the one seeking health, also that the answer was given by the doctor according to his understanding; yet the question and the answer show clearly that neither of these persons had any perception of what Christian Science teaches.

Christian Science emanates from God-divine Mind; its activity is the operation of spiritual law reiterating the command, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." This command is the expression of divine wisdom; it does not admit of any change or alteration to suit the wish or desire of personal opinion, therefore obedience to it is imperative. Jesus's life and work conformed to this command; thus he said, "This is life eternal that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent." Turn the study of the gospels we learn that the greater portion of the Master's work was one of healing, and it was he who said to all them that believe, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel—heal the sick."

One having taken up the study of arithmetic and failing to reach a correct solution of a given problem, has no right to condemn, or to declare that there is no truth or law governing numbers. Christian Science reveals the principle of being as God, divine life, truth and love. Thru a knowledge of the spiritual law of cause and effect, mankind comes into agreement with his principle—God, and thereby finds health and harmony, the reality of existence. A failure to receive help and healing thru Christian Science only indicates the great need of a fuller understanding of God's law, and its application to the needs of humanity.

I doubt whether the doctor realized what he was expressing when he said, "I believe there is a private anthracite hell for the individual who manufactures a new religion and seeks to turn deluded victims into it for his own personal gain." Christ Jesus was the founder of the Christian religion, and at one time he was asked whether he was the Christ. To this query he replied, "Go and show John again those things which ye do hear and see: The blind receive their sight, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear, the dead are raised up, and the poor have the gospel preached to them. And blessed is he, whosoever shall not be offended in me." (Matt. 11:4-6). Christian Science is not a new religion, it is but the fulfillment of Jesus's prophecy, and for the proof of its teachings it offers its healing work. "A tree is known by its fruit." If the doctor's religion does not offer the same evidence as prescribed by the Master, as proof of its teaching, may not his religion be the "new religion" which would subject himself to that "private" place to which he would condemn others? "Whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein." (Prov. 26:27.)

The doctor has most frankly told us that the practice of medicine is not a science, that is, it is not based upon a fundamental truth, for he says, "The sensible physician nowadays, prefers to prescribe no medicine, unless for a specific purpose, and then as little as possible." Thus we see in the practice of medicine there is not a specific remedy for a specific ill. Again the doctor gives expression to a vital truth when he says "Any one who will cease to fear illness and hopefully grasp for health gives his natural forces a better opportunity." Mrs. Eddy says, (Science and Health, page 276) "Material beliefs and spiritual understanding never mingle. The latter destroys the former. Discord is the nothingness named error. Harmony is the somethingness named Truth."

To eliminate the healing mission of Christianity is to dethrone the divine commission of the Christ. This healing truth is the "pearl of great price" and thru it, "the stone (which doctrinal notions and material medicine) rejected, has become the head stone of the corner." Willis D. McKinstry.

Topeka, Kan.

If You Can't Go Across

In response to the suggestion of the President, in advance of the third Liberty Loan drive, Governor Capper has

issued a proclamation to the people of Kansas calling upon them to do their utmost, next month, in putting the state above the mark set by the Treasury Department. This ideal, the governor says, can be achieved only by thorough organization, as in other campaigns. Here is the proclamation:

The secretary of the treasury has announced the campaign for the Third Liberty Loan will begin on the first anniversary of the declaration of war, April 6. We should make this a day of special observance thruout Kansas and give to its celebration a special significance and a practical value by inspiring every town, county and village to over-subscribe its quota.

Let us think of the thousands of our finest young men out on the battle front, undergoing the hardships of the world's most terrible war, in a desperate struggle with a barbarous foe who knows no restraining law, who observes no civilized customs, who violates every pledge and breaks every humane code.

Shall we at home fail to do our part? In this appeal to us, the Nation does not ask us to sacrifice or give of our means, but only to lend it what funds we can, taking bonds of the United States in payment at the highest rate of interest paid in more than a generation.

To every patriotic call since the war began, the response of Kansas has exceeded what was asked or expected of the state. Now that the treasury needs our subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan, let us maintain this fine record for the sake of our country and of our Allies, and for our honor and in honor of our sons who are devoting their lives to fulfilling what Lincoln called "the last great measure of devotion."

I wish to direct special attention to a feature of this loan which will make it historic. A National Honor Flag is to be raised in the treasury department at Washington, there to remain permanently. On this flag will be recorded the result of the subscription campaign in every state. We want Kansas to have a place of honor on this permanent memorial. Besides the National Honor Flag, the government will award Honor Flags to every town that sells more than its quota of Liberty Bonds.

To the Second Liberty Loan there were in round numbers, 10 million subscribers. The Third Liberty Loan must have 15 million subscribers.

Kansas must and will respond to this call for a greater subscription and a greater number of subscribers.

To the Second Liberty Loan this state was asked to subscribe a minimum of \$27,840,000, up to a maximum of \$46,400,000. It subscribed \$30,104,500 and exceeded the minimum. This over-subscription was due to the remarkable record of seven counties which exceeded their maximum. Sixty-five counties, considerably more than a majority of all, failed to subscribe even their minimum. While the state as a whole went over the minimum of the call, there were counties that failed to subscribe more than 25 per cent, others that gave no more than 15 per cent, and one or more that subscribed only 10 per cent of the minimum asked.

These facts are stated because they prove that by effective organization and effort Kansas can and will respond to this call with subscriptions far exceeding those of the Second Liberty Loan.

I appeal to every citizen of Kansas to meet this call of the Nation generously and promptly. In these things at least, we who remain at home can perform the duty of good citizenship, tho we do not and perhaps cannot, offer our lives to our country in its day of need.

That our people may show once more their devotion to their country and their purpose to stand by and support the noble sons Kansas has sent to the battlefield, I hereby designate,

APRIL 6, 1918.

as Liberty Loan Day in Kansas, and earnestly urge every Kansan to co-operate with his fellows to the fullest extent on that day, launching a campaign that will put Kansas far over the top in the Third Liberty Loan.

ARTHUR CAPPER,

Governor.

We pardon in the degree that we love.
—La Rochefoucauld.



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FACE POWDER

A box containing a generous supply of high grade face powder sent free and postpaid to all who send us only 1 cent for a 3-months' subscription to the Household magazine of from 20 to 32 pages monthly. Containing stories, fashions, fancy work and recipes. **The Household, Dept. F.P.5, Topeka, Kan.**

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Baseball Curver Free

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

OUR OFFER: We are giving these baseball curvers away free as a means of introducing our great home and family magazine, **The Household Magazine**. Send us two three months' subscriptions to the Household Magazine at 10 cents each and upon receipt of same we will send you one of the curvers, by return mail free and postpaid. Address, **HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, Dept. C.51, Topeka, Kan.**

Box Kite Given Away!

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

How To Earn This Kite

We are going to distribute them among our boy friends for only a small favor. Every boy who will get us three one-year subscriptions to our paper at 25 cents each and will send them to us with the 75 cents he collects will be given one of these kites. The Household is a monthly magazine of from 20 to 32 pages containing stories, fashions and departments of interest to all. You can easily get three subscriptions if you show a copy of the paper.

The Household, Dept. K.14, Topeka, Kan.

Sorghum Growing

BY C. C. CUNNINGHAM.

1. The sorghums are more resistant to heat and drouth than corn. They are, therefore, more profitable in those sections where, because of drouth, hot winds, and shallow soils, corn is not a reliable crop.

2. Sorghum will outyield corn as forage or silage crop in any part of the state.

3. Sorghum leaves the ground in poor condition for the following crop, and is therefore commonly considered hard on the ground. Pound for pound of material produced, sorghum does not remove more fertility than other crops.

4. Crops that make their growth during the latter part of the growing season should follow sorghum rather than fall or early spring seeded crops like wheat or oats.

5. The varieties of grain sorghum most extensively grown in Kansas are: Blackhull kafir, Pink kafir, Dwarf Blackhull kafir, Dwarf milo, and fetterita. Blackhull kafir gives best results with favorable conditions. Pink kafir yields better than the Blackhull variety on poor soils or in unfavorable seasons, or where the growing season is too short for the latter. Dwarf milo and fetterita and other early varieties are grown where the season is too short, or the rainfall too deficient, for Pink kafir.

6. The varieties of the sorgos or sweet sorghums most extensively grown in Kansas are: Black Amber, Red Amber, Orange and Sumac. The Red Amber is the best variety for Western Kansas. Kansas Orange and an early strain of Sumac are best for Eastern Kansas.

7. Three methods of planting the sorghums are employed in Kansas: surface planting, open furrow planting, and listing. Surface planting is best on heavy, poorly drained soils in Eastern Kansas. The open furrow method usually gives the best results in Eastern Kansas, where drainage is good and rainfall abundant. Listing is practicable, and generally the best method in Western and Central Kansas.

8. Careful preparation of the seedbed for sorghum pays. Cultivation of the ground to kill the weeds before the crop is planted is important, since the sorghums are likely to grow slowly and weeds are often difficult to control.

9. Fall listing for sorghum is a good farm practice in Western Kansas. The furrows hold the snow and prevent blowing. The ridges may be worked down during the spring or the grain may be planted in the same furrow, depending on conditions.

10. The sorghums should not be planted until the ground is thoroly warm. Usually they should be planted about 10 days later than corn.

11. Rowed sorghum for grain should be seeded at the rate of 4 to 8 pounds an acre, depending on the soil and rainfall. If grown for forage or silage, this amount should be doubled.

12. Sorghum broadcasted or drilled for hay should be seeded at the rate of 1 to 2 bushels an acre. It should be sown later than sorghum for grain.

13. Rowed sorghum should receive as thorough cultivation as corn.

14. The proper stage to harvest rowed sorghum is governed by the purpose for which it is intended. Sorghum for feed should be cut when the grain is in the dough stage. For silage it should be cut when in the hard dough stage, or nearly ripe. For grain, it should be cut when fully mature. For sirup it should be harvested in the dough stage. Sorghum drilled or broadcasted for hay should be cut in the milk or soft dough stage. It makes the best quality of feed when it reaches the proper stage for cutting just before frost.

15. Sorghum cross-fertilizes readily, which almost always results in deterioration. Continual roguing to remove hybrid and foreign heads is necessary to maintain a pure variety. Sorghum seed for home use should be field selected and kept in the head until planting time.

16. Sweet sorghum is utilized to a limited extent in Kansas for sirup production. This industry is increasing.

17. The grain sorghums, kafir, milo and fetterita, when properly fed, are but slightly inferior to corn for feeding livestock. They are similar to corn in composition, but are not so palatable, and a smaller proportion of the nutrients is digestible. Feeding tests indicate that they have from 85 to 90

per cent of the feeding value of corn for fattening hogs and cattle and from 90 to 95 per cent for fattening sheep. The grain sorghums are used extensively for poultry feed. Sweet sorghum and kafir make excellent forage. Sorghum silage is about equal to corn silage.

18. The sorghums are comparatively free from diseases and insect enemies. Kernel smut is the only serious sorghum disease in Kansas. This can be controlled readily by treating the seed with formaldehyde. Chinch bugs, grasshoppers and the kafir ants are the only insect enemies that seriously damage sorghum in Kansas.

A Shortage of Farm Labor

It will be difficult to secure the necessary labor this year for preparing the land, planting, cultivating and harvesting our crops. Many of the laboring men who have come to Kansas from the surrounding states cannot be counted on this year. They will be called to the front or will take the places of some of the neighbors who have been called to the front. Many of the young men of our state have been called to the training camps and a large number of our skilled workmen have been called to the federal construction work. The gradual withdrawal of the men formerly fitted for and trained in agricultural vocations into other lines of work will not be offset by the entrance of equal numbers into the farm work.

The great activities in manufacturing enterprises, mining and developing of the oil fields have drawn upon much of the available labor and the business concerns, realizing that their ultimate success rests on a steady supply of unskilled labor, are continually out-bidding the farmer in wages, housing facilities, working hours and general working conditions. Farmers are thus thrown into competition with all other businesses requiring unskilled labor, such as mining, lumber companies, iron workers, ship yards, quarries and railroad companies.

In order to get help necessary to plant, cultivate, harvest, thresh and deliver our crops, it is necessary that every county in the state should be fully organized by a county agent, the county farm bureau, the county council of defense and the commercial clubs of the cities.

A farm labor bureau should be organized with a real live wide awake secretary, a president and a vice-president at a central point and one or more directors in every township or school district. It is necessary that a careful survey be made of the villages, towns and cities, carefully tabulating all of the possible available help, from the banks, offices, stores, shops, factories and especially schools and securing the release of all of the available men and boys, and so far as possible, replacing the men and boys in the offices and stores with school girls and women.

When the county organization has made the necessary survey, every county will then know the exact additional help that will be required. The Federal Farm Labor Department will then know the exact need of each particular county and can arrange for supplying the county with the labor that can be had from other states and such other labor as it may be possible to get.

There are 9½ million acres planted to wheat in Kansas, more than one-fifth of all of the wheat in the United States; with favorable conditions our wheat crop will represent a large amount of wealth, and will be of great value to the people of the state. It will be necessary that this crop should be saved, in order to supply the army at the front, and the nations that are fighting with us.

So we are asking every man, woman and child in this state to do his part in saving the crop.

E. E. Frizell,
State Farm Labor Director,
Manhattan, Kan.

The Nation's Food

Do not limit the food of growing children. Eat sufficient food to maintain health; the nation needs strong people. But do not waste food. Preach and practice the "gospel of a clean plate." Our army in France must never lack a needed ounce of food.—Food Administration.



The Guide to
**HIGH GRADE
FOODS**
AT YOUR GROCER'S



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FREE!

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SEND NO MONEY I want to give every boy one of these fine rifles FREE among your closest friends and neighbors, giving away FREE only 10 packages of high-grade Patriotic Post Cards in connection with my big liberal 25c introductory offer. Any wide-awake hustling boy can easily do it in 2 hours—show the big boys what you can do. Write me TODAY.

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MENTION FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE



Smallest Bible on Earth

This Bible is about the size of a postage stamp and is said to bring good luck to the owner. Sent free if you send us two 3-months' subscriptions to the Household at 10 cents each. Magazine contains from 20 to 32 pages of stories and departments monthly. Address
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The Resurrection Plant changes from lifeless inactivity to lovely fern upon being placed in water. It will resurrect in this way any number of times. This beautiful plant sent free if you send us only two 3-months' subscriptions to the Household Magazine at 10 cents each. The magazine contains from 20 to 32 pages monthly of stories and special departments of interest to all. Address,
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Publisher Farmers Mail and Breeze, Topeka, Kan.

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My subscription is..... (Say whether "new" or "renewal.")

My Name

Postoffice

State..... St. Box or R. F. D.

BOYS! BOYS! GIRLS, TOO!

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

SOLVE THIS PUZZLE



\$250.00

CULVER RACER AUTO "FIRST GRAND PRIZE"

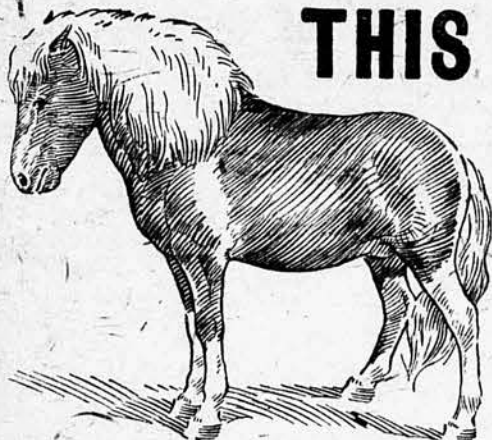
Not a Toy

But a Real Gasoline Automobile

BUILT LIKE THE BIG RACERS

Capacity—Carry two passengers.
Frame—Pressed ch. steel.
Steering Gear—Wood with metal spider.
Wheels—Wire later, ball-bearing 30x2 clinch rim.
Tires—Culver non-skid.
Clutch—Foot pedal, b. b.
Axles—Crucible steel.
Gas Tank—20 gal., 12 in. x 18 in.
Wheel Base—66 in.
Springs—Cantilever, elliptic.
Speeds—3 for, 2 reverse.
Brake—Foot and hand.
Engine—Air cooled 5 h. p.
Weight—250 pounds.
Speed—Up to 25 m.p.h.

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



THIS IS "DON"

**Second Grand Prize
Value \$100.00**

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

How Many Words Can You Make?

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

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

A TOTAL OF 15 GRAND PRIZES

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

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

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

Many Soft Work Horses

BY W. H. COLE
Cowley County

There are a great many soft work horses on the farms this spring. Usually enough farm work is done in the winter to keep the work animals in condition for spring work but aside from one team, which has been used for feeding and hauling wood, the work animals on this farm are as soft as colts this spring. By the time one does up the feeding in the mornings the work day is cut somewhat short and none too much work can be accomplished in the fields during the rest of the day on account of the condition of the horses. This is a time when we wish for a tractor.

Oats sowing was started on this farm March 8. We had planned to start sooner but a 2-inch rain a few days previously put a stop to our activities along that line. The rain, as a matter of course has delayed the oats seeding considerably but the great benefit that the moisture did the wheat will more than offset any loss caused by the delayed oats seeding. And besides the moisture will help the oats, after once they are in the ground, fully as much as it did the wheat. The wheat was needing moisture badly. Only one small snow that fell during the winter did the wheat any good and no rain had fallen since last fall so it was getting to be a case of life or death with the wheat. Since the rain came and brought warmer weather with it, the wheat has greened up nicely and is growing vigorously. Fields of wheat that made no growth last fall are now growing and stooling nicely.

The cane seed that was grown on this farm last year was marketed recently and the cash returns were certainly far

keep warm with while we were feeding. And we felt very fortunate too, in having the wood to "rustle" for in some localities where there was no wood and coal could not be obtained the situation must have indeed been anything but pleasant. Fuel famines need never bother the residents of this portion of the state for there is an abundance of wood along the streams which may be had for the mere work of getting it, and if an individual is too shiftless to do that much he ought to feel the pinch of Jack Frost just a little.

We note, by the recent papers, that the price of binder twine has been set for the coming season at 23 cents a pound, but the articles we read did not make it clear as to whether this was the price at which the dealer would be able to buy it or his selling price. If it is his selling price it will be practically the same as last year but if it is his buying price it will mean that we will have to pay around 30 cents for twine to tie up our next summer's crops. For several seasons past we have, for the most part, used the penitentiary twine and have found it very satisfactory and considerably cheaper than the twines bought through the local dealers. We do not believe that it runs quite as even and smooth as the trust twines but it binds up as many bundles of grain a pound and gives no more bother from tangles and breaking than the higher priced twines.

The farmers are taking more of an interest in good kafir seed than we ever knew them to do before. Last season convinced the most of them, in this locality at least, that kafir was a much surer crop than corn and so they are going in for kafir strong this year. It has always been the rule for the farmers to exercise considerable care in selecting their seed corn but somehow or other it has always, at the same time, been the prevailing notion that kafir scooped out of the bin was good enough for planting. It was just kafir and that was all there was to it. However, a few fields last season, for which the seed for planting was selected with care, convinced the most skeptical farmers that there was no crop that would respond to the influence of good seed more readily than kafir.

It has been our custom for years to select our seed kafir in the fall and save it thru the winter in the head, as in that manner of winter storage the grain is left with stronger germinative powers. And then, too, when it is saved in the head and flailed out at planting time there are no cracked grains, and if one is well acquainted with his planter he can tell just how thick he is getting the seed and what sort of a stand he may expect. But with machine threshed grain it is different. Even if one fans out the cracked grains, and very few do, there will be many in which the germ is injured that will be planted and never come up. With seed so high in price such a practice is expensive to say the least.

A half day was spent last fall in hand topping a lower wagon bed full of choice kafir heads for our spring needs. These heads were piled in the bin until the stems were thoroughly dried and then the whole lot was stored carefully in the barn loft. Of course we do not expect to plant that much seed ourselves but sometimes heavy rains of a hail make a second planting necessary and besides if we have no use for all the seed perhaps some neighbor will be short of seed and be glad to get it.

To Control the Lice

My horses all seem to have lice, and the cattle have these pests, too. What measures of control shall I use?
Assaria, Kan.

Replying to your letter of recent date addressed to the Farmers Mail and Breeze, I wish to state that during February, 1918, the United States Department of Agriculture issued Farmers Bulletin No. 909 entitled "Cattle Lice and How to Eradicate Them." This bulletin gives you detailed instructions regarding the method of controlling lice on domesticated animals. I would recommend that you write to the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. for this bulletin, as I am satisfied that you will get much valuable information out of it.

K. S. A. C.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra

in excess of our wildest dreams when we planted it last spring. In all our years of farming we had never rowed any cane but last spring something put it into our head to try some and as we had some excellent seed 4 acres were put out. The ground was winter plowed and double disked just before planting time. The planter, equipped with furrow openers, was used and a splendid stand was obtained. It was cultivated well but for a time during last summer's drouth it looked pretty sickly. Nevertheless it brought us good returns for our labor as from that 4 acres more than \$500 was received. We are planning to put out about 20 acres of it this year. We do not expect this crop to bring us \$125 an acre but if it does half that well it will be a profitable venture.

Work came on with a great rush when spring did finally open up. As a rule we Southern Kansas farmers are able to do considerable plowing or disking during the winter but the last winter proved an exception to that rule. About all that could be done was to feed the stock and "rustle" wood to

Will You be a Soldier Boy?

(Continued from Page 11.)

ports and corn in June, buttermilk, shorts and corn chop in July; wheat, cleaned up under a separator) with buttermilk and shorts in August; slop and wheat in September and ear corn in November and December. In addition to the feed described the pigs had access to rape pasture and all the fresh water needed. The sow and pigs had clean bedding every week and had shelter from the weather. I also gave them rock salt and coal slack. Some of the ten pigs turned out to be fine brood gilt. I named her Beauty. Now last, but not least, I want to thank Mr. Capper and Mr. Case for their kindness and for helping me to get a start in the hog business. I am surely proud of my sow and pigs."

"Taps" for One Soldier

Now, I must tell you some sad news. Stanley Brunberg, member of the club last year and one of the Riley county members who won the special county prize, died a few days ago. Stanley, who was 11 years old, had enrolled for the 1918 club work and his father, Andrew Brunberg, had entered the father and son contest. Stanley was a bright, lovable boy, and took a great interest in the club work. It is not necessary to tell you how deeply grieved I am. Our club has become one great family and the death of a member is like losing a child from your own home. We hope to make arrangements so that Mr. Brunberg can continue in the contest and Stanley's place will be filled. Both Mr. Brunberg and Stanley had begun record keeping. I should be glad to have the club members send a note of sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Brunberg. Their address is Manhattan, Kan., R. 3.

These are the counties that have completed membership since the last report:

COWLEY COUNTY.		
Name	Address	Age
Wm. Toms, Arkansas City	15
James Catman, Rock	17
Samuel Byrne, Geuda Springs	13
Harry Cunningham, Winfield	15
Frederick Albrecht, Winfield	12
Joseph Magnusson, Winfield	13
Earl Schooley, Latham	12
Superior Trampton, Arkansas City, R. 1	16
Ed Polts, Winfield	14
Samuel Thorp, Winfield	16
GREENWOOD COUNTY.		
Donald Day, Madison, R. 3	11
Corey Downing, Hamilton	14
Marlene Houghton, Severy, R. 3	16
Edman Thomas, Virgil	12
Harold Durham, Fall River, R. 1	14
Rayne Jones, Hamilton	15
Kenneth Smith, Hamilton	13
Ed Osborn, Quincy	16
Don Hogan, Hamilton	15
Ed Hart, Hamilton	17
JOHNSON COUNTY.		
Kenneth Steel, Gardner	13
Ed Schinner, Edgerton	16
Robert Reynolds, Eudora	13
Edwin Andrew, Clathe	13
Edwin Teas, Lenexa	12
Edgar Peck, Edgerton	13
Edgar Letmann, Eudora	12
Edward White, Olathe	12
Edward Hardy, Gardner	12
Edna Weiborn, Edgerton	14
NEMAHA COUNTY.		
Laurel Hill, Seneca	16
Robert E. Randel, Corning, R. 2	14
David McDougal, Centralia	16
Ernest Fowler, Centralia	15
Edgar Hearn, Corning	13
Edwin Hibbard, Corning	13
Ed Wilson, Centralia	13
Edgar Stephens, Corning	14
Water Schuller, Centralia	16
Edwin Seneca	11
OTTAWA COUNTY.		
Ray R. Ward, Minneapolis, R. 1	14
Charles Johnson, Jr., Glasco	17
Edgar Johnson, Wells, R. 1	14
Robert R. Wells	12
Edwin Spencer, Tescott	13
Edna Koss, Delphos	13
James A. Matson, Miltonvale	12
Edna Brittain, Minneapolis, R. 4	17
Ed E. Miller, Minneapolis	16
Edgar Edwards, Delphos	14

Progress for Kansas

I am glad that I shall have the opportunity to vote and use what influence I have for Governor Capper for Senator. My reason for being glad of this opportunity is that I believe the Governor is one man with the ability to stand for a square deal for all men without fear or favor and that he will not be satisfied to see our state stand in its moral, religious and educational standing when compared with other states, but that it shall be the best of any; not following in someone else's old rut, but ever making new tracks in virgin soil. I am for Arthur Capper and he can name the place. Ross, Kan.

D. W. Hall.

A horse is much more likely to be alarmed by hearing some noise he cannot see than by the sight of things he does not understand.



The Proper Seed Bed

A proper seed bed is the best paying crop insurance you can carry. It is the *only* thing that will make possible *full* nourishment to every crop you plant—and *full* nourishment means a high percentage of germination, strong, healthy growth, and a big yield.

Intensive research—foresight—experience—close study of all soil conditions in every section of the country—all these have combined to make Oliver the tractor plow that will put a proper seed bed on your farm.

Oliver Tractor Plows are furnished with combination rolling coulters and jointers, quick detachable shares, with chilled or steel bases.

2 Bottom Plow, \$175—3 Bottom Plow \$220—4 Bottom Plow \$310
Plus Freight Charges

Oliver Chilled Plow Works, South Bend, Indiana

OLIVER

Oliver Service—16 branches throughout the country, 53 stock transfer houses, experienced plowmen at every branch and a traveling corps of plow and tractor experts—assure continuous, 100% plow performance. An organization like this can not be built up in a day. It has taken pioneering effort and sixty years of progress to develop it.



Grow These Six Lovely Roses In Your Own Garden

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

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

The American Beauty The Greatest of Them All

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Use This 20-Day Special Offer Coupon

FARMERS MAIL AND BREEZE, Topeka, Kansas.

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

Name.....

Postoffice.....

R. F. D. Box State

SUNDAY SCHOOL HELPS

BY SIDNEY W. HOLT

Lesson for March 31: Easter. 1 Cor. 15:50-58.

Golden Text. Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory thru our Lord Jesus Christ. 1 Cor. 15:57.

Easter-time! How few people there are in the world who do not experience, in some degree, the magic thrill of this season! If not thru the message of the Christ, there is still the awakening of Mother Earth to warm the heart. And while, sometimes, people fail to realize the significance of this message, its meaning is clear, it is the renewal of life everlasting. Jesus is the Bread of Life today in a larger sense than when He fed the 5,000. Listening to Him on the mountain-side, and Easter-time grows dearer.

Centuries ago when Jesus walked the paths of Palestine it was a country midway between the three greatest nations of antiquity, Assyria, Egypt and Greece. Today it remains not only the gateway between the East and the West, but it also offers equal facilities of access to Europe, Africa and Asia.

Here in the Promised Land, which is still the Land of Promise, for it has never yet become the Land of Possession, God revealed Himself, and while the Holy Land may not be the exact physical center of the world, it has certainly been the moral and spiritual center of history.

Today all eyes are turned toward Jerusalem, a land that is as different from other lands as the Bible is different from all other books, and as the Jewish people with their peculiar and wonderful history differ from all other nations. Once again Christian people control the city and in the pulse of the world throbs the hope that thru the heartache and the desolation of this horrible war will come the fulfillment of all the teachings of Christ concerning the whole of humanity. We are looking toward a land where the Eternal Word came as a Glorious Man and dwelt among a peculiar nation, stamping its influence on the destiny of mankind.

In the resurrection of Jesus we are given an accredited salvation and the pivotal fact of Christianity, for while Confucius, Brahma and Mohammed, the founders of other religions, died we have no evidence of their ever arising from the dead. The empty tomb that gave forth the true song of hope is the unique fact of Christianity and demonstrates forever the absolute and final victory of the Man of Nazareth over every form and force of evil. His resurrection opened an entirely new prospect to humanity and with His Person as the pledge, for in the forgiveness of sins a new relationship to God was revealed. For it was thru the creative will of God that Jesus became so gloriously realized, not only as our life but also our resurrection and He is ever ready to take us quickly thru the Valley of the Shadow to the hills of light where God in power, purity and peace rules the universe.

Better Farming at Alma

I wish to sow some alfalfa this spring with oats as a nurse crop. The ground was plowed last year and is full of dead furrows and back furrows and really ought to be plowed this spring to level it off somewhat. If plowed within the next three weeks do you think it would be settled enough by seeding time to assure a good stand? I never have had any experience with oats and alfalfa so I do not know when, or how much of each to sow.

I have a pasture southeast of town with several old fields in it which I should like to get into bluegrass. I sowed some at different times but failed to get a stand. I have some bluegrass on this farm. Would it be advisable to move some of the sod over to the pasture? How long would it take to get a stand in that way?

Alma, Kan. P. G. T.

If the field in question is low and the dead furrows and back furrows have been left for draining the ground, it would perhaps be better to leave them in the alfalfa field rather than to level up the field before seeding. If the furrows are not needed for surface drainage, then it would be better to level up the ground before seeding the alfalfa.

I believe that if you could plow the field as soon as the weather would permit, that it would be possible for you to settle the ground sufficiently for alfalfa and oats. If you have a

corrugated roller or a subsurface packer, it would be well to run over the field with such an implement after it is plowed and harrowed down. If you do not have an implement of this kind, then take a disk, set it fairly straight and weight it, and pack the ground as much as possible in this way before seeding the alfalfa. I would not plow any deeper than was necessary to level up the field. After plowing, the ground should be worked into good seedbed condition. You should sow with the alfalfa a light seeding of oats. Not more than a bushel to a bushel and a peck of seed to the acre should be used, and if the weather turns dry toward the middle to the latter part of June, the oats should be cut for hay rather than to allow them to mature grain. If you cut them for hay with a mowing machine you should leave enough stubble to protect the young alfalfa. I would prefer to leave about 6 inches of stubble on a field of this kind.

Regarding the bluegrass pasture, the method that you suggest of moving sod would hardly be practicable. If you now have a stand of grass on the pasture and wish to thicken it up with bluegrass, I would suggest buying a little bluegrass seed at this time and scattering it over the pasture. A pound to 2 pounds of seed to the acre should be sufficient to establish the grass and if conditions are favorable, and if the pasture is not pastured too closely, it should spread.

I also should consider it advisable to scatter at the same time a pound or 2 pounds of White clover seed to the acre. White clover will come in where the bluegrass is thin and makes excellent pasture for cattle.

There are some objections to White clover for horses. The White clover is a legume and adds nitrogen to the soil which in turn helps the bluegrass.

If the pasture is weedy and contains but little grass it probably will pay to plow it up and reseed it entirely. In that event, a mixture of grasses such as 10 pounds of Brome grass, 5 pounds of Orchard grass, 4 pounds of timothy, 1 to 2 pounds of Kentucky bluegrass, 1 to 2 pounds of White clover, and 4 to 5 pounds of alfalfa would make a good combination.

A mixture of grass of this kind will be expensive to seed and for that reason you cannot afford to sow the grass unless you have the best possible seedbed. Ordinarily it is better to prepare the seedbed in the summer and to sow the grass seed and alfalfa in August. The White clover should then be seeded the following spring.

K. S. A. C. L. E. Call.

Sorghums in Sheridan County

Which will do the best for me, Yellow Milo or Dwarf blackhull kafir? Are there any other sorghums I can grow to advantage? Sheridan Co. J. K.

Why not plant both Yellow Milo and Dwarf blackhull kafir? Both have done fairly well under the conditions in your section, and it would be better to grow them both until one, as an average for several years, has clearly demonstrated that it is the best.

Freed's sorghum should do fairly well under your conditions. It would pay for you to try it, on a small scale at first, to see what it will do. You can get seed from J. K. Freed of Scott City, Kan., the man who developed it. It also will pay you to get Bulletin No. 218, by the Kansas Experiment station, just issued, on Growing Sorghum in Kansas. This is a mighty valuable addition to the material on the sorghums.

Right About the Packers

I think Governor Capper is on the right track in regard to the packing plants. I think the stockyards and the packing plants have hurt Greenwood county more than the dry weather and Chinch bugs combined. I will do what I can for the governor, and will vote for him, if he gets the nomination, regardless of whom my party puts up.

Route 3, Eureka, Kan.

Restricts Grain for Beer

Brewers of beer have been limited by Presidential Proclamation to 70 per cent of the amount of grains and other food materials that were used last year. The same limitation applies to the so-called temperance and near-beers.

Potato Diseases in Kansas

BY L. E. MELCHERS

The Irish potato crop of Kansas was damaged greatly last season on account of a few avoidable plant diseases. Anywhere from 1 to 25 per cent of the potato crop in most fields was lost in 1917. The potato growers of Kansas were confronted by the serious foliage plant diseases—the blights—so common in the northern states and which necessitate frequent and thoro liquid sprays, they would have a just claim to rebel and throw up their hands in disgust and say, "It's all too much trouble, costs too much, it doesn't pay, we'll take chances."

Northern potato growers are absolutely compelled to spray with Bordeaux mixture to avoid entire losses from the early and late blight diseases. In the last four years we had one moderate outbreak of early blight and, no doubt, those growers who used Bordeaux found it profitable. If the northern states had only the tuber diseases to contend with as we have in Kansas they would consider their problem an easy one.

Blackleg, black scurf, dry-rot and scab are all tuber borne diseases and are easily and readily controlled by dipping the seed in a chemical solution. This kills the plant disease organisms that may be lodging on the outside of the seed and in this manner prevents the sprouts from becoming infected. There are two main reasons why Kansas potato growers have experienced heavy losses. (1) The seed which is planted is for the most part northern grown seed and these potatoes often carry infection on their surfaces or inside the tissues. (2) The seed is not given a chemical treatment before it is planted.

Buy your potato seed from reliable dealers. Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Nebraska—the northeastern part of the state—grow red potatoes which are shipped to Kansas. Some of these states are publishing a list of dealers who have certified seed. Avoid all chances from loss by potato diseases by treating your seed. The corrosive sublimate treatment is recommended in preference to the formaldehyde treatment for potato tuber diseases in Kansas because it is equally effective for scab, and is necessary for the best results for black scurf or rhizoctonia. It is better, therefore, to use a treatment that is reliable for all the tuber diseases which are likely to be found on the seed. In this way the potato seed can be rid of all tuber infections with one treatment.

Soak the uncut tubers for 1½ hours in a solution prepared by mixing 4 ounces of corrosive sublimate, or mercuric bichloride, in 30 gallons of water. Tablets can be used but powdered corrosive sublimate is to be preferred. This should first be mixed with 1 quart of hot water, since this allows it to dissolve more rapidly. Add this solution to the required amount of water to make 30 gallons. Corrosive sublimate can be secured in local drug stores.

Never use metal tanks or containers for this solution, since it corrodes metals. This is a rank poison and all liquid must be kept away from children and stock. It does not, however, injure the hands. Barrels, wooden tubs or vats can best be used. Place the uncut tubers in sacks and submerge in the solution for 1½ hours. Remove and spread the seed to dry, after which it may be cut. Use a fresh solution after every third or fourth sack of seed treated, since this solution loses its strength rapidly.

Precautions to be observed are: Be sure to use the correct strength of the solution. Do not let the solution come in contact with metal. It is a deadly poison. Treat only whole potatoes, and cut the seed after it is treated. Treated seed should not be eaten or fed to stock.

With the formaldehyde treatment place the uncut tubers in coarse sacks and submerge in a solution made by mixing 1 pint of 40 per cent formaldehyde with 30 gallons of water. The tubers are allowed to soak 2 hours. The equipment used for the corrosive sublimate treatment can likewise be employed here. This solution does not corrode metal, therefore any kind of container will serve. The solution does not lose its strength on standing and can be used indefinitely. This treatment is satisfactory for potato scab, but it is not recommended for the more serious and prevalent black scurf and blackleg dis-

eases in Kansas. Formaldehyde can be secured from local drug stores at prices varying from 25 to 30 cents a pint—1 pound—to 19 cents a pint in barrel lots. Companies wholesaling formaldehyde are:

Southwestern Drug company, Wichita; Potts Drug company, Wichita; Mallinkrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.; United Chemical companies, Kansas City, Mo.; Perth Amboy Chemical company, New York City.

Companies retailing formaldehyde are: Local drug stores; United Chemical companies, Kansas City, Mo.; Arnold Drug company, Topeka; Mount-mize Drug company, Atchison; Evans-Smith Drug company, Kansas City, Mo.; Faxon & Gallagher Drug company, Kansas City, Mo.

Tomato Growing for Profit

Tomatoes have yielded us from \$25 to \$100 an acre, according to season and price a ton. When we first began our dependence for plants was on the plant bed, which was made by burning a small brush heap in a rich place and planting an ounce of seed for every acre. We generally put in some extra seeds, however, for any loss that might occur. This seed bed was made early in the spring, about April 10 as a rule, after danger of freezing was past.

The best ground for tomatoes that

we have here is the rich new grounds. Old ground well manured the year before is also good. New ground, first or second year, is better and there is much less work in growing them. Plowing is done as for corn ground and the land is laid off with rows 4 feet apart each way. Poorer ground can be laid off closer than that for the plants will not grow so large. Begin setting as soon as plants are 5 or 6 inches high. A stout, stocky plant is best. We set plants any time up to July 4. After that date there is not much use to set a plant. A small, well built plant is better to set than a long, spindling one. Do not let your plant bed get too old or the plant will not produce well. The vitality seems to be gone.

Of late years we use no plant beds, we plant the seed in the hill where the plant will grow. Our method is to get the ground ready early, harrow, mark off 4 feet across each way and start our crew across. The first lad drops a small handful of fertilizer in each cross, the next hoes up a little hill, mixing the fertilizer with the dirt. The next drops 6 or 8 seeds and the next covers it, using his foot and stepping on it to firm the ground if it

is the least bit dry. That is all to do until the plants are ready to plow and thin to one plant in a hill. Missing hills can be supplied from nearby hills which have more than one.

If commercial fertilizer is used the crop will come off quicker. Last year we lost very few from the early frost. Usually the fertilizer makes two weeks' difference in the crop, besides the tomatoes ripen faster and the crop can be disposed of more quickly.

While you are planting, plant sufficient to pay you for your trouble; a small patch that yields 10 or 15 crates a day is not as good as one that will yield 30 or 40. We never have grown more than 1½ acres but it has kept us as busy as bees in the middle of the season.

Do not sow your plant bed too thick, give the plants a little room. We always fertilize the plant beds when we use them. Clods put over plants set in dry times will help preserve them. Give the plants one or two good hoeings. Plant turnip seed when you lay them by and have a good turnip patch when your tomatoes are gone.

R. L. Berry.

A dog that worries stock has no business on a dairy farm.



"Here's the Tractor we want—with the plows always in sight"

"THAT Advance-Rumely 8-16 was just made for our 160 acres. With the plows underslung that way, we can handle every one of those small fields right up to the fence corners. That's what I call a real one-man outfit."

One Man Control—Tractor and plows are combined in one machine—full control of entire outfit from the driver's seat.

Just Like a Horse Gang—The plows are right underneath, always in sight—you see just what they're doing every minute.

Cuts Square Corners—You can back with your plows—make short turns and work right up to the fences and corners. Just the thing for small irregular fields.

Nothing Runs in Dirt but the Plows—All motor gears and transmission enclosed and running in oil. Hyatt roller bearings.

Kerosene for Fuel—Powerful heavy duty four cylinder motor—guaranteed kerosene burner.

Plows are Detachable—Plows and plow frame are detached when used for other drawbar jobs. Only two pins to remove—two minutes work.

For All Kinds of Jobs—Equally adaptable for all drawbar jobs and belt work.

Backed by Service—Every 8-16 backed by Advance-Rumely guarantee and Advance-Rumely service.

Ask our nearest Branch for special 8-16 catalog.

ADVANCE-RUMELY THRESHER CO.

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LAPORTE

INDIANA

Kansas City, Mo.



ADVANCE-RUMELY

Help With the Garden

What are some good bulletins on farm gardens? Where can I get these?
F. O. V.

Johnson Co.
An excellent bulletin on The Farm Garden was issued a few days ago by the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. This is Farmers Bulletin No. 937, and every person interested in getting better results from his farm garden should send for a copy. Here are some other good publications which you might get at the same time.

The School Garden. (Farmers' Bulletin 218.)
Tomatoes. (Farmers' Bulletin 220.)
Okra: Its Culture and Uses. (Farmers' Bulletin 232.)
Cucumbers. (Farmers' Bulletin 254.)
Beans. (Farmers' Bulletin 259.)
Onion Culture. (Farmers' Bulletin 354.)
The Home Production of Onion Seed and Sets. (Farmers' Bulletin 434.)
Frames as a Factor in Truck Growing. (Farmers' Bulletin 460.)
Tomato Growing in the South. (Farmers' Bulletin 642.)
The Squash-Vine Borer. (Farmers' Bulletin 668.)
The Common Cabbage Worm. (Farmers' Bulletin 766.)
Asparagus. (Farmers' Bulletin 829.)
Control of Diseases and Insect Enemies of the Home Vegetable Garden. (Farmers' Bulletin 856.)
How to Increase the Potato Crop by Spraying. (Farmers' Bulletin 868.)
Home Storage of Vegetables. (Farmers' Bulletin 879.)
Saving Vegetable Seeds for the Home and Market Garden. (Farmers' Bulletin 884.)
Bean Growing in Eastern Washington and Oregon and Northern Idaho. (Farmers' Bulletin 907.)
Cabbage Diseases. (Farmers' Bulletin 925.)
Home Gardening in the South. (Farmers' Bulletin 934.)
The City and Suburban Vegetable Garden. (Farmers' Bulletin 936.)

Capper Stands by the Farmers

The publisher of this paper believes that a country newspaper should be a mirror of the community's sentiment—especially so in political affairs. In placing the name of Arthur Capper at the head of our column as the candidate for United States Senator we are following out that line of thought. Our readers are largely agriculturists, and in Arthur Capper the farmer has as staunch and true a representative as it is possible for man to be. At all times and under all conditions he has championed their cause and has ever been outspoken in their interest. As a United States Senator his opportunity to be of greater and further service

will be increased and we believe that we are but reflecting the sentiment of a large majority of our readers when we place the name of this tried and true friend of the farmer as our choice for the Republican nomination for United States Senator from Kansas.—Dorrance Star.

Damage by the Crawfish

Considerable damage has been done in my garden by crawfish. How can I get rid of these?
L. R.
Crawford County.

Crawfish or crawfish ("crawdads") do a good deal of damage in the southern states in making holes thru levees and dikes, and also they have been found to be very destructive to crops. Damage to crops in Kansas by them has seldom been reported.

During very wet weather, and often after sundown, crawfish come out of their burrows and can be caught or killed. They are killed easily by being struck a good blow with a stick or crushed with the foot. However, it is recommended that they be caught and boiled in a mixture of meal and water. The United States Biological Survey states that this mixture when allowed to dry makes extremely valuable egg producing food for poultry. If you have chickens this method might be the best to use, as it would destroy the crawfish and at the same time increase egg production.

For poisoning, carbon bisulfid is recommended. Put the carbon bisulfid in a long-nozzle oil can, and put two or three drops of it in a burrow and close the hole carefully afterward. Carbon bisulfid should be secured from the local druggist. Chloride of lime and calcium carbide are recommended, but not so strongly as carbon bisulfid.
K. S. A. C. Robert K. Nabours.

A "War Cyclopaedia"

A "War Cyclopaedia" is the latest special war publication of the government issued thru the Committee on Public Information. It is a handbook for ready reference on the great war, and contains in some 300 pages a great mass of information simply arranged and clearly stated. It is issued in response to an insistent demand from many students, writers, clergymen, law-

yers, business men and the public at large for authentic statements of the outstanding facts concerning the war in alphabetical arrangement.

The "War Cyclopaedia" was edited by Frederic L. Paxton, University of Wisconsin; Edwin S. Corwin, Princeton University, and Samuel B. Harding, Indiana University, the editors drawing freely upon the time and the patriotic good-will of a large number of special writers from all parts of the country. Because of its special value and the high cost of printing a small price of 25 cents a copy has been fixed by the government to cover the cost of production and distribution. It may be obtained from the Committee on Public Information, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

A Loss of Ewes

I have lost some ewes. They jerk and move their mouths as if they were chewing, and a white discharge comes from their noses. They quit eating and die in from three to five days. What shall I do?
L. W. N.
Cowley County.

The symptoms submitted in this letter are entirely insufficient to arrive at any diagnosis. The symptoms submitted are common to a good many different diseases. I believe that the best and quickest way to arrive at a diagnosis will be to have some competent graduate veterinarian hold a post mortem on an animal that has died recently.

K. S. A. C. Dr. R. R. Dykstra.

For More Farm Help

A big effort is being made to organize the boys of the nation for work on farms. This proclamation was issued by Governor Capper a few days ago to encourage the effort in this state.

In three months this summer the boys of Kansas between the ages of 16 and 21 years have the opportunity of earning 2 million dollars for Uncle Sam. This amount, represented thru nearly a million days of labor on the farms of the state by the 17,000 available boys of high school age, altho it will go into the pockets of the youths, will be an indirect contribution to the cause of the war by relieving the labor shortage on the farm.

The farms of Kansas, admitted by our national leaders, to be invaluable in aiding the cause of America and her

allies, must be developed to 100 per cent efficiency and production this year. Never has there been such demand for agricultural products. Never has there been such a shortage in men to carry on this campaign in the soil. Thousands of Kansans have been taken from the farms to don the olive drab. Their places must be filled.

Here is the plan. The United States Boys' Working Reserve is organizing the youths of from 16 to 21 years to work on the farms this summer during the school vacation. Every state in the Union has been enlisted in the campaign. Kansas has 17,000 high school boys who could be used. For a week beginning March 18, these boys may enroll with city and county enrolling directors, appointed by W. L. Porter, director of Kansas. It costs nothing for the boy to thus identify himself with his country's cause. Just enroll and await the opportunity of going to the farm for the summer months.

Here is a chance for the Kansas boy to line up at the front against the Hun lad across the sea.

Such men as President Woodrow Wilson; Ex-President William Howard Taft; Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt; Herbert C. Hoover, and Secretary of Labor Wilson have endorsed, encouraged and induced the move.

Now, therefore, I, Arthur Capper, governor of Kansas, do hereby designate the week of March 18 as Boys' Enrollment Week. I call upon all to lend instant and capable support to this most important enterprise to the end that Kansas may in a commanding way support and sustain the national government in its lofty service to humanity and democracy.

ARTHUR CAPPER,
Governor.

A View of the Future?

I think I have read somewhere of an address delivered about 50 years ago in Indiana in which a farmer told of the present war and of the large part that farming would play in it. Do you know of this address?
Norton County.

Probably the address you refer to, which has been mentioned a good deal recently, was the one delivered by Dr. E. W. Ellis October 21, 1853, at the Elkhart, Ind., Fair. It was mentioned recently in the Farmers Guide. Here it is:

You want theory as well as practice; you want book farming as well as hand farming. Observing men have from time to time recorded the results of their experience and others learned in various sciences have shed light upon the operations of nature and illustrated the triumph of art. All these are within your attainments, and a careful examination of their pages like the best cast upon the waters will show its fruit after many days. Agricultural journals abound and should be liberally patronized. You will find in them instructions and entertainment, and you will do justice to all around you if you fail to avail yourself of their perusal. I look forward to a proud day for the American farmer.

A few years since when the green isle of the ocean, first flower of the earth and the gem of the sea, was famishing for bread, we supplied their wants, and now, when war and famine are threatening the devastation of all Europe, with keen foresight and natural instinct, they stretch their hands toward the American granaries. We can supply them from our abundance even every harvest field in Europe were red with blood.

Time will be when we shall feed the world when our western hemisphere shall be to the world as a land of Goshen, a land of plenty and when we shall hold the peace of the world in the hollow of our hands. We can imagine, who can estimate the amount of our production, when this whole land shall be brought under cultivation and from sea to sea the traveler as he speeds his way shall never lose sight of the farm house and its appendages. In this estimate, we find tires and figures prove inadequate. We may not see it in our day but as the promise of God was permitted to behold from the mountain top the beauties of the promised land, so may we look down the vista of futurity exultantly at the high destiny of the American farmer.

Sudan Grass for Hogs

What is the value of Sudan grass for hog pasture? I have 4 acres of rice, which I wish to sow to hog pasture about June 1. I have the Sudan grass seed; would it be better to sell it and buy something else?
M. E. R.
Delphos, Kan.

You should have good results with the Sudan grass for hog pasture. It has been used extensively for this purpose in Kansas.

"A Nasty Thing Called Famine"

The food wanted by mankind does not exist. The word shortage is not strong enough for the situation. To put the matter bluntly, the whole world is up against a nasty thing, familiar to the people of India, called famine.

Lord R. B. Rhonda.
British Food Controller.

Make your two bits do its bit. Buy Thrift Stamps.



Get My Price—FIRST

30 Days' Trial—Satisfaction Guaranteed

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

Monmouth SULKY OR GANG Plow

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

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

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

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



Get My Free Book

Lightest Draft Plow Made

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



A little more of this bomb practice, and he'll be ready to sit down and enjoy a little chew of the Real Gravely the folks back home sent him.

Who is Going to Send Him another pouch of Real GRAVELY Chewing Plug

Real Gravely Plug is the tobacco to send the Boy—not ordinary plug loaded up with sweetening, but condensed quality—with the good Gravely taste that satisfies and comforts and lasts a long while.

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

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

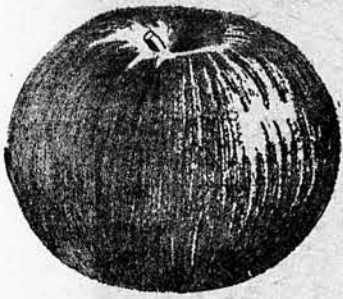
SEND YOUR FRIEND IN THE U. S. SERVICE A POUCH OF GRAVELY

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

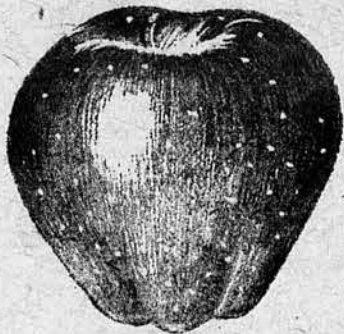
P. B. GRAVELY TOBACCO CO., Danville, Va.
The Patent Pouch keeps it Fresh and Clean and Good—it is not Real Gravely without this Protection Seal
Established 1831



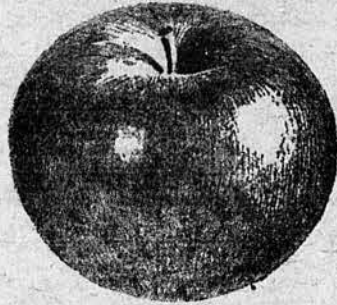
10 Apple Trees Free To You



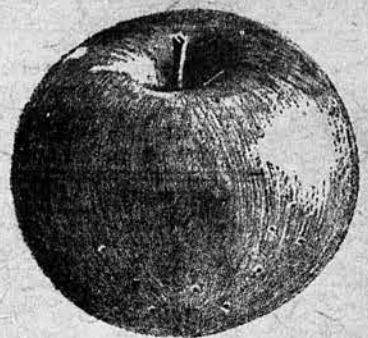
3 Wealthy



2 Delicious



2 Jonathan



3 Northwestern Greenings

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

**Two one-year subscriptions to Capper's Weekly
10 Splendid Apple Trees**

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

All shipping charges prepaid.

All for only

\$1.00

Wonderful Value

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

Complete Instructions

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

This Offer

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

Description of Varieties

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

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

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

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

What Is Capper's Weekly?

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

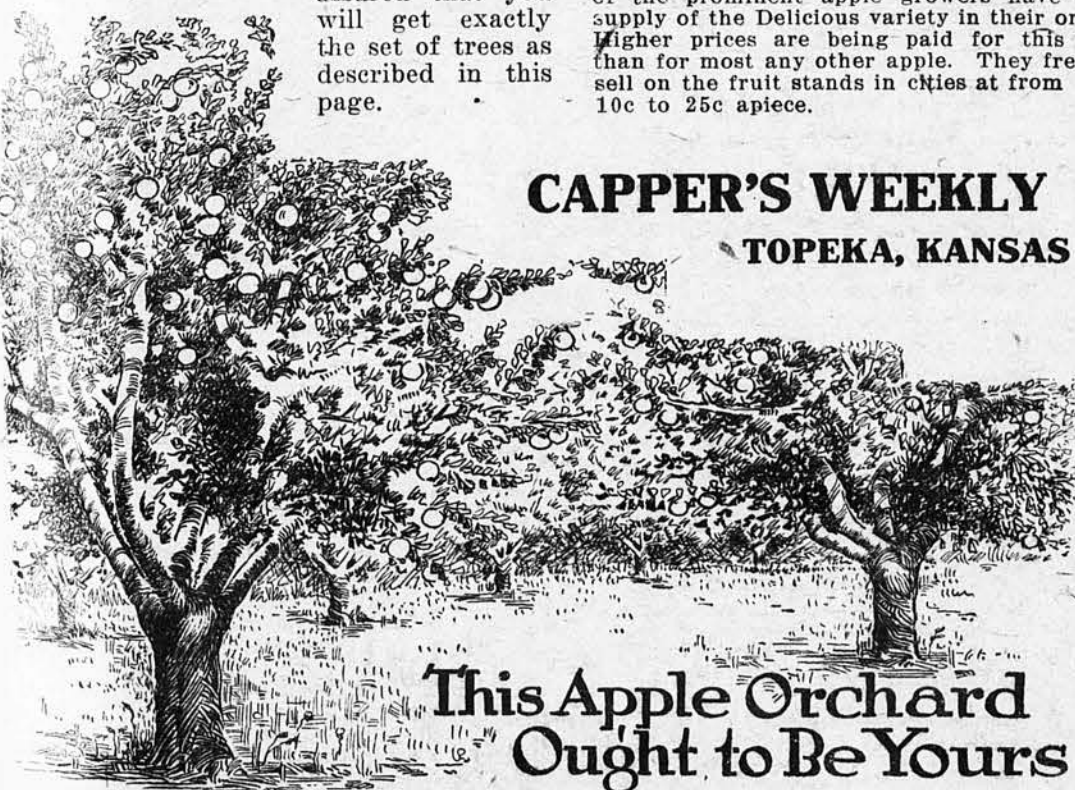
The welfare of the American home; 100-cents-on-the-dollar government; better schools and free school books and an education that will fit every child for the business of life; nation-wide prohibition, nation-wide suffrage; an end to fee-grabbing receiverships and the entire fee system; courts and laws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

When to Plant

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

Arrival of Trees

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



This Apple Orchard Ought to Be Yours

**CAPPER'S WEEKLY
TOPEKA, KANSAS**

Apple Orchard Coupon

M&B 3-23-18

CAPPER'S WEEKLY, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

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

1. Name.....

TOWN.....

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

2. Name.....

TOWN.....

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

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

Name.....

TOWN.....

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

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

THE POULTRYMAN'S MARKET PLACE

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

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

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10.....	\$.60	\$2.00	26.....	\$1.50	\$5.20
11.....	.66	2.20	27.....	1.62	5.40
12.....	.72	2.40	28.....	1.68	5.60
13.....	.78	2.60	29.....	1.74	5.80
14.....	.84	2.80	30.....	1.80	6.00
15.....	.90	3.00	31.....	1.86	6.20
16.....	.96	3.20	32.....	1.92	6.40
17.....	1.02	3.40	33.....	1.98	6.60
18.....	1.08	3.60	34.....	2.04	6.80
19.....	1.14	3.80	35.....	2.10	7.00
20.....	1.20	4.00	36.....	2.16	7.20
21.....	1.26	4.20	37.....	2.22	7.40
22.....	1.32	4.40	38.....	2.28	7.60
23.....	1.38	4.60	39.....	2.34	7.80
24.....	1.44	4.80	40.....	2.40	8.00
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So many elements enter into the shipping of eggs by our advertisers and the hatching of same by our subscribers that the publishers of this paper cannot guarantee that eggs shipped shall reach the buyer unbroken, nor can they guarantee the hatching of eggs. We shall continue to exercise the greatest care in allowing poultry and egg advertisers to use this paper, but our responsibility must end with that.

ANCONAS.

ANCONA EGGS. SEVEN DOLLARS HUNDRED. Earl Grimes, Minneapolis, Kan.

PURE ANCONA COCKS \$2.50 UP. EGGS 100-\$7.00. Ethel Johnson, Assaria, Kan., Box 51.

SINGLE COMB ANCONA EGGS \$6.00 HUNDRED. \$1.25 for 16. E. R. Smith, Kinsley, Kansas.

ANCONAS—BRED TO LAY. EGGS FOR HATCHING. Dr. Ferdinand Shryman, Concordia, Mo.

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SINGLE AND ROSE COMB ANCONA EGGS cheap, from extra good stock. G. D. Williams, Inman, Kan.

S. C. ANCONA EGGS FROM MATURE stock. \$7-100. Also cockerels. Mrs. Will Torgeson, White City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB ANCONAS. EGGS 15 FOR \$1.50 or \$8.00 per one hundred, delivered. C. K. Whitney, 726 West Third St., Wichita, Kansas.

MY FLOCK FROM PRIZE WINNING Single Comb Ancona eggs 15, \$1.00; 100, \$6.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.

ANCONA—R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS. Cockerel for sale \$2.00 and up for good breeding stock. Eggs in season. Emmett Pickett, Princeton, Mo.

S. C. ANCONA EGGS \$1.25 PER 15; \$6.00 per 100, prepaid. White Indian Runner duck eggs \$1.00 per 11 eggs, prepaid. Mrs. Mary Bates, Dighton, Kan.

MY ANCONA DOPE TELLS WHY I QUIT all other breeds. Ancona breeders got eggs all winter. Did you? Why keep loafers? breed Anconas. 16 eggs \$2.00, 40-\$4.00; 65-\$5.75; 100-\$8, prepaid. Page's Farm, Salina, Kan.

PURE SHEPPARD ANCONAS. MADISON Winner and Queen Bess stock. Pens \$25; cockerels \$8. Eggs \$10 sitting; utility eggs. Madison Winner and Queen Bess cockerels used. \$8 hundred. Baby chicks 25c and 80c. R. C. cockerels. Lottie DeForest, Peabody, Kan.

BANTAMS.

PURE BUFF COCHIN BANTAM EGGS. \$1 for twelve. Wilbur C. Scott, Atlanta, Kan.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAM CKLS \$1.25 UP. Eggs 10 cts. each. Lester Fagan, Minneapolis, Kan.

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EGGS FROM FINE LARGE LT. BRAHMAS. Also males. Mrs. Fred O'Daniel, Westmoreland, Kan.

THOROUGHbred MAMMOTH LIGHT Brahmata, 15 eggs \$2.00; 100-\$8.00. Cora Lilly, Olivet, Kan.

FELCH PRIZE STRAIN LIGHT BRAHMAS. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15. Fine Trio \$10. H. A. Thomas, Scranton, Kan.

EGGS FROM LIGHT BRAHMAS, HEAVY layers and welghers; 15, \$1.50; 100, \$7.00. Mrs. Dick Walters, Route 7, Abilene, Kan.

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS. FEW left at \$3 to \$6. Eggs \$3 for 15, \$8 for 100. Mrs. J. R. Kenworthy, Wichita, Kan.

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BUTTERCUPS—EGGS. PENS. \$2.00, \$2.80 fifteen; range, \$1.50 for 15, \$6.00 for 100. Mrs. Jas. Shell, Pittsburg, Kan.

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SILVER CAMPINE EGGS \$2.00 FOR 15. Oscar Huston, LaJunta, Colo.

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ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$6 per hundred. Mary Rose, Paola, Kan.

S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS \$1 PER 15; \$6 per 100. Floyd McConnell, Downs, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN EGGS \$5 100. Mrs. W. Aldridge, Manchester, Okla.

BUFF LEGHORN EGGS FOR HATCHING \$6.00 per 100. J. N. Miller, Fredonia, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.25-15; \$6.00-100. Ola Willour, Ransom, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN eggs \$5-100. Mrs. S. F. Crites, Florence, Kan.

PUREBRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.25 setting. W. B. Summers, Mitchell, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS 100, \$6; 15, \$1. R. H. Rickett, Arlington, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$6 per 100 prepaid. D. Hudson, Fulton, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS \$1.50-15. Baby chicks 15c. A. Pitney, Batavia, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS. Bred to lay. \$5-100. Mrs. Chas Bullis, Spring Hill, Kan.

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ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS. Kulp strain \$6 per hundred. Mrs. B. B. King, Erie, Kan.

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PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Bred to lay. Eggs, \$6 per 100. Otis Dovel, Argonia, Kan.

PURE SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN eggs, 50, \$3.50; 15, \$1.50. Mrs. Anton Triska, Hanover, Kan.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS, PRIZE WINning strain, \$2 for 15, range, \$5 for 100. L. E. Day, Paola, Kan.

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PUREBRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGhorns eggs, silver cup winners, 100-\$5.50; 15-\$1.25. Geo. Dorr, Osage City, Kan.

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PRIZE WINNING SINGLE COMB BROWN Leghorns. 100 eggs, \$5.00; 15, \$1.00. Charles Dorr & Sons, Osage City, Kan.

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

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, COOK strain. Direct \$3 to \$15. Eggs \$3 per 15. P. A. R. Unruh, Pawnee-Rock, Kan., Route No. 1.

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

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

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

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

PURE BRED ROSE COMB BUFF ORPING-tons, best winter layers, eggs 15-\$1.50; 30-\$2.50; 100-\$6.00, also Buff duck eggs. Fannie Renzenberger, Greeley, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON hatching eggs. Excellent matings, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 for 15, \$10 per hundred. Cockerels \$5.00. Send for mating list. Sunflower Ranch, Ottawa, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON SHOW and utility stock, two mated pens, eggs from these pens at \$5.00 and \$3.00 for 15; utility eggs \$1.50 for 15; \$3.50 per 50; \$6.00 per 100; a few utility cockerels at \$3.00 each yet. R. No. 3, Pleasant Hill Poultry Farm, Ellinwood, Kan.

ORPINGTONS.

"PAYWELL" BUFFS LAY AND WIN. They will make your poultry pay. Eggs ten cents each. L. S. Weller, Salina, Kan.

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

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

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

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

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

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

WHITE ROCK EGGS \$1.50-15. MRS. LE-ona Davenport, Riley, Kan.

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

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

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

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

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$5. Mrs. Alex Sheridan, Kanopolis, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15 \$1.50; 100 \$6.00. Mrs. Alex Sheridan, Kanopolis, Kan.

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

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

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

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS; \$1.00 SET-ting; \$5.00 hundred. R. Day, Sibley, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 PER 15; \$5 per 100. Mrs. H. E. Bachelder, Fredonia, Kan.

BARRED ROCK EGGS 15-\$3; 100-\$10, 112 premiums. Mrs. Chris Bearman, Ottawa, Kan.

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

BUFF ROCKS, EGGS \$1.50 PER 15, \$3.50 per 50; Mrs. Fred Miller, Wakefield, Kansas.

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

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

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

WHITE ROCK EGGS \$6.00 PER HUNDRED. Per setting, \$1.25. R. I. Lemons, R. No. 3, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

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

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

RINGLET BARRED ROCK EGGS \$4.50 for 50; \$8.00 a hundred. Mrs. Rob Donham, Talmo, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EGGS 15-\$1.50; 50-\$4.00; PUL-lets \$18.00 per dozen. Mrs. S. H. Hendrickson, Okeene, Okla.

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

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

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

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

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

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY. EGGS from fine pens, \$2.50 setting prepaid. J. C. Nelbrecht, Gridley, Kan.

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

EUREKA BARRED ROCKS, WINNERS, Special mating, 15-\$3.00; range 100-\$5.50. Lan Harter, Centralia, Kan.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, LARGE bone, farm range flock, \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK eggs, \$2.00 per setting or \$7.00 per 100. Mrs. H. Maxton, Rydal, Kan.

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

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

PUREBRED RINGLET BARRED ROCK cockerels \$3.00 each or \$5.00 for two. Mrs. R. E. Wilson, Melvern, Kan.

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

LARGE WHITE ROCK EGGS FOR hatching fifteen \$1.25; hundred \$7.00. Mrs. E. E. Merten, Clay Center, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, EGGS AND COCK-erels, from 200 to 250 egg stuff. Some of the best. M. J. Greiner, Mena, Ark.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, PRIZE WINNING stock and highest scoring birds \$3.50 for 48. Valley View Poultry Farm, Concordia, Kansas.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

PUREBRED BARRED ROCK EGGS \$1.50 fifteen; hundred \$6.50 delivered. Mrs. Minnie Dresback, Wellington, Kan.

BEAUTIFUL BARRED-TO-SKIN "RING-lets." Cockerels \$3 up. Eggs, chix. Edward N. Hall, Junction City, Kan.

WHITE ROCK EGGS FROM FREE RANGE flock, \$1.25 per 15; \$3.50 per 50; \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. Chas. Parker, Preston, Kan.

PURE BRED S. C. BUFF ROCKS, WIN-ners at three fairs, 15 eggs \$1.60. Mrs. C. N. Mason, Uniontown, Kan. Route 8.

BUFF AND WHITE ROCK EGGS—SPEC-ial matings 15, \$3.00; 30, \$5.00. Utility 100, \$6.00. W. H. Beaver, St. John, 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.

CHOICE WHITE ROCKS, BERRY strain eggs \$7.00 per hundred; \$1.50 setting of 15. Mrs. C. H. Streeter, Wakefield, Kan.

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

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM BEST quality W. Rocks, W. Holland turkeys, Embden geese. Ada M. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

BUFF ROCK EXCLUSIVELY, GOOD WIN-ter layers; eggs now ready for hatching, 30 for \$2.25; 50 for \$3.50. Joe Carson, Bliss, Okla.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—FROM EXCEL-lent laying strain, Farm range \$1.25 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. S. Van Scoey, Oak Hill, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE ROCKS CHOICE stock, pen 1 \$3.50-15. Farm range \$1.50-15; \$3.00-50; \$5.00-100. H. C. Loewen, Peabody, Kan.

BRED TO LAY BARRED ROCKS, FROM stock with records of 200-268 eggs per year. Eggs for sale. O. Hassler, Enterprise, Kan.

EXTRA GOOD RINGLET BARRED ROCK eggs for hatching \$2.00 and \$5.00 setting, \$8.00 hundred. Mrs. W. E. Schmitendorf, Vassar, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS FOR hatching, from prize winners by the setting or by the 100. W. K. Trumbo, Roseland, Kan., B 66 B.

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

BUFF ROCK EGGS—EXTRA QUALITY. Pens, \$2 to \$4. Utility, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$6.00. Write for mating list. A. R. Quintette, Ames, 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.

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

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED BARRED Rocks. Of the most noted strains of the breed. Write me your wants. Frank McCormack, Morrowville, Kan.

BARRED ROCK CKLS, FINE DEEP BAR-ring, best strain, \$4.00. Eggs fresh, uniform size \$6.00 per 100, postpaid. Effie M. Rankin, R. 8, Knoxville, Ga.

RINGLETS, ARISTOCRATS, BARRED Rocks, rich color, narrow barring. Eggs pen \$5 per setting; range \$8 per 100. Mrs. A. Anderson, Greenleaf, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS—WINNERS ST. JOSEPH, Topeka, Kansas City. Both matings, eggs, 15-\$5.00; utility 15, \$2.00; 100, \$7.00. Write Mrs. P. A. Pettis, Wathena, Kan.

BARRED 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.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS, BIG TYPE, large bone, evenly barred, bred-to-lay strain. Eggs \$2 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. W. Poort, Oakland, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

BARRED ROCKS—TRAPNESTED, 200 EGG records. Pen, \$5.00 for 15. Flock headed by Mittendorf roosters, \$3.00 for 50; \$5.00 for 100 eggs. E. M. McArthur, Walton, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

WHITE ROCK EGGS (FISHEL STRAIN DI-rect). Pen headed grandson of first cockerel Frisco world's fair. Females scoring 95%, \$3.15. Utility males scoring 93%, \$1.25-15; \$3.25-50; \$6.00-100. Chas. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

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

BARRED ROCKS, 80 PREMIUMS, 33 firsts, leading shows. To conserve, no circular, eggs cheaper, \$5, \$3.00; 30, \$5.00. Both sexes for sale. Mattie A. Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

MY BARRED ROCKS ALWAYS PLEASE. Be one of my many satisfied customers, 20 years with them, eggs from high quality range flock, \$1.25 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. James Dilley, Beattie, Kan.

QUALITY WHITE ROCK EGGS. AT Oklahoma Gold Special Show entered twelve birds, won twelve ribbons, four firsts. Nuff said. Pen one, \$5.00 for 15; two and three, \$3.00 for 15. Mating list free. Mrs. Geo. D. Walker, Rond Creek, Okla.

"RINGLET" BARRED ROCKS. WINNERS wherever shown. Range eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$3.50 per 50, \$6.00 per 100. Pens \$5.00 per 15, \$9.00 per 30. Day old chicks, range, Mar. 17 cts, Apr. 16 cts. Pens, 50 cts. Write for mating list. Mrs. C. N. Bailey, Lyndon, Kansas.

HEAVY LAYING, MITTENDORF STRAIN Barred Rocks. Free range flock headed by three beautifully barred cockerels. They weigh, lay and pay. 15 eggs, \$1.50 postpaid. Pen headed by sire of North Missouri show winners, 15 eggs, \$2.50 postpaid. Wayne Taylor, Marionville, Mo.

BARRED ROCKS—WON AT STATE SHOW. Wichita, 1918, 1-2 pen, 2nd cockerel, 5 pullet. The test of quality. Excellent winter layers. Free choice matings. Eggs \$5.00 15. Floor matings, \$2 15; \$3.50 30. A few dandy cockerels yet at \$5.00. Ship on approval. Send for mating list. Geo. Sims, Le Roy, Kansas.

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 \$1.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 100. Special matings \$2.00 and \$3.00 per 15. Minnie Clark, Haven, Kan.

150 "ROYAL BLUE IMPERIAL RINGLET" Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels and pullets for sale, 12 blue ribbons at 3 exhibitions, 1917, 200 egg production. Cockerels \$3.50 to \$10.00; pullets, \$2.00 to \$5.00. Eggs for hatching; express charges prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. North Willow Poultry Ranch, A. L. Hook, Prop., Coffeyville, Kan.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS, MY SPECIALTY for 11 years, paying special attention to laying qualities. Won first at Kansas Poultry Federation, Salina, Kansas State show, Wichita, and Kansas City, Mo., 1918. Fine pullets for sale. Have mated some wonderful birds. Taking egg orders now. If you want large birds, soft, even buff, good under color and good layers, write J. K. Hammond, 315 S. Green, Wichita, Kan.

PIGEONS.

RAISE SQUABS. TWENTY PAIRS OF RED Carnaux for sale cheap. Have other business. G. E. Eubank, Nickerson, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES.

RHODE ISLAND WHITE COCKERELS, prize winners. Jake Ayers, Sabetha, Kan.

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

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE eggs 15, \$1.75; 50, \$4; 100, \$7.50. Excelsior strain. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND WHITE EGGS FROM large excellent layers 15, \$1.00; 100, \$5.00. Mrs. Frank Sloman, Effingham, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE cockerels, hens and pullets from prize winning strains \$2, \$3, \$5 each. Eggs, 15, \$2; 50, \$5; 100, \$9. Col. Warren Russell, Winfield, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS \$1.25-15. CARL Smith, Leonardville, Kan.

CHOICE ROSE COMB RED EGGS, \$1.50-15. Mrs. Fred Hall, Waldo, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS \$2.50 PER SETTING. Maple Hill Poultry Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

PURE BRED RHODE ISLAND REDS, 15 eggs \$1.00; 100, \$4.50. Dan Gansel, Beloit, Kan.

R. C. RED EGGS, FARM RANGE, 50 \$3.50; 100 \$6.00. Mrs. Geo. Lobaugh, Greenleaf, Kansas.

PUREBRED ROSE COMB RED EGGS 50-\$3.50; 100-\$6.00. Mrs. D. W. Shipp, Belleville, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS, \$6.00 PER 100. Pen \$2.50 per 15. Mrs. Will Stone, Garnett, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS \$1.50 setting; \$6.00 per 100. O. E. Nichols, Abilene, Kan.

ROSE COMB REDS, PRIZE WINNING stock 50, \$3.50; 100, \$6.00. Pine Crest, Abilene, Kan.

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, Catalog. W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs, fifty \$3.50; 100, \$6.00. Chas. Olsen, Alta Vista, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB REDS THAT ARE RED, eggs fifteen \$1.00; hundred \$5.00. Mrs. F. Meyer, Garnett, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED EGGS FROM LARGE pure stock \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. Sadie Smith, Bronson, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB REDS; \$6.00 HUNDRED; satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. W. P. McFall, Sawyer, Kan.

JUNCEFORD'S S. C. QUALITY REDS, EGGS \$7 hundred. Pens \$4 to \$10 fifteen. Sadie Luncford, Mapleton, Kan.

PURE ROSE COMB RED, ROSE COMB Brown Leghorn eggs \$1.50, fifteen. Everett Brubaker, Wichita, Kan. R. 3.

RED, VELVETY, DARK, BOTH COMBS, Eggs 15-\$1.25; 100-\$7.50. Mrs. Forrest Peckenpaugh, Lake City, Kan.

CARVER'S R. C. REDS, EGGS, UTILITY, 100, \$5.00; pen per setting, \$3.00. Mrs. E. H. Nash, Route 1, Kinsley, Kan.

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

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED eggs the season \$1.00 for 15, \$6.00 for 100. Mrs. Frank Fortner, Canton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS from good winter layers, \$1.50; 100-\$7. Mrs. Emma Pierce, Kincaid, Kan.

BRAMAN POULTRY YARD, S. C. RHODE Island Red eggs for sale, \$8 a setting of 17. S. B. Rawlings, Braman, Okla.

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

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8.00. Mrs. Gilbert J. Smith, Route 6, Box 46, Sterling, Kan.

SINGLE COMB RED CHIX, 12 1/2 C. EACH, 15-\$1.25, 100-\$5.00. Choice farm range. Lelah Works, Humboldt, Kan.

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

S. C. R. I. RED COCKERELS \$2 to \$4. Utility eggs \$5 per hundred. George Weirauch, R. F. D. 2, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

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

SCORED SINGLE COMB COCKERELS, a dark red, heavy boned, \$5 and \$10 each. Guaranteed. Lela Osterfoss, Hedrick, Iowa.

SINGLE COMB RED EGGS \$1.50 PER 15. Mammoth Pekin duck eggs, \$1.50 for 12. Also stock for sale. Mrs. Jas. Stewart, Crosses, Ark.

EGGS—VELVETY, DARK, ROSE COMB Reds, correct size, shape, color. Layers not loafers. 15, \$1.50, 100-\$6. Charles Sigle, Lucas, Kan.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, good winter layers. Eggs \$1.50 setting; \$6.00 hundred. Mrs. Claude Landon, Eudora, Kan.

THOROUGHbred ROSE COMB RED EGGS, Free range \$5 per 100; choice yard \$1.50 per 15 or \$6.00 per 100. Mrs. C. B. Johnson, Garrison, Kan.

LARGE WELL-SHAPED ROSE COMBED Reds, good winter layers, exceptional quality and color. Eggs \$2.00 setting. Ira Lewis, Downs, Kan.

R. C. RED EGGS FROM GOOD COLORED, good winter layers, \$1.50 per 15, \$6 per 100. Mrs. M. S. Carr, 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.

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SUDAN GRASS SEED \$22 PER 100 LBS. Less than 100 lbs. lots 25c pound. Sacks free. This is fine seed. Geo. D. Buntz, Chase, Kan.

MORTGAGE LIFTER SEED CORN, YEL- low, a wonderful bottom land yielder \$5 bushel. Bank reference. J. J. Fritz, La- Cygne, Kan.

1,000 BU. AFRICAN KAFIR FOR SALE. Well matured. Send your bid. Sample at your request. Chas. Mercer, Conway Springs, Kans.

ONE HUNDRED FIFTY BU. GOOD RE- cleaned alfalfa seed for sale. \$9.00 per bu. if a quantity is taken. V. O. Johnson, Aulne, Kans.

1,000—BUSHELS BOONE COUNTY WHITE seed corn. Tested and dry, of my own growing. Will sure grow. Hughley John- ston, Windsor, Mo.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BARLEY, \$2.50 BU., sacks extra. Also Sourless and Black Amber cane seed. Arthur Peterson, Hutch- inson, Kan. Route 2.

FETERITA AND AMBER CANE SEED. Hand picked and shelled. One bu. worth two from machine. 10c per lb. J. Mel- leker, Offerle, Kans.

PINTO BEANS, BEST QUALITY. \$9.75 hundred; fancy alfalfa cane seed, \$10 hundred; seed corn, \$10 hundred pounds. J. F. Harris, Macksville, Kan.

SEED CORN—BOONE COUNTY WHITE and early Pride of the North, hand picked and shelled, \$4.50 F. O. B. Emporia, Peter Hines, Emporia, Kans.

SEED CORN FOR SALE. BOONE COUNTY White and Calico, at \$3 per bushel, sacks furnished. Tested. F. O. B. Yates Center, Kansas. F. W. Miller.

JOHN BAER TOMATO SEED, EARLIEST grown; large package 25c; plant forcing cloth equal to glass, square yd. 40c. A. O. Womack, Decatur, Ark.

PLANTS—PLANTS—100 DUNLAP STRAW- berry plants, 12 Rhubarb Roots, 12 As- paragus Roots, all \$1.00 postpaid. McKnight & Son, Cherryvale, Kan.

FOR SALE—GOOD YELLOW SEED CORN testing 95%. Shelled and graded. Price \$3 per bushel extra charge for sacks. I. L. Dresher, R. F. D. 6, Lyons, Kan.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS DIRECT TO grower at wholesale prices. Pinto beans, Cane, Sudan, Grass, etc. Inter-State Seed Co., Box 344, Clayton, N. Mex.

ALFALFA SEED FROM NORTHWEST Kansas, 95% pure, good germination, 7.50 per bushel. Order early. Freight will be slow. Geo. Bowman, Logan, Kan.

SUDAN—1917 CROP GUARANTEED FREE from Johnson grass, 20c per lb.; \$18 per cwt.; also best grade alfalfa seed \$7.50 per bu. H. Struebink, Winfield, 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.

1916 CHOICE SEED CORN—WHITE Pearl, Calico, Reid's Yellow Dent, \$2.35 bu. 5 bu. \$3.00, sacks extra. If you want seed that will grow order from this ad. Ref. State Exchange Bank. H. F. Rodick, Barnes, Kans.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

SEED CORN—LESLIE'S WESTERN White. Germinating test 94%. F. O. B. cars St. John Kansas, in sacks \$6.50 per bushel. E. H. Durham, St. John, Kans.

KAFIR SEED—PURE WHITE DWARF, well matured, from two to three weeks earlier than other varieties. 7 cents per pound. F. O. B. W. C. Bryan, Liberal, Kan.

FETERITA, \$5.50 CWT.; CANE, SUMAC, Black Amber, \$9.50 cwt.; Sudan grass, \$22.50 cwt. Germination 87 per cent. Del- phos Poultry & Seed House, Delphos, Kan.

CHOICE PUREBRED KANSAS SUN- flower seed corn. Fully guaranteed. Ref- erence Agricultural college. \$5 bu. Order quick. Tom R. Williams, Valley Center, Kans.

FOR SALE—WHITE SILVER SKIN ONION sets, 10,000 to bushel, \$4.50 per bushel F. O. B.; bushel lots only. Reference Citizens Bank. G. C. Curtis, R. R. No. 1, Hutchinson, Kansas.

ORANGE CANE, \$4.00; GERMAN MILLET, \$2.50; seed corn, \$4.00, all per bushel; feterita, \$6.00; Sudan grass, \$25.00 per 100 lbs. Sacks 15c extra. John Holmstrom, Randolph, Kan.

WANT CANE SEED, MILLET, SUDAN Grass, Fancy Alfalfa, Hulled Sweet Clo- ver, Shalla or Egyptian Wheat, Bloody Butcher and Strawberry or Calico Corn. O'Bannon, Claremore, Okla.

MY WHITE CORN AWARDED FIRST prize corn show recently held at Agricul- tural College. Tested 93. Commercial White and Wilson's Pride. \$4.00 bushel, sacks 35c. J. W. Harrod, Manhattan, Kan.

PURE, FULLY MATURED WHITE ELE- phant seed corn. Ears average nine inches in length and fourteen rows on the cob. Price eight cents per lb on cob. F. O. B. La Cygne, Kan., F. R. Grimm.

KAFIR SEED, BLACK HULLED WHITE. Well matured and graded, 1917 crop. 5c per lb. Send South for early maturing seed. Send self addressed and stamped envelope for samples. J. C. Lawson, Pawnee, Okla.

WELL MATURED WHITE KAFIR \$3.25 bu., pure Sudan grass 20c lb., alfalfa seed \$8.50 bu. Samples on request. Egan Co. White \$3.50. Graded. F. O. B. Katy, Santa Fe or Mo. P. V. E. Seewald, Leroy, Kans.

NANCY HALL SEED SWEET POTATOES, \$3.25 per bushel F. O. B. cars Tulsa, stocks limited, order early. Ask us for prices on Seed Corn. Whippoorwill Peas. Cane seed, etc. Binding Stevens Seed Co., Tulsa, Okla.

BLACK HULLED WHITE KAFIR. 100% germination. Test at Manhattan. \$3.50 per bu. in 2 bu. lots. Order direct from this ad. (Supply Limited). (Also 50 bu. cane seed). H. W. Chestnut, Kincaid, Kan.

FOR SALE—SEED CORN, \$3.50 PER bushel; kafir corn, \$2.50 per bushel; cane seed, \$4.50 per bushel, and millet (German), \$2.50 per bushel. All F. O. B. Assaria, Kan. Write for samples. Assaria Hdw. Co., As- saria, Kan.

WHIPPOORWILL OR SPECKLED PEAS, per pound 7c. Black Eyes 9c. Creams 10c. New crop planting seed, F. O. B. Winnsboro, cash with order. Nothing shipped by parcel post. Reference Merchants & Planters Bank. J. W. Rhone, Winnsboro, Texas.

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.

SEED CORN—MY OWN GROWING. Picked especially for seed. White, shelled, graded. Tests 98 and better. Two bushels \$5.00 per bushel. Over two bushel \$4.00 per bushel. Sacks free. Fred Perkins, president Oswego State Bank, Oswego, Kans.

SEED CORN—REID'S YELLOW DENT. Germination test averaged 90% to 95%. Raised on Missouri river bottom. Per bushel \$4. Limited supply of 1916 Boone County White corn, \$4 per bushel. Choice alfalfa seed, \$8 per bushel. J. A. Mosher, Rydal, Kans.

CORN IN THIS TERRITORY WAS FULLY matured before frost. Germination 90 to 95%. We can furnish yellow, white, Bloody Butcher and Strawberry at \$5 per bu. Mex- ican June and Hickory King at \$6. Samples sent on request. Muskogee Seed House, Mus- kogee, Okla.

FETERITA SEED FOR SALE. MATURED in 70 days; maize and kafir in same field complete failure; makes fine fodder; re- cleaned and graded; \$7.00 per cwt., my sta- tion; sacks free. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. J. H. Statton, Lexington, Kan., Clark County.

COWPEAS 5½ CTS. PER LB. SACKED. Everbearing strawberry plants, Progressive 100 and Dunlap 150 for \$2.00. Gooseberry plants 20 for \$1.00. Honey Suckles, red or yellow. Pink Peonies, 15 cts, 2 for 25. Plants, postage-free. Lost Springs Nursery, Lost Springs, Kan.

OKLA. DWARF AND STANDARD BROOM corn seed, Cream and Red Dwarf Malze, and Dwarf Kafir \$7, Red Kafir \$8, Feterita \$10, Amber, Orange and red top cane \$12, Sudan \$26, all per 100 lbs., recleaned, freight prepaid, express \$1 more. Claycomb Seed Store, Guymon, Okla.

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.

SUDAN SEED 25 CENTS POUND, RED TOP 12c; Orange Cane or African Millet 11c, Red Dwarf, Malze Red and White Kafir 7c, Hygeria 10c, Feterita 10c. All seed re- cleaned guaranteed free Johnson grass. No orders accepted less than fifty pounds. Wire, write prices larger amounts. Robinson Bros., Lubbock, Texas.

WE HAVE SOME FINE WHITE, WELL matured Kafir seed, that is native grown and of excellent germination. It is put up in 2 bu. sacks only, 112 lbs. each. While it lasts we will make price of \$3.65 per bu. on cars here, in new sacks, sacks free. Good seed like this will be hard to get. Don't take a chance with inferior seed. Order this while you can get it, and know that it is good. Brooks Wholesale Co., Ft. Scott, Kan.

SEEDS AND NURSERIES.

EAR SEED CORN, MILDRETH'S YELLOW
Dent heavy yielding big yellow kind, large select ears 1917 crop well matured, will germinate 80%, will ship 100 big ears weighing about 85 pounds for one bushel. This allows surplus for testing out. \$5 bushel; fifty ears \$3. B. H. Pugh, R. F. D. No. 27, Topeka, Kansas.

SIXTY BUSHELS TO ACRE YIELD MY
last year's crop Yellow Dwarf Maize Maize Seed and Black Hulled White Kaffir, \$5.00 per hundred lbs. Boone County White seed corn, Drouth Resister, shelled, \$5.00 per bushel. All seed graded and sacked F. O. B. my track. C. C. Miller, Elk City, Okla.

SUDAN SEED, RECLEANED, 45 LBS. TO
bushel, 25c lb., feterita, 90% germination, \$3.50 per bushel; fodder cane, re-cleaned, \$9 per hundred; home grown 1915 Iowa Silver Mine seed corn, 95% germination, \$5 per bushel; alfalfa seed, \$5 to \$10 per bushel. All F. O. B. Glasco, Kan. Sacks market price. Grown in heart of Solomon valley. Samples sent on request. Lott & Stine, Glasco, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, ALL RECLEANED,
non-irrigated, home grown, at from \$6.00 to \$12.00 per bu. Write for samples and prices on white or yellow Sweet clover, Sudan, Feterita, Red or White Kaffir, Sumach, Orange or Amber Cane Seed. The L. C. Adam Mer. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

REAL GENUINE FROST PROOF CAB-
bage plants makes the crop six weeks earlier. True Jersey, Early First Dutch, All Season and Sure Head—100, 500; 200, 85c; 500, 1.50; 1,000, 2.50 postpaid. 5,000 and up by express collect \$1.50 per thousand. Nancy Hall, Porto Rico and Early Triumph potato plants, 100, 1.00; 200, 1.75; 500, 3.00; 1,000, 5.00 postpaid. 5,000 and up by express collect \$4.00 per thousand. Tomato, Celery, Pepper and Eggplants. We guarantee satisfaction and will ship promptly or return money. Southwestern Plant Co., Nashville, Arkansas.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HEDGE POSTS; CARLOTS.
H. W. Porth, Winfield, Kan.

FOR SALE SEASONED CATALPA POSTS.
H. G. Brookover, Eureka, Kan.

FOR SALE—BALED PRAIRIE HAY.
Elmer Riley, Wilroads, Ford Co., Kans.

WILL TRADE FOR OR BUY ENGINE
disc plows, John Diebolt, Natoma, Kans.

FOR SALE—WALNUT AND WHITE OAK
posts, Carlots, A. I. Armstrong, R. R. No. 1, Leocompton, Kan.

INTERNATIONAL 10-20 GAS TRACTOR,
4-14 bottoms, good condition. Harry Bacon, Yates Center, Kans.

FOR SALE—500 TONS NO. 1 ALFALFA
and prairie hay. Ask for prices. Severy Mill & Elevator Co., Severy, Kan.

1 25-HORSEPOWER GAAR SCOTT EN-
gine; 1 36-56 Aultman Taylor Separator. Joe H. Larson, R. No. 2, Lindsborg, Kan.

TIRES, FORD \$6.50, LARGER SIZES
equally low. "Wear Like Iron." Booklet free. Economy Tire Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE: USED AND NEW 1916 BIG
Bull tractors \$400 to \$800, also 2-3 bottom plows, bargains. M. O. Koesling, Bloomington, Kan.

FOR SALE—18HORSE GARR SCOTT
Steam Engine 36-60 Rumely Ideal Separator in good running order. Jacob Ehrhardt, Ramona, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWO CYCLE INCUBATORS,
\$5 each; 2 1/2 A Eastman folding pocket kodak \$6; square steel office safe, \$50. Jas. R. Wolfe, Lewis, Kan.

I HAVE FOUR "STEEL MULE" TRAC-
tors at Grainfield, Kansas, that I will sell cheap or trade for land. They are equipped to use coal oil. F. D. Sperry, Ellsworth, Kans.

FOR SALE: A STAND PIPE AND TANK,
suitable for small town or ranch purposes. Tubular steel derrick 60 ft. high and tank capacity 15,000 gal. Edgar Zinc Co., Cherryvale, Kan.

12-25 WATERLOO BOY, OIL BURNER, IN
good shape, with three bottom John Deer self lift gang; four hole Marsells corn sheller, both nearly new. Price \$900.00. Claud Roesch, Quinter, Kans.

GARAGE FOR SALE, 25X110 FEET.
Cheap rent, doing good business. Best location in town. Must sell at once on account of other business. Dr. E. G. L. Harbourn, Box 113, Lawrence, Kan.

BALE TIES WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Lumber direct from mill in car lots, send itemized bills for estimate. Shingles and rubber roofing in stock at Emporia. Hall-McKee Lumber & Grain Co., Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—SEVEN HORSE FOOS GASO-
line engine, complete with large new water cooling tank and gasoline supply tank. Just the engine for an irrigation plant. Price \$100. Jas. R. Wolfe, Lewis, Kan.

FOR SALE—TWIN CITY 40-60 TRACTOR.
New crank shaft, cylinders, pistons and crank shaft bearings. Entirely rebuilt and in A No. 1 condition. Only \$2,000 to move quickly. Road Supply and Metal Co., Topeka, Kans.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND
dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

LANDS.

LAND ON CROP PAYMENT PLAN, JESS.
Kisner, Garden City, Kan.

FOR SALE—320 ACRE HOMESTEAD RE-
quirement, well located. H. W. States, Hartman, Colo.

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rigated stock ranch, cattle and horses. H. P. Vories, Pueblo, Colo.

SIX THOUSAND ACRES GRASS TO LEASE
Western Oklahoma. Address G., 711 E. Harvey, Wellington, Kan.

YOUR CHANCE IS IN CANADA—RICH
lands and business opportunities offer you independence. Farm lands, \$11 to \$30-acre; irrigated lands, \$35 to \$50. Twenty years to pay; \$2,000 loan in improvements. Loan of live stock. Taxes average under twenty cents an acre; no taxes on improvements, personal property or live stock. Good markets, churches, schools, roads, telephones. Excellent climate—crops and live stock prove it. Special homesteaders' face certificates. Write for free booklets. Allen Cameron, General Superintendent 1 and 2 Branch, Canadian Pacific Railway, 14 Ninth Avenue, Calgary, Alberta.

LANDS.

FOR SALE—A MODERN NEW IMPROVED
section, 2 miles from LaCrosse the county seat, German and English churches. Particulars write to Adam Bender, LaCrosse, Kans.

SOUTH DAKOTA IS PAYING GOOD
wages for all year farm hands, married or single. Several hundred needed. South Dakota Industrial Commissioner, Huron, S. D.

SNAP—HIGHLY IMPROVED 873 ACRES.
200 acres alfalfa first bottom, 40 acres now in alfalfa, 350 pasture, bal. in cult.; 300 acres in wheat 1/2 goes. 2 room house, large barn, water in house and corral. Work shop and hen houses. \$40 acre. A. H. Karns, Owner, Ford, Kan.

FARMERS WANTED TO INCREASE THE
Nation's food supply. We need more farmers to till the rich farming lands of Eastern Oklahoma. Its mild winters and enjoyable climate with its productive soil and great natural advantages make it unusually favorable for grain and livestock farming. The Industrial Department of the M. K. & T Ry. working with leading banks and business men of Eastern Oklahoma is trying to "do its bit" 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 forage crops, gardening, fruit-growing, poultry raising, dairying, livestock, etc., write for descriptions, plats and photos of guaranteed farms. Prices are low, but are advancing 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 beautiful illustrated booklet, address R. W. Hockaday, Industrial Commissioner, M. K. & T. Ry., 1507 Railway Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.

FARMS WANTED.

I HAVE SOME CASH BUYERS FOR SAL-
able farms. Will deal with owners only. Give full description, location, and cash price. James P. White, New Franklin, Mo.

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AGENTS—SOMETHING NEW IN POR-
traits and frames. Big proposition. Write for catalogue. Southern Art Co., Oak Park, Ill.

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and Missouri county to sell high grade specialty, retelling from \$75 to \$600. Earn \$35 to \$50 weekly commission. Big future for good wide-awake hustling salesman. Write B. B. Renwick, 1119 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHANUTE BUSINESS COLLEGE—Resident
and Mail Courses—Bookkeeping, Short-hand, English, etc. Address Raymond F. Dutch, Manager, Chanute, Kans.

THE KNIFE WEEDER, FOR LISTED
corn has never been equal for saving moisture and killing weeds. Send for circulars. H. D. Clayton, Hill City, Kan.

TRACTOR FARMING AND ENGINEERING
412 pages, 175 illustrations; finest book published on this subject, \$1.80 prepaid. Send 10c for catalogue, 100,000 book bargains. McCarthy, 217 Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR FARM AND
dairy products by city people. A small classified advertisement in the Topeka Daily Capital will sell your apples, potatoes, pears, tomatoes and other surplus farm produce at small cost—only one cent a word each insertion. Try it.

BIG 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.

Corn Market Shows Weakness

(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.)

Movement of corn to terminal markets has finally caught up with demand, and there were more indications last week than at any previous time this season that prices may get back more nearly in harmony with the big crop produced last year.

Receipts last week continued far in excess of normal for this time of year, and the arrivals at primary markets this month probably will make a new high record for March—at least in recent years.

Plenty of corn is now moving to terminal markets to meet all current needs and permit a fair accumulation of stocks, unless export trade should again assume large proportions. Carlot buyers last week were able to pick and choose, forcing the largest decline in one week thus far this season. White corn, which has met with most active competition, declined as much as mixed and yellow, and a larger amount of it was received in Kansas City than of both of the other kinds.

The range of prices for carlots Saturday was \$1.25 for ear corn to \$1.75 for No. 2

white corn, compared with \$1.55 to \$2.10 the preceding week. No. 3 mixed corn Saturday was worth \$1.42 to \$1.48, compared with \$1.72 to \$1.80 at the high level 10 days ago.

A year ago prices were up to new high levels to that time, with the extreme range for all grades \$1.09 to \$1.12 1/2.

Receipts of corn last week were 6,376 cars at four large markets, or 688 cars more than in the preceding week and nearly three times as much as a year ago. Kansas City had 1,234 cars, compared with 1,479 the week before and only 191 a year ago.

There was no improvement last week in the wheat supply situation. Five markets received only 863 cars, compared with 1,077 in the preceding week and 3,164 a year ago. More wheat than usual is said to be moving direct to mills without showing up at terminal markets, but at best the statistical situation is discouraging. With the Department of Agriculture reports of farm reserves, and quantities in country elevators and country mills, it is now possible to line up the relative supplies. The March 1 supplies of wheat for three years past are here shown in thousands of bushels:

On farms	111,272	100,650	244,448
Country elevators and mills	68,972	89,614	155,027
Visible supply	9,739	59,662	63,107
Totals	189,983	249,926	462,582

It appears from these figures that total supplies are 60 million bushels less than a year ago. The exports in March, April, May and June last year were 68 million bushels, and reserves July 1 last year were smaller than ever before, in proportion to population. It is plain, therefore, that all exports in the remainder of this crop year must be made at the expense of home supplies, and economy of consumption must increase greatly if any considerable quantity is exported.

Carlot prices for grain at Kansas City Saturday were:

Wheat: Official prices fixed by the Food Administration Grain Corporation.
No. 2 mixed, \$1.58@1.65; No. 3, \$1.42@1.48; No. 4, \$1.35@1.43; No. 5, \$1.25@1.35; No. 2 white, \$1.70@1.80; No. 3, \$1.65@1.70; No. 4, sales \$1.65; No. 5, \$1.40@1.50; No. 2 yellow, \$1.55@1.75; No. 3, \$1.50@1.58; No. 4, \$1.35@1.40; No. 5, \$1.25@1.35. Ear corn, \$1.50.
Oats: No. 2 white, 88@91c; No. 3, 85c@87 1/2c; No. 4, 84@85c. No. 2 mixed, 82@82 1/2c; No. 3, 81@82c. No. 2 red, 82@83c; No. 3, 81@82c.

Active shipping and killing demand for the fresh meat trade, which usually expands at this time of year, sent price of light hogs to a big premium over heavy weight last week. Top paid Friday for light hogs was \$17.70, or 40 cents higher than a week ago. The market weakened in the late trading Friday and Saturday's prices were about 25 cents higher for light weights, and unchanged for heavy grades, compared with a week ago. The market showed a good deal of irregularity all week. There was a substantial increase in receipts, with a total at five markets 95,000 more than the previous week, and 118,000 more than a year ago. The strength of the market in the face of the large supplies was encouraging to feeders, tho they were somewhat disturbed by the fact that extreme heavy hogs are selling so far below light weights. It seems an anomalous situation at a time when there is urgent world wide need of fats.

The tone of the cattle market improved last week after a weak start Monday. A decrease in Chicago receipts was the chief cause of the better feeling. Kansas City receipts were about the same as the previous week and 7,000 more than a year ago, but the five principal markets had 26,000 fewer than the preceding week, tho the total was 53,000 more than a year ago.

Increased country demand put new life into the market for stockers and feeders, and prices improved slightly. Tho trade in thin cattle dragged again in the last few days. The top price paid for choice fed cattle was \$13.50.

Diminished receipts stimulated demand for fat lambs and prices advanced 65 cents, the best selling for \$18, the highest price in about five months. Ewe lambs sold up to \$18.50. The week's receipts at five markets were about 38,000 less than the previous week's and 23,000 less than a year ago.

Soil is in Good Condition

The excellent condition of the soil has permitted spring work to progress with unusual rapidity. In nearly every locality there is sufficient moisture for present needs. The bulk of the wheat appears to be in fair condition. Oats planting is proceeding rapidly, and is practically finished in some counties. All feeds are scarce and high in price.

Washington County—Farmers are disking for oats; some are baling hay. Cream 44c; eggs 28c to 30c.—Mrs. Birdsey, Mar. 14.

Wyandotte County—Ground is in fine condition for planting, with an abundance of moisture near the surface. Wheat is coming out nicely. All kinds of feed are high.—G. F. Espenlaub, March 9.

Osage County—Spring plowing has begun. Corn has been moving freely for two months, and farmers have sold all they will until the next crop. Buyers will not get corn for \$1.27 next year. Wheat looks good. Cattle have wintered well and sell at big prices. Hogs are scarce and unprofitable. Wind is doing some damage to old buildings. Corn \$1.60; eggs 31c; cream 45c.—H. L. Ferris, March 15.

Greenwood County—A heavy storm February 27 demolished barns and killed several head of stock. An inch of rain fell March 3, which greatly helped the wheat situation, and put the soil in good condition for spring plowing. The oats crop is nearly sowed and a larger acreage than usual will be planted.—John H. Fox, March 15.

Saline County—The weather is very windy and we need a good rain. Wheat is coming out nicely. Farmers are growing oats and potatoes, and gardens are being planted. Seed potatoes \$1.95; eggs 30c; butter 45c; flour \$2.80; cattle pasture is scarce and high.—Edwin F. Holt, March 14.

Cowley County—A general rain last week has put the ground in fine condition for spring crops. Farmers are busy preparing oats ground. Wheat has made a wonderful improvement since the spring rains. Stock

has wintered nicely. Corn \$1.80; kafir \$1.90; bean \$1.65; mill run \$1.85; shorts \$2.10; seed potatoes \$1.95; butter 40c; eggs 30c.—L. Thurber, March 8.

Pratt County—Recent rains have started the wheat and rye to growing, altho some of the crops were damaged by wind. Soil is in fine condition for oats sowing. Stock looks fair, and there is a small supply of feed in the country.—J. L. Phelps, March 12.

Gove County—We had a snow and rain storm February 27 and 28, but since then it has been dry and windy. Wheat is nearly gone. Feed is scarce but stock is doing well on grass. There is very little grain in the country to feed work horses, so lots of land will be idle. Seed oats \$1 a bushel.—E. Richardson, March 15.

Rawlins County—A snow February 27 greatly benefited the wheat and the stand will be near 75 per cent normal, if we do not get any more dust storms. There are few public sales. All roughness and hay is high. Barley \$1.90; oats 95c; corn \$1.65.—J. S. Skolant, March 8.

Stevens County—Recent rains are helping the wheat, altho some farmers believe that the late sown crop is not doing well. Stock is coming thru the winter in fine condition. There are numerous sales and everything brings high prices, especially machinery of all kinds. Milk cows \$75 to \$120; maize and kafir \$3.25; oats 95c; potatoes \$1.50.—Monroe Traver, March 12.

Clay County—We had a nice rain and a wet snow last week, which, we believe, has saved our wheat crop. The weather has warmed up and the fields are green.—H. H. Wright, March 9.

Nemaha County—We believe the wheat will make a 75 per cent stand. There is enough moisture for present needs. Plowing and disking for oats is progressing rapidly, and seeding will begin March 20. Livestock has wintered well and there is enough roughness to carry them until pasture time. Prospects for an apple crop are very good, but peaches have been killed. Farm help is very scarce.—C. W. Ridgway, March 15.

Wilson County—Since my last report a good rain has provided plenty of stock water. Wheat is looking fine. Heavy storms have damaged many buildings. Feed will not be plentiful this spring. Horses and cattle are scarce and high.—S. Canty, March 15.

Elk County—Despite the high winds farmers are busy disking and sowing oats. Wheat looks fine. Some gardens are being planted. Stock is in good condition.—Mrs. S. L. Huston, March 16.

Harvey County—Weather is cold and windy. Most of the oats crop is in the ground. Wheat is greening up nicely. Livestock is coming out nicely and selling at high prices. Corn \$1.60 to \$1.70; potatoes \$1.20; oats 80c to 85c; eggs 29c; kafir \$1.50.—H. W. Prouty, March 16.

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.

Save or starve.

Need a Council of Agriculture

The greatest gathering of livestock men Missouri has known in 10 years voted last week to send a committee to Washington to insist the livestock producers be given equal consideration with the packers thru representation on the meat committee of the Food Administration. It was a war meeting of the Missouri Livestock Producers' association and it agreed that even further losses would be borne, if need be, rather than suffering should come to our troops or their allies for lack of meats or fats. The members declared their faith in Herbert Hoover but made known their belief he had surrounded himself with bad advisers.

Sooner or later the farm and livestock industry is to get the consideration from Washington it deserves and must have. To be effective it must come quickly. Washington has been hearing many unpleasant truths from the grass roots during the last 30 days that it ought to have known in the beginning. We have a Department of Agriculture at Washington, but we have as great or greater need of a national Council of Agriculture manned only by farmers and continuously on the job. The need of it has been apparent for a long time. The war has only emphasized it.

WHAT BREEDERS ARE DOING

FRANK HOWARD,
Manager Livestock Department.

FIELDMEN.

A. B. Hunter, S. W. Kansas and Okla., 128 Grace St., Wichita, Kan.
John W. Johnson, N. Kansas, S. Neb. and Ia., 120 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kan.
Jesse R. Johnson, Nebraska and Iowa, 1937 South 16th St., Lincoln, Neb.
C. H. Hay, S. E. Kan. and Missouri, 4204 Windsor Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

PUREBRED STOCK SALES.

Claim dates for public sales will be published free when such sales are to be advertised in the Farmers Mail and Breeze. Otherwise they will be charged for at regular rates.

SALE DATE—STOCK SALES

April 2—Dunn & Ridings, Salina, Kan.
Jacks, Jennets and Stallions.
March 20—H. T. Hineman & Sons, Dighton, Kan.
Mar. 28—W. J. Finley, Higginsville, Mo.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.
Apr. 5—Wm. Palmer, Liberty, Neb.
Apr. 9—Carroll Co. Breeders' and Feeders' association, Carrollton, Mo.

Hereford Cattle.
April 2—W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
April 6—S. E. Kan. Hereford Breeder, Coffeyville, Kan. Sam'l Drybread, Elk City, Kan., Mgr.

Holstein Cattle.
Mar. 26—Kansas State Holstein Breeders' sale at Topeka Fair Grounds, W. H. Mott, Sec., Herington, Kan.

Mar. 27—F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan., dis- position. Sale at Topeka Fair Grounds.
April 17—Nebraska Holstein Breeders, State Fair Grounds, Lincoln, Neb.

Polled Durham Cattle.
Mar. 29-27-28-29—H. C. McKelvie, Sale Mgr., Lincoln, Neb., sale at Omaha, Neb.
April 16—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle.
Mar. 26-27-28-29—H. C. McKelvie, Sale Mgr., Lincoln, Neb., sale at Omaha, Neb.
Mar. 28—Shorthorn Week, Fair Grounds, Oklahoma City, Okla. Under auspices Oklahoma Short- horn Breeders' Assn., S. B. Jackson, Mgr., El Reno, Okla.

Mar. 26—Breeders' Shorthorn Sale, Oklahoma City.
Mar. 27—J. R. Whisler, Watonga, Okla. Sale at Oklahoma City.

Mar. 28—Scott & Wolsey, Watonga, Okla. Sale at Oklahoma City.
Mar. 29—Breeders' Shorthorn Sale, Oklahoma City.

March 30—Southwest Missouri Shorthorn Breeders' Association Sale at Springfield, Mo. T. A. Ewing, Morrisville, Mo., Sale Mgr.

April 2—Blank Bros. & Klen, Franklin, Neb. Sale at Hastings, Neb.
Apr. 4—Highline Shorthorn Breeders' As- sociation, Farnam, Neb. E. W. Crossgrove, Mgr.

April 5—Cambridge Shorthorn Breeders As- sociation, Sale, Cambridge, Neb.—E. W. McKelvie, Mgr.
April 6—S. E. Kan. Shorthorn Breeder, Coffeyville, Kan. H. M. Hill, Lafontaine, Kan., Mgr.

April 8—Thomas Andrews, Cambridge, Neb., and A. C. Shellenberger, Alma, Neb. Sale at Cambridge.
Duroc Jersey Hogs.

Apr. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
Poland China Hogs.

March 30—Phil Dawson, Endicott, Nebr. Sale at Wakefield, Nebraska.
April 4—Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.

April 4—A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.
April 10—T. M. Willson, Lebanon, Kan.

Apr. 24—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
S. W. Kansas and Oklahoma

BY A. B. HUNTER.

A. C. Norman, Winfield, Kan., whose Duroc sale was March 8th sold 20 sows and pigs for an average of \$70. The younger stock sold for less than it was worth per- haps, an account of not being in sale con- dition.—Advertisement.

City & Woodell, Winfield, Kan., sold March 7, 35 Durocs at an average of \$70. A large part of the offering consisted of late fall and summer borns and gilts. It was a good sale. The sows and gilts bred to Fatsider 2nd went at a premium.—Adver- tisement.

Erhart & Sons' Poland China Sale.
A. J. Erhart & Sons, Ness City, Kan., will hold at Hutchinson, Kan., April 4, 50 large Poland China bred sows and gilts. If you have not written for their illustrated catalog do so without delay. Turn to dis- play advertising in this issue and read it carefully. Forty of the best spring gilts Erhart & Sons ever sold in any one auction will be in this sale. When writing please mention Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Adver- tisement.

Shepherd Offers Good Durocs.
G. M. Shepherd, breeder of Duroc Jerseys at Lyons, Kan., writes as follows: "I am offering one of my best brood sows, (Dreams Dream) a good young sow sired by Otey's Dream and a big Crimson Wonder sow. This sow is due to farrow April 10. Am also offering a Crimson Gano, junior champion, and reserve grand champion of Kansas State Fair. He and sisters also won first on yearling herd, get of sire, and produce of yearling. He has proved a splendid breeder. I am offering a fine yearling boar sired by G. M. Shepherd and a few fall gilts. Bred this fall, sold, Spring pigs coming fine. Let the farrowed in the first ten days of March, mostly sired by King's Colonel 1st and Crimson Gano. Will book or- ders for spring boars delivered in May."—Advertisement.

Bowman Co.'s Hereford Sale.
W. I. Bowman & Co., Ness City, Kan., will hold Tuesday, April 2, sell at Hutchin- son, Kan., 130 head of Herefords, 80 cows and heifers and 50 bulls. They will also sell 100 carloads of yearling range bulls, 100 cows and heifers are of breeding age

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 or- ders and change of address must be received 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 electrified.

GOOD WHEAT SECTION; well located; will split; some in cultivation. \$25 per acre. Good terms.. C. W. West, Spearville, Kan.

600 ACRES, well improved, lays good. Price \$50 per acre. Other farms for sale. John J. Wieland, Emporia, Kan.

160 ACRES, 20 acres wheat, 4 miles county seat. Incumbrance \$5000; price \$75 acre. Triplett Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

RANCH 1500 A., part river bottom, improved. About 6000 acres pasture, \$15 per acre. Terms. Box 364, Syracuse, Kansas.

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

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

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.

160 ACRES, well improved, abundance of water, 3 mile good town. Price \$9,000, good terms. Some good exchanges. Holcomb Realty Co., Garnett, Kan.

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

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

LANDS IN STEVENS and Morton Counties, Kansas, and Baca County, Colorado. Write us for prices. John A. Firmin & Co., Hugoton, Kan.

COFFEY COUNTY, KANSAS. Corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa and tame grass lands at bargain prices. Write for description and prices. Lane, Kent & Hitchens, Burlington, Kan.

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

LANE COUNTY.
Highly improved section, on state road, be- tween 2 towns, terms \$30 an acre. Level quarter grass land \$10 an acre. Get a list of bargains. C. N. Owen, Dighton, 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.

160 ACRES, 3 1/2 miles from good town, prac- tically all alfalfa land, some alfalfa grow- ing. Good improvements; well located, R. F. D. and telephone. Immediate possession. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

240 A. PART IRRIGATED.
Well improved, \$3,000 worth of stock and implements go with place at sacrifice price; \$5000 down, \$3000 in 8 yrs. at 5%. No trade. Templeton, Spearville, Kan.

INCOME PROPERTY wanted for 320 a. good smooth land. Good location for farming, or raising cattle. Price \$17.50. Mortgage \$1,000, 5 years 6 per cent. J. M. Edmiston, Garden City, Kan.

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.

160 ACRES creek bottom near Emporia, well improved, 40 acres in alfalfa, near school; \$70 per acre. 80 acres, 3 miles from Em- poria, 60 acres in alfalfa, 15 wheat, extra good improvements; \$10,000. 160 acres, well improved, 80 fine wheat, smooth land, 5 miles town; \$10,000. Write for list T. B. GODSEY, Emporia, Kan.

160 ACRES FOR \$2500

Near Wellington; valley land; good bldgs., 35 past., 25 alfalfa, 30 wheat, bal. cult.; poss.; only \$2500 cash, bal \$500 year. Snap. R. M. Mills, Schweiter Bldg., Wichita, Kan.

A Good Stock Farm

160 a., 5 room house, cow and horse barn, silo, sheds, scales, everlasting water, 50 a. alfalfa, good pasture, phone and mail, 1/2 mile school, 4 1/2 miles to railroad. 70 acres wheat goes if sold soon. Reason for selling, old and boys at war. \$62.50 per acre if sold soon. Write owner. Wm. Littlefield, Belvue, Kan.

and in calf to their great breeding bulls, Generous 5th. Imp. Shucknall Monarch and Lawrence Fairfax. Among these 80 females are a choice lot of coming two and yearling heifers. Among the bulls will be show and real herd header prospects, one a coming three-year-old by Generous 5th, good enough to head any herd and Columbus by Gen- erous 5th. This is a young sire that has proved himself at the head of the Fred Bowman herd, Council Grove, Kan., and still another splendid yearling show bull pros- pect by the prize winning Samson. If you

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 In- vestment Co., Iola, Kan.

1/2 SECTION unimproved, one mile from town. 3 eighties improved two miles from town. Both exceptional bargains on good terms. Will take in tractor or Ford. Sam Yaggy, Wilburton, Kan.

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.

CHASE COUNTY stock farm, 282 acres, 5 mi. Elmdale, 1/2 mile school. Daily mail, tele- phone, good roads. 100 acres cultivated in- cluding 25 acres alfalfa, 20 acres wheat, 180 acres pasture, timber, creek. Fair improve- ments. No trades. Price \$15,000. J. E. Boccock & Son, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

IMPROVED QUARTER.
\$1750. Only \$600 cash. Bal easy terms. Small house, cave, windmill, milk and chicken houses—20 acres now in cultivation, 80 acres fenced pasture. 10 miles from town. Write quick. Griffith & Baughman, Liberal, Kansas.

175 A., 1/2 MI. AGRICOLA, 4 1/2 Waverly, 10 alfalfa, 20 clover, 20 blue grass pasture, 18 wheat goes. New house and barn, gran- ary and crib, two chicken houses, two good wells, never failing. Will carry \$4,500, 6%. \$12,000. W. H. Lathrom, Waverly, Kan.

TWO 80 ACRE FARMS ON EASY PAY- MENTS.
Both of these farms located in Franklin county, Kansas. Both within 5 miles of good railroad towns, on the Santa Fe, both of them good, all tillable farms; fair improve- ments, \$65 per acre. \$1500 cash, long time on rest at 6%. Possession March 1st. Casida & Clark, Ottawa, Kansas.

ONE 80 ACRE FARM, small imp., in oil field, Chautauqua Co. \$30. One 200 acre farm, good imp., in oil fields, Chautauqua Co. \$30. One 1120 acre tract of grass land in Chau. Co. at \$30. One \$5000 acre tract in Arizona on R. R. at \$5.00. All smooth. One 24,000 acre ranch in N. M. at \$2, a little rough. One 4500 acre ranch in Barber Co., Kan., fine imp. at \$17.50. Write me at once. Guss Schimpff, Burns, Kansas.

TWO CREEK BOTTOM FARMS:
One with 90 acres of alfalfa; two barns hold 175 tons of loose hay; 8-room house; near large city.
One has 60 acres in wheat; 130 acres in cultivation; 8-room house; two miles from town.

Both farms 160 acres each; both in South- eastern Kansas; finest land on earth. Great bargains for quick sale; good terms. Send for full information. No trades. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

680 ACRES WELL IMPROVED, 2 1/2 miles of town, accredited high school, 1/2 mile of country school, R. F. D. and phone, 260 acres wheat all goes, half under cultivation, all tillable, best of soil, inexhaustible supply good soft water, new 5 room house with 28 ft. square basement, out door cave with underground entrance to out door, arched cave, two good granaries, windmill, chicken house, wash house, good barn 28x40 with loft, nearly all under fence, in good neigh- borhood, price \$35.00 per acre, easy terms or might take good quarter section as part pay in Central or Southern Kan., bal long time. Box 141, Utica, Kansas.

OKLAHOMA

LAND BARGAINS, oil leases. Write for list. Roberts Realty Co., Nowata, Okla.

40 A. 4 mi. McAlester, city 15,000, all dry black bottom, 30 a. cult. Fair imp. \$35 a. Terms. Southern Realty Co., McAlester, Okla.

FOR SALE. Good farm and grazing lands in Northeastern Oklahoma. Write for price list and literature. W. C. Wood, Nowata, Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA: Wheat farms for sale. Well improved, smooth upland or bottom farms, in best farming section of Oklahoma; also in the oil belt. Price \$50 to \$100 per acre. Write or call on J. R. Sparks, Billings, Okla.

FARM LANDS

PRODUCTIVE LANDS. Crop payment on easy terms. Along the Northern Pac. Ry in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Free literature. Say what states interest you. L. J. Bricker, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

FLORIDA

Fine Cattle or Sheep Ranch
Or could be subdivided and sold out in farms at once at big profit: 7,800 acres in Northern Florida \$6 per acre; about one- half surrounding prevailing price; produc- tive land; on railroad; good grass; ample rain fall; fine healthy climate. Improved farms adjoining worth \$40. Nothing in United States to compare with this snap. Investigate at once. Must be handled quick- ly. R. E. Kroh, 1026 Searritt Bldg., K. C. Mo.

WISCONSIN

30,000 ACRES our own cut over lands. Good soil, plenty rain. Write us for special prices and terms to settlers. Brown Bros. Lumber Co., Rhinelander, Wis.

MISSOURI

BATES CO., Mo., stock, grain, blue grass and clover farms. Duke, Adrian, Mo.

240 ACRES fine imps., all tillable, \$85 a. E. M. Houston, Archie, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS in Mo. farms; write for illustrated booklet, and list. R. L. Presson, Bolivar, Mo.

FOR STOCK and grain farms in Southwest Missouri and pure spring water, write, J. E. Loy, Flemington, Missouri.

BLUE GRASS, Corn and clover farms. 60 mi. south of Kansas City. Best buy you can make. Write me. Parish Real Estate Exchange, Adrian, Mo.

360 A. OF FINE lands in West Central Mo. A rare bargain if sold at once. Best terms. Write the owner for particulars. C. E. Piepmeyer, Akron, Colo.

POOR MAN'S Chance—\$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres productive land, near town, some timber, healthy location. Price \$200. Other bargains. Box 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

80 ACRES, 5 miles from Carthage, all smooth, all tillable. Well improved, \$85 a. Farms of all sizes at special bargains. D. W. Replogle, Carthage, Mo.

220 A. 11 miles Bolivar, 80 cultivation, 25 pasture, bal. timber. Spring; 3 room house; new barn. Bargain \$30.00 acre. Lamun & Pemberton, Bolivar, Mo.

280 A., 10 MI. COUNTY SEAT.
200 a. cultivated, bal. timber pasture, 150 a. valley, R. F. D. and school. Abundant water. Two improvements, \$40 per a., terms. John W. Goff, Willow Springs, Mo.

BARGAIN 1040 A. RANCH, 720 fenced, \$10 a. 319 a. valley, 250 in grass, fine imp. 4 1/2 mi. out, \$65 a. 80 a. 5 mi. out, 50 cult., good house, \$40 a. J. A. WHEELER, Mt. Grove, Mo.

20 A. IMP., fruits of all kinds, 1 1/2 mi. town, \$3,000. Very desirable. 280 a., well imp., 125 cult., 100 a. bottom, bal. pasture and timber, living water. If sold soon, \$25 a. Four miles town. 110 a. imp., 50 cult., bal. timber and pas- ture, living water, \$25 a. Terms. Exchanges made. Have farms to suit every one. R. J. Frisbee, Mt. Grove, Mo.

COLORADO

DETERMINED TO SELL MY THREE IRRIGATED FARMS
In the famous Arkansas Valley near Rocky Ford and Pueblo. Best climate for lung troubles. Good water. Easy terms. For guaran- teed description address owner, E. A. Holtz, 1515 Cheyenne Road, Colorado Springs, Colo.

ARKANSAS

20 PAGE illustrated booklet on No. Ark. Free. Wonderful opportunities now. Address Immigration Agents, Mountain Home, Ark.

160 ACRES 5 miles Leslie, 40 acres cultiva- tion, good improvements, good water, orch- ard, 140 acres can be farmed. \$1800. terms. Wallace Realty Co., Leslie, Ark.

LAND SEEKERS.

Fine climate, pure water, fertile soil, cheap homes, write today. Pinkerton & Orebough, Green Forest, Carroll Co., Arkansas.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

GOOD FARM lands and ranches ex. or trade. Write A. D. La Rue, Humansville, Mo.

EXCHANGE BOOK, 1000 farms, etc. Trades everywhere. Graham Bros., El Dorado, Kan.

OZARKS OF MO., farms and timber land, sale or ex. Avery & Stephens, Mansfield, Mo.

1760-ACRE RANCH, Kiowa county, Colo. Want Kansas or Mo. land. Other trades. Trader, 507 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebr.

STONE & MAYDEN—Real estate and ex- change, farm land, stock ranches; any kind of land for sale; cheap. Address Stone & Mayden, Sparta, Mo.

GOOD FARM OF 200 ACRES.
Clear in northeast Mo. to exchange for good wheat ranch in Kansas. J. W. Trower, Marling, Mo.

INCOME PROPERTY FOR GOOD FARM.
Choice income property, best residence sec- tion Kansas City, Mo. Income \$2,400. Price \$24,000. Will exchange for farm. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kansas.

EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE: 418 acres in Thomas Co., Kansas, 4 1/2 miles from town, \$12,500. 160 acres in Jackson Co., Okla., \$9,000. 160 acres improved, 6 miles from Coffeyville, \$10,000. The Pratt Abstract & Investment Co., Pratt, Kan.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE
Northwest Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska choice farms; the greatest grain belt in the United States. Get my bargains. M. E. Noble & Co., St. Joseph, Mo.

STONE & MAYDEN—Real estate and ex- change, farm land, stock ranches; any kind of land for sale; cheap. Address Stone & Mayden, Sparta, Mo.

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Choice income property, best residence sec- tion Kansas City, Mo. Income \$2,400. Price \$24,000. Will exchange for farm. M. T. Spong, Fredonia, Kansas.

MONTANA The Judith Basin

to the farmer, stockman and investor. Surecrops by ordinary farm- ing methods. Harvest every year—not once in awhile. No irriga- tion, splendid climate, excellent water, good markets. You can do better in the Judith Basin. Buy direct from the owners. Prices lowest; terms easiest. Free information and prices sent on request. Address THE COOK-REYNOLDS CO., Box K-1405, Lewistown, Montana

want the Bowman kind of Herefords, the kind with size and substance, do not fail to arrange to be at this sale. Write today for catalog mentioning Farmers Mail and Breeze.—Advertisement.

N. Kansas, S. Nebr. and Ia.

BY JOHN W. JOHNSON.

This is the last opportunity we will have to call attention to the big consignment sale of Holstein Friesian cattle to be held at the State Fair grounds cattle pavilion, Topeka, Kan., March 26. This will be a real quality sale from start to finish, as every breeder making a consignment to the sale has picked the tops from his herd. The annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian association of Kansas will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce Monday, March 25th. All visiting Holstein breeders are invited to attend a banquet to be given by the Chamber of Commerce Monday evening. This two days sale (F. J. Searle of Oskaloosa, Kan., disperses his Sunflower Herd of Holsteins on March 27), affords a great chance to buy pure bred Holstein cattle. Make your plans now to attend.—Advertisement.

Good Holstein Bull Offer.

Stubbs Farm, breeders of Holstein cattle, are changing their copy to describe a bull that they can offer for sale at this time. This bull is Sir Mercedes Piebe Longfield, born March 12-17, ready for service, nearly all white, straight as a line and a show bull in every way. His sire is a son of the World's Champion 4-year-old Queen Piebe Mercedes who made 30,300 pounds of milk and 1,389 pounds butter one year. She is a sister to a 40-pound cow and six 30-pound cows. His dam is an untested sow—splendid type, large and heavy producer. She is a granddaughter of Falm Beets De Kol—105 A. R. O. daughters and is out of a splendid A. R. O. granddaughter of Homestead Jr. De Kol—89 A. R. O. daughters. He is priced at \$200 f. o. b. Mulvane, and is guaranteed a breeder and free from tuberculosis. Write today for further information.—Advertisement.

Last Call Searle's Holstein Dispersion. Don't forget that on Wednesday, March 27, the day following the big consignment sale of the Kansas Holstein Breeders association, F. J. Searle, Oskaloosa, Kan., will disperse his famous Sunflower Herd of Holsteins at Topeka. This dispersion has been made necessary on account of the fact that Mr. Searle has sold his farm, and as he has not yet found a new home, he will have

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

SPOTTED POLANDS Boars large enough for spring service.
CHAS. H. REDFIELD, BUCKLIN, KANSAS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA GILTS

A few fall boars and gilts, open. All well spotted. Best breeding condition. Write at once. R. H. McCune, (Clay Co.) Longford, Kan.

Poland China Bred Gilts
Sired by Hercules Jr. (84679), also tried sows and fall pigs. Pedigree furnished. AUG. J. CERVENY, Ada, Kan.

FAIRVIEW POLAND CHINAS
40 heavy-boned fall pigs. Can furnish pairs, not related. Also a few serviceable boars. Pedigree and price to sell.
P. L. WARE & SON, PAOLA, KANSAS

Townview Polands
Herd headed by the great young boar, King Wonders Giant 77386, 1 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

ERHARTS' BIG POLANDS

A few September and October boars and choice spring pigs either sex out of some of our best herd sows and sired by the grand champion Big Hadley Jr. and Columbus Defender, first in class at Topeka State Fair and second in futurity class at Nebraska State Fair. Priced right, quality considered.
A. J. ERHART & SONS, Ness City, Kan.

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.

to sell his entire herd. He will sell a total of 80 head, including his great herd bull, Sunflower King Walker. Practically every cow in his offering will be bred either to Sunflower King Walker or King Segis Pontiac—Maia, a son of King Segis Pontiac from a 20-pound two-year-old daughter of King of the Pontiacs. Don't miss this sale. Come to Topeka, Monday, March 25, in time for the banquet at the Topeka Commercial club Monday evening, and arrange to stay over until the last animal is sold on Wednesday.—Advertisement.

Some Good Durocs Here.

In this issue of the Farmers Mail and Breeze W. R. Crow & Sons, Hutchinson, Kan., start their Duroc Jersey advertisement in which they offer 65 bred sows and gilts. Most of them will farrow the last days of March and in April, with a few to farrow in May. They took 53 to Wichita and Oklahoma to the big shows at those places recently and came back with the lion's share of premiums. Of the 53, they brought back 21, mostly those that were shown. At Wichita they had grand champion boar and sow and at Oklahoma City grand champion boar. At Denver, in January, they had grand champion boar. For a number of years the W. R. Crow herd at Hutchinson has been on the winning side in practically all of the leading shows, including the National Swine Show at Omaha. If you are interested in the best in Duroc Jerseys of prize winning fame, you should investigate Mr. Crow's offer of 65 bred sows and gilts at once as they will not be long in finding new homes. They are sure to go in a few weeks at least. Write him today.—Advertisement.

Lee Bros. Consignment to Holstein Sale.

Lee Bros. & Cook, the well known Holstein breeders of Harveyville, Kansas, will make one of the good consignments to the big combination Holstein sale to be held in Topeka, March 26. They have selected some of their very best cattle, following the same policy as the other consignors, with the idea of making this sale one that will be remembered for a long time as a real quality sale. They will consign one extra good bull, a son of King Segis Pontiac 4444, from a 26-pound cow, a half brother of the Fields 25,000 bull. Another bull in their consignment is a son of Canary Forbes Bessie Homestead 101,266, from a 24.50 pound cow. They will consign a heifer calf, three months old, whose sire and dam averaged 33.55 pounds; a seven-year-old cow with a 23-pound record (this cow has a daughter with a record of 23.24 pounds); and a two-year-old cow sired by a 33-pound bull and out of a 24.33 pound cow. Be sure you attend this sale if you want some good Holsteins, and don't fail to look over the consignment of Lee Bros. & Cook before the sale begins.—Advertisement.

Nebraska and Iowa

BY JESSE R. JOHNSON.

Phil Dawson, the well known Poland China breeder of Endicott, Neb., will hold a bred sow sale at Wakefield, Neb., on Saturday, March 30th. The offering will consist of 45 bred sows and gilts, bred to such great sires as Nebraska Bob, son of the champion Caldwell's Big Bob, Fontanelli Bob, Big Bone Jumbo and other good herd boars. They carry the blood of the biggest strains such as Big Orphan, Big Wonder and Expansion. Write for catalog and either attend or send bids to Jesse R. Johnson in Mr. Dawson's care at Wakefield, Neb.—Advertisement.

Nebraska's Big Shorthorn Sales.

Readers of this paper must not overlook the big Shorthorn sale circuit to be held in Nebraska the first week in April. Blank Bros. & Kleeen open the circuit at Hastings on April 2nd, followed by the Highline sales at Farnam on the 3rd and 4th. The Southwest Nebraska breeders sell at Cambridge on the 5th C. A. Shallenberger of Alma and Thos. Andrews of Cambridge close the week's sales at Cambridge. Three hundred and twenty-five head of splendid cattle will be sold in the four sales. Plenty of real herd bull material will be offered and the different offerings consist of tops from the many herds represented. The locations where the different sales are to be held are such that all of them can be attended with little expense and a splendid opportunity is afforded to make selections because of the large number selling.—Advertisement.

Palmer's Big Angus Sale.

This is the last call for Wm. Palmer's big Aberdeen Angus reduction sale to be held at Liberty, in Gage Co., Nebr., Friday, April 5th. Mr. Palmer has for years been recognized as one of the leading breeders of his state. His cattle have won high honors in the strongest competition and they have usually been sale toppers in the association sales where they have been consigned. Mr. Palmer is all alone and on account of the hired help problem he is making at this time what is practically a dispersion sale. The 96 head that sell include the entire herd of salable cattle. He is keeping a few old cows and a part of the last season's calf crop. Twenty-six bulls of good ages and 70 cows and heifers sell, a big lot of the cows with calves at foot and rebred. Write at once for catalog and mention Farmers Mail and Breeze. Free transportation from all nearby towns.—Advertisement.

S. E. Kan. and Missouri

BY C. H. HAY.

Parties who are in the market for real high class jacks should not overlook those offered by Al E. Smith of Lawrence, Kan. Mr. Smith has one of the largest and oldest jack farms in the state. At present he has about twenty head of high class jacks in his barns. He is pricing these worth the money. He also offers a few high class Percheron horses. If you want something good it will pay you to see this herd.—Advertisement.

H. E. Myers's Polands Average \$117.

Harry E. Myers of Gardner, Kan., held another very successful sale last Friday. Most of the offering was bred for late farrow and this cut the average materially. Dr. Dummell of Spring Hill topped the sale at \$350. Other good buyers were: W. S. Boehn, Olathe, Kan.; E. L. Capps, Liberty, Mo.; M. Richardson, Gardner, Kan.; C. L. Custer, Gardner, Kan.; C. L. Conway,

POLAND CHINA HOGS.

SPECIAL PRICES ON SOME CHOICE BOAR PIGS

very nicely spotted, heavy boned, the big type with size and quality.
CARL F. SMITH, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

JACKS AND JENNETS.

Stallions and Jacks 40 Percheron stallions and mares from 40 Percheron stallions and mares from 20 big boned Mammoth Jacks, 10 fine jennets at reasonable prices. Al E. Smith, Lawrence, Kan.

Jacks, Jennys and Percherons

Four good Jacks and four good Percheron stallions of breeding age; also a number of extra good Jennys. Priced to sell.
—M. G. BIGHAM & SON,
OZAWKIE, KAN., 20 MI. N.E. Topeka

Malone Bros.,

Jacks and Percherons

We have 2 barns full of extra good Jacks ranging in age from weanlings to 6 yrs. old, all over 2 yrs. well broke to serve. Several fine herd leaders among them. Also jennets in foal to home bred and imported Jacks. A few imported Percheron stallions royally bred. We can deal. Write or call on
J. P. & M. H. MALONE, CHASE, KAN.

For Sale: 2 Registered Missouri Bred Jacks

15 and 15½ hands; 6 years old. These are good mule jacks—good in every respect and priced right. Colts to show. Also 6 good registered jennets.
G. G. DICK,
La Harpe, Allen Co., Kansas.

MAMMOTH JACKS

40 Jacks and jennets, 3 to 7 years old. Big boned, young Jacks, broke to service. A good assortment from which to select. Marked down to rock bottom prices.

Philip Walker

MOLINE, ELK COUNTY, KANSAS

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEERS.

John D. Snyder, Hutchinson, Kan. LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
Experienced all breeds. Wire, my expense.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, Kan.
My reputation is built upon the service you receive. Write, phone or wire.

JOHN VAN RIPER, Auctioneer

372 Michigan Ave., Topeka, Kansas.
General Farm Sales Solicited.

CHESTER WHITE AND O. I. C. HOGS.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS Five good smooth spring boars for sale.
E. E. SMILEY, PERTH, KANSAS.

I must close out my entire herd of Chester Whites. If you want a good tried sow or herd boar write me at once. Also summer boars and gilts. F. S. GOODWIN, RUSSELL, KANSAS.

Kansas Herd of Chester Whites

25 Fall boars for sale, extra choice. A few bred gilts still on hand.
ARTHUR MOSSE, R. 5, Leavenworth, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE 150 gilts and boars, all ages. Cholera immunized. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. LOWRY, Oxford, Kan.

CHOICE SPRING BOARS AND GILTS bred or open, sired by Jackson Lad, a son of the undefeated Messenger Boy; also a nice lot of fall pigs. F. T. Howell, Frankfort, Kan.

Hampshires On Approval

A few choice bred gilts for sale. Fall pigs, either sex, pairs and trios. F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE BRED GILTS

with size, breeding and quality. Bred for June farrow. Weanling pigs of either sex. R. T. WRIGHT, Grantville, Kan.

SHAW'S HAMPSHIRE 200 head Messenger Boy breeding. Bred sows and gilts, service boars, fall pigs, all immune, satisfaction guaranteed. WALTER SHAW, R. 6, Phone 3918, Dorcy, 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.

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Duroc Bred Gilts
Spring gilts bred to farrow this spring. Popular breeding. Farmers prices. Write at once.
W. J. HARRISON, AXTELL, KANSAS

DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Duroc Boars

JACKSON & COUNTER, Room 43, Crawford Bldg., Topeka, Kansas

GARRETT'S DUROCS Bred gilts and fall pigs special prices on Sept. male pigs with up to date breeding. R. T. & W. J. GARRETT, STEELE CITY, NEB.

SHEPHERD'S BIG DUROCS

For sale—Dream's Fancy, bred to King's Colonel 1 Am. This is the dam of 1st Prize 1917 Futurity litter. Crimson Gano Junior Champion of Kansas. Summer 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 immune. B. R. Anderson, McPherson, Kansas, Route 7.

Durocs of Size and Quality

Herd headed by Reed's Gano, first prize boar at three State fairs. Special prices on fall boars and gilts, from Crimson Wonder, Golden Model, Illustration and Defender breeding. John A. Reed & Sons, Lyons, Kansas.

Wooddell's Durocs

Eight cherry red fall boars for sale. I want to move these out at once, therefore you may expect an attractive price. Yours for better Durocs.
G. B. WOODDELL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

TRUMBULL'S DUROCS

Herd Boars, Constructor 187651, and Constructor Jr. 234259. First prize boar pig Kansas State Fair, 1917. A few fall pigs for sale.
W. W. TRUMBULL, PEABODY, KANSAS

Sept. and Oct. Boars and Gilts

20 Duroc Jersey boars and gilts of top breeding. Good individuals. I want to move them before my spring pigs arrive.
F. J. MOSER, GOFF, KANSAS

IMMUNE RECORDED DUROC GILTS

with size, bone and stretch, guaranteed in farrow. Shipped to you before you pay.
F. C. CROCKER, BOX B, PILLEY, NEBRASKA

BONNIE VIEW STOCK FARM

DUROC-JERSEYS
Fall pigs, either sex, and prize winning blood for sale at reasonable prices.
SEARLE & COTTE, BERRYTON, KANSAS

Duroc-Jerseys

Johnson Workman, Russell, Kansas

Bancroft's Durocs

September boars and gilts open or bred to order for September farrow. Early March pigs weaned and ready to ship May 8th.
D. O. Bancroft, Osborne, Kansas.

TAYLOR'S WORLD BEATERS

Service boars from 700-pound show sows at a bargain. Choice weaned pigs both sex, all registered. Pigs will be prepaid to your depot.

JAMES L. TAYLOR
OLEAN, Miller County, MO.

CROWS' BIG SMOOTH

Durocs

We have 65 good gilts and tried sows to farrow in latter part of March and April, also some to farrow in May. These sows and gilts are all Cholera immune, healthy and of very best of breeding and bred to our grand champion boars. We just returned from the Wichita and Oklahoma City Stock Shows where we won eight hundred and four dollars in money and two silver trophies.

W. R. CROW & SONS

1300 So. Poplar St., Hutchinson Kansas

The Famous Bluestem Duroc-Jerseys

Public Sale, Mar. 30

18 Bred Sows 15 Big Boned Boars
5 Open Gilts

From
JOHN LUSK, JR.
LIBERAL KANSAS

Harry W. Mollhagen, Bushton, Kan.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

1887. J. M. Lee brought the first Holsteins to Kansas.
1917. Lee Bros. and Cook have the largest herd of Holsteins in the West.

Blue Ribbon Holsteins

3 bred heifers
and a regis-
tered bull \$325.

450—Holsteins—Cows, Heifers and Bulls—450

We sell dealers in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Why not sell direct to you? 50 Fresh Cows, 100 Springing Cows, 100 Springing Heifers, 100 Open Heifers, 40 Pure Bred Bulls, all ages, many with A. R. O. breeding. Bring your dairy expert if you wish. Calves well marked, high grade, either Heifers or Bulls, from 1 to 6 weeks old. Price \$25.00 delivered to any express office in Kansas.

We invite you to our farms. Come to the fountain. We lead, others follow. Herd tuberculin tested and every animal sold under a positive guarantee.

50—REGISTERED COWS AND HEIFERS—50

Some fresh, others fresh soon. Many with A. R. O. records. All ages from 6 weeks to 8 years old. Remember we have one of the Best Bulls in the World, Fairmont Johanna Pieterje 78903. A calf from him is a starter on the road to prosperity.

We want to reduce our herd to 250 head on account of room and will make very attractive price on either pure bred or grade stuff for 30 days only.

LEE BROS. & COOK, Harveyville, Wabaunsee County, Kansas

Wire, Phone, or write when you are coming.

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.

The Maplewood Consignment of Holsteins at The Breeders' sale at Topeka on March 26th will include Four Beautiful Daughters of that Greatest of Kansas Bulls, Canary Butter Boy King, one granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs from a 20 pound dam—a handsome lot of heifers. Come to the sale prepared to buy the lot for a foundation herd and stay until you get them.

Four of them bred to the Junior Herd sire of Maplewood, Duke Johanna Beets, who has a twenty-five pound dam and who has two thirty pound daughters, one of which is a full sister to our bull.

What will heifers from Canary Butter Boy King bred to a bull like Duke Johanna Beets be worth? Your bids will be the answer.

MOTT & SEABORN, HERINGTON, KANSAS

We Are Offering Bargains in Yearling Bulls For the Next Thirty Days

Can Also Price You Several Cows and Heifers Reasonable

HIGGINBOTHAM BROTHERS, ROSSVILLE, KANSAS

Our 3 Year Old Registered Holstein Herd Bull

for sale, and his sons, ready for service and younger. They are priced to sell. **G. H. ROSS & SONS, INDEPENDENCE, KANSAS, B. F. D. I.**

Braeburn Holsteins

Lots of bull calves, a week old to a year, outcome of 25 years' improvement.

H. B. COWLES, 608 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS. "Tredico is the herd with wonderful constitutions." If the last bull you bought had a weak constitution from a forced record or disease, visit Tredico at once. **GEO. C. TREDICK, KINGMAN, KANSAS.**

STUBBS FARM

OFFERS:

Sir Mercedes Piebe Longfield, Born March 12, '17, ready for service, nearly all white—straight as a line and a show bull in every way. His sire is a son of the World's Champion 4-year-old Queen Piebe Mercedes who made 39,500 pounds milk and 1,389 pounds butter one year. She is sister to a 40-pound cow and six 30-pound cows. His dam is an untested cow—splendid type, large and heavy producer. She is a granddaughter of Paul Beets Dekol—105 A. R. O. daughters and is out of a splendid A. R. O. granddaughter of Homestead Jr. Dekol—69 A. R. O. daughters. Price \$200 f. o. b. Mulvane—guaranteed free from tuberculosis and to be a breeder.

Address **Stubbs Farm Mulvane Kansas**

—WAIT FOR DATE—

and more information on our sale of pure bred and high grade Holsteins, to be held some time in April.

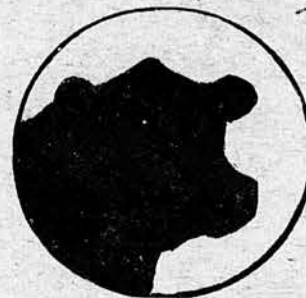
Sale to include all ages, from calves to mature animals in females. Also some good young bulls.

Sale to be held on Grand View Farm, the new home of Eshelman's Holsteins.

A. L. Eshelman, Abilene, Kansas

Palmer's Registered Aberdeen-Angus Sale

Liberty, (Gage Co.,) Neb., April 5



96 Head

OUR ENTIRE HERD, except a few aged cows and some calves.

26 Bulls in age from 12 to 26 months. 70 cows and heifers, all bred, many with calves at foot, others close to calving. All of the best known families represented, such as Trogan Ericas, Heather Blooms and Barbass. This offering is first class in every way and must be seen to be appreciated. Write for catalog and mention this paper to

Wm. Palmer, Prop., Liberty, Neb.

M. A. Judy, Sales Manager

Fieldmen—Jesse R. Johnson, J. W. Johnson.

Auctioneers—Cols. W. H. Cooper, F. E. Kinney.

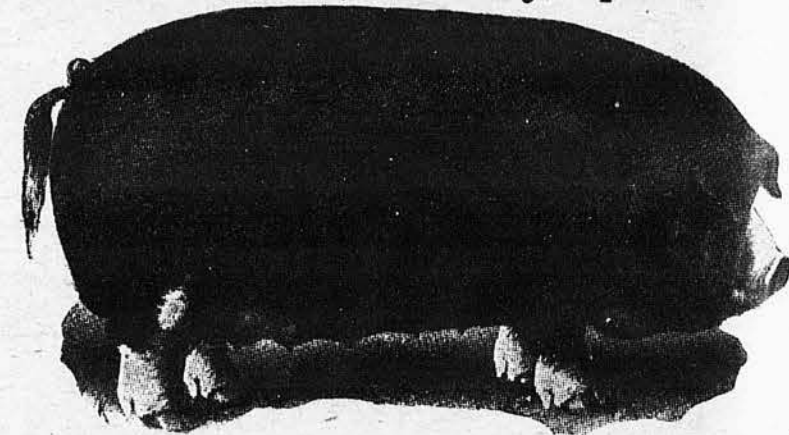
Free entertainment for parties from a distance. Trains met at Virginia on Rock Island and Barnston on Union Pacific. Liberty is on the main line of the Burlington between St. Joseph and Denver.

Erhart & Sons' Second Draft Sow Sale

50 Large Type Poland Sows and Gilt

At State Fair Grounds Pavilion

Hutchinson, Kan., Thursday, April 4, 1918



40 Growthy Spring Gilt including several of the best we ever raised.

A Number of Real Attractions—Among which are two daughters of Lady Jumbo's Equal full sisters to the \$1550.00 sow sold in our February sale. Three daughters of Lady Jumbo who sold for \$350.00. Eight granddaughters of Lady Jumbo's Equal and bred very much on the same lines as the top sow in our last sale. They are out of the best herd sows we have ever kept on the farm and are sired by or bred to our great battery of herd boars. The grand champion Big Hadley Jr., A Big Wonder, the mammoth senior first prize winner Oklahoma State Fair 1917, Long Bob, Junior and Reserve Grand Champion at Kansas State Fair 1917 and Col. Bob Wonder by Big Bob Wonder. We have developed and mated these sows and gilts to produce the best breeding results. All immune. Write today for illustrated catalog. Address.

A. J. ERHART & SONS, NESS CITY, KANSAS

Auctioneers: Snyder, Price, McCormick, Groff, Kramer.
Fieldmen: A. B. Hunter.



W. I. Bowman & Co. Hereford Sale



At Stock Yards, Hutchinson, Kan.,
Tuesday, April 2nd, 1918

80 Cows and Heifers and 50 Bulls and Two carloads of yearling range Bulls.

Big Boned, Bowman Bred, Bulls

25 coming two-year-old bulls, 25 coming yearling bulls. Several herd headers and show prospects including a yearling son of the show bull, Samson, and several splendid sons of Generous 5th.

50 young cows in calf to Generous 5th, Imp. Shucknall Monarch and Lawrence Fairfax.

30 coming two year old and yearling heifers. This entire offering is bred by Bowman & Co., and sired by and bred to their great breeding bulls.

If you want bone, size and substance, start right, lay your foundation with the kind of Herefords you will find in this sale. Write today for catalog. Address



W. I. Bowman & Co.
Ness City, Kansas

Auctioneers Reppert, Miller, Newcom and others
Fieldman A. B. Hunter.



Aberdeen Angus Sale

Carrollton, Mo., April 9,

76-Head-76 45 BULLS
31 COWS AND HEIFERS



FAMILIES REPRESENTED: PRIDE-BLACKBIRD-QUEEN MOTHER-NOSEGAY-PRINCESS OF KINCHTRY-HEATHERBLOOM-DRUMIN
LUCY-DIANA-KINNAIRD FANNY-ROSE OF ADVIE-PRIMROSE.

The offering has been carefully selected from some of the oldest and most noted herds of the country. Those consigning are: J. W. REA, Carrollton; ROBT. J. TURPIN, Carrollton; W. C. WHITE, Carrollton; JOSEPH CRAMER, Carrollton; CHAS. S. PUGSLEY, Bogard; GEO. DICKERSON, Bogard; FRED C. ROWALD, Carrollton; SMITH ARNOLD, Bogard; MONIER & ARNOLD, Carrollton; M. U. DICKINSON & SON, Carrollton; G. C. MORITZ, Triplett; JACOB AUER, Bogard; WM. COBB, Bogard; L. H. STRICKLIN, Bogard; H. A. URIG & SON, Carrollton.

The sale will be held under the auspices of the Carroll County Breeders' and Feeders' Assn., and the buyer can be sure of good cattle and reliable guarantees. For catalogs address ROY H. MONIER, CARROLLTON, MO.

The Carroll County Breeders' and Feeders' Association

C. H. Hay, Fieldman.

E. T. Davis, Angus Association Representative.

Big High Grade Cattle Sale

At the Grant Dunn farm, seven miles north of
Salina, Kansas, Wednesday, April 3

Parties will be met at the Union Depot, Salina, Kan.

110 high grade Angus heifers, bred or with calves at foot.
110 high grade Shorthorn and Hereford steers, especially suitable for the range, coming two years old.
20 high grade Shorthorn milk cows to freshen soon. 25 good high grade Shorthorn yearling and two-year-old heifers, some of them bred.
1 registered three-year-old Angus bull. 1 three-year-old Hereford bull, 15-16 pure.
Some bred Poland China sows and 50 shoats weighing about 100 pounds.

Note: If desired we can feed until May 1st at actual cost for purchasers.

Dunn & Ridings, Salina, Kansas

Spring Creek
Smith Center, Kansas

HEREFORDS

Old Established Herd **SPECIAL BULL OFFER:**

Two big coming two year old bulls. Six younger bulls that will do for light service this season. Prices and descriptions by return mail.

S. D. Seever, Smith Center, Kansas



ROSS & VINCENT'S BIG POLAND SALE

In new pavilion at farm adjoining town
Sterling, Kan., Wed., April 3rd

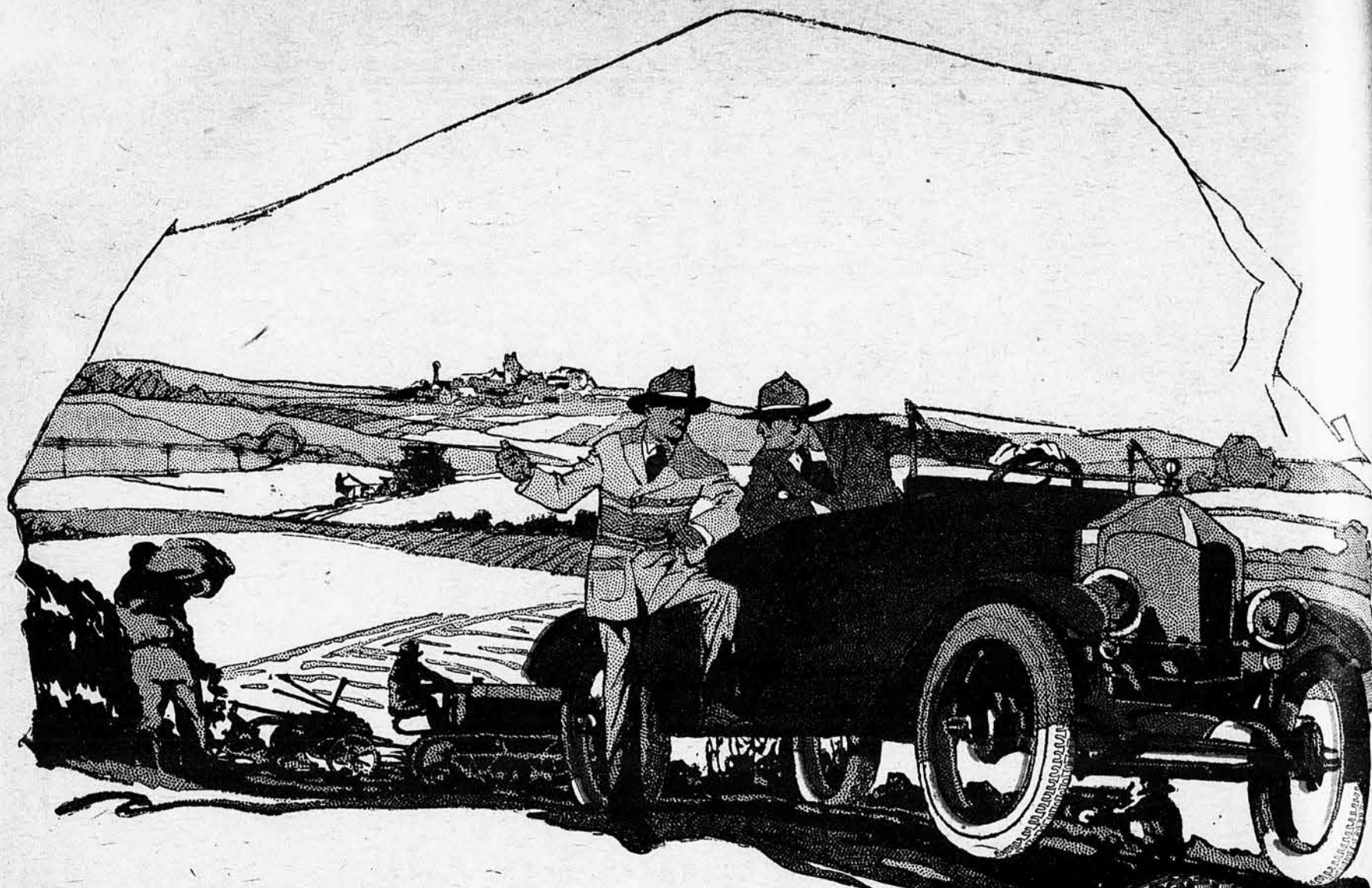
On Mo. Pacific and Santa Fe, only 17 miles from
Hutchinson, where A. J. Erhart & Sons sell April 4.

50 SOWS AND GILTS AND 5 BOARS

Sired by or bred to such sires as Model Wonder by Big Bob Wonder and Big Mint by The Mint. They are strictly Large Type fashionably bred and the real utility kind. There will be 15 tried sows and 15 spring gilts sired by and bred to our splendid herd boars, also 20 fall gilts. Among the boars will be one of our tried herd boars, Big Mint. Several of these sows will have litters at side sale day. We are putting in this sale hogs for the breeder, farmer and Pig clubs. Write today for illustrated catalog, address,

Ross & Vincent, Sterling, Kan.

Auctioneers: Price, Groff and Potter, Fieldman A. B. Hunter.



Now—More Than Ever Before— You Need Your Car

Uncle Sam expects record crops from you this year.

He needs quicker, better work on your part—more planting done and a bigger yield from every acre.

And this, in spite of the shortage of labor and horses.

Make your car help. Now—more than ever before—you can use it to advantage.

It will save time and effort for you,

—shorten your trips to town,
—enable you to get over the farm with greater speed,

—make it possible for you to deliver your product quicker and at less cost.

Use your car to the limit.

And be sure that it is perfectly shod.

Give it the tires that have proved themselves tough enough and enduring enough to go farthest and last longest on country roads.

Among the different types of United States Tires you can get exactly the right one to fill the bill.

There are five treads from which you may choose,

—one for every need of price and use,

—and each of the supremely high quality responsible for the tremendous advances in the sale of United States Tires.

There is a United States Tire dealer in the nearest town.



Don't Waste Mileage

- Don't scrape your tires on the curb.
- Don't run in car tracks.
- Don't set brakes so quickly as to lock wheels.
- Slow up for bridge "edges" and cross-overs.
- Don't let tires stand in oil.
- Don't neglect cuts in tread.
- DON'T RUN WITH TIRES UNDER-INFLATED.**

United States Tires are Good Tires

